

Chapter 01 The Collision of Cultures Key

1. (p. 2) The origins of the majority of human existence in North America began

- A. with the explorations of Christopher Columbus.
- B. as a result of the development of the wheel.
- C. long after the last ice age ended.
- D. from the southern tip of South America.
- E.** with migrations across an ancient land bridge over the Bering Strait.

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2. (p. 2) Scholars estimate that human migration into the Americas over the Bering Strait occurred approximately

- A. 18,000 years ago.
- B. 5,000 years ago.
- C. 2,000 years ago.
- D. 9,000 years ago.
- E.** 11,000 years ago.

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3. (p. 4) The first truly complex society in the Americas was that of the

- A. Maya.
- B. Inca.
- C. Aztecs.
- D. Pueblo peoples.
- E.** Olmecs.

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4. (p. 4) The pre-Columbian North American peoples in the Pacific Northwest

- A. developed political systems as sophisticated as those of the Maya and Aztecs.
- B.** fished salmon as their principal occupation.
- C. were known as the Inuit.
- D. did not have permanent settlements.
- E. were the most peaceful of pre-Columbian societies.

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5. (p. 4) The pre-Columbian North American peoples in the Southwest

- A. lived in small, nomadic tribes.
- B. were primarily hunters of small game.
- C.** built large irrigation systems for farming.
- D. primarily pursued moose and caribou for sustenance.
- E. created an economy exclusively based on trade.

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6. (p. 4) In the Great Plains region, most pre-Columbian societies

- A. lived in small nomadic tribes.
- B. hunted buffalo for survival.
- C. used horses.
- D. developed a harsh religion that required human sacrifice.
- E.** engaged in sedentary farming.

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7. (p. 4-5) Prior to European contact, the eastern third of what is today the United States

- A. was politically controlled by the Cahokia Indians.
- B. remained for the most part uninhabited.
- C.** had the most abundant food resources of any region of the continent.
- D. contained no permanent settlements.
- E. was populated by tribes that engaged in hunting and gathering but did not yet farm.

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8. (p. 5) Cahokia was a large trading center located near what present-day city?

- A.** St. Louis
- B. Detroit
- C. New Orleans
- D. Memphis
- E. Baton Rouge

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9. (p. 6) Many pre-Columbian tribes east of the Mississippi River were loosely linked by

- A. the shared use of a series of forts.
- B. the Iroquois Confederacy.
- C.** common linguistic roots.
- D. economic compacts.
- E. intertribal religious festivals.

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10. (p. 6) Native American religions were closely linked to

- A. visions from the world of spirits.
- B. human sacrifice.
- C. ideas of male dominance.
- D. the idea of apocalypse.
- E.** the natural world.

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11. (p. 6) Which statement best describes the role of women in pre-Columbian North American tribes?

- A. In all tribes, women were responsible for farming.
- B. In no tribes did women participate in the social and economic organization of the tribe.
- C. In some tribes, men took care of the children as the women tended the fields.
- D.** In all tribes, women cared for the children and prepared meals.
- E. In all tribes, both women and men engaged in hunting.

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12. (p. 6) Regarding knowledge of the Americas prior to the fifteenth century, most Europeans

- A. believed the Americas consisted of little more than several small islands.
- B.** were entirely unaware of the existence of the Americas.
- C. had only heard of America from the travels of Marco Polo.
- D. assumed that the Americas were largely unpopulated.
- E. were aware of the travels of the Norse seaman Leif Eriksson in the eleventh century.

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13. (p. 6) In the late fifteenth century, the desire in Europe to look for new lands was spurred in part by

- A. a desire to escape the Black Death.
- B. the declining political power of many monarchs.
- C.** significant population growth.
- D. the absence of a merchant class.
- E. the expansion of feudalism.

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14. (p. 7) The preeminent European maritime power in the fifteenth century was

- A. Spain.
- B. the Netherlands.
- C. France.
- D. England.
- E.** Portugal.

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15. (p. 7) Christopher Columbus

- A. was a man of little ambition.
- B.** thought the world was much smaller than it is in reality.
- C. believed that Asia could only be reached by sailing east.
- D. was trained as a sailor through his long service to Italy.
- E. believed the Americas consisted of a few islands.

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16. (p. 7) In his first voyage in 1492, Christopher Columbus

- A. mistook Cuba for China.
- B. sailed along the coast of what is present-day Virginia.
- C. crossed the Atlantic Ocean in six weeks.
- D. was forced to put down a mutiny on the *Santa Maria*.
- E. was briefly captured by natives he encountered.

