

MATCHING

- a. claimed Brazil for Portugal in 1500
- b. founded Quebec
- c. Italian who sailed for Spain in 1492
- d. Dominican priest who preached
- e. British economist who wrote *The Wealth of Nations*
- f. Spanish conquistador who conquered the Aztecs
- g. sailed around southern Africa and into the Indian Ocean
- h. America was named for him
- i. first European to discover Newfoundland in 1497
- j. explored Florida
- k. led seven large naval expeditions in early 1400s
- l. developed movable-type printing press

- 1. Christopher Columbus
- 2. Hernán Cortés
- 3. Adam Smith
- 4. Amerigo Vespucci
- 5. John Cabot against Spanish abuses of Indians
- 6. Pedro Cabral
- 7. Bartolomé de Las Casas
- 8. Samuel de Champlain
- 9. Juan Ponce de León
- 10. Vasco de Gama
- 11. Johannes Gutenberg
- 12. Zheng He

- 1. ANS: C
- 2. ANS: F
- 3. ANS: E
- 4. ANS: H
- 5. ANS: I
- 6. ANS: A
- 7. ANS: D
- 8. ANS: B
- 9. ANS: J
- 10. ANS: G
- 11. ANS: L
- 12. ANS: K

- a. society centered on the mother's family
- b. Spanish brutality
- c. uprising against Spanish colonists in New Spain

- d. Dutch landowners of large estates
 - e. large-scale farm owned by a Spanish landlord
 - f. persons of mixed Spanish and Indian origin
 - g. Spanish reform measures toward Indians
 - h. a married woman surrendering her legal identity
 - i. transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between New and Old Worlds
 - j. Confederation of five Iroquois tribes
 - k. Person born in the Spanish colonies of European ancestry
 - l. ancient residents of the Mississippi Valley region
- 13. Columbian Exchange
 - 14. “coverture”
 - 15. New Laws
 - 16. mestizos
 - 17. Great League of Peace
 - 18. criollos
 - 19. Black Legend
 - 20. *patroons*
 - 21. matrilineal
 - 22. haciendas
 - 23. mound builders
 - 24. Pueblo Revolt

- 13. ANS: I
- 14. ANS: H
- 15. ANS: G
- 16. ANS: F
- 17. ANS: J
- 18. ANS: K
- 19. ANS: B
- 20. ANS: D
- 21. ANS: A
- 22. ANS: E
- 23. ANS: L
- 24. ANS: C

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1. Adam Smith recorded in 1776 that the “two greatest and most important” events in the history of mankind were the:
 - a. discovery of America and the Portuguese sea route around Africa to Asia.
 - b. discovery of America and the beginning of the slave trade.
 - c. birth of mercantilism and the Portuguese sea route around Africa to Asia.
 - d. beginning of the slave trade and the Portuguese sea route around Africa to Asia.
 - e. discovery of America and the birth of mercantilism.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 6
 KEY: Introduction: Columbian Exchange

2. Around 7000 B.C.E., agriculture developed in the Americas around:
- a. the Mississippi Valley.
 - b. Mexico and Peru.
 - c. the Yucatan.
 - d. Chesapeake Bay.
 - e. Brazil.

ANS: B

DIF: Easy

REF: 8

KEY: The Settling of the Americas

3. Both the Aztec and Inca empires were:
- a. rural and poor.
 - b. small in population, but sophisticated in infrastructure.
 - c. large, wealthy, and sophisticated.
 - d. large in geographic size, but sparsely populated.
 - e. rural, with few impressive buildings.

ANS: C

DIF: Easy

REF: 10

KEY: Indian Societies of the Americas

4. Which one of the following statements is true of the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlán?
- a. It had a complex system of canals, bridges, and dams, with the Great Temple at the center.
 - b. It was located in the dense jungle of the Yucatan Peninsula.
 - c. Its defeat was due to its leader surrendering too soon to Hernán Cortés, who was in fact outnumbered and outgunned.
 - d. Technologically and architecturally, it was so far behind European capitals that its defeat was certain.
 - e. It had the New World's first mass transit system.

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: 10

KEY: Indian Societies of the Americas

5. The city situated along the Mississippi River with between 10,000 and 30,000 residents in the year 1200 is today known as:
- a. Poverty Point.
 - b. Cahokia.
 - c. Pueblo Bonita.
 - d. Iroquois.
 - e. Tenochtitlan.

ANS: B

DIF: Easy

REF: 11

KEY: Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley

6. Pueblo Indians lived in what is now:
- a. the eastern United States.
 - b. the southwestern United States.
 - c. Mexico.
 - d. the northeastern United States.
 - e. Central America.

ANS: B

DIF: Easy

REF: 11

KEY: Western Indians

7. The Pueblo Indians encountered by the Spanish in the sixteenth century:
- a. had engaged in settled village life only briefly before the Spanish arrived.
 - b. had been almost completely isolated from any other people before the Spanish arrived.
 - c. used irrigation systems to aid their agricultural production.
 - d. were called mound builders for the burial mounds they created.
 - e. created a vast empire that included control of the Incas.

