

Chapter 01 When Old Worlds Collide Contact Conquest Catastrophe

Multiple Choice

1. Human habitation of the Americas began approximately

- a. 500,000 years ago.
- b. 100,000 years ago.
- c. 15,000 years ago.
- d. 5,000 years ago.
- e. 500 years ago.

ANSWER: c

2. The nation that led the way for European expansion into the Americas was

- a. France.
- b. England.
- c. China.
- d. Portugal.
- e. Spain

ANSWER: d

3. The early civilizations of America were basically ____ age cultures.

- a. bronze
- b. stone
- c. wood
- d. iron
- e. agricultural

ANSWER: b

4. The early Native American civilization to leave detailed written records of their activities were the

- a. Aztec.
- b. Texaca.
- c. Cherokee
- d. Olmec.
- e. Maya.

ANSWER: e

5. The leader of the Aztecs at the time of their defeat in 1519 was

- a. Atahualpa.
- b. Moctezuma.
- c. Tenochtitlan.
- d. Texcoco.
- e. Geronimo.

ANSWER: b

6. The major source of wealth exploited by the Spaniards in the Americas was

- a. gold.
- b. silver.
- c. tobacco.
- d. cotton.
- e. iron

ANSWER: b

7. The European explorer who reached the Grand Canyon was

- a. Francisco de Coronado.
- b. Amerigo Vespucci.
- c. Francisco Pizarro.
- d. Hernan Cortés.
- e. Prince Henry

ANSWER: a

8. The system of labor control that allowed a person to exploit the labor force for a certain period of time was called

- a. hacienda.
- b. encomienda.
- c. bandeirante.
- d. requerimiento.
- e. casa grande

ANSWER: b

9. The most devastating factor brought to the Americas by the Europeans was

- a. the horse
- b. gunpowder.
- c. cannon.
- d. bronze weaponry.
- e. disease.

ANSWER: e

10. In the period 1530 to 1630, the population of Mexico and Peru decreased by nearly

- a. 10 percent.
- b. 30 percent.
- c. 60 percent.
- d. 90 percent.
- e. 100 percent

ANSWER: d

11. Unlike Spain in the Americas, Portugal in Brazil did not attempt to rule the Indian population directly, but attempted to

- a. use it as labor.
- b. remove it to Portugal.

- c. enslave and eventually replace it.
- d. Christianize it
- e. exterminate it.

ANSWER: c

12. The most likely reason for European success in conquering the American Indian population is

- a. the prolonged isolation of the Americas from the rest of the world.
- b. the superiority of European civilizations.
- c. the warlike savagery of the Europeans.
- d. the passivity of Native Americans.
- e. the success of the priests in converting them to Christianity.

ANSWER: a

13. Who of the following was the conqueror of the Inca empire?

- a. Francisco Pizarro
- b. Hern´n Cortés
- c. Francisco de Coronado
- d. Vasco da Gama
- e. Bishop de las Casas.

ANSWER: a

14. Each of the following could be referred to as a conquistador except

- a. Hern´n Cortés.
- b. Francisco Pizarro.
- c. Vasco da Gama.
- d. Francisco de Coronado.
- e. Hernando de Soto

ANSWER: c

15. The Chinese developed all of the following except

- a. movable type.
- b. gunpowder.
- c. paper money.
- d. the compass.
- e. a complex political system.

ANSWER: a

The society that was able to build complex agricultural systems at 12,000 feet above sea level -- an unheard of task -- was

16. The society that was able to build complex...

- a. Andean
- b. Mayan
- c. Aztec

- d. Incan
- e. African

ANSWER: a

17. In 1400, western European society was

- a. self-sufficient and had no interest in trading with Asia.
- b. primarily interested in importing gold and silver from Russia.
- c. backward and isolated when compared with Chinese and Islamic societies.
- d. scientifically and mathematically the most advanced culture in the world.
- e. not influenced by religion.

ANSWER: c

18. The crusades influenced European expansion by

- a. establishing permanent Christian control of the holy city of Jerusalem.
- b. demonstrating that the Arab nations of the East were weak and easily defeated.
- c. developing a colonial economic system based on the production of staple crops by slave labor.
- d. discouraging trade with Asian and African nations.
- e. providing slaves for the plantations in the Caribbean.

