

Chapter 15 - Maritime Expansion in the Atlantic World, 1400–1600

1. Columbus's voyages

- a. connected Europe with the Americas in a new way.
- b. were sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church.
- c. were the first European voyages to reach the Americas.
- d. took place in the midst of the European Reformation.
- e. were paid for by the king and queen of France.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

2. Sahagún's research method centered on

- a. physical analysis of Nahua artifacts.
- b. study of archival sources.
- c. comparative linguistics.
- d. archeological excavations.
- e. the questioning of Nahua elders.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sahagún's Research Method

3. The traditions of Aztec human sacrifice and blood rituals were probably related to

- a. the death of an elderly princess by Huitzilopochtli.
- b. the pregnancy of a princess by Huitzilopochtli.
- c. Huitzilopochtli killing and dismembering the priestess's daughter.
- d. demands from Huitzilopochtli for sacrifices.
- e. something that cannot be determined since there is no available source or record.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Religion

4. The humanists admired the culture of

- a. China and Japan.
- b. Africa and India.
- c. Greece and Rome.
- d. Arabs and Mongols.
- e. Egyptians and Persians.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

5. Which of these crops originated in the Americas?

- a. Apples
- b. Oats

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- c. Barley
- d. Wheat
- e. Corn

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Columbian Exchange

6. The most important Nahua deity, the _____, controlled agriculture and crops.

- a. first mother
- b. first fire
- c. stars
- d. moon
- e. sun

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Religion

7. The Aztec were forced to go to war on a continuous basis because

- a. soldiers relied on plunder.
- b. they needed prisoners to sacrifice to their gods.
- c. they needed slaves to work in their mines.
- d. their major god was a god of war.
- e. chiefs retained their respect only if they won victories.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Military and the Conquests of the Mexica.

8. Various historical evidence points to the migration of various peoples to Central Mexico around

- a. 1000.
- b. 1400.
- c. 1200.
- d. 800.
- e. 500.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Mexica Settlement of Tenochtitlan

9. The Nahua Great Speaker was

- a. in charge of all matters except war.
- b. similar to a European mayor.
- c. never allowed to marry.
- d. treated like a god.
- e. chosen from the common people.

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ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Society

10. The lowest ranking people in Nahua society were

- a. soldiers.
- b. craftsmen.
- c. peasants.
- d. merchants.
- e. slaves.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Society

11. An ayllu was a

- a. religious leader.
- b. older woman.
- c. skilled warrior.
- d. well-defined territory.
- e. kin group

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

12. The name of the patron god of the Aztec means "the ____ of the south."

- a. hummingbird
- b. owl
- c. falcon
- d. golden parrot
- e. gray bat

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Religion

13. The Nahua deities were believed to subsist on

- a. human blood.
- b. nothing but air.
- c. gold nuggets.
- d. the feathers of song birds.
- e. bread and water.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Religion

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14. The Aztec writing system was
- a. copied from the Maya.
 - b. a type of rebus writing.
 - c. purely pictographic.
 - d. not associated with sound.
 - e. not associated with grammar and spelling.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sahagún's Research Method

15. Which of these tasks did the Nahua consider to be women's work?
- a. Ancestor worship
 - b. Harvesting crops
 - c. Grinding corn
 - d. Leading soldiers in battle
 - e. Buying and selling

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Society

16. Who was eligible for entry into the highest heaven of the Nahua?
- a. Priests
 - b. Men who learned to read
 - c. Women who died in childbirth
 - d. Human sacrifices
 - e. Peasant farmers

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Military and the Conquests of the Mexica

17. The Mexica troops fitted their weapons with blades made from
- a. silver.
 - b. stone.
 - c. obsidian.
 - d. iron.
 - e. bronze.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Military Conquests of the Mexica

18. By 1500, the Mexica ruled over a subject population of
- a. 50 to 60 million.

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- b. 15 to 20 million.
- c. 400,000 to 500,000.
- d. 1 to 2 million.
- e. 4 to 6 million.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Military Conquests of the Mexica

19. What was the major weakness of the Aztec empire?
- a. Its failure to fully incorporate subject peoples into Aztec society
 - b. Its small population and low growth rate
 - c. Its unwillingness to add new territory to the Aztec homeland
 - d. Its lack of a large and impressive capital
 - e. Its lack of a military tradition