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: 11

KEY: Western Indians

8. Before the arrival of Columbus, Native North Americans:
- a. had elaborate trade networks.
 - b. were entirely agricultural and rural.
 - c. from all regions of the continent were very similar in their political and religious beliefs.
 - d. always lived in small family units.
 - e. lived only in coastal areas.

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: 12

KEY: Indians of Eastern North America

9. When Europeans arrived, many Native Americans:
- a. tried to use them to enhance their standing with other Native Americans.
 - b. immediately opened treaty negotiations.
 - c. learned their languages.
 - d. hid in nearby cave dwellings.
 - e. simply attacked them.

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: 13–14

KEY: Indians of Eastern North America

10. Native American religious ceremonies:
- a. had nothing to do with farming or hunting.
 - b. were related to the Native American belief that sacred spirits could be found in living and inanimate things.
 - c. were designed to show that supernatural forces must control man.
 - d. were the same in every community.
 - e. did not exist until arriving Europeans insisted on knowing about Native American customs.

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: 14

KEY: Native American Religion

11. Which statement about the Indians of North America is FALSE?
- a. Indians were very diverse.
 - b. The idea of private property was foreign to Indians.
 - c. Many Indian societies were matrilineal.
 - d. Indians did not covet wealth and material goods as the Europeans did.
 - e. Indians lacked genuine religion.

ANS: E

DIF: Medium

REF: 14

KEY: Native American Religion

12. Far more important to most Indian societies than freedom as personal independence were all of the following *except*:
- kinship ties.
 - secure rights to owning land.
 - the ability to follow one's spiritual values.
 - the well-being of one's community.
 - the security of one's community.

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: 14

KEY: Land and Property

13. How did Native Americans conceive of property?
- Native Americans believed that land should never be claimed.
 - Families might use a specific plot of land for a season.
 - Individuals could own land outright and pass it on to family members.
 - A family could claim land forever, but an individual could not.
 - Native Americans and Europeans conceived of property in the same way, though Europeans claimed otherwise as an excuse to take Indian land.

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: 14

KEY: Land and Property

14. Which one of the following is true about Native Americans and material wealth?
- Chiefs were expected to share some of their goods rather than hoard them.
 - Eastern Native Americans were more materialistic than those who lived west of the Mississippi.
 - Wealth mattered less to them than to Europeans, but inherited social status was equally important to both peoples.
 - Native Americans actually suffered more social inequality than Europeans did.
 - Native Americans had no material wealth.

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: 15

KEY: Land and Property

15. Which statement about gender relations is FALSE for most Native American societies?
- Men and women engaged in premarital sex.
 - It was acceptable for a woman to seek a divorce.
 - Tribal leaders were almost always women.
 - Women owned dwellings and tools.
 - Societies were matrilineal.

ANS: C

DIF: Difficult

REF: 15

KEY: Indian Gender Relations

16. Which one of the following was NOT true of women in Native American societies?
- In contrast to their European counterparts, it was considered more acceptable for them to engage in premarital sexual relations.
 - Children usually became members of the mother's family, not the father's.
 - Women often participated in the administration of village affairs and in agriculture.
 - Women dressed scantily by European standards.
 - Women made all decisions about trade relations with other tribes.

ANS: E

DIF: Medium

REF: 15–16

KEY: Gender Relations

17. Europeans tended to think which one of the following about Native Americans and their cultures?

- a. All Native Americans were gentle and friendly.
- b. Native Americans worshiped the same God that Europeans did, although they called him by different names.
- c. Native Americans failed to make use of the land, so it was acceptable for Europeans to take it and use it.
- d. Because Native American men engaged in masculine pursuits such as hunting and fishing, Indian gender divisions were acceptable.
- e. Native American cultures were actually superior to those of Europeans.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 16
KEY: European Views of the Indians

18. Europeans generally believed all of the following about Indians EXCEPT that:
- a. Indians lacked genuine religion.
 - b. Indians had enormous potential to assimilate European ways.
 - c. Indian males were weak and they mistreated women.
 - d. Indians did not use the land and thus had no claim to it.
 - e. Indians were not much better than slaves.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 16–17
KEY: European Views of the Indians

19. Europeans—particularly the English, French, and Dutch—generally claimed North American Indian land as their own based on:
- a. the Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494.
 - b. the Biblical story of Noah’s division of the world among his sons.
 - c. financial transactions between Indian peoples and themselves.
 - d. their view that Indians did not use the land properly.
 - e. various papal decrees that privileged the claims of European Christians over those of Indian “heathens.”

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: 17
KEY: European Views of the Indians

20. As colonization began, the European idea of freedom:
- a. was enjoyed by a large portion of the population.
 - b. included the idea of abandoning sin to embrace the teachings of Jesus Christ.
 - c. included a few narrowly defined rights and privileges.
 - d. would be completely unrecognizable to those alive today.
 - e. embraced the view that Indians deserved liberty, too.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 18 KEY: Christian Liberty

21. In Europe on the eve of colonization, one conception of freedom, called “Christian liberty,”:
- a. was a set of ideas today known as “religious toleration.”
 - b. mingled ideas of freedom with servitude to Jesus Christ—concepts that were seen as mutually reinforcing, not contradictory.
 - c. found expression in countries dominated by Catholics but not in primarily Protestant ones.
 - d. argued that all Christians should have equal political rights.
 - e. referred to the policy of trying to overthrow any non-Christian regime around the world.

ANS: B

DIF: Difficult

REF: 18

KEY: Christian Liberty

22. Which one of the following is true of religion in seventeenth-century Europe?
- a. Few nations had established churches.
 - b. The churches condemned dissenters, but the governments protected them.
 - c. Wars were fought over the right of an individual to religious freedom.
 - d. Religious uniformity was thought to be essential to public order.
 - e. Religious uniformity had nothing to do with ideas about public order.

ANS: D

DIF: Medium

REF: 18

KEY: Christian Liberty

23. "Coverture" refers to:
- a. a woman's responsibility to wear a scarf covering her head when in public.
 - b. knowing your place in society, especially at church when sitting in the pews.
 - c. a tax one pays on one's property that is assessed quarterly.
 - d. a woman surrendering her legal identity when she marries.
 - e. a binding legal agreement between an indentured servant and his or her master.

ANS: D

DIF: Easy

REF: 19

KEY: Freedom and Authority

24. In England, social inequality:
- a. was part of a hierarchical society.
 - b. did not keep British subjects from enjoying the same degree of individual freedom.
 - c. did not mean that there was economic inequality.
 - d. was banned under the doctrine of coverture.
 - e. prompted Henry VIII's break with the Catholic Church.

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: 19

KEY: Freedom and Authority

25. Under English law in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, women:
- a. enjoyed far greater rights than they did in Spain and Spanish America.
 - b. who outlived their husbands were entitled to one-half of the husband's property.
 - c. surrendered their legal identities when they married.
 - d. were expected to submit to their husbands in public, but not in private.
 - e. gained a great deal of personal and political power during the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

ANS: C

DIF: Easy

REF: 19

KEY: Freedom and Authority

26. Portuguese trading posts along the western coast of Africa were called factories because:
- a. the merchants were known as factors.
 - b. the trading posts made the goods there in Africa in makeshift factories.
 - c. the African slaves built factories along the coast to manufacture guns.
 - d. the slave traders called their system a labor factory.
 - e. that is how the Africans translated "trading post."

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: 22

KEY: Portugal and West Africa

27. Slavery in Africa:
- a. resulted from the arrival of Europeans.
 - b. included no form of rights for the slaves.
 - c. was the only kind of labor on that continent.

- d. involved the enslavement of criminals, debtors, and war captives.
- e. accelerated with the arrival of the French in the 1520s.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 22
KEY: Freedom and Slavery in Africa

28. Before the transatlantic slave trade began, approximately 100,000 African slaves were transported between 1450 and 1500 to:
- a. England and Ireland
 - b. Spain and France
 - c. Portugal and Spain
 - d. Portugal and the Netherlands
 - e. England and the Netherlands

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 22–23
KEY: Freedom and Slavery in Africa

29. Which one of the following statements about African slavery within Africa is FALSE?
- a. African slaves tended to be criminals, debtors, or captives in war.
 - b. Slavery was one of several forms of labor in Africa.
 - c. Slaves had well-defined rights and could possess property.
 - d. The slave trade within Africa accelerated between 1450 and 1500.
 - e. Only men were taken for the slave trade.

ANS: E DIF: Medium REF: 22–23
KEY: Freedom and Slavery in Africa

30. The *reconquista* was the reconquest of Spain from the:
- a. Jews.
 - b. British.
 - c. Protestants.
 - d. Moors.
 - e. Aztecs.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 23 KEY: The Voyages of Columbus

31. What motivated the Portuguese to begin exploration to find a water route to India, China, and the East Indies?
- a. To prove that the world was round
 - b. To spread the Protestant faith
 - c. To establish land empires in India and China
 - d. To eliminate the Muslim “middlemen” in the luxury goods trade
 - e. To find markets for Portugal’s surplus manufactured goods

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: 23
KEY: Chinese and Portuguese Navigation

32. What geographic error did Columbus make?
- a. He grossly underestimated the size of the Earth.
 - b. He thought the Earth was not round, but flat.
 - c. He was certain that India was east of the Americas.
 - d. He expected the weather in India to be the same as in the North Atlantic.

e. He confused the Atlantic Ocean with the Indian Ocean.

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: 23

KEY: The Voyages of Columbus

33. What role did religion play in the Columbus's explorations?

- a. None whatsoever
- b. Columbus was determined to convert Native Americans to Christianity.
- c. Catholics in Spain and Italy supported his expeditions because they wanted to end Muslim control of the eastern trade.
- d. Columbus benefited from Ferdinand and Isabella's efforts to promote tolerance in Spain.
- e. Spain wanted Columbus to find a refuge for the Jews the king was driving out of the country.