ANSWER: c

19. Before the arrival of the Europeans, the Indian societies of the Americas

- a. were all primitive, nomadic hunters and gatherers.
- b. were democratic cultures in which all members, including women, could vote.
- c. used bronze and iron for tools and weapons.
- d. had all developed a written language.
- e. were Stone Age cultures

ANSWER: e

20. Most European Christians viewed the Indians as

- a. innocent, childlike people who should be left alone.
- b. descendants of the ancient survivors of the lost continent of Atlantis.
- c. soulless savages.
- d. sophisticated people who were morally and ethically superior to the inhabitants of Asia and Europe.
- e. one of the lost tribes of Israel.

ANSWER: c

21. Which of the following is not true of the Spanish conquistadores?

- a. They succeeded in part because smallpox decimated the Indian population.
- b. They led huge armies of 50,000 to 100,000 well-trained Europeans.
- c. They searched unsuccessfully for fabulous golden cities in North America.
- d. They conquered two major empires in the Americas and greatly increased the wealth and power of Spain.
- e. They destroyed religious items of the native people.

ANSWER: b

22. The sixteenth century Catholic missions in North America

- a. were most successful in Virginia and the Carolinas.
- b. trained Indians as soldiers to protect the settlements from English and French attacks.
- c. were administered by unarmed Franciscan priests.
- d. failed to convert any Indians to Christianity.
- e. rejected any military protection.

ANSWER: c

23. The era of European exploration

- a. brought previously isolated societies into contact with other nations and cultures.
- b. promoted peaceful and friendly relations between different ethnic groups.
- c. promoted religious toleration and ended the persecution of non-Christians around the globe.
- d. failed to spread technology.
- e. held no benefits to American Indians.

ANSWER: a

24. All except which of the following were negative results of the exploration and discovery era?

- a. Millions of Africans were enslaved and transported to other parts of the world.
- b. Warfare, slavery, and disease killed millions of Indians.
- c. Many plants native to the Americas were displaced by European imports.
- d. The Asian nations of China, India, and Japan became the wealthiest and most powerful countries in the world.
- e. European animals overran American rivals.

ANSWER: d

Despite the fact that it was a nonliterate culture, this empire managed to rule up to 12 million people over a widely expanding area.

25. Despite the fact that it was a nonliterate culture, this empire....

- a. Africans
- b. Chinese
- c. Mayans
- d. Incans
- e. Aztecs

ANSWER: d

26. The Black Death reduced Europe's population by

- a. one-quarter.
- b. one-third.
- c. one-half.
- d. two-third.

e. three-quarter.

ANSWER: b

27. As of 1400, ____ mariners were the world's best.

- a. English
- b. Spanish
- c. Portuguese
- d. Chinese
- e. Arab

ANSWER: e

28. The European nation that was the pioneer in the area of exploration was

- a. Spain.
- b. Germany.
- c. Italy.
- d. France.
- e. Portugal

ANSWER: e

29. The center of the Portuguese empire in Asia was

- a. Japan.
- b. the Moluccas.
- c. Korea.
- d. China.
- e. Indonesia.

ANSWER: b

30. Which of the following did Portugal settle first?

- a. Sao Tome
- b. the Madeira Islands
- c. the Cape Verde group
- d. the Azores
- e. Spain

ANSWER: b

31. Before the nineteenth century, more than ____ of the people who sailed across the Atlantic were slaves.

- a. one-quarter
- b. one-third
- c. one-half
- d. two-thirds
- e. three-quarters

ANSWER: d

32. The Norse settlements founded in the 1000s on the coast of Newfoundland
- a. exist into the present.
 - b. endured until after Columbus's voyages.
 - c. met no resistance from native Americans.
 - d. brought African slavery to the Americas.
 - e. died out before Columbus's voyages, and had no lasting impact on history.

ANSWER: e

33. After the 1430s information was able to circulate more freely in Europe than anywhere else in the world because of the
- a. political unity achieved by the monarchs.
 - b. invention of the printing press.
 - c. rapid development of sailing vessels.
 - d. social mobility that came with the breakdown of feudalism.
 - e. invention of the telephone.