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Military Conquests of the Mexica

20. In what way were the Inca similar to the Aztec?
- a. The empire was developed in the Andes.
 - b. They practiced human sacrifice.
 - c. Defeated people were integrated into the empire.
 - d. Defeated people were often resettled to avoid rebellion.
 - e. Peoples who had been defeated owed labor and military service to the empire.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Inca Empire, 1400-1532

21. Ordinary people of the Inca empire lived in groups called ayllu, whose characteristics did *NOT* include
- a. residing in small kin networks.
 - b. belief in a single god.
 - c. working land in zones to prevent agricultural disaster.
 - d. belief in a common ancestor.
 - e. marriage in subgroups.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

22. The Sapa Inca claimed descent from
- a. the first human.
 - b. the sun-god.
 - c. a jaguar.
 - d. the wife of the moon.

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- e. an alien from another planet.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

23. Inca rulers were chosen by
- a. a system similar to tanistry.
 - b. the sun-god priest.
 - c. being the eldest son.
 - d. a council of important members of the mother's side of the family.
 - e. a council of important members of the father's side of the family.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

24. Once chosen as the leader of his peoples, the Sapa Inca
- a. ate special foods.
 - b. could be removed by the aristocracy.
 - c. chose a wife from the father's side of the family.
 - d. wore unusual clothing.
 - e. ruled with the sun-god Priest.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

25. Which of these people was *the lowest tier of the Inca aristocracy*?
- a. Close relatives of the ruler
 - b. Relatives of previous rulers
 - c. Rulers of groups the Incas had conquered
 - d. Ancestors of the ruler
 - e. Merchants and traders

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Inca Expansion

26. The main reason the Inca conquered neighboring lands was because they
- a. wanted the crops and goods such lands produced.
 - b. believed it was their religious obligation.
 - c. wanted a larger population.
 - d. saw such lands as military threats.
 - e. needed land for their growing population.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: Inca Expansion

27. The Inca

- a. had strong notions of racial superiority.
- b. failed to incorporate subject peoples into their society.
- c. allowed local leaders to continue to serve.
- d. slaughtered all people they conquered.
- e. saw subject peoples as vermin.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Rule of Subject Populations

28. The term “Renaissance” means

- a. new light.
- b. beauty.
- c. perfection.
- d. new start.
- e. rebirth.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

29. For what innovation is Johannes Gutenberg credited?

- a. Printing the first map that showed the Americas
- b. Inventing movable type
- c. Printing the first European book with movable type
- d. Translating the Mayan writing system
- e. Promoting the early humanists

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Europe’s First Movable Type

30. Which of these European nations made a concerted effort to involve itself in the African slave trade in the mid-fifteenth century?

- a. England
- b. France
- c. Portugal
- d. The Netherlands
- e. Belgium

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444

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31. Inca knowledge of metallurgy extended to
- a. creating iron implements.
 - b. manufacturing iron agricultural tools.
 - c. making magnetic needles.
 - d. making bronze.
 - e. creating light fighting armor.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Inca Expansion

32. What technique was used by the Incas to control the actions of the people they had conquered?
- a. They enslaved women and children to avoid attack.
 - b. They held important members of the royal family hostage.
 - c. They kidnapped religious images belonging to the defeated peoples.
 - d. They kept the defeated peoples in walled compounds at night.
 - e. They chanted insulting and humiliating songs in the presence of defeated leaders.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Rule of Subject Peoples

33. The last Muslim outpost in Spain, _____, fell in 1492.
- a. Balboa
 - b. The Basque lands
 - c. Aragon
 - d. Granada
 - e. Castile

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

34. The Inca resembled the _____ because they treated enemies gently if they surrendered.
- a. Maya
 - b. Mongols
 - c. Ottomans
 - d. Ming dynasty
 - e. Jurchen

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Rule of Subject Peoples

35. The population census of the Inca empire was recorded on
- a. metal cubes.
 - b. walls of temples.

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- c. bones.
- d. knotted strings.
- e. white bark strips.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Rule of Subject Peoples