ANS: C

DIF: Difficult

REF: 23

KEY: The Voyages of Columbus

34. The first center of the Spanish empire in America:

- a. was a prosperous settlement that Columbus created.
- b. was the island of Hispaniola
- c. fell to Dutch raiders in 1506.
- d. resulted from Columbus's last voyage to the New World in 1502.
- e. was Cuba.

ANS: B

DIF: Easy

REF: 24

KEY: Columbus in the New World

35. Amerigo Vespucci:

- a. named the New World after himself.
- b. helped to correct Columbus's theory that he had found a route to Asia.
- c. agreed with Columbus that Native Americans were East Indians.
- d. was funded by the English.
- e. actually named the continent Vespucci, but it was changed.

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: 24

KEY: Columbus in the New World

36. John Cabot sailed to:

- a. Newfoundland.
- b. New York.
- c. Jamestown.
- d. Hispaniola.
- e. Quebec.

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: 24

KEY: Exploration and Conquest

37. Why did European exploration of the New World proceed so rapidly after Columbus's discoveries?

- a. Gutenberg's invention of the printing press enabled the rapid dissemination of information.
- b. England, France, and Spain united to fund exploration, eliminating one of the problems that Columbus had faced.
- c. Spain was determined to protect the Native Americans against Protestant missionaries from rival European states, inspiring the government to fund numerous expeditions.

- d. The amount of gold that Columbus brought back to Spain was so inspiring that other countries inevitably followed suit.
- e. The Dutch became involved and had more money than other countries to finance expeditions, so those other countries worked together and raced against the Dutch for control.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 24 KEY: Exploration and Conquest

38. In 1519, who became the first European explorer to encounter the Aztec empire?
- a. Vasco da Gama
 - b. Ferdinand Magellan
 - c. John Cabot
 - d. Hernán Cortés
 - e. Francisco Pizzaro

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 25 KEY: Exploration and Conquest

39. The transatlantic flow of people and goods such as corn, potatoes, horses, and sugar cane is called:
- a. globalization.
 - b. the Columbian Exchange.
 - c. the Great Circuit.
 - d. the Atlantic system.
 - e. trade.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 26 KEY: The Demographic Disaster

40. The Columbian Exchange was:
- a. the agreement that documented what Christopher Columbus would give to Spanish leaders in return for their sponsorship of his travel to the New World.
 - b. the transatlantic flow of plants, animals, and germs that began after Christopher Columbus reached the New World.
 - c. John Cabot's exploration of the New World, which brought more of the goods that Columbus had found back to the Old World.
 - d. responsible for introducing corn, tomatoes and potatoes to the Americas.
 - e. the first store in the New World, named for the man who founded it.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 26 KEY: The Demographic Disaster

41. In 1492, the Native American population:
- a. was at least 100 million.
 - b. lived exclusively in villages of no more than 1,000 individuals.
 - c. declined catastrophically due to exposure to the Black Plague.
 - d. lived mostly in what is today the United States.
 - e. lived mostly in Central and South America.

ANS: E DIF: Medium REF: 26 KEY: The Demographic Disaster

42. The ritual sacrifices practiced by the Aztecs:
- a. occurred one at a time and therefore were minimal.
 - b. prompted most Aztecs to oppose their leaders, who opposed the sacrifices.
 - c. disgusted Europeans despite their own practices of publicly executing criminals

- and burning witches at the stake.
- d. were always held at an arena in Tenochtitlán that resembled the Roman Colosseum.
- e. cost the Spanish several hundred men before Cortés conquered the Aztecs.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 26 KEY: Exploration and Conquest

43. Which of the following was NOT a technique that Spanish conquistadores used to conquer Native American empires?
- a. Kidnapping a leader and holding him for ransom
 - b. Dividing and conquering them by taking advantage of old rivalries
 - c. Relying upon the spread of diseases, even though they may not have been introduced intentionally
 - d. Negotiating treaties
 - e. Using their superior military technology

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 26 KEY: Exploration and Conquest

44. The Spanish empire in America:
- a. included most of the populated part of the New World but few of its natural resources, making the empire rich in people but poor economically.
 - b. paled in comparison with the ancient Roman Empire.
 - c. was, unlike the French and English New World empires, a mostly urban civilization.
 - d. was centered in Lima, Peru.
 - e. allowed religious freedom and therefore attracted colonists from throughout Europe

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 27 KEY: The Spanish Empire

45. The government of the Spanish empire in America:
- a. established the principle of the separation of church and state by keeping the Catholic Church out of civic affairs.
 - b. was dominated by the conquistadores, who had conquered lands and retained control over them.
 - c. included local officials who held a great deal of control.
 - d. was troubled due to constant turmoil and local divisions back in Spain.
 - e. operated out of Monterey, California.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 27–28 KEY: Governing Spanish America

46. Alarmed by the destructiveness of the conquistadores, the Spanish crown replaced them with a more stable system of government headed by:
- a. lawyers and bureaucrats.
 - b. bishops of the Catholic Church.
 - c. landed wealthy elite.
 - d. elected local officials.
 - e. entrepreneurs.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 27 KEY: Governing Spanish America

