

## Chapter 02 Old Worlds, New Worlds 1400-1600

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 28) Changes in European society that caused the expansion of European peoples into the New World after 1450 included

- A. technological advances in seafaring and weaponry.
- B. a deflationary spiral that dried up sources of capital.
- C. political decentralization with a democratic philosophy.
- D. the rise of women.

2. (p. 33) The *Mundus Novus* was named after \_\_\_\_\_ by a German mapmaker.

- A. Vespucci
- B. Columbus
- C. da Gama
- D. de León

3. (p. 33) Columbus succeeded in reaching the Americas because

- A. he was one of the few Europeans who believed the world was round.
- B. he grossly underestimated the distance from Europe to the Indies.
- C. he convinced the Spanish monarchs to underwrite a fleet of the largest vessels of that day.
- D. the Spanish *reconquista* had failed, and Spain needed a different enterprise.

4. (p. 28, 32, 40) By approximately 1625 (a little more than a century after Columbus's discovery), all of the following were true EXCEPT that

- A. the Spanish empire stretched from Mexico south to near the tip of South America.
- B. the English had begun efforts to establish a permanent colony in North America.
- C. the Portuguese were sailing directly to China around the south tip of Africa.
- D. an international fishing community congregated annually off the Newfoundland coast.

5. (p. 33) Columbus mistakenly labeled the Taino people "Indians," believing that

- A. the natives of the Americas originally came from India rather than Siberia.
- B.** he had reached the East Indies.
- C. he had reached the West Indies.
- D. he had reached India.

6. (p. 33) To the continents of the Western Hemisphere, Europeans gave the name America, from a

- A. Latinized form of one of Columbus's given names.
- B. Spanish honorary title given Columbus.
- C.** Florentine geographer's Latinized first name.
- D. version of the name of a Mesoamerican tribe.

7. (p. 37) All of the following explain why Spain conquered the Americas so rapidly, EXCEPT

- A. the weakening of native peoples by exposure to European infections.
- B.** the persistent Indian belief that the Spanish were "gods."
- C. political disunity within American native empires.
- D. Spanish technological superiority in the form of ships and guns.

8. (p. 33-37) What accounted most lastingly for the early and rapid success of the conquistadors against Native Americans?

- A. the military technology of the Spanish
- B.** the infectious diseases brought by the Spanish
- C. the rigid political centralization of the Aztecs, which meant that to capture the emperor was to conquer the empire
- D. the bloody religious system of the Aztecs, which meant that the Spanish stress on Christian virtue won converts among Indian peasants

9. (p. 37) The economic and social system of the Spanish empire rested on

- A. religion.
- B. spices.
- C. weaponry.
- D.** slavery.

10. (p. 43) What momentous event that occurred throughout Europe distracted England from pursuing empire in the 1500s?

- A. the Reformation
- B. the Revolution
- C. the Renaissance
- D. the Reconnaissance

11. (p. 41) Martin Luther preached

- A. the infallibility of the Bible and the church.
- B. the need to rebel against unjust or immoral authority.
- C. for the rights of the individual and democratic rule.
- D. salvation by faith alone.

12. (p. 42) John Calvin established a "holy commonwealth" that became a center for European Protestantism and later a model for English Puritans. Where was this Calvinist stronghold?

- A. Amsterdam
- B. Wittenberg
- C. Bristol
- D. Geneva

13. (p. 43) King Henry VIII of England broke with the pope in establishing the Church of England and appointing himself its head. The Church of England

- A. quickly began promoting a reformist doctrine.
- B. remained essentially Catholic.
- C. allied itself with reformist Catholics Luther and Calvin.
- D. was soon dissolved, after which England returned to its Catholic religious teachings and rituals.

14. (p. 42) John Calvin preached the

- A. free conscience and choice of the individual.
- B. calling of the Christian believer to pray with and follow the pope in Rome.
- C. calling of the Christian church to actively reshape the world.
- D. divine choosing of God's saints for salvation by the clergy.

15. (p. 44) The English model of conquest and slaughter did not begin in the Americas. The precedent was set in

- A. the Cape region at the southern tip of Africa.
- B. islands off the West African coast.
- C. Ireland.
- D. Iceland and Greenland.

16. (p. 44) What was the precedent set by the English colonization of Ireland?