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17. (p. 7) Christopher Columbus called the native people he encountered on his voyages “Indians” because

- A. he wanted to hide his discovery from rival explorers.
- B. it is what the natives called themselves.
- C. Norse seamen had previously used the term.
- D. he believed they came from the East Indies in the Pacific.
- E. he mispronounced their actual name.

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18. (p. 7) As a result of his third voyage in 1498, Christopher Columbus concluded that

- A. Asia could not be reached by a ship traveling west from Europe.
- B. he had encountered a continent separate from Asia.
- C. all of the lands he had seen were in Asia.
- D. the lands he had discovered offered great mineral wealth.
- E. he had never come even remotely close to Asia.

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19. (p. 7) Amerigo Vespucci

- A. hailed from Portugal.
- B. was a leading critic of Columbus's claims.
- C. helped spread recognition of the idea that the Americas were new continents.
- D. never traveled to the New World.
- E. sailed on the voyages with Christopher Columbus.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward

20. (p. 7) Who was the first known European to look westward upon the Pacific Ocean, in 1513?

- A. Ferdinand Magellan
- B. Amerigo Vespucci
- C. Juan Ponce de León
- D. Hernando Cortés
- E. Vasco de Balboa

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21. (p. 8) What European explorer gave the Pacific Ocean its name?

- A. Hernando Cortés
- B. Vasco de Balboa
- C. Amerigo Vespucci
- D. Juan Ponce de León
- E. Ferdinand Magellan**

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22. (p. 9) Hernando Cortés's conquest of the Aztecs in 1518 was made possible largely due to

- A. the Spanish co-opting the Aztec religion.
- B. Spanish alliances with enemies of the Aztecs.
- C. the brutality of the Spanish conquistadores.
- D. the exposure of the Aztecs to smallpox.**
- E. political divisions within the Aztec leadership.

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23. (p. 9-12) Which statement about Spanish settlements in the New World is FALSE?

- A. Many helped establish elements of European civilization permanently in America.
- B. The Catholic Church was very interested in spreading Christianity in Mexico.
- C. The first Spanish settlers were mostly interested in farming.**
- D. Spanish gold and silver mines were enormously productive.
- E. Spanish colonies would form one of the largest empires in the history of the world.

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24. (p. 12) An *encomienda* was a

- A. Spanish-run community of assimilated Indians.
- B. uniform worn by conquistadores.
- C. special title given to Spanish explorers of the New World.
- D. religious ceremony.
- E. license to exact tribute and labor from natives.**

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25. (p. 12) The first permanent Spanish settlement in what is now the United States was

- A. San Francisco.
- B. New Orleans.
- C. St. Augustine.**
- D. St. Louis.
- E. Santa Fe.

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26. (p. 12) In 1680, the Pueblo Indians rose in revolt against Spanish settlers after the Spanish

- A. attempted to convert the Pueblos to Catholicism.
- B. banned intermarriage between Spaniards and Pueblos.
- C. demanded tribute from the Indians.
- D. began to export Pueblos out of the colony to be sold as slaves.
- E. made efforts to suppress Indian religious rituals.**

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27. (p. 12) To reduce conflicts, Spanish policy toward the Pueblo Indians in the eighteenth century involved all of the following EXCEPT

- A. toleration of tribal religious rituals.
- B. an expansion of the encomienda system.**
- C. a willingness to permit the Pueblos to own their own land.
- D. intensified efforts at assimilating the Pueblos.
- E. a stop to the commandeering of Indian labor.

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28. (p. 12-13) What factor is believed to have dramatically reduced New World native populations after contact with Europeans?

- A. disease**
- B. starvation
- C. religious conversion
- D. war
- E. enslavement

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29. (p. 13) In what way did sixteenth-century Europeans benefit from trade between the Americas and Europe?

- A. Trade with the Americas ended future food shortages in Europe.
- B. Forced immigration of Indian slaves reduced labor shortages in Europe.
- C. Food prices sharply rose as new crops flooded the European market.
- D. A large number of new crops became available in Europe.**
- E. Health care improved as Indian medical practices were widely practiced in Europe.

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30. (p. 13) Which of the following was NOT introduced by Europeans to the New World?

- A. sugar
- B. pigs
- C. horses
- D. corn**
- E. bananas

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31. (p. 13) In Spanish colonial societies, *mestizos*

- A. were considered to be at the top of the social hierarchy.
- B. came to make up the largest segment of the population.**
- C. were officially illegal but generally tolerated.
- D. was the name given to Catholic priests, friars, and missionaries.
- E. were usually sold into slavery.