36. Columbus believed that his trans-Atlantic voyages brought him to

- a. Mongolia.
- b. Siam.
- c. India.
- d. China.
- e. Japan.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

37. The Incas created storehouse systems to

- a. use in the temples.
- b. support large landowners.
- c. provide for the army.
- d. provide donations to the gods and mummies.
- e. support the Inca trade system.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Rule of Subject Peoples

38. During the time of the Aztec and Inca, changes were taking place in Europe, which included

- a. Dutch and Belgians venturing out into unknown waters of the Atlantic.
- b. people gaining new knowledge from reading Arabic and Persian books.
- c. expansion of the number of books available, even though they were still hand-copied.
- d. the founding of colonies on the Madeira and Canary Islands.
- e. the exploration of the Pacific by sailing around Africa.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440

39. One of the earliest humanists was _____, an Italian poet, who thought that scholasticism was too broad and abstract.

- a. Cicero
- b. Petrarch
- c. Plato
- d. Aristotle
- e. Fedele

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ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

40. Who led an expedition that circumnavigated the globe?

- a. Balboa
- b. De Gama
- c. Magellan
- d. Vespucci
- e. Cabot

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Spanish Exploration After Columbus's First Voyage, 1493 – 1517

41. What disease played a key role in the Spanish conquest of Mexico?

- a. Typhoid
- b. Cholera
- c. Mumps
- d. Yellow fever
- e. Smallpox

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

42. European merchants, primarily from ____, helped to create interest in areas outside Europe, and in exploration.

- a. Lisbon and Madrid
- b. London and Paris
- c. Florence and Vienna
- d. Seville and Barcelona
- e. Genoa and Venice

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440

43. Starting around ____, European navigators began to sail past the Straits of Gibraltar into the Atlantic Ocean.

- a. 1050
- b. 1150
- c. 1350
- d. 1250
- e. 1450

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440

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44. Many Europeans believed that Cape Bojador marked the beginning of
- the Pacific Ocean.
 - the edge of the earth.
 - Muslim territory.
 - the frigid zone.
 - the torrid zone.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440

45. Columbus believed that
- he was a semi-divine being.
 - the world was 50,000 miles in diameter.
 - he discovered a new continent.
 - the world was equal parts land and water.
 - the distance from Europe to Japan was about 2,700 miles.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

46. Why did Spanish and Portuguese scholars reject Columbus's proposal to sail to the Indies by way of the Atlantic?
- They believed the route he planned would take him into the frigid zone.
 - They thought landmass of the Americas was too large to circumnavigate.
 - They thought Columbus's calculations made the world too big.
 - They believed the trip from Spain to Japan was longer than Columbus realized.
 - They cited other passages in the Bible that rejected Columbus's passages.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

47. How was America depicted on the Waldseemüller map published in 1507?
- America was not shown on the map.
 - America was shown as a separate continent from Asia.
 - America was depicted as envisioned by Columbus, who considered it part of Japan.
 - America was shown as part of the Spanish empire.
 - North America was not shown.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Comparison of Columbus's and Zheng He's Voyages

48. Unlike Europeans, the Chinese had no concept of
- empire.

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- b. a nation-state.
- c. exploration for exploration's sake.
- d. religion.
- e. a colony.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Comparison of Columbus's and Zheng He's Voyages

49. What made Columbus state that the earth was not round but had the shape of a pear?

- a. He believed the ocean tilted upward.
- b. His compass measurements were incorrect.
- c. He agreed with the conclusions of Ptolemy.
- d. He disagreed with the conclusions of Ptolemy.
- e. He relied on earlier Roman and Greek maps.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

50. The Treaty of Tordesillas, signed between Spain and Portugal

- a. was not challenged by the rest of Europe.
- b. was rejected by the pope.
- c. allowed the various peoples met by the Spanish and Portuguese to govern themselves.
- d. rejected slavery.
- e. stipulated that areas ruled by Christian leaders were not affected, but the rest of the world was divided between the two countries.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Spanish Exploration After Columbus's First, Voyage, 1493 – 1517

51. The Spanish arrived in the Inca empire in the immediate aftermath of a/an

- a. religious conflict.
- b. invasion by a rival power.
- c. three-year famine.
- d. civil war.
- e. series of earthquakes.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spanish Conquest of Peru, 1532 - 1550

52. The Nahua compared the horses of the Spanish to

- a. their own gods.
- b. the dark side of their religion.
- c. special gods of the Spanish.

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- d. the indigenous deer of their own forests.
- e. reincarnated former enemies returning as Spanish allies.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

53. Why was Malinche crucial to Cortés in his conquest of Mexico?

- a. She was married Cortés.
- b. She was a former Maya noblewoman.
- c. Knowing Nahuatl, Mayan, and Spanish, she acted as an interpreter.
- d. She was regarded as a spiritual leader among the Nahua peoples.
- e. She served as a spy for Spain.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

54. The description of the encounter between the Spanish and Nahua was written from the Nahua perspective by

- a. Malinche.
- b. the Great Speaker.
- c. Cortés.
- d. Fray Bernardino de Sahagún.
- e. Columbus.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

55. What was the initial experience of the encounter of the Spanish in Tenochtitlan?

- a. Together, the natives of the city and the Tlaxcalans were able to fight off the Spanish.
- b. Moctezuma would not allow the Spanish to enter the city.
- c. Tenochtitlan seemed abandoned by its natives who fled in fear of Spanish arms and horses.
- d. The Great Speaker allowed the Spanish to enter the city unharmed.
- e. Cortés ordered the execution of Moctezuma.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

56. The Tlaxcalans were

- a. the Spaniards' most important allies against the Mexica.
- b. a peaceful people who lacked an army.
- c. friendly to the Spanish from the start.
- d. uninterested in the conflict between the Spanish and the Mexica.
- e. wiped out completely by the Spanish.

ANSWER: a

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

57. The Inca eventually fell to Pizarro and his troops because
- Atahualpa fled to avoid the same fate as Moctezuma.
 - the Inca high priests saw the Spanish as the coming of their own gods.
 - the Spanish had been decimated by malaria.
 - the Spanish refused to negotiate with Atahualpa.
 - smallpox had already weakened the ranks and leadership of the Inca.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spanish Conquest of Peru, 1532 – 1550

58. In what way was the Spanish encomienda system the same as the system used by earlier Aztec and Inca rulers?
- The native populations' revenues were taxed.
 - Revenues were acquired through military conquests of various neighboring peoples.
 - Local Spanish officials collected revenues by use of native labor or tributes.
 - All revenues received through native labor or tributes went directly to the monarch.
 - All revenues received through native labor or tributes went to the church for teaching the natives about Christianity.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Structure of the Empire and the Encomienda System

59. Who was at the top of the social structure of Spanish America?
- Those of mixed Indian-European descent
 - Those of European descent, but born in the Americas
 - Those born in Europe
 - Those of Indian descent
 - Non-Spanish Europeans

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Structure of the Empire and the Encomienda System

60. Although Cabral claimed Brazil for the Portuguese, few Portuguese migrated to the area because
- they feared hostile native peoples.
 - the area was infected with malaria and other tropical diseases.
 - no important resources were found that would have invited further development.
 - Portuguese claims were negated by the Treaty of Tordesillas.
 - the Portuguese refused to allow the introduction of the encomienda system.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Portuguese Settlement of Brazil, 1500 – 1580

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61. What was true about smallpox?

- a. It was transmitted via mosquitoes.
- b. Its victims were contagious for about a week.
- c. Its symptoms included fevers and vomiting.
- d. Its worst effects lasted a month; then a person either died or lived with scars.
- e. It could be cured with herb-based medicines.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Columbian Exchange

62. Which disease likely travelled from the Americas to Europe?

- a. Mumps
- b. Syphilis
- c. Smallpox
- d. Typhoid
- e. Bubonic plague

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Columbian Exchange

63. What did Columbus bring to the Americas on his second voyage in 1493?

- a. Squash
- b. Peanuts
- c. Potatoes
- d. Corn
- e. Wheat

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Columbian Exchange

Instructions: Please define the following key terms.

