

Chapter 1: New World Encounters, Preconquest - 1608

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) The most significant factor that allowed large numbers of nomadic hunters to enter the heart of North America was _____.

- a. the domestication of horses
- b. global warming
- c. population growth
- d. the search for new food supplies
- e. the growing diversity of people

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_01_Native Americans Before the Conquest_Remember_LO 1.1

Topic: Native Americans Before the Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.1 What explains cultural differences among Native American groups before European conquest?

2) Which of the following revolutionized early Native American cultures?

- a. the discovery of hunting
- b. the development of agriculture
- c. tribal political alliances
- d. emergence of a written language
- e. the domestication of the horse

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_02_Native Americans Before the Conquest_Remember_LO 1.1

Topic: Native Americans Before the Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.1 What explains cultural differences among Native American groups before European conquest?

3) The aggressive Native American people who occupied the valley of Mexico when the Spanish arrived were the _____.

- a. Mayas
- b. Apaches
- c. Aztecs
- d. Incas
- e. Toltecs

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_03_Native Americans Before the Conquest_Remember_LO 1.1

Topic: Native Americans Before the Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.1 What explains cultural differences among Native American groups before European conquest?

Brands, *American Stories* 3e Test Bank

- 4) The Atlantic tribal group with whom the English had the most contact was called _____.
- a. Algonquian
 - b. Mayan
 - c. Apache
 - d. Sioux
 - e. Cherokee

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_04_Native Americans Before the Conquest_Remember_LO 1.1

Topic: Native Americans Before the Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.1 What explains cultural differences among Native American groups before European conquest?

- 5) What Indians desired most, upon encountering Europeans, was _____.
- a. cultural enlightenment
 - b. victims for human sacrifice rituals
 - c. religious instruction
 - d. allies to help them defeat their enemies
 - e. peaceful trade

Answer: E

Difficulty: 2 – Moderate

Question ID: TB_01_05_Conditions of Conquest_Remember_LO 1.2

Topic: Conditions of Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.2 How did Europeans interact with West Africans and Native Americans during the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries?

- 6) The single greatest factor that caused the destruction of Native Americans after contact with Europeans was _____.
- a. warfare
 - b. planned genocide
 - c. disease
 - d. forced conversions to Christianity
 - e. forced removal from tribal lands

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_06_Conditions of Conquest_Remember_LO 1.2

Topic: Conditions of Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.2 How did Europeans interact with West Africans and Native Americans during the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries?

- 7) In the Columbian Exchange, the Old World and the New exchanged _____.
- a. animal, plant, and microbial life forms
 - b. technologies
 - c. religious beliefs

Brands, *American Stories* 3e Test Bank

- d. political systems
- e. scientific theories

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_07_Conditions of Conquest_Remember_LO 1.2

Topic: Conditions of Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.2 How did Europeans interact with West Africans and Native Americans during the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries?

- 8) The first European nation to establish contact with sub-Saharan Africa was _____.
- a. France
 - b. Italy
 - c. the Netherlands
 - d. Portugal
 - e. Spain

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_08_Conditions of Conquest_Remember_LO 1.2

Topic: Conditions of Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.2 How did Europeans interact with West Africans and Native Americans during the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries?

- 9) The Portuguese explored West Africa _____.
- a. to convert natives to Christianity
 - b. as tests of their new navigational technology
 - c. to establish colonies in Africa before Spain and England
 - d. searching for slaves and gold
 - e. and established military forts along the coastland

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_09_Conditions of Conquest_Remember_LO 1.2

Topic: Conditions of Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.2 How did Europeans interact with West Africans and Native Americans during the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries?

- 10) Columbus originally was determined to prove that _____.
- a. a westward water route to China existed
 - b. the world was not flat
 - c. the continents of North and South America existed
 - d. the lost continent of Atlantis was actually part of South America
 - e. the world was smaller than scientists believed at the time

Answer: A

Brands, *American Stories* 3e Test Bank

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_10_Europe on the Eve of Conquest_Remember_LO 1.3

Topic: Europe on the Eve of Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.3 What factors explain Spain's central role in New World exploration and colonization?

11) At the time of Columbus's first voyage in 1492, _____.

- a. most educated Europeans believed the earth was flat
- b. no European nation had any interest in exploration
- c. most educated Europeans did not believe the earth was flat
- d. no one thought he would find anything
- e. the Catholic Church condemned this kind of exploration

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_11_Europe on the Eve of Conquest_Remember_LO 1.3

Topic: Europe on the Eve of Conquest

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.3 What factors explain Spain's central role in New World exploration and colonization?

12) The Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 resulted in _____.

- a. war between Spain and Portugal
- b. Portuguese control of Brazil
- c. English control of Canada
- d. French control of Martinique
- e. the withdrawal of the Spanish from the New World

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_12_Spain in the Americas_Remember_LO 1.4

Topic: Spain in the Americas

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.4 How did Spanish conquest of Central and South America transform Native American cultures?

13) The men largely responsible for Spain's conquest of the New World were known as _____.

- a. *conquistadores*
- b. *coureurs de bois*
- c. "Sea Dogs"
- d. *condottiere*
- e. *comerciante*

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_13_Spain in the Americas_Remember_LO 1.4

Topic: Spain in the Americas

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.4 How did Spanish conquest of Central and South America transform Native American cultures?

Brands, *American Stories* 3e Test Bank

14) In order to better control the leaders of their conquest in the New World, the Spanish government created _____.

- a. the Inquisition
- b. the hacienda
- c. the *encomienda*
- d. the missions
- e. colonial governments

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_14_Spain in the Americas_Remember_LO 1.4

Topic: Spain in the Americas

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.4 How did Spanish conquest of Central and South America transform Native American cultures?

15) Most Spanish colonists were _____.

- a. members of wealthy families
- b. more racially tolerant than their English counterparts
- c. unconcerned about economic opportunities
- d. unwilling to have contact with native groups
- e. incredibly racist

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_15_Spain in the Americas_Remember_LO 1.4

Topic: Spain in the Americas

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.4 How did Spanish conquest of Central and South America transform Native American cultures?

16) From its beginnings, Spain regarded her New World domain as primarily a(n) _____.

- a. source of precious metal
- b. place to send exiled Moors and Jews
- c. opportunity to further promote the Catholic faith
- d. supplier of cheap Native American labor to be used on Spanish estates
- e. place to establish penal colonies

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1 – Easy

Question ID: TB_01_16_Spain in the Americas_Remember_LO 1.4

Topic: Spain in the Americas

Skill: Remember the Facts

Objective: 1.4 How did Spanish conquest of Central and South America transform Native American cultures?

17) Spain became the number-one power in Europe during the sixteenth century because _____.

- a. the Pope favored Spain's efforts
- b. of the vast amounts of gold and silver it imported from the New World
- c. Spain had extensive natural resources and many deep-water ports