

Student name: _____

How many years ago did the first humans settle on the North American continent?

8,000

10,000

14,000

20,000

Which of these is NOT among debated aspects of the first migrations into the American continent?

the number of crossings from Asia to North America

the timing of the crossings to North America

the precise route(s) of the crossings

the time period in which these journeys ended

The domestication of what crop helped propel the growth of earliest-known North American civilizations?

okra

wheat

corn

potatoes

What did the cultures of the Olmecs, Maya, and Zapotecs have in common?

They practiced monotheistic religions.

They spoke the same language.

They sustained their population centers with maize and legumes.

They based their urban empires on hunting and gathering economies.

What is Poverty Point?

the site of one of the Americas' first cities

an understanding of the history of economic inequality in pre-Columbian America

the first archaeological discovery of spear tips used in hunting

a little-known ceremonial hilltop in Missouri

Why did agriculture become a means of subsistence only about 1,000 years ago in what is now the United States?

Corn seeds traveled very slowly from South American cultures to North American cultures.

North American peoples lacked the techniques and sophistication of their Mesoamerican neighbors.

The North Atlantic Warm Period extended growing seasons and made them more reliable.

War and religious prejudices kept North American populations from adopting agricultural practices.

Who were the three sisters in Native American culture?

the sun, the earth, and the moon

water, fire, and air

head, heart, and soul

beans, squashes, and corn

Which of the following were NOT part of the Hohokam civilization in southern Arizona?

irrigation canals

wigwams

ball courts

storage facilities

Which of the following statements best characterizes the historical significance of Chaco Canyon?

It was the largest city on the American continent prior to European arrival.

It was the only city in the Southwest that relied on an agricultural economy.

It was the most powerful city-state in the Pacific Northwest.

It played a central role as a metropolitan center in a highly populated region.

The rising importance of agriculture in the Southwest could be _____ for women because growing, gathering, and preparing food from the ground was traditionally women's work.

empowering

unsettling

intimidating

boring

In the year 1200, which North American settlement had a population comparable to that of London in the same period?

Cahokia

Chaco Canyon

Chunkey

Aztalan

What was among the purposes served by the monumental architecture in moundbuilding chiefdoms of the Mississippian civilization?

to make striking social inequalities seem natural

to announce their presence to visitors from other lands
to provide storage room for harvests and food surpluses
to provide emergency shelter for thousands of residents in an unpredictable climate

What made indigenous Californians a striking anomaly in the history of pre-Columbian America?

They maintained by far the highest population density in the territory that would become the United States but did not practice agriculture.

They built their economies on maize rather than salmon.

They spoke one coherent language across vastly different terrains and landscapes.

They pioneered an environmental ethic that was later encapsulated by the National Parks' motto, "leave only footprints, take only memories."

Which of the following practices did NOT significantly contribute to the accumulation of private property among the Chumash, some Pomo groups along the North Central Coast, and the small Shellmound chiefdoms of the San Francisco Bay Area?

directed fires

storing salmon

accumulating acorns

piracy

The same climatic changes that stimulated the proliferation of maize cultivation in North America also caused

famine in Europe.

a population boom in Europe.

the rise of Islam in Africa.

the Renaissance in Europe.

During what years did the bubonic plague, or Black Death, create a demographic catastrophe in northwestern Europe?

1214–1220

1347–1351

1460–1470

1581–1586

Which of these was NOT a result of the instability of the Little Ice Age and the Black Death in England and France?

urbanization

the consolidation of nation-states

proliferation of international wars

the crusades

Which of the following drew men to enlist in the Crusades between 1095 and 1291?

assurances from the pope that their sins would be forgiven

the reading of the Bible in Latin during church services

the sacrament

a biblical mandate to slay all nonbelievers

Which of the following Spanish towns experienced the longest period of Muslim control?

Grenada

Castile

Aragon

Catalonia

Who of the following would have been responsible for the presence of an enslaved Guanche in the Spanish town of Barcelona in the year 1497?

an adelantado

a crusader

Prince Henry

Mansa Musa

What set Portugal's Prince Henry "the Navigator" apart from the Italian merchant houses that backed his efforts?

his motives for exploration

his religion

his interest in exploration

his interest in salvation

What did the Azores and the Canary Islands have in common?