64. Christopher Columbus

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

65. Aztec empire

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Aztec Empire of Mexico, 1325 – 1519

66. Inca empire

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ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Inca Empire, 1400 – 1532

67. altepetl

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Mexica Settlement of Tenochtitlan

68. Tenochtitlan

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Mexica Settlement of Tenochtitlan

69. Huitzilopochtli

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Religion

70. Sahagún

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Religion
Sahagún's Research Method

71. "precious water"

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Religion

72. Nahua system of writing

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sahagún's Research Method

73. Skull-mask

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Society

74. ayllu

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

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75. Paradise of the Sun-God

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Military and the Conquests of the Mexica

76. caravel

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444

77. quipu

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Rule of Subject Populations

78. Uru

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Rule of Subject Populations

79. Cassandra Fedele

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

80. humanism

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

81. Petrarch

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

82. Henry the Navigator

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440

83. Martin Waldseemüller

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Comparison of Columbus's and Zheng He's Voyages

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84. factories

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440

85. Yucatán Peninsula

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Spanish Exploration after Columbus's First Voyage, 1493 – 1517

86. Frigid and torrid zones

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440

87. Christian act

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444

88. "Admiral of the ocean sea" and "viceroy"

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

89. Hispaniola

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

90. Arawak

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

91. Treaty of Tordesillas

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Spanish Exploration After Columbus's First Voyage, 1493 – 1517

92. conquistadors

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

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93. Renaissance

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

94. Malinche

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

95. Bernardino de Sahagún

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

96. Moctezuma

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

97. Cortés

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540

98. Atahualpa

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spanish Conquest of Peru, 1532 – 1550

99. encomienda system

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Structure of Empire and the Encomienda System

100. John III

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Portuguese Settlement of Brazil, 1500 – 1580

101. creole

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Structure of Empire and the Encomienda System

Chapter 15 - Maritime Expansion in the Atlantic World, 1400–1600

102. Columbian exchange

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Columbian Exchange

103. smallpox

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Columbian Exchange

104. syphilis

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Columbian Exchange

105. The main goal of Columbus's voyage to the Americas was scientific exploration.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

106. The sun-god Huitzilopochtli emerged from the womb to fight off an attack on his mother.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Nahua Religion

107. Like their Egyptian counterparts, the Inca mummified their rulers and placed them in tombs.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

108. The most important Inca deities were the local spirits.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

109. Modern historians relate the Renaissance to the evolution of the printing press.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

110. Knowledge was spread throughout Europe by the use of printed material and paper, both invented by the Chinese.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Europe's First Movable Type

111. Prince Henry the Navigator launched a slave-trading expedition in 1444.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444

112. Pizarro easily defeated the Incas, because smallpox had already traveled overland killing many Inca including the ruling Sapa Inca.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spanish Conquest of Peru, 1532 – 1550

113. The encomienda system was introduced by the Spanish government to prevent abusive treatment of the Amerindians while Christianizing them, but the system was generally ignored by Spanish officials.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Structure of Empire and the Encomienda System

114. Wheat originated in the Americas.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Columbian Exchange

115. Who were the humanists and what did they teach and believe?

Chapter 15 - Maritime Expansion in the Atlantic World, 1400–1600

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Humanism

116. What were the major divisions in Inca society? What role was each social group supposed to play in maintaining and expanding the Inca Empire?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

117. Why was continual conquest so important to the Aztec?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Military and the Conquests of the Mexica

118. The Inca believed that they descended from certain ancestors, and in death their leaders were treated as important ancestors who still lived. Discuss this process.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Religion and Andean Society

119. Although the Inca language originates from Quechua, the Inca had no writing system, but did use quipu as a pre-writing system. Discuss the features and usage of quipu.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Inca Rule of Subject Peoples

120. Discuss the geographic and sailing background of Columbus's voyages.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440
Columbus's First Voyage to the Americas, 1492

121. Discuss the importance of moveable type printing for Europe.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Europe's First Movable Type

122. What steps did the Portuguese take to involve themselves in the African slave trade in the fifteenth century?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444

123. What comparison can be made between the travels of Columbus and of Zheng He?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Comparison of Columbus's and Zheng He's Voyages

124. From the beginning, Spanish entrepreneurs realized the potential of the Americas and traveled there to make their fortunes. With such an influx of Europeans, a conflict with the indigenous American peoples seems inevitable. How did the Spanish attempt to solve this problem by using the encomienda system?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Structure of Empire and the Encomienda System