- A. that a nearby domain was fair game for conquest
- B. that Catholics had a perfect right in the name of the church to conquer Protestants
- C. that an inferior race could justifiably be brutally repressed
- D. that if the Spanish could attempt an attack on the English, the English could respond with an attack on the Irish

17. (p. 43) Elizabeth I urged the colonization of Ireland because

- A. as a monarch, she feared that foreign powers would use that contentious island as a base for invading England.
- B. as a Protestant, she feared that radical Puritans might use that Catholic island as a base for religious rebellion.
- C. as a Catholic, she wanted to reconvert the Protestant Irish.
- D. as the daughter of Anne Boleyn, she needed respect and an enlarged realm.

18. (p. 44) Richard Hakluyt argued that North America would be an ideal place to

- A. extend the influence of Catholicism.
- B. use as a base to search for a northwest passage.
- C. reform the criminal and enrich the poor.
- D. create light industry.

19. (p. 44) The first English attempt to colonize the New World failed. The attempt was led by

- A. Gilbert.
- B. Fitzgerald.
- C. Raleigh.
- D. Hakluyt.

20. (p. 46) In 1600, England's settlements in the Americas included

- A. Roanoke.
- B. Jamestown.
- C. Newfoundland.
- D.** None of these answers is correct.

### **Fill in the Blank Questions**

21. (p. 28) While most accounts begin with Spanish penetration of the Caribbean and Central America, this chapter begins with the second pathway across the North Atlantic, followed by seafarers from England, France, and Portugal to fish off the island of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Newfoundland**

22. (p. 31) The nation of \_\_\_\_\_ led the way in exploring beyond Europe's known waters using the caravel ship.

**Portugal**

23. (p. 35-37) Hernán Cortés was the conquistador who conquered the great empire of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Aztecs**

24. (p. 37) By 1520, the Spanish plantations in the West Indies were being worked by \_\_\_\_\_ imported from Africa.

**slaves**

25. (p. 37) The transfer of flora and fauna of the Americas on the one hand and those of Eurasia and Africa on the other is known to historians as the \_\_\_\_\_ exchange.

**Columbian**

26. (p. 28) Cabot was never heard from again after setting sail in 1498 on a search for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to Asia.  
**northwest passage**

27. (p. 44) A precedent for subsequent English colonization in the New World occurred closer to home with a program to colonize \_\_\_\_\_ in order to control that threatening place.  
**Ireland**

### **Essay Questions**

28. Discuss conditions that encouraged early modern Europeans to undertake voyages of exploration and discovery.

Answers will vary

29. How did Portuguese exploration prepare the way for the Spanish discovery of North America?

Answers will vary

30. Compare and contrast Aztec society in the fifteenth century with that of early modern Europe.

Answers will vary

31. How did Spain's colonial empire influence the development of western Europe during the sixteenth century?

Answers will vary

32. Characterize the conditions and changes in sixteenth-century Europe that contributed to the Protestant Reformation.

Answers will vary

33. What primary factors accounted for the rivalry between England and Spain in the late sixteenth century?

Answers will vary

34. What factor was most essential in encouraging early modern Europeans to undertake voyages of discovery in exploration?

Answers will vary

35. Could the direction of discovery and colonization in the fifteenth and sixteenth century have been reversed—that is, could the Aztecs have discovered and colonized western Europe? Why or why not?

Answers will vary

36. To what extent were the English adventurers and the Spanish conquistadors "brothers under the skin"? In what ways were the roles they played similar, from the point of view of the royal governments of England and Spain?

Answers will vary

37. Consider the motives of early English promoters of colonization like Gilbert and Raleigh. To what extent were such men motivated by idealistic goals? To what extent by economic interests?

Answers will vary

38. Consider this statement: "As the monarchs of stronger, more centralized nation-states took advantage of the recent advances in technology and trade, the temper of these vibrant, often chaotic times mixed a sense of crisis with a sense of possibility." Explain why this blend of desperation and idealism made the newly discovered Americas so attractive to Europeans.

Answers will vary

39. Compare and contrast the tenets of Luther and Calvin. Be specific in including the Catholic traditions and the need for reforms.

Answers will vary

40. Describe the social divisions among the races. What role did religion play in the divisions within society? What was the role of class? How did the Europeans move up within society?

Answers will vary

41. Describe the slave culture in America. How and why were Africans imported into the colonies?

Answers will vary