Iberian seafarers extinguished both their indigenous populations.

Both were uninhabited.

The Iberian kingdoms used both as first stepping stones in maritime exploration.

Both were home to plant species that would become important cash crops for the Iberian kingdoms.

The Catalan Atlas is an illustrative example of the fact that

Iberian rulers drew on the geographic experience of the Jewish community they later attempted to expel in the Inquisition.

Europeans relied on the seafaring and geographic knowledge of African pioneers like Mansa Musa.

modern cartography is deeply rooted in Jewish religious customs.

Iberian seafarers did not trust Majorcan cartographers, simply because of their Jewish heritage.

The massive map paid for by King Pedro III and gifted to King Charles V of France declared that the "richest and most distinguished ruler" in North Africa

was their rival Prince Henry the Navigator.

commanded a great quantity of gold.

was determined to roll back the Reconquista.

had long embraced the Christian faith.

Colonization of which of the following marked the beginning of large-scale African slavery in the Atlantic?

Madeira and Majorca

Majorca and Menorca

Tenerife and the Azores

São Tomé and Príncipe

Which of the following played a significant role in the transition from the Ghana period of medieval West Africa to the Mali period?

attacks from Muslim Berbers

the caravan of Mansa Musa

Portuguese acquisition of the Azores

the travels of Vasco da Gama

In Mali in the fifteenth century, people with which characteristic were most targeted for enslavement?

non-Muslim

experience as field hands

understanding of cotton cultivation

dark skin

Enslaved people transported to the Muslim world were LEAST likely to be agricultural fieldworkers.

concubines.

domestic servants.

women.

Today, the oldest European building in Africa south of the Sahara is a striking reminder of the slave trade.

cultural exchange and transnational education.

the Portugal-Mali military alliance.

the role of Islam in European expansion.

What separated Columbus from the geographic authorities of his day?

his belief that the earth was round

his geographic vision and imagination

his lack of seafaring experience

his conviction that Japan lay close to Europe

Upon his return to Hispaniola, Columbus failed to reconnect with the thirty-nine soldiers he had left behind on the first journey. Why?

They had dispersed to other islands to build their individual fiefdoms.

They had blended with the native Tainos and were no longer distinguishable.

They had been killed by the Tainos after they had committed acts of violence against them.

They had been killed by the Tainos in an unprovoked ambush.

Which of the following would have been the LEAST pleased with the Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494?

the pope

Spain

Portugal

France

The word "America" is credited to a _____ cartographer.

Spanish

Portuguese

Japanese

German

Which of the following helped conquistador Francisco Pizarro and his small expedition capture of the Inca Empire?

Atahualpa's betrayal

diseases introduced to the continent by earlier explorers

civil war in Spain

the language skills of a Nahua woman named La Malinche

Which of these was NOT among the ways in which Mesoamerican and South American indigenous people suffered under the encomienda system?

forced labor in sugar mills, mines, and public construction projects

exposure to European diseases

radical reorganization of their social and economic worlds

enslavement of their children, who were then sold to the Caribbean

Which of the following best describes the population of European immigrants to mainland New Spain in the sixteenth century?

approximately three hundred thousand Spaniards, mainly men who often married indigenous women

approximately thirty thousand Spanish aristocratic families who took residence in the new Mexico City

roughly three thousand Iberian conquistadores and their soldiers, ruling over New Spain through encomiendas

roughly three million migrants from Europe's predominant mining regions, who became artisans and mine operators in Central America

Hypothetically, which of the following would have given the Tainos and the Aztec a fighting chance against European military aggression?

if smallpox and influenza had been common diseases among far East Asian populations 14,000 years ago

if potatoes had already been an indigenous crop before European arrival

if their populations had not suffered from syphilis

if their cultures had not prohibited the taking of life

Which of the following modern foods is the NOT a product of the Columbian exchange?