47. Which one of the following is true of agriculture in Spanish America?

- a. African-American slaves performed most of the labor.
- b. The main crops were vastly different than they had been before Spain's arrival.
- c. Spain introduced wheat as a crop.
- d. Indian slaves did the work on small-scale farms.
- e. Catholic priests were forbidden to be involved in farming.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 28
KEY: Colonists in Spanish America

48. Which one of the following is true of Spanish emigrants to the New World?
- a. Many of the early arrivals came to direct Native American labor.
 - b. From the beginning, they arrived as families.
 - c. They were all at the bottom of the social hierarchy.
 - d. They soon outnumbered Native Americans.
 - e. Only the residents of the Malaga province migrated.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 28–29
KEY: Colonists in Spanish America

49. Which one of the following statements about Spanish America is true?
- a. Over time, Spanish America evolved into a hybrid culture—part Spanish, part Indian, and, in some areas, part African.
 - b. Mestizos enjoyed much political freedom and held most of the high government positions.
 - c. Spaniards outnumbered the Indian inhabitants after fifty years of settlement.
 - d. The Catholic Church played only a minor role in Spanish America.
 - e. Spanish America was very rural and had few urban centers.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 29 KEY: Colonists and Indians

50. The Spanish justified their claim to land in the New World through all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. believing that their culture was superior to that of the Indians.
 - b. violence.
 - c. a missionary zeal.
 - d. a decree from the Pope.
 - e. defeating the English fleet in 1588.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: 31 KEY: Justifications for Conquest

51. In 1517, the German priest _____ began the Protestant Reformation by posting his Ninety-Five Theses, which accused the Catholic Church of worldliness and corruption.
- a. Martin Buber
 - b. Ulrich Zwingli
 - c. Martin Luther
 - d. Reinhold Niebuhr
 - e. Johannes Gutenberg

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 31 KEY: Spreading the Faith

52. How did Spain justify enslaving Native Americans?
- a. The Spanish believed that enslavement could liberate Native Americans from their

- backwardness and savagery and introduce them to Christian civilization.
- b. Pope Alexander VI had approved Spanish slavery but banned slavery in Portuguese holdings in the New World.
- c. The writings of Bartolomé de Las Casas explained that the Bible approved slavery and that therefore it was acceptable.
- d. If England and France were to be defeated in the quest for empire, Spain needed to take a step they had avoided, imposing slavery upon the native population.
- e. The Spanish actually never enslaved Native Americans; the charge that they did was simply part of the “Black Legend” spread by the English and other enemies.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 32 KEY: Piety and Profit

53. According to Bartolomé de Las Casas:

- a. Spain needed to institute a more humane system of Native American slavery in order to avoid offending Pope Paul III.
- b. Spain had caused the deaths of millions of innocent people in the New World.
- c. despite his opposition to slavery, he needed to keep his slaves so that he would have time to devote to working for abolition and emancipation.
- d. slavery needed to be eliminated entirely from the earth.
- e. converting Native Americans to anything but Catholicism would lead to their death.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 32 KEY: Las Casas’s Complaint

54. The New Laws of 1542:

- a. led Protestant Europeans to create the “Black Legend” about Spanish rule in the Americas.
- b. introduced the *encomienda* system.
- c. were adopted at the urging of Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of Peru’s conqueror.
- d. commanded that Indians no longer be enslaved in Spanish possessions.
- e. forbade the enslavement of Africans in New Spain.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: 33 KEY: Reforming the Empire

55. Which one of the following lists the events in proper chronological order, from first to last?

- a. Pueblo Revolt, the Dutch settle Manhattan, Quebec founded, Spain adopts New Laws
- b. Spain adopts New Laws, Pueblo Revolt, Quebec founded, the Dutch settle Manhattan
- c. Quebec founded, the Dutch settle Manhattan, Pueblo Revolt, Spain adopts New Laws
- d. Dutch settle Manhattan, Spain adopts New Laws, Pueblo Revolt, Quebec founded
- e. Spain adopts New Laws, Quebec founded, the Dutch settle Manhattan, Pueblo Revolt

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 33 | 37 | 41 | 45
KEY: Reforming the Empire, The Pueblo Revolt, French Colonization

56. The Black Legend described:

- a. the Aztecs’ view of Cortés.
- b. English pirates along the African coast.

- c. Spain as a uniquely brutal colonizer.
- d. Portugal as a vast trading empire.
- e. Indians as savages.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 33 KEY: Reforming the Empire

57. The *repartimiento* system established by the Spanish in the mid-1500s:
- a. officially designated Indians in New Spain as slaves of European colonists.
 - b. recognized Indians as free but required them to perform a fixed amount of labor.
 - c. gave voting rights in local assemblies to *mestizos* but not to *peninsulares*.
 - d. required all Indians to convert to Catholicism or face execution.
 - e. set up a system of local courts of law that proved essential to Spanish rule in Peru.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 33 KEY: Reforming the Empire

