

***Out of Many: A History of the American People, 7e* (Faragher, et al.)**  
**Chapter 1 A Continent of Villages to 1500**

1) Which one of the following is NOT true of the community of Cahokia on the Mississippi?

- A) It was the most populated urban complex north of Mexico.
- B) Intensive farming supported the urban population.
- C) Cahokia had been abandoned by the 14th century.
- D) Written records of the nobility have survived.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 3-4

Topic: American Communities: Cahokia

Skill: Factual

2) Who first referred to Native Americans as “Indios”?

- A) John Eliot
- B) Christopher Columbus
- C) John Smith
- D) Joseph de Acosta

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Topic: The First American Settlers

Skill: Factual

3) Peoples practicing “forest efficiency”:

- A) relied on intensive agriculture.
- B) hunted and gathered available resources.
- C) had a precarious life and often starved.
- D) mainly lived in deserts.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9

Topic: New Ways of Living on the Land

Skill: Factual

4) The Clovis culture gets its name from what discovery near Clovis, NM?

- A) distinctive stone blades and lance points
- B) the skeleton of Kennewick Man
- C) huge burial mounds
- D) copper imported from the Great Lakes

Answer: A

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The Clovis Culture

Skill: Factual

- 5) Over time, Indian communities in North America typically:
- A) remained socially and communally primitive.
  - B) feared the gods and refused to change.
  - C) had little knowledge of even the simplest forms of technology.
  - D) demonstrated increasing levels of complexity.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 9

Topic: Increasing Social Complexity

Skill: Conceptual

- 6) Beringia refers to:
- A) the land bridge between Asia and North America.
  - B) glaciers along the Alaskan coast.
  - C) the combined land mass of Asia and North America.
  - D) the Russian region of the Bering Strait.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

Topic: Migration from Asia

Skill: Factual

- 7) According to the Asian migration hypothesis, the group(s) that migrated about 5,000 years ago were the:
- A) Inupiat and Aleuts.
  - B) Hohokam.
  - C) Athapascans.
  - D) Folsom hunters.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 7

Topic: Migration from Asia

Skill: Factual

- 8) The Desert Culture:
- A) was one of the first settled North American peoples.
  - B) migrated seasonally in search of game.
  - C) disappeared after being unable to adapt to changes in the environment.
  - D) relied on agriculture.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9

Topic: New Ways of Living on the Land

Skill: Factual

- 9) Archaeologists' discovery of the remains of 200 bison at one site in Colorado suggests that:
- A) archaic hunters had developed considerable social organization.
  - B) Indian weapons were superior to those of later Europeans.
  - C) men did all the work in the Folsom culture.
  - D) there are many native practices that modern archaeologists cannot understand.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Topic: New Ways of Living on the Land

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) Which one of the following is NOT a distinctive feature of Archaic Indian forest communities?
- A) hunting and gathering for subsistence
  - B) environmentally-threatening use of forest resources
  - C) community populations grew during the later archaic period
  - D) division of work according to gender

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9

Topic: New Ways of Living on the Land

Skill: Factual

- 11) Farming first developed in what area of North America?
- A) Great Basin
  - B) Great Plains
  - C) highlands of Mexico
  - D) desert of Arizona

Answer: C

Page Ref: 10

Topic: Origins in Mexico

Skill: Factual

- 12) Staple crop farming:
- A) developed in China and spread to the rest of the world.
  - B) developed independently in several areas of the world.
  - C) had little impact on social life.
  - D) remained isolated at its point of origin.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

Topic: The Development of Farming

Skill: Conceptual

13) A consequence of Native Americans' increasing reliance on agriculture was:

- A) a decrease in the need for military forces.
- B) a new division of labor and, ultimately, the emergence of classes.
- C) increased reliance on weather patterns.
- D) higher levels of disease.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11–12

Topic: Origins in Mexico

Skill: Conceptual

14) Which one of the following was NOT the location of a complex urban civilization supported by highly productive farming at around the first millennium C.E.?

- A) Yucatan Peninsula
- B) Valley of Mexico
- C) Aleutian Islands
- D) other parts of Mesoamerica

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Topic: Origins in Mexico

Skill: Factual

15) The development of Teotihuacan illustrates which of the following?