ANSWER: b

34. In spite of being the most complex culture in the world, China did not expand outward because
- a. the Chinese religion forbade overseas ventures.
 - b. it was conquered by the Europeans.
 - c. it produced little that the outside world wanted.
 - d. it was a self-contained system that believed it did not need the rest of the world.
 - e. it was defeated by Europe in the 1400s.

ANSWER: d

35. Under slavery as it existed in Africa
- a. the slaves were forced to work long hours in commercial agriculture.
 - b. slaves' descendents were often assimilated into the captor's society.
 - c. only Christians were enslaved.
 - d. slaves were isolated as a separate caste.
 - e. slaves were executed after serving five years.

ANSWER: b

True / False

36. Generally, the Spanish were very generous when dealing with Native American civilizations.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

37. One of the major advantages Portugal had in the race for exploration was the trailblazing maneuvers of navigator Prince Henry.

- a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

38. Unlike Spain, Portugal refused to enslave Africans.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

39. The greatest loss of life among the Indian population came from warfare with the European invaders.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

40. Most Native American Indian populations were "hunters and gatherers."

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

41. The large Spanish estates that developed in the countryside of the Americas in the sixteenth century were known as haciendas.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

42. Vasco da Gama was the first European to reach India via an eastward water route.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

43. The rise of slavery in the New World was closely related to the demands of the capitalist market in Europe.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

44. The most sophisticated civilization in the world at the time of European exploration was in China.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

45. The Indian peoples of the Americas had only domesticated one animal species, the dog, before the arrival of the Europeans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

46. The Norsemen's lasting contributions to the development of American society included architectural designs and coined money.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

47. Johann Gutenberg invented paper and block printing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

48. The Portuguese ocean-going ship that combined lateen sails with square rigging was called a caravel.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

49. Christians during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries did not believe in executing people for violating religious doctrines.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

50. Beringia was never a hospitable place for plant and animal life.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

51. Humans did not actually live on Beringia; it was used only as a means of travel between Siberia and Alaska.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

52. The Indians of the Pacific northwest divided tasks along gender lines.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

53. Women were probably the first in Indian society to actually plant and harvest crops.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

54. In the Americas as in Africa, the rise of farming was closely linked to the domestication of animals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

55. The Norse exerted a significant impact on American history well into the 1500s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

56. The first European slaves were black Africans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

57. In 1400, Europe did not appear poised for dramatic expansion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

58. Portuguese mariners borrowed heavily from Arab ship designs and used Arab navigational tools.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

59. During the long history of the Atlantic slave trade, nearly every African shipped overseas had first been enslaved by other Africans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

60. Portuguese explorers were never able to penetrate Japan.

- a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

61. Europe's most fiercely Catholic society as the sixteenth century began was Spain.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

62. As the encomienda system faded, a new system of debt peonage kept Indians tied to the Spanish.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

63. The Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan was much more populated than any city in western Europe.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

64. The Toltecs controlled the Valley of Mexico for three centuries.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

65. Many Mesoamerican artifacts have been found in the southeastern United States.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

66. Women in semisedentary Indian societies made crucial contributions to farming.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

67. Spanish conquistadores led armies of around 5,000 men.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

68. The Franciscans were the first Catholic missionaries to the North American Indians.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

69. In 1573, the Spanish King disavowed the enslavement of Indians or even attacks against them.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

70. Franciscan missionaries systematically tortured their Mayan converts when they caught them worshipping their old gods.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

71. American silver made the king of Spain the most powerful monarch in Christendom.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

72. In the fifteenth century, the Chinese government ruled 100 million people.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

73. Aside from Marco Polo, the Chinese had no contact whatsoever with the rest of the world.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

74. For the Western Hemisphere as a whole, any given region probably lost at least 90 percent of its population within a year of sustained contact with Europeans.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

Completion

75. In 1580, the _____ Empire was the greatest empire the world had ever known.

ANSWER: Spanish

76. The conqueror of the Aztecs was _____.

ANSWER: Hernán Cortés

77. Pedro Alvares Cabral discovered _____ in South America accidentally.

ANSWER: Brazil

78. The marriage of Queen Isabella of Castile and King _____ of Aragon formed the foundation for modern Spain.

ANSWER: Ferdinand

79. The papal decree that divided the Americas between Portugal and Spain was called the _____.

ANSWER: Inter Caeteras

80. The _____ was a type of spear point that originated in the New Mexico-Texas area, spread rapidly across the Americas, and contributed to the elimination of large game animals.

ANSWER: Clovis tip

81. _____ was the eleventh-century Norse explorer who established Vinland, the first European colony in North America.

ANSWER: Leif Eriksson

82. In the fourteenth century an outbreak of the _____ wiped out one third of Europe's population.

ANSWER: Black Death (or bubonic plague)

83. Humans definitely were living in parts of Alaska about _____ years ago.

ANSWER: 15,000

84. The primary crop of the first American farmers in Peru, Mexico, and the southwestern United States was _____.

ANSWER: maize (or Indian corn)

85. The world's largest and grandest city in the 1200s was in _____.

ANSWER: China

86. By 1300, more than _____ million people were living in Europe.

ANSWER: 100

87. The Aztec capital, _____, was more populated than any western European city.

ANSWER: Tenochtitlan

88. Almost _____ million people lived in the Western Hemisphere 1492.

ANSWER: 50

89. _____ was the Inca capital.

ANSWER: Cuzco

90. The _____ practiced human sacrifice on a scale that had no parallel anywhere else in the world.

ANSWER: Aztecs

91. The world's largest earthen work was constructed by the Mississippian mound building people at _____.

ANSWER: Cahokia

92. By the mid-1600s, there were _____ Spanish missions in Florida containing about 26,000 converted Indians.

ANSWER: 30

93. The _____ helped the Spanish conquer the Aztecs.

ANSWER: Tlaxcalans

94. By _____, the Pueblo, Apache, and Navajo Indians of New Mexico had accepted baptism.

ANSWER: 1630

95. The first crop produced by African slave labor in the Caribbean was _____.

ANSWER: Sugar

96. More than any other technological advantage, _____ made European military conquest possible.

ANSWER: steel

97. The _____ established their first African fort at Cape Blanco in 1482.

ANSWER: Portuguese

98. The Spanish kingdom of _____ sent its first settlers to the Canary Islands just after 1400.

ANSWER: Castile

99. _____ entered the sixteenth century as Europe's most fiercely Catholic society.

ANSWER: Spain

100. In 1492, Spain took control of _____, the last outpost of Islam on the Iberian peninsula.

ANSWER: Granada

101. The first mariner to sail around the world was _____.

ANSWER: Ferdinand Magellan

102. The Inca Empire stretched _____ miles north to south.

ANSWER: 2,000

103. The transfer of animals, plants and diseases between European explorers and native peoples in the Americas is referred to by historians as the _____.

ANSWER: The Columbian Exchange

104. The _____ Empire was the largest non-literate empire in history.

ANSWER: Inca

105. The _____ were cliff-dwelling people in the American southwest.

ANSWER: Anasazi

Subjective Short Answer

106. Maya

ANSWER: Answer not provided

107. conquistadores

ANSWER: Answer not provided

108. Christopher Columbus

ANSWER: Answer not provided

109. encomienda

ANSWER: Answer not provided

110. Beringia

ANSWER: Answer not provided

111. Atahualapa

ANSWER: Answer not provided

112. Vinland

ANSWER: Answer not provided

113. Inter Caeteras

ANSWER: Answer not provided

114. Marco Polo

ANSWER: Answer not provided

115. "slash and burn" agriculture

ANSWER: Answer not provided

116. Royal Orders for New Discoveries

ANSWER: Answer not provided

117. Examine the reasons why Portugal rose to the forefront during the early period of European exploration.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

118. Explain the victory of Hern´n Cortés over the large and powerful Aztec Empire.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

119. Describe European society in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

120. Examine Mayan society at its peak from the sixth to the tenth centuries.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

121. Describe the successes and failures of Christopher Columbus's voyages at the end of the fifteenth century.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

122. Describe the origin and expansion of the European slave trade.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

123. Describe the most significant plant, animal, and bacterial aspects of the exchanges between Europe and the Americas.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

Essay

124. Examine the variety of Native American societies in the period before European conquest.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

125. What explains the European desire for exploration and settlement in the fifteenth century?

ANSWER: Answer not provided

126. Describe and analyze the consequences of the exchange of goods, technology, and bacteria between the Old and New Worlds.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

127. Discuss the role of religion in the era of exploration and discovery.

ANSWER: Answer not provided