58. Bartolomé de Las Casas argued that Indians:
- a. could be enslaved because they lacked true religion.
 - b. were more akin to beasts than humans.
 - c. should overthrow their cruel Spanish masters and reestablish the Inca and Aztec empires.
 - d. were treated well by the Spanish.
 - e. should enjoy “all guarantees of liberty and justice” as subjects of Spain.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: 33 KEY: Las Casas’s Complaint

59. Exploring the North American interior in the 1500s, _____ was the first European to encounter the immense herds of buffalo that roamed the Great Plains.
- a. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado
 - b. Hernando deSoto
 - c. Jacques Marquette
 - d. Juan Ponce de León
 - e. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: 34 KEY: Exploring North America

60. Which of the following is true of Spain’s explorations of the New World?
- a. Individual conquistadores always traveled alone.
 - b. Members of the Spanish parties suffered greatly from disease.
 - c. Florida was the first region in the present-day United States that Spain colonized.
 - d. Spain sought to forestall Portuguese incursions into the New World.
 - e. Spain’s explorations had no impact on the size of the Native American population.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 35 KEY: Spanish Florida

61. The Spanish set up outposts from Florida to South Carolina in part because:
- a. Spanish missionaries hoped to convert local Native Americans to Christianity.
 - b. English colonists from Virginia were attacking Spanish settlements.
 - c. they sought to prevent the escape of African slaves to English colonies located north and east of the Savannah River.
 - d. the discovery of gold mines in central Florida meant that other powers were likely to encroach on Spanish territories.
 - e. they needed to protect St. Augustine, which became capital of New Spain in 1542.

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: 35

KEY: Spanish Florida

62. Spanish Florida:
- attracted large numbers of settlers.
 - became a British colony in 1607.
 - was little more than an isolated military settlement.
 - was the site of Juan Oñate's attack on the inhabitants of Acoma.
 - attracted mostly elderly Spaniards.

ANS: C

DIF: Easy

REF: 35

KEY: Spanish Florida

63. The first permanent European settlement in the Southwest, established in 1610, was:
- Tucson.
 - Albuquerque.
 - El Paso.
 - San Diego.
 - Santa Fe.

ANS: E

DIF: Easy

REF: 35

KEY: Spain in the Southwest

64. Acoma was an Indian city in present-day _____ that the Spanish destroyed.
- New Mexico
 - Florida
 - Cuba
 - California
 - Puerto Rico

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: 35

KEY: Spain in the Southwest

65. Which statement about the Pueblo Revolt is FALSE?
- It resulted in a wholesale expulsion of the Spanish settlers.
 - It arose in part from missionaries burning Indian religious artifacts.
 - It resulted in a total renunciation of Catholicism by the Indians.
 - It was successful because the Pueblo peoples cooperated with each other.
 - It was inspired by the Pope, but he died before the actual revolt took place.

ANS: E

DIF: Medium

REF: 37

KEY: The Pueblo Revolt

66. The first French explorations of the New World:
- brought great riches to France.
 - were intended to locate the Northwest Passage.
 - led to successful colonies in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.
 - were in response to an intense rivalry with the Netherlands.
 - created no permanent settlements until the eighteenth century.

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: 40

KEY: French Colonization

67. The Pueblo Indian uprising of 1680:
- followed their leader Popé's arrest for engaging in sexual relations with a non-Native American woman.
 - helped lead to the most complete victory for Native Americans over Europeans.
 - was based entirely on economic factors.

- d. was the work of one Native American tribe.
- e. began a long tradition of cooperation between New Mexico's tribes.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 40 KEY: The Pueblo Revolt

68. New France was characterized by:
- a. severe conflict between French settlers and the Indians.
 - b. a well-defined line between Indian society and French society.
 - c. more peaceful European-Indian relations than existed in New Spain.
 - d. a Protestant missionary zeal to convert the Indians.
 - e. its lack of devastating epidemics.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 41 KEY: New France and the Indians

69. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded:
- a. Montreal.
 - b. New York.
 - c. Champlain.
 - d. Quebec.
 - e. Albany.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 41 KEY: French Colonization

70. French Canada:
- a. was a very democratic colony.
 - b. was founded by Jesuit priests who were working as fur traders as a way to meet and convert Native Americans.
 - c. consisted mainly of male colonists.
 - d. had, by 1700, twice as many colonists as all the English North American colonies combined.
 - e. gave the French a world monopoly on fur production.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 41 KEY: French Colonization

71. Which one of the following was true of New France?
- a. It was the subject of a great deal of favorable publicity throughout Europe.
 - b. Its commitment to religious toleration was a source of great embarrassment for less tolerant powers like England and Spain.
 - c. Its population was limited at best, because France feared that a significant emigration would undermine its role as a great European power.
 - d. The only women allowed to reside there were nuns, a reflection of the French commitment to spreading Catholicism.
 - e. Seigneuries were the only democratic areas in the colony.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 41 KEY: French Colonization

72. How did French involvement in the fur trade change life for Native Americans?
- a. It didn't; Native Americans were already hunting beaver and buffalo for their skins.
 - b. Native Americans benefited economically but were able to avoid getting caught in European conflicts and rivalries.
 - c. The French were willing to accept Native Americans into colonial society.

- d. The English and French quests for beaver pelts virtually destroyed the Native American population.
- e. It forced Native Americans to learn new trapping techniques that were far superior to their old ways.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 41 KEY: New France and the Indians

73. The Jesuit religious order was particularly influential in:
- a. New Netherland.
 - b. Brazil.
 - c. England.
 - d. New France.
 - e. Cuba.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 42 KEY: New France and the Indians

74. As early as 1615, the _____ people of present-day southern Ontario and upper New York State forged a trading alliance with the French, and many of them converted to Catholicism.
- a. Pequot
 - b. Lenni Lenape
 - c. Iroquois
 - d. Cherokee
 - e. Huron

ANS: E DIF: Medium REF: 44 KEY: New France and the Indians

75. Which one of the following was true of French relations with Native Americans?
- a. The French appropriated significant amounts of land for fur trading.
 - b. The French were proud that they were considered tougher on Indians than their English and Spanish counterparts.
 - c. The French sent nuns to try to Christianize the natives, because they understood that gender relations were different among Native Americans than they were among whites.
 - d. Native Americans resented that the French had no need for their help in the fur trade.
 - e. Jesuit missionaries tried to convert Native Americans, but gave them far more independence than did Spanish missionaries.

ANS: E DIF: Medium REF: 44 KEY: New France and the Indians

76. Henry Hudson:
- a. set sail into the bay that bears his name as a representative of the British empire.
 - b. was searching for the Pacific Coast.
 - c. hoped to find the Northwest Passage to Asia.
 - d. set up a Dutch colony based on the idea of consent of the governed.
 - e. was the architect of the Dutch overseas empire.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 45 KEY: The Dutch Empire

77. What European city was known in the early seventeenth century as a haven for persecuted Protestants from all over Europe and even for Jews fleeing Spain?
- a. Amsterdam

- b. Geneva
- c. Marseilles
- d. London
- e. Brussels

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 45 KEY: Dutch Freedom

78. Which European country dominated international commerce in the early seventeenth century?
- a. France
 - b. The Netherlands
 - c. Britain
 - d. Spain
 - e. Portugal

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 45 KEY: The Dutch Empire

79. How did the Dutch manifest their devotion to liberty?
- a. They supported freedom of religion in their colony.
 - b. Their colony was the first in the Americas to have a bill of rights.
 - c. They allowed freedom of speech.
 - d. They issued the Edict of New Netherland, declaring the Puritans to be heathens because they refused to allow religious freedom.
 - e. They gave men ownership of their wives, which gave married men the property ownership and independence they needed to participate in political activities.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 45 KEY: Freedom In New Netherland

80. Which statement about New Netherland is FALSE?
- a. Some slaves possessed half-freedom.
 - b. No elected assembly was established.
 - c. The Dutch enjoyed good commercial and diplomatic relations with the Five Iroquois Nations.
 - d. Women had many liberties, but could not retain their legal identity after marriage.
 - e. Religious toleration was extended to Catholics and Jews.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: 46 KEY: Freedom in New Netherland

81. Which one of the following is true of freedom in New Netherland?
- a. The colony's elected assembly enjoyed greater rights of self government than any English colonial legislative body.
 - b. The Dutch commitment to liberty prompted the colony to ban slavery there.
 - c. Religious intolerance lead the Dutch to ban all Jewish peoples from the colony.
 - d. Of all of the colonies in the New World, New Netherland required the longest period of service from indentured servants.
 - e. Married women retained a legal identity separate from that of their husbands.

ANS: E DIF: Medium REF: 46 KEY: Freedom in New Netherland

82. What does the seal of New Netherland, adopted by the Dutch West India Company in 1630, suggest is central to the colony's economic prospects?
- a. Tobacco
 - b. Fish

- c. Silver
- d. Timber
- e. Fur

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: 47
KEY: New Netherland and the Indians

83. In their relations with Native Americans, the Dutch:
- a. sought to imitate the Spanish.
 - b. concentrated more on economics than religious conversion.
 - c. tried to drive Native Americans into the Puritan colony.
 - d. avoided warfare at all costs.
 - e. called them members of a deceitful race.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 47
KEY: New Netherland and the Indians

84. Patroonship in New Netherland:
- a. was a great success, bringing thousands of new settlers to the colony.
 - b. meant that shareholders received large estates for transporting tenants for agricultural labor.
 - c. was like a system of medieval lords.
 - d. led to one democratic manor led by Kiliaen van Rensselaer.
 - e. involved joint Dutch and Indian control of farmland.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 47 KEY: Settling New Netherland

TRUE/FALSE

1. Agriculture did not come to the American continents, around Mexico and Peru, until around 1000 C.E.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: 8 KEY: The Settling of the Americas

2. The mound builders were a sophisticated ancient peoples living in the American Southwest.

ANS: F DIF: Medium REF: 11
KEY: Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley

3. The Indians of North America believed that land was a common resource and the basis of economic life.

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 14 KEY: Land and Property

4. The Indians, although diverse, all seemed to observe religious ceremonies centered around hunting or farming.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: 14 KEY: Native American Religion

5. Most, although not all, Indian societies were matrilineal.

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 15 KEY: Gender Relations

6. “Christian liberty” was the basis for religious toleration.

ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: 18 KEY: Christian Liberty

7. Under English law, women held many legal rights and privileges.

ANS: F DIF: Medium REF: 19 KEY: Freedom and Authority

8. Portuguese seafarers initially hoped to locate African gold.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: 20
KEY: Chinese and Portuguese Navigation

9. The Spanish were the first to sail down the western coast of Africa, establishing trading posts, called factories.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: 21 KEY: Portugal and West Africa

10. African society did not practice slavery before Europeans came.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: 22
KEY: Freedom and Slavery in Africa

11. Columbus was Spanish.

ANS: F DIF: Medium REF: 23 KEY: The Voyages of Columbus

12. The Spanish *reconquista* required that all Muslims and Jews convert to Catholicism or leave Spain immediately.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: 23 KEY: The Voyages of Columbus

13. Columbus first sailed to what is now Venezuela.

ANS: F DIF: Medium REF: 24 KEY: Columbus in the New World

14. Columbus established the first permanent settlement on Hispaniola in 1502.

ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: 4 KEY: Columbus in the New World

15. Thanks to Martin Luther, the movable type printing press is one of the most important inventions in modern times, helping to rapidly disseminate information around the world.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: 24 KEY: Exploration and Conquest

16. The catastrophic decline in the native populations of Spanish America was mostly due to the fact that they were not immune to European diseases.

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 26 KEY: The Demographic Disaster

17. Cortés conquered the capital city of the Aztec empire with an army of over 1,000 men.

- ANS: F DIF: Medium REF: 26 KEY: Exploration and Conquest
18. By 1550, the Spanish empire in the New World exceeded the ancient Roman Empire in size.
- ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 27 KEY: The Spanish Empire
19. *Peninsulares* stood atop the social hierarchy in Spanish America.
- ANS: T DIF: Difficult REF: 29 KEY: Colonists and Indians
20. Spain insisted that the primary goal of colonization was to save the Indians from heathenism.
- ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 31 KEY: Spreading the Faith
21. The Spanish aim was to exterminate or remove the Indians from the New World.
- ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: 31 KEY: Spreading the Faith
22. During the Pueblo Revolt, the Indians destroyed symbols of Catholic culture, like crosses and statues of the Virgin Mary.
- ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: 40 KEY: The Pueblo Revolt
23. When the Edict of Nantes, which had granted religious toleration to French Protestants (Huguenots), was revoked in 1685, 100,000 Huguenots fled France for New France.
- ANS: F DIF: Medium REF: 41 KEY: French Colonization
24. Like the Spanish, the French often intermarried with the Indians, resulting in mixed race children.
- ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 44 KEY: New France and the Indians

SHORT ANSWER

Identify and give the historical significance of each of the following terms, events, and people in a paragraph or two.

1. conquistadores

ANS:
Answer will vary.

2. Pueblo Revolt

ANS:
Answer will vary.

3. private property

ANS:
Answer will vary.

4. African slave trade

ANS:
Answer will vary.

5. Columbian Exchange

ANS:
Answer will vary.

6. Indian freedom

ANS:
Answer will vary.

7. Black Legend

ANS:
Answer will vary.

8. mound builders

ANS:
Answer will vary.

9. Christopher Columbus

ANS:
Answer will vary.

10. Zheng He

ANS:
Answer will vary.

11. Bartolomé de Las Casas

ANS:
Answer will vary.

12. “coverture”

ANS:
Answer will vary.

ESSAY

1. Explain as thoroughly as you can how the slave trade affected African society.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

2. One Spanish official remarked that “the maxim of the conqueror must be to settle.” Explain what you think he meant by this statement. Illustrate the various ways conquerors settled the New World, commenting on what worked, what did not work, and the consequences of those methods.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

3. Explain the chapter’s title: “A New World.” What was new? Is “new” an appropriate term? Does perspective play a role in calling the Americas new? Be sure to comment on whether freedom was new in this New World.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

4. Compare Indian society with that of the Europeans. What differences were there? Similarities? Be sure to include in your analysis ideas about religion, land, and gender roles, as well as notions of freedom.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

5. The Dutch prided themselves on their devotion to liberty. Explain what kinds of liberties and freedoms the Dutch recognized that other nations, such as Spain, did not. How did these notions of freedom affect the development of their North American empire? Be sure to include the Indians and slaves in your discussion.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

6. The sophistication and diversity of the peoples in the early Americas is remarkable. Explore that diversity in an essay that discusses early Native-American culture, architecture, religion, gender relations, economy, and views of freedom.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

7. The Spanish had a long history of conquering in the name of God. From the *reconquista* to the conquistadores to the settlement of the New World, Spain justified its conquests as a mission to save the souls of heathens, while putting them to work in subhuman conditions. Explore this paradox of conquering and killing in the name of saving. Remember to think about what else was going on in the world at that time with regard to the Protestant Reformation and the Inquisition.

ANS:

Answer will vary.