- A) the growing complexity of Mesoamerican cultures
- B) Native Americans' inability to adapt to environmental change
- C) the impact of mass population migrations on the Great Basin
- D) native cultures becoming less sophisticated over time

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Topic: Origins in Mexico

Skill: Conceptual

16) Which one of the following is NOT true of the increasing social complexity of Indian farming communities?

- A) families grouping into clans for social, political, or ritual functions
- B) clans grouping into a tribe with councils of leaders
- C) separate social groupings of men and women
- D) private ownership of land and other resources

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Topic: Increasing Social Complexity

Skill: Conceptual

17) Which of the following Mesoamerican cultures developed LAST?

- A) Aztec
- B) Maya
- C) Teotihuacan
- D) the cultures developed simultaneously

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Topic: Origins in Mexico

Skill: Factual

18) Adoption of farming might be considered an extension of:

- A) more egalitarian societies.
- B) archaic forest efficiency.
- C) environmental adaptation.
- D) falling populations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Topic: The Resisted Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

19) The decline of the Anasazi culture was initially triggered by:

- A) population pressures.
- B) attacks by neighboring peoples.
- C) climate change.
- D) internal warfare.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Anasazis

Skill: Conceptual

20) During the first millennium BCE, what culture developed in the arid Southwest?

- A) Hohokam
- B) Skoquik
- C) Arawaks
- D) Pima

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13–14

Topic: Farmers of the Southwest

Skill: Factual

21) A major achievement of the Hohokams involved:

- A) the building of communities of cliff dwellings.
- B) the development of the first system of irrigation in America.
- C) the importation of grains like maize into North America.
- D) the development of crops that needed no water.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Farmers of the Southwest

Skill: Factual

22) Woodland people developed complex earthworks:

- A) after they adopted agriculture.
- B) before they adopted agriculture.
- C) after coming into contact with the Aztecs.
- D) after the arrival of Europeans.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14–15

Topic: Farmers of the Eastern Woodland

Skill: Factual

23) Increased violence in Mississippian cultures was most likely a result of:

- A) religious conflicts.
- B) rapid environmental change.
- C) competition for resources.
- D) new migrations from Asia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Topic: The Politics of Warfare and Violence

Skill: Conceptual

24) Which one of the following is NOT a description of Anasazi communities?

- A) multi-storied apartment complexes with central plazas
- B) kivas for community religious ceremonies
- C) large animal effigy earth mounds
- D) they were affected by 13th century drought

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Anasazis

Skill: Factual

- 25) Eastern Woodland tribes subsisted by:
- A) gathering, hunting, and limited agriculture.
  - B) raids on neighboring villages.
  - C) fishing and farming.
  - D) dry farming and small game hunting.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Farmers of the Eastern Woodlands

Skill: Factual

- 26) The Mississippian culture arose after the collapse of what culture?

- A) Aztecs
- B) Hopewell
- C) Pueblos
- D) Maya

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Mississippian Society

Skill: Factual

- 27) Archaeologists have discovered that a central feature of the Hopewellian culture was:

- A) apartment-like living structures called *pueblos*.
- B) simple religious rituals and burial practices.
- C) city states.
- D) an elaborate trade network throughout North America.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Farmers of the Eastern Woodlands

Skill: Factual

- 28) Which product is not correctly paired with its region of origin?

- A) flint: Mexico
- B) obsidian: Rocky Mountains
- C) copper: Great Lakes
- D) mica: Appalachians

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Farmers of the Eastern Woodlands

Skill: Factual

29) From studying surviving pre-Columbian works of art, historians:

- A) have a clear picture of Indian religious beliefs.
- B) see no evidence of emotions.
- C) can only speculate about their meaning.
- D) can translate written Mississippian documents.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

Topic: The Politics of Violence and Warfare

Skill: Conceptual

30) Which one of the following does NOT apply to the Mississippian culture?

- A) city-states
- B) maize farming
- C) mound-building
- D) democratic social order

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Mississippian Society

Skill: Factual

31) With what culture did the Hohokam share many traits?

- A) Mesoamerican
- B) Hopewell
- C) Athapaskan
- D) Clovis

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Farmers of the Southwest

Skill: Conceptual

32) Why might native communities have resisted shifting to agriculture?

- A) ignorance about plants and cultivation
- B) farming offered few advantages in some areas
- C) merchant clans preventing their workers from adopting farming
- D) farming took so little work that it promoted laziness

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Topic: The Resisted Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

- 33) The largest Indian population centers could be found among:
- A) the Archaic peoples of the interior.
  - B) the fishing communities of the Pacific Northwest.
  - C) the hunters and gatherers of the Great Plains.
  - D) the farming districts of the South, the Southwest, and the Northeast.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 17

Topic: The Population of Indian America

Skill: Factual

- 34) Desert farmers like the Pima and Yuma:
- A) exported high quality flint hoes.
  - B) were highly communal apartment dwellers.
  - C) were the first to plow using animals.
  - D) lived in dispersed settlements called *rancherías*.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 17

Topic: The Southwest

Skill: Factual

- 35) The oldest continuously occupied town(s) in the United States are home to the:
- A) Cherokees.
  - B) Pueblos.
  - C) Apaches.
  - D) Navajos.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 19

Topic: The Southwest

Skill: Factual

- 36) On the eve of European colonization, remaining Mississippian cultures in the South included the:
- A) Pimas.
  - B) Apaches.
  - C) Mimacs.
  - D) Natchez.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 20

Topic: The South

Skill: Factual

- 37) Historians believe the Iroquois Confederacy was probably founded to:
- A) control the violence that characterized the existence of the five Iroquois nations.
  - B) defend against economic changes.
  - C) fight the European invasion of Iroquois lands.
  - D) control Iroquois trade with the French in Canada.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22

Topic: The Northeast

Skill: Factual

- 38) The Iroquois were unusual among Native American cultures because their society was:
- A) matrilineal.
  - B) patriarchal.
  - C) pacifist.
  - D) not dependent on agriculture.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22

Topic: The Northeast

Skill: Factual

- 39) Which of the following was NOT one of the Five Nations that made up the Iroquois Confederacy?
- A) Mohawk
  - B) Huron
  - C) Cayuga
  - D) Seneca

Answer: B

Page Ref: 22

Topic: The Northeast

Skill: Factual

- 40) The predominant language group in New England was:
- A) Algonquin.
  - B) Iroquoian.
  - C) Athapascan.
  - D) Inuit.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22

Topic: The Northeast

Skill: Factual

41) After the collapse of Cahokia, the main area where the Mississippian culture persisted was the:

- A) Northeast.
- B) Pacific Northwest.
- C) Southwest.
- D) Southeast.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 20

Topic: The South

Skill: Factual

42) Which one of the following has the LEAST in common with the other three?

- A) large mammals
- B) Beringia
- C) Pleistocene
- D) Northern Flint

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5–7

Topic: Migration from Asia

Skill: Conceptual

43) According to the migration hypothesis, ancestors of Native Americans came from:

- A) Africa.
- B) Israel.
- C) Northern Europe.
- D) Asia.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5

Topic: Migration from Asia

Skill: Factual

44) The Monte Verde culture in Chile is evidence of the importance of:

- A) migration along the Pacific Coast “highway.”
- B) the spread of Mississippian culture.
- C) Aztec cultural influence.
- D) farming in pre-Columbian America.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

Topic: Migration from Asia

Skill: Conceptual

45) Folsom technology was a refinement of what culture?

- A) Plano
- B) Hopewell
- C) Clovis
- D) Teotihuacan

Answer: C

Page Ref: 9

Topic: New Ways of Living on the Land

Skill: Factual

46) The standard hypothesis that migrations from Asia to North America began around 13,000 BCE has been challenged by the discovery of what site?

- A) Monte Verde
- B) Cahokia
- C) Teotihuacan
- D) Folsom

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

Topic: Migrations from Asia

Skill: Factual

47) Archaeologists identify at least how many distinct migration events in populating the Americas?

- A) one
- B) two
- C) three
- D) four

Answer: C

Page Ref: 7

Topic: Migration from Asia

Skill: Factual

48) Cultivation of maize began in:

- A) Asia.
- B) Africa.
- C) Mesoamerica.
- D) Europe.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 10

Topic: The Development of Farming

Skill: Factual

49) The primary function of a ruling council in a farming community was to:

- A) conduct warfare against other tribes.
- B) divide property among the clans.
- C) appease the gods.
- D) supervise the economy.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Topic: Increasing Social Complexity

Skill: Factual

50) The “Desert Culture” was characterized by reliance on:

- A) bison hunting.
- B) small game and plant foraging.
- C) intensive maize cultivation.
- D) fish and sea mammals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9

Topic: New Ways of Living on the Land

Skill: Factual

51) Which one of the following best describes a kiva?

