

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

1. Which of the following is not one of the theories about how America was originally settled?

- a. Europeans sailed across the Atlantic in leather boats during the pre-Christian era
- b. Siberian hunters crossed from Asia to North America during the last Ice Age.
- c. Humans arrived by boat and followed the coast southward from Alaska.
- d. Humans arrived in multiple migrations.

ANSWER:

a

2. According to their origin story, how did the Haudenosaunee people come to be?

- a. Corn Mother breathed life into the spirits of two sisters, who would then people the Earth.
- b. Their ancestors battled hairy mammals for control of the Earth.
- c. Sky Woman, a pregnant woman, fell from sky world to Earth.
- d. Their ancestors endured difficult journeys through other worlds before reaching their homelands.

ANSWER:

c

3. Which of the following characteristics of Olmec cities and Chavín de Huántar is true?

- a. They developed hierarchical governing systems where hereditary rulers dominated large urban centers.
- b. They developed a society organized around kinship ties and communal support
- c. They developed diverse societies that included fishing, industry, and agricultural production.
- d. They developed as matriarchal societies with a focus on agriculture production.

ANSWER:

a

4. What key development had to occur before southwestern populations could grow and expand?

- a. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy had to be defeated.
- b. A more drought-resistant strain of maize had to be introduced.
- c. The Ice Age had to end.
- d. Elaborate canals had to be built.

ANSWER:

b

5. Which of the following is a feature of Ancestral Pueblo culture?

- a. They built extensive complexes of attached apartments, storage rooms, and partly underground structures.
- b. They built temporary villages.
- c. They became the most powerful Indigenous people in the Northeast.
- d. They traveled along poorly defined trails.

ANSWER:

a

6. Why did Ancestral Pueblo culture decline and fall?

- a. Europeans destroyed their settlements.
- b. Intertribal warfare decimated resources.
- c. Smallpox ravaged their population.
- d. Drought severely reduced agricultural production.

ANSWER:

d

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

7. As the Hopewell evolved and moved to the Illinois River Valley, how did their religious and technological influences spread?

- a. through merging with the Adena
- b. through ongoing warfare with the Mississippians
- c. through trade networks
- d. through intermarriage with confederacies as far as Florida

ANSWER:

c

8. How were the traditions of the early Native Americans shared and passed down through generations?

- a. a simple system of hieroglyphics
- b. archaeological research
- c. written histories by Europeans
- d. oral storytelling

ANSWER:

d

9. What led to the eventual diversification of culture among the earliest Native Americans?

- a. the need to follow animal migration for food
- b. the need to build larger communities that supported kinship
- c. the need to adapt to regional environments
- d. the desire to practice unique spiritual beliefs

ANSWER:

c

10. Which of the following is not true about Native American religious beliefs at the point of the initial European contacts?

- a. They prayed to the spirits of the animals that they were about to kill for food.
- b. They tried to conciliate the spiritual forces in the world.
- c. They depended on medicine men and women to understand the unseen.
- d. They believed that God had given humanity domination over nature.

ANSWER:

d

11. Why was Cahokia significant?

- a. It was the largest city in the Mayan empire with pyramids similar to those found in Egypt.
- b. It was the center of Mayan culture.
- c. It was a mythical city where many Indigenous people believed life in North America began
- d. It was the largest metropolis on the Mississippi River that built its economy on river-borne trade.

ANSWER:

d

12. Which of the following best represents a belief held by the Cherokee?

- a. Animals were vengeful, while plants were friendly.

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

- b. Animals and plants were part of a conspiracy against humans.
- c. Humans and animals lived in a peaceable kingdom.
- d. Animals ruled over plants, and humans ruled over animals.

ANSWER:

a

13. Which of the following was not one of the ways that Indigenous people of the Great Plains used buffalo?

- a. They used their hides for clothing, bedding, and housing.
- b. They used their bones for tools.
- c. They butchered them for meat.
- d. They used them to haul wagons.

ANSWER:

d

14. Which family pattern was most common across North American Indigenous people?

- a. patriarchal family
- b. nuclear family
- c. extended family
- d. matriarchal family

ANSWER:

c

15. Which of the following is a way Native Americans improved the nutritional value of their food sources?

- a. They planted beans alongside maize to transfer amino acids and lysine.
- b. They selectively bred cattle and produced the longhorn steer.
- c. They crossed barley with rye and began harvesting wheat.
- d. They built specialized fish ponds where they bred the most nutritious fish.

ANSWER:

a

16. Which of the following was not one of the traditional methods used by Native Americans to gain access to spiritual powers?