French fries

German chocolate cake

spaghetti with tomato sauce

wheat bread

Which of the following animals did NOT travel west in the Columbian exchange?

llamas

horses

sheep

cattle

If it were not for Greenland and Iceland in the North Atlantic,

Columbus might well have been the first European to reach the Americas.

Norse colonists would have established permanent settlements in Newfoundland.

Columbus would never have found Hispaniola.

John Cabot would not have reached Newfoundland.

Judging by King Henry's reaction to reports from Canada's Grand Banks, European monarchs were desperate to find new food sources in the Americas.

had great interest in new animal species on the west side of the North Atlantic.

did not enter the world of exploration for fish.

had great hopes for new sugar plantations even in the colder regions up north.

What were explorers like Giovanni Caboto and Jacques Cartier hoping to find in their voyages to what is today Canada and the northern United States?

new cash crops

land suitable for sugar or cotton cultivation

populations to enslave

a passage to Japan

Which of the following transformed Martin Luther's *Ninety-five Theses* from a scholarly critique of the authority of the Catholic Church into the impetus of the Protestant Reformation?

the printing press

itinerant preachers

English Puritans

improved transportation techniques borrowed from Spanish explorers

The English Reformation under Henry VIII can best be described as

a cynical powerplay for the sake of succession politics.

a desperate struggle for spiritual liberation.

an opportunistic move to stave off revolution.

the true heir to the German Reformation under Martin Luther.

Identify the proper chronological sequence of the following events between the English Reformation and the first English colonies in the Americas.

launch of the conquest of Ireland; Sir Walter Raleigh's exploratory mission to Roanoke; defeat of the Spanish Armada

defeat of the Spanish Armada; launch of the conquest of Ireland; Sir Walter Raleigh's exploratory mission to Roanoke

Sir Walter Raleigh's exploratory mission to Roanoke; defeat of the Spanish Armada; launch of the conquest of Ireland

launch of the conquest of Ireland; defeat of the Spanish Armada; Sir Walter Raleigh's exploratory mission to Roanoke

Why did the Spanish colonize Florida?

to prevent Protestants from colonizing Florida

to establish alligator farms

to set up military training and supply camps

to build sugar plantations

A tree with the word Croatoan carved on it was the only indicator of what?

the fate of approximately 110 long-lost English colonists

evidence of early indigenous attempts to learn English

the fate of Huguenot survivors of the Spanish assault on La Caroline in 1565

evidence of the whereabouts of Humphrey Gilbert, lost at sea in 1583

Which of the following European goods did NOT travel deep into North America's interior along established trade routes before the seventeenth century?

glass beads

ax heads

brass kettles

rifles

Which of the following stimulated European ship-building and North Atlantic crossings in the sixteenth century?

European Christians' propensity to eat dried fish during fasting days

the quest for gold along North American coastlines

the search for new lands to settle Europe's poor

European Protestants' missionary zeal and desire to convert indigenous Americans to Lutheran Protestantism

What was the most western Spanish colonial project in what is now the United States?

New Mexico, 1598

Pensacola, 1598

San Augustine, 1565

Chesapeake Bay, 1583

In 1600, the largest city in Europe and the Americas was Potosí, in present-day Bolivia.

true

false

In the American Southwest, it was common for households in indigenous communities to be organized around the father as head of the family.

true

false

Scholars are in agreement that the formation of the powerful Iroquois and Huron confederacies in the Great Lakes region was the result of the fall of the Mississippian civilization.

true

false

The proliferation of Islam along Africa's coastline and in commercial cities was tied chiefly to trends in literacy.

true

false

The first Protestants to build colonies in what is now the United States came from France and tried their luck in what is now Jacksonville, Florida.

true

false

Explain the reasons for and results of pronounced social stratification in Mississippian cultures in the thirteenth century.

How did the Spanish Crown use adelantados in the Reconquista and exploration of what they called the Western Ocean?

What brought about the fall of the Mali Empire in the fifteenth century?

Ferdinand Magellan was no conquistador, yet his impact on the Americas was significant. Explain.

Why did northern European countries initially struggle to compete with Spain and Portugal in western exploration and colonization?

Answer Key

Test name: CH1 Becoming America E2

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