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32. (p. 13) Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding African immigrants to the Americas between 1500 and 1800?

- A. Almost all came voluntarily.
- B. Almost all came voluntarily, making up somewhat less than half of all immigrants to the New World.
- C. They made up over half of all immigrants to the New World.
- D. Almost all came against their will, and they made up over half of all immigrants to the New World.**
- E. Almost all came against their will.

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33. (p. 15) At the time of the beginning of the slave trade, most Africans

- A. had well-developed economies and political systems.**
- B. followed the Christian faith.
- C. had no important cities or trading centers.
- D. were primitive peoples dominated by warring tribal societies.
- E. had little commercial contact with the Mediterranean world.

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34. (p. 15-17) African and American Indian societies tended to be matrilineal, which means

- A. people traced their heredity through their mothers.**
- B. women were in control of the social institutions.
- C. only mothers could act as political leaders.
- D. only women could be the heads of families.
- E. men could not inherit property.

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35. (p. 17-18) In the fifteenth century, slavery in Africa

- A. was made up of an exclusively African slave population.
- B. was introduced by Europeans.
- C. generally allowed certain legal protections for the enslaved.**
- D. proscribed that children born of enslaved parents were also slaves.
- E. was considered a permanent condition for the enslaved individual.

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36. (p. 18) In what chronological order, from earliest to latest, did European countries control the African slave trade?

- A. the English, the Dutch, the Portuguese
- B. the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch
- C. the English, the Spanish, the Dutch
- D. the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English**
- E. the Dutch, the English, the Spanish

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37. (p. 18) What condition(s) in England in the sixteenth century provided incentive for colonization?

- A. The demand for wool was declining, while the population was growing.
- B. Pasture land was being converted to crop production, while the population was declining.
- C. The availability of farmland was declining, while the population was growing.**
- D. Both the food supply and the population were declining.
- E. Both the food supply and the population were increasing.

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Topic: The Arrival of the English

38. (p. 18-19) Which statement regarding the economic theory of mercantilism is FALSE?

- A. Its principles spread throughout Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- B. It reduced the desire for nations to acquire and maintain colonies.**
- C. It assumed that exporting goods was preferable to importing goods.
- D. It presumed that the world's wealth was finite.
- E. It increased competition among nations.

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Topic: The Arrival of the English

39. (p. 19) In England during the early sixteenth century, mercantilism thrived mostly on the basis of trade in which commodity?

- A. spices
- B. lumber
- C. slaves
- D. corn
- E. wool**

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40. (p. 19) In what way were Martin Luther and John Calvin important to English Puritans?

- A. These two men would help found the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- B. Luther and Calvin encouraged the Puritans to leave England for the New World.
- C. Luther and Calvin advocated ideas of religious reform that influenced Puritan thought.**
- D. Luther and Calvin helped to break the hold of predestination on the Puritan mind.
- E. They were the most influential English Puritans of the seventeenth century.

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Topic: The Arrival of the English

41. (p. 19) The teachings of John Calvin

- A. were at odds with Catholic doctrines, but not with Catholic practices.
- B. were most rapidly accepted in southern Europe.
- C.** produced a strong desire among his followers to lead lives that were virtuous.
- D. helped to promote the doctrine of free will so vital to encouraging exploration.
- E. were officially adopted by the Church of England.

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42. (p. 19) The English Reformation resulted from

- A. the persecution by King James I of liberal priests.
- B. the threat of war between England and France.
- C. the defeat of the Spanish Armada.
- D. the rise of Lutheranism within the English church.
- E.** a political dispute between King Henry VIII and the Catholic Church.

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43. (p. 19) At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the already festering English Puritan discontent was increased by

- A. the end of rule by the Stuarts.
- B. the rising influence of Quakers within the English church.
- C. the suppression of English Catholics.
- D.** the death of Queen Elizabeth.
- E. Queen Elizabeth's promotion of English theater.

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44. (p. 19-20) England's first experience with colonization came in

- A. Africa.
- B. Canada.
- C.** Ireland.
- D. North America.
- E. the Caribbean.

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45. (p. 19-20) From their colonial experiences in Ireland, the English concluded that

- A. military expenditures were fiscally wasteful.
- B. indigenous populations were essential as the major colonial labor source.
- C. harsh treatment of indigenous populations could lead to rebellion.
- D.** English colonists should maintain rigid separation from an indigenous population.
- E. they should not try to convert indigenous peoples to English religious beliefs.

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46. (p. 20) Which statement about French colonization in the New World is FALSE?

- A. The French often lived among the natives and married Indian women.
- B. French settlers exercised an influence disproportionate to their numbers.
- C. The French were more likely than the English to press inland.
- D. The French colonial economy was based on an extensive fur trade.
- E.** The French, like the English, tried to remain separate from native peoples.

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47. (p. 20) The first permanent English settlement in the New World was established in

- A.** Jamestown.
- B. Roanoke.
- C. Raleigh.
- D. Boston.
- E. Plymouth.

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48. (p. 20) One important consequence of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was that

- A.** England found the seas more open to their control.
- B. the Reformation extended into Spain.
- C. Spain was forced to relinquish its New World empire.
- D. Catholicism was swept from western Europe.
- E. France came to dominate Spain.

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49. (p. 20-21) The colony of Virginia was named in honor of

- A. Virginia Dare.
- B. Queen Mary.
- C.** Queen Elizabeth.
- D. Humphrey Gilbert.
- E. Walter Raleigh.

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50. (p. 21-22) The cause of the failure of the Roanoke colony

- A. was the death of the colony's governor.
- B. was a severe food shortage.
- C. was a virulent malarial epidemic.
- D.** is historically inconclusive.
- E. deterred the English from another colonizing effort for forty years.

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51. (p. 4) The civilizations and political systems of pre-Columbian Native Americans north of Mexico were less elaborate than those of the peoples to the south.

TRUE

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52. (p. 6) The eleventh-century explorations and discoveries of Leif Eriksson were common knowledge in the European world of the fifteenth century.

FALSE

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53. (p. 7) Portuguese exploration in the late fifteenth century concentrated on finding a route to the Orient by sailing around Africa.

TRUE

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54. (p. 7) Christopher Columbus spent his early seafaring years in the service of the Portuguese.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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55. (p. 7) On his first voyage to the New World, Columbus realized that he had not encountered China.

FALSE

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56. (p. 7-9) By 1550, Spaniards had explored the coast of North America as far north as Oregon in the west.

TRUE

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

57. (p. 9) The early Spanish settlers were successful at establishing plantations, but not at finding gold or silver.

FALSE

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58. (p. 9) Spanish mines in America yielded ten times as much gold and silver as the rest of the world's mines together.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

59. (p. 12) The Pueblo Indians continued to practice their native religious rituals, even though many of them converted to Christianity.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

60. (p. 12) By the seventeenth century, the Spanish had given up their efforts to assimilate the Indians to Spanish ways.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

61. (p. 12) European life was relatively unchanged by the biological and cultural exchanges that took place after discovery of the New World.

FALSE

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62. (p. 12-13) As of the sixteenth century, Europeans had generally built up a greater immunity to smallpox than had the Native Americans.

TRUE

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63. (p. 13) Owing to their commitment to Catholicism, male Spanish immigrants had very little sexual contact with Indian women.

FALSE

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64. (p. 13) Depending on the area, Spanish colonists either enslaved Indians or forced them to work for fixed periods, unable to leave without the consent of their employers.

TRUE

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65. (p. 13) Cattle, sheep, and sugar were three New World products introduced to Europe.

FALSE

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66. (p. 15) In contrast with the European tradition, African families tended to be matrilineal.

TRUE

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67. (p. 17-18) The internal African slave trade was not well established until Europeans began to demand slave labor for the New World.

FALSE

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68. (p. 18) During the sixteenth century, England was experiencing a decline in the food supply and population.

FALSE

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69. (p. 19) The preaching of John Calvin led his followers to lead both anxious and productive lives.

TRUE

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70. (p. 20) Puritans were the first English colonizers.

FALSE

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71. (p. 22) The Roanoke disaster virtually killed the colonizing impulse in England for a long time.

FALSE

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72. Compare the Indian civilizations north of Mexico with those in Central and South America.

Topic: America Before Columbus

73. Discuss the benefits and drawbacks for European and American societies resulting from contact and the trade that developed after 1500.

Topic: Europe Looks Westward

74. What motivated Europeans to establish settlements in the New World? What made it possible for them to undertake those settlements?

Topic: Europe Looks Westward

75. How did Spanish settlements and attitudes toward native populations in the New World differ from those of the English?

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76. Discuss the economic and religious factors critical to English colonization.

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