- a. embarking on a vision quest
- b. making sacrifices to one of their many gods and goddesses
- c. holding ceremonies initiating menstruating girls into the spiritual world
- d. receiving guidance and instructions through dreams

ANSWER:

b

17. According to scientific findings, where did the first humans to the Western Hemisphere arrive from?

- a. Northeastern Asia
- b. present-day Mexico
- c. Northern Europe
- d. present-day Alaska

ANSWER:

a

18. How were early Indigenous Americans connected to each other, despite diverse backgrounds?

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

- a. travel and trade
- b. religious traditions
- c. original foraging bands
- d. hunting and gathering practices

ANSWER:

a

19. How did the group of people known as the Athapaskan come to settle in Alaska and northwestern Canada around 7000 B.C.E.?

- a. They had established a strong trade network there.
- b. They created extensive river-borne trade in the region.
- c. The land bridge connecting Siberia and Alaska had submerged.
- d. There was a surplus of beaver and buffalo for harvesting.

ANSWER:

c

20. How large was the typical Paleo-Indian foraging band?

- a. between fifteen and fifty people
- b. less than seven families
- c. as large as several thousands of people
- d. less than four men

ANSWER:

a

21. Between foraging bands, what was the principle of reciprocity based on?

- a. intermarriage to keep bands healthy
- b. sacrificing part of the hunt to appease the spirit world
- c. competition for resources
- d. bestowing gifts and favors

ANSWER:

d

22. What do scholars believe happened to the large mammals that were used as the primary source of animal foods for Paleo-Indians?

- a. Hunters killed them off in large numbers for food and trade.
- b. A sudden drop in temperature caused mass death.
- c. The warming climate disrupted their food chain, causing their extinction.
- d. The encroachment of humans brought new diseases, which killed them.

ANSWER:

c

23. Why did Archaic peoples tend to live in larger communities than Paleo-Indians?

- a. They needed protection from other confederacies.
- b. They had more sources of food.
- c. They wanted a more established social hierarchy.
- d. They had expanded the role of women in hunting and gathering.

ANSWER:

b

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

24. Which of the following did the early Mesoamerican region develop into a highly sophisticated process?

- a. maize agriculture
- b. harvesting wild plants
- c. woodworking
- d. tool making

ANSWER:

a

25. What group is considered to be the world's first scientists because of their ability to invent, perfect, and teach complex plant-based practices?

- a. the Hohokam
- b. Paleo-Indians
- c. people of the Haudenosaunee confederacy
- d. Archaic women

ANSWER:

d

26. Which region did the city-state capital of Teotihuacán have the greatest impact on?

- a. the Incas
- b. the Andes
- c. the Aztecs
- d. the Maya

ANSWER:

d

27. How did the Aztecs support the nearly two hundred thousand people residing in and around Tenochtitlán?

- a. by expanding trade through present-day Mexico
- b. by building large watercraft for fishing
- c. by devising an irrigation system
- d. by developing a road system to improve access to trade

ANSWER:

c

28. Which of the following enabled the Hohokam culture to harvest two crops a year?

- a. permanent towns
- b. irrigation canals
- c. freeze-drying seeds
- d. precise earthworks

ANSWER:

b

29. What was the basis of religious beliefs at Poverty Point?

- a. solar observation
- b. advanced mathematics
- c. annual flooding of the Mississippi river
- d. matrilineal times

ANSWER:

a

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

30. What did the Mississippian culture develop that allowed them to dwarf the trade ability of the Adena and Hopewell people?

- a. irrigation systems
- b. watercraft
- c. multiple languages
- d. multiple crops each year

ANSWER: b

31. Which of the following did the Inuit introduce in North America through their continued contact with Siberia?

- a. mound building
- b. irrigation systems
- c. the bow and arrow
- d. harpoons and spears

ANSWER: c

32. By about 1500 C. E. which type of society was most prevalent along the Pacific Coast?

- a. village-based agriculture
- b. large urban centers with centralized governments
- c. sedentary societies based on fishing
- d. villages based on kinship and communal ownership of resources

ANSWER: c

33. How did rival societies typically resolve disputes?

- a. by marrying the children of leaders to form kinship ties
- b. by conquering lands and evicting rivals
- c. by inflicting massive casualties
- d. by humiliating one another and seizing captives

ANSWER: d

34. How could women use their role as food producers to gain power within their culture?

- a. They could confiscate fields left by men going to war.
- b. They could withhold food to impact when to go to war.
- c. They could determine how much of the crop to trade.
- d. They could use food distribution as a means of supreme authority.