- A) burial mound of Hopewell mortuary cult
- B) Hohokam ball-playing court with surrounding religious platform mound
- C) Pueblo impersonations of ancestral, sacred spirits
- D) Anasazi subterranean religious center

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13–14

Topic: Farmers of the Southwest

Skill: Factual

52) Teotihuacan is significant because it illustrates:

- A) the absorption of neighboring peoples by the Aztecs.
- B) the rise of the city-state in Mesoamerica.
- C) the earliest stable and prosperous settlement known to archaeologists.
- D) a sophisticated urban civilization.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Topic: Origins in Mexico

Skill: Factual

53) Pueblo Bonito is to the Anasazi as Cahokia is to the:

- A) Hohokam.
- B) Hopis.
- C) Algonquians.
- D) Mississippians.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13–14

Topic: Farming in Early North America

Skill: Conceptual

54) One commonality between the Creek, Chickasaw, and Choctaws was a/an:

- A) cultural pattern of confederacies.
- B) matriarchal patronage system.
- C) patrilineal system of reckoning descent.
- D) elaborate system of class, priests, and monarch.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

Topic: The South

Skill: Conceptual

55) Someone sent to negotiate with the Five Nations would be meeting with:

- A) Mohawks, Oneidas, Onodagsa, Cayugas, and Senecas.
- B) Mimacs, Crees, Montagnais, Ojibwas, and Hurons.
- C) Hurons, Mohawks, Creeks, Natchez and Aleuts.
- D) Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Natchez.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22

Topic: The Northeast

Skill: Factual

56) When the Spanish arrived, the Four Corners area was occupied by the:

- A) Inuit.
- B) Iroquois.
- C) Pueblo.
- D) Anasazi.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Anasazi

Skill: Factual

57) The Cherokee, Iroquois, and Algonquian had this in common:

- A) matrilineal descent
- B) the longhouse
- C) confederacy organization
- D) patrilineal descent

Answer: C

Page Ref: 20

Topic: The South and The Northeast

Skill: Conceptual

58) 1200 CE marks the high point of these two cultures.

- A) Mississippian and Anasazi
- B) Hohokam and Adena
- C) Iroquois and Algonquian
- D) Hopis and Navaho

Answer: A

Page Ref: 23

Topic: Farming in Early North America

Skill: Conceptual

59) The Poverty Point site in Louisiana demonstrates that:

- A) complex social organizations did not depend on agriculture.
- B) matrilineal societies were usually more successful than patrilineal.
- C) the Mississippian culture persisted until the arrival of the Spanish.
- D) bison disappeared from North America at the end of the Ice Age.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Topic: Farmers of the Eastern Woodland

Skill: Conceptual

60) Athapascan migrations to America began in 5000 B.C.E. They arrived in the Southwest by:

- A) 250 B.C.E.
- B) 500 C.E.
- C) 1000 C.E.
- D) 1300 C.E.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Topic: The Anasazis

Skill: Factual

- 61) The population of the precolonial Americas:  
A) is impossible to estimate with any confidence.  
B) varied greatly by region.  
C) was uniformly distributed across the continents.  
D) was greatest in the Arctic and Great Basin.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16

Topic: The Population of Indian America

Skill: Factual

- 62) In what area of North America were the largest populations of non-agricultural Indians concentrated?  
A) California and the Pacific Northwest  
B) Great Basin  
C) New England  
D) Mesoamerica and the Caribbean

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17 Topic: The Population of Indian America

Skill: Factual

- 63) Pimas and Pueblos were found in this region in 1500.  
A) Southwest  
B) Great Basin  
C) Northwest  
D) Great Plains

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17–19

Topic: The Southwest

Skill: Factual

- 64) Which one of the following was NOT an Indian group found in the South on the eve of colonization?  
A) Choctaw  
B) Caddo  
C) Natchez  
D) Adena

Answer: D

Page Ref: 20–21

Topic: The South

Skill: Factual

65) The two prominent language families of the Northeast on the eve of colonization were the:

- A) Iroquoian and Algonquian.
- B) Pueblo and Athapaskan.
- C) Hopewell and Adena.
- D) Mississippian and Cherokee.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22–23

Topic: The Northeast

Skill: Factual

66) Which one of the following describes the correct chronological order of these events?

- (1) Hopewell            (3) Iroquois confederacy
- (2) Clovis             (4) high point of Anasazi and Mississippian

A) 1, 2, 3, 4

B) 1, 4, 2, 3

C) 4, 2, 3, 1

D) 2, 1, 4, 3

Answer: D

Page Ref: Chapter-wide

Topic: Chapter-wide

Skill: Factual

67) The Folsom and Clovis cultures are both mainly identified by their:

- A) stone blades and lance points.
- B) pottery.
- C) languages.
- D) agricultural practices.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 7, 9

Topic: The First American Settlers

Skill: Factual

68) The Mogollon culture was:

- A) derived from Teotihuacan.
- B) the first farming culture of the Southwest.
- C) centered on massive earth mounds.
- D) a confederation of previously hostile tribes.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Topic: Farmers of the Southwest

Skill: Factual

69) Beringia refers to the:

- A) greatest of the Indian wars prior to 10,000 B.C.E.
- B) earlier land connection between Asia and North America.
- C) first settled group of Indians in the Yukon Basin.
- D) earliest evidence of human habitation in the United States.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 5

Topic: Migration from Asia

Skill: Factual

70) Which one of the following North American regions had the lowest population density in 1500?

- A) Great Plains
- B) California
- C) South
- D) Northwest

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17

Topic: The Population of Indian America

Skill: Factual

71) Before 1492, trade among Indian cultural areas:

- A) was rare and limited.
- B) was common and extensive.
- C) only operated over short distances.
- D) has left no traces in grave goods.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Topic: Farmers of the Eastern Woodlands

Skill: Factual

72) A weapon continually associated with Native Americans is the bow and arrow. Discuss the actual development and chronology of this technology.

Topic: Mississippian Society

Skill: Conceptual

73) What is forest efficiency and how did it affect community populations?

Topic: Farming in Early North America

Skill: Conceptual

74) Compare and contrast the respective concepts “family” and “clan.”

Topic: Increasing Social Complexity

Skill: Conceptual

75) How did both settled and nomadic Indians affect each other in the Southwest?

Topic: The Southwest

Skill: Conceptual

76) What do Clovis, Folsom, and Plano have in common and how did this affect the development of community?

Topic: New Ways of Living on the Land

Skill: Conceptual

77) List the basic elements of the migration hypothesis as developed by early Spanish observers.

Topic: Migration from Asia

Skill: Conceptual

78) Why did some native societies resist adopting agriculture?

Topic: The Resisted Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

79) What do the monumental earth works at Cahokia suggest about the community?

Topic: Mississippian Society

Skill: Conceptual

80) Looking at the Indian societies of North America at the time of European exploration, discuss the factors that seemed most important in promoting the trend toward settled existence and complex social organization.

Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Skill: Conceptual

81) How did the environment of many regions of North America affect the community development of American Indians?

Topic: Chapter-wide

Skill: Conceptual

82) Compare the ways of life of the hunter-gatherer and the farmer. Was the transition from hunting to farming inevitable?

Topic: Chapter-wide

Skill: Conceptual

83) Some anthropologists have argued that the term should be gatherer-hunter instead of hunter-gatherer. Using examples from Chapter 1, explain why they would say this.

Topic: Chapter-wide

Skill: Conceptual

84) Early European visitors to North America tended to view the Indians as barbarians and savages and beneath the Europeans in terms of lifestyle, culture, and social organization. What evidence can you present to counter this view?

Topic: Chapter-wide

Skill: Conceptual

85) The title of this chapter is “A Continent of Villages.” Describe the diversity of Native American life using a variety of examples from this chapter.

Topic: Chapter-wide

Skill: Conceptual

86) Using either the Anasazi/Mississippian or the Iroquois/Algonquian, compare and describe their attitudes about community in such areas as sex roles, lines of descent, wealth and property, political structures, religion, and war.

Topic: The Anasazis, The Northeast

Skill: Conceptual