ANSWER: b

35. How did most Native Americans interpret dreams and visions?

- a. as a way to receive spiritual instructions
- b. as a way to bring spiritual healing
- c. as a way to speak to elders
- d. as a sign that a vision quest was needed

ANSWER: a

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

36. How did many Native American societies use the vision quest ritual?

- a. as a celebration of reproductive sexuality
- b. as a recognition of moving to adulthood
- c. as a source of spiritual healing
- d. as a means to squelch hostile spirits

ANSWER:

b

37. Which of the following was a common punishment for children in North American societies?

- a. banishment
- b. physical punishment
- c. public shaming
- d. withholding of food

ANSWER:

c

38. Why was the principle of reciprocity central to Native Americans?

- a. It promoted a division of labor, especially along gender lines.
- b. It endowed those who gave freely with special powers from the spirit world.
- c. It eliminated arbitrary power and authority among societies.
- d. It created equilibrium and interdependence between those of unequal power.

ANSWER:

d

39. In matrilineal cultures such as the Pueblos, what was a person's identity based on?

- a. who they married
- b. who their mother was
- c. their lines of inheritance traced through their father
- d. the skills they contributed to the community

ANSWER:

b

40. What led to the migration of refugees from Cahokia and elsewhere in the Eastern Woodlands to the lower river valleys of the Plains?

- a. enough rainfall to cultivate plants
- b. migration patterns of buffalo
- c. trade and warfare with interior groups
- d. increase in European settlements

ANSWER:

a

41. Explain the rise and existence of the Aztec empire, including the type of governing system used and the type of economy they developed.

ANSWER:

42. Choose three North American cultures flourishing before the arrival of Europeans, and discuss the major contributions and innovations of each.

ANSWER:

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

43. "By A.D. 1500 the North American continent presented a remarkable variety of human cultures, societies, and historical experiences." Discuss this statement. Choose one early culture from each of the major regions of North America (the northern and western perimeters, the Southwest, and the Eastern Woodlands). In what ways did those cultures differ? In what ways were they alike? Account for the differences and similarities.

ANSWER:

44. Compare and contrast the development and later decline of each of these major Native American cultures: Hohokam and Ancestral Pueblo; Adena, Hopewell, and Mississippian.

ANSWER:

45. Prior to European contacts, Native Americans were not exclusively nomadic, nor did they live exclusively in small villages. Many lived in major cities. Describe such cities, using Cahokia as an example.

ANSWER:

46. Explain how agricultural production developed and changed within Native American societies. Where did it flourish and why? What advances were Native Americans able to make?

ANSWER:

47. Compare and contrast the scientific theories for the peopling of the Americas with Paleo-Indian traditions. What different theories explain the movement of peoples to the Americas? What do most Paleo-Indian cultures believe? Why are there differences?

ANSWER:

48. Describe how environmental change shaped the transition from Paleo-Indian to Archaic ways of life.

ANSWER:

49. Explain the principal differences among the Native American cultures that emerged after 2500 B.C.E.

ANSWER:

50. Describe the significant values and practices that northern Native North American societies share, despite their diversity.

ANSWER:

51. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

ANSWER:

52. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Ice Age.

ANSWER:

53. Identify and describe the historical significance of Paleo-Indians.

ANSWER:

54. Identify and describe the historical significance of Archaic people.

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

ANSWER:

55. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Aztec Empire.

ANSWER:

56. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Inca Empire.

ANSWER:

57. Identify and describe the historical significance of Teotihuacán.

ANSWER:

58. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Maya.

ANSWER:

59. Identify and describe the historical significance of pochteca.

ANSWER:

60. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Hohokam culture.

ANSWER:

61. Identify and describe the historical significance of Ancestral Pueblo culture.

ANSWER:

62. Identify and describe the historical significance of Eastern Woodlands.

ANSWER:

63. Identify and describe the historical significance of Poverty Point.

ANSWER:

64. Identify and describe the historical significance of Adena culture.

ANSWER:

65. Identify and describe the historical significance of the Hopewell culture.

ANSWER:

66. Identify and describe the historical significance of Mississippian culture.

ANSWER:

67. Identify and describe the historical significance of Cahokia.

ANSWER:

68. Identify and describe the historical significance of kinship.

ANSWER:

69. Identify and describe the historical significance of reciprocity.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Chapter 01 - Native Peoples of America

ANSWER:

70. Identify and describe the historical significance of maize.

ANSWER: