

Chapter 01: New World Beginnings

1. Identify and state the historical significance of Hiawatha.

ANSWER: Hiawatha was the leader of the Iroquois Confederacy—a politically and organizationally sophisticated group that maintained a robust military.

2. Identify and state the historical significance of Marco Polo.

ANSWER: Marco Polo was an adventurer and explorer who is significant for his tales of a 20-year journey to China. These tales increased European desire for exploration.

3. Identify and state the historical significance of Ferdinand of Aragon.

ANSWER: 15th century sovereign who brought unity to Spain. He also funded Christopher Columbus's exploration of the Americas.

4. Identify and state the historical significance of Isabella of Castile.

ANSWER: 15th century sovereign who brought unity to Spain. She also funded Christopher Columbus's exploration of the Americas.

5. Identify and state the historical significance of Christopher Columbus.

ANSWER: An Italian seafarer who, funded by the Spanish monarchy, traveled to the New World in 1492.

6. Identify and state the historical significance of Hernán Cortés.

ANSWER: Lead an expedition to Mexico in search of gold and between 1519 and 1521 conquered the Aztec empire.

7. Identify and state the historical significance of Quetzalcoatl.

ANSWER: The god who was predicted to return from the Eastern sea by Aztec legend. Moctezuma mistook Cortés for Quetzalcoatl.

8. Identify and state the historical significance of Moctezuma.

ANSWER: Leader of the Aztec empire when Hernán Cortés arrived in what is modern day Mexico.

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9. Identify and state the historical significance of Juan Ponce de León.

ANSWER: Conquistador who explored what is modern day Florida.

10. Identify and state the historical significance of Francisco Coronado.

ANSWER: Travelled Arizona and New Mexico looking for gold. While he reached as far east as Kansas, instead of gold he found the Grand Canyon, Colorado River, and herds of buffalo.

11. Identify and state the historical significance of Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot).

ANSWER: Explored the northeastern coast of North America on behalf of the English between 1497 and 1498.

12. Identify and state the historical significance of Vasco Nunez Balboa.

ANSWER: Spanish conquistador who discovered the Pacific Ocean.

13. Identify and state the historical significance of Ferdinand Magellan.

ANSWER: Set sail in 1519 around the tip of South America. While he died in the Philippines, the last of five ships from his expedition completed the first circumnavigation of the globe in 1522.

14. Identify and state the historical significance of the Mound Builders.

ANSWER: A group of people in the Ohio River Valley who constructed enormous earthen mounds used as temples, trading centers, and burial sites.

15. Identify and state the historical significance of "three sister" farming.

ANSWER: A farming technique that allowed for high-yield production of beans, corn, and squash. This agricultural innovation allowed for the development of greater population density.

16. Identify and state the historical significance of the Iroquois Confederacy.

ANSWER: An organization of native people in North America that had a sophisticated political and organization structure allowing them to maintain a military.

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17. Identify and state the historical significance of the plantation.

ANSWER: A site that is part of the large scale commercial agricultural production that relies on slave labor.

18. Identify and state the historical significance of the Columbian Exchange.

ANSWER: The comingling of the flora and fauna from the Old World and New World that was initiated by Columbus's arrival.

19. Identify and state the historical significance of *encomienda*.

ANSWER: A system that allowed the government to give Indian populations to certain colonists in exchange for the promise, by the colonist, to Christianize them.

20. Identify and state the historical significance of the Treaty of Tordesillas.

ANSWER: A treaty land in the Americas between Spain and Portugal. While Spain received the majority of the lands, Portugal got land that eventually became Brazil as well as lands in Africa and Asia.

21. Identify and state the historical significance of *mestizos*.

ANSWER: Hailed as a "new race", mestizos were the offspring of unions between Spanish conquistadors and Indian women.

22. Identify and state the historical significance of the Aztecs.

ANSWER: Original peoples of Mexico. Their empire was conquered by Cortés.

23. Identify and state the historical significance of the Moors.

ANSWER: North African Muslim invaders of Spain who ruled for five centuries. They were driven out in 1492 after a 10-year campaign.

24. Identify and state the historical significance of the Incas.

ANSWER: The great empire of Peru. Conquered by Pizarro.

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25. Identify and state the historical significance of capitalism.

ANSWER: An economic system that led to increased money in European empires and allowed for the funding necessary to launch expeditions around the world.

26. Identify and state the historical significance of the *conquistadores*.

ANSWER: Spanish explorers to the New World.

27. Identify and state the historical significance of the Battle of Acoma.

ANSWER: The 1599 battle that led to the enslavement of Pueblo Indians (men over the age of 25 had one foot cut off) and the founding of New Mexico with Santa Fe as the capital.

28. Identify and state the historical significance of the Black Legend.

ANSWER: The popular misconception encouraged by the Protestant rivals of the Spanish that the explorers only spread torture and misery in the New World.

29. Identify and state the historical significance of St. Augustine, Florida.

ANSWER: A fort established by the Spanish in 1565; it is the oldest continually inhabited European settlement in North America.

30. Identify and state the historical significance of the Pueblo Revolt.

ANSWER: A rebellion against the religious persecution and forced conversion of the Pueblo people in 1680. Catholic churches were burned and a traditional *kiva* was built on the ruins of the plaza in Santa Fe.

31. Identify and state the historical significance of Panagea.

ANSWER: The original supercontinent that geologists believe eventually split into the seven continents that exist today.

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32. What two regions were connected by the frozen Bering Sea?

- a. North America and South America
- b. North America and Europe
- c. Siberia and Alaska
- d. South America and Africa
- e. North America and the Bahamas

ANSWER: c

33. What is the Canadian Shield?

- a. The first part of the landmass that became North America to emerge from the sea.
- b. The first mountains to divide Canada from the United States.
- c. A series of forts constructed by the French to keep English troops out.
- d. A series of policies enacted by France to keep the Spanish out of Canada.
- e. The glaciers that prevented the expansion of human settlements in Canada.

ANSWER: a

34. Which continent do geologists say was the first to form?

- a. Africa
- b. Antarctica
- c. Europe
- d. Asia
- e. Panagea

ANSWER: e

35. Where did the first inhabitants of North America originate?

- a. Europe
- b. Asia
- c. Africa
- d. South America
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

36. Of the estimated 54 million inhabitants of the Americas, where did 20 million live?

- a. Peru
- b. the Ohio River Valley
- c. Mexico
- d. California
- e. Brazil

ANSWER: c

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37. Which group of explorers' failed settlements were forgotten?

- a. Conquistadors
- b. English settlers
- c. Dutch traders
- d. Irish missionaries
- e. Norse seafarers

ANSWER: e

38. The European explorers who followed Columbus to North America

- a. intended to found a new nation.
- b. continued to view themselves as Europeans.
- c. did not consider America as the western rim of the European world.
- d. no longer saw themselves as subjects of European kings.
- e. saw little difference between their lives in America and their lives in Europe.

ANSWER: b

39. The colonists who ultimately embraced the vision of America as an independent nation had in common all of the following characteristics EXCEPT

- a. the desire to create an agricultural society.
- b. a shared goal of living unfettered by the tyrannies of royal authority, official religion, and social hierarchies.
- c. a growing reverence for ideals such as liberty.
- d. an unwillingness to subjugate others.
- e. a majority were English speaking with English customs.

ANSWER: d

40. In the quest between Europeans to determine the future of the New World, which nation was initially the most powerful?

- a. England
- b. Spain
- c. France
- d. Portugal
- e. Mexico

ANSWER: b

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41. What economic activity motivated the French to come to North America?
- a. slave trade.
 - b. sugar trade.
 - c. fur trade.
 - d. agricultural trade.
 - e. triangle trade.

ANSWER: c

42. Mestizos are the offspring of which two groups?
- a. Spanish conquistadors and Indian women.
 - b. French fur traders and Indian women.
 - c. Indian men and English colonists.
 - d. English colonists and Spanish conquistadors.
 - e. English colonists and Indian women.

ANSWER: a

43. Which of the following mountain ranges was probably created before the continental separation, approximately 350 million years ago?
- a. The Rockies
 - b. The Sierra Nevada
 - c. The Cascades
 - d. The Coast Range
 - e. The Appalachians

ANSWER: e

44. Which of the following was NOT a feature created in North America 10,000 years ago when the glaciers retreated?
- a. The Great Lakes
 - b. The Great Salt Lake
 - c. A mineral-rich desert
 - d. Thousands of shallow depressions which formed lakes
 - e. The Grand Canyon

ANSWER: e

45. The Great Ice Age accounted for the origins of North America's human history because
- a. it exposed a land bridge connecting Eurasia with North America.
 - b. the glacial withdrawal allowed migration from South America.
 - c. the glacial withdrawal formed freshwater lakes that supported life.
 - d. when it ended, European migration to the west became possible.
 - e. it prevented the migration of dangerous animals from the Bering isthmus.

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46. Most likely the first Americans were
- Norse seafarers from Scandinavia.
 - Spanish explorers of the 15th century.
 - people who crossed the land bridge from Eurasia to North America.
 - Portuguese sailors of Prince Henry the Navigator.
 - refugees from Africa.

ANSWER: c

47. Some of the more advanced Native American cultures did all of the following EXCEPT
- engage in significant ocean voyages of discovery.
 - establish large, elaborate, and bustling cities.
 - make strikingly accurate astronomical observations.
 - study mathematics.
 - carry on commerce.

ANSWER: a

48. The size and sophistication of Native American civilizations in Mexico and South America can be attributed to
- Spanish influences.
 - their way of life based on hunting and gathering.
 - the development of agriculture.
 - influences brought by early settlers from Siberia.
 - their use of draft animals and the wheel.

ANSWER: c

49. All of the following are true of the Inca, Mayan, and Aztec civilizations *except* they
- had advanced agricultural practices based primarily on the cultivation of maize.
 - lacked the technology of the wheel.
 - had the use of large draft animals such as the horse and oxen.
 - built elaborate cities and carried on far-flung commerce.
 - had talented mathematicians, which allowed them to make accurate astronomical observations.

ANSWER: c

50. The crop that became the staple of life in Mexico and South America was
- wheat.
 - potatoes.
 - tobacco.
 - corn.
 - beans.

ANSWER: d

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51. One of the main factors that enabled Europeans to conquer native North Americans with relative ease was the
- pacifistic nature of the native North Americans.
 - settled agricultural societies of North America.
 - absence of dense concentrations of population or complex nation-states in North America.
 - use of native guides for spying and surveillance activities.
 - lack of technological weaponry available to other native American cultures.

ANSWER: c

52. The development of "three sister" farming on the southeast Atlantic seaboard
- led to the dominance of the potato.
 - enabled the Anasazis to prosper.
 - ultimately failed to produce adequate amounts of food.
 - was attributed to three young women of the Cherokee peoples.
 - produced a rich diet that led to high population densities.

ANSWER: e

53. Before the arrival of Europeans, most native peoples in North America
- lived in large communities.
 - were more advanced than those in South America.
 - lived in small, scattered, and impermanent settlements.
 - populated the greater part of the continent.
 - relied on horses for transportation.

ANSWER: c

54. The Iroquois Confederacy was able to menace its Native American and European neighbors because of
- its military alliances, sustained by political and organizational skills.
 - the Iroquois warriors' skill with the Europeans' muskets.
 - the scattered nature of the Iroquois settlements, which made it difficult for their enemies to defeat them.
 - the alliance with the Aztecs and Incas.
 - its use of new weapons.

ANSWER: a

55. All of the following were original territories of North American Indian populations within the current borders of the United States *except*
- Mesoamerica.
 - Northeast.
 - Southeast.
 - Great Plains.
 - Great Basin.

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56. Men in the more settled agricultural groups in North America performed all of the following tasks EXCEPT
- hunting.
 - gathering fuel.
 - tending crops.
 - clearing fields for planting.
 - fishing.

ANSWER: c

57. The Christian crusaders were indirectly responsible for the discovery of America because they
- were victorious over the Muslims.
 - brought back news of valuable Far Eastern spices, drugs, and silk.
 - succeeded in establishing improved business relations between Muslims and Christians.
 - returned with captured Muslim maps showing the North and South American continents.
 - developed better navigational devices.

ANSWER: b

58. The early voyages of the Scandinavian seafarers did NOT result in permanent settlement in North America because
- the Native Americans drove them out.
 - the area in which they landed could not support a large population.
 - no nation-state supported these ventures.
 - British adventurers defeated the Scandinavians in 1066.
 - the settlers died of disease.

ANSWER: c

59. All of the following set into motion the chain of events that led to a drive of Europeans toward Asia, the penetration of Africa, and the discovery of the New World EXCEPT
- economic hardships and overpopulation at home.
 - growing power of ambitious governments behind them.
 - they sought contact with a wider world.
 - they sought territories to conquer.
 - they sought new places to trade with.

ANSWER: a

60. Europeans wanted to discover a new, shorter route to eastern Asia in order to
- break the hold that Muslim merchants had on trade with Asia.
 - reduce the price of goods from Asia.
 - gain more profits for themselves.
 - reduce the time it took to transport goods.
 - All of these are correct.

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61. Which group was responsible for slave trading in Africa long before the Europeans had arrived?
- a. The Portuguese and Spanish
 - b. The English and Scandinavians
 - c. The Incas and Aztecs
 - d. The Arabs and Africans
 - e. The English and Americans

ANSWER: d

62. In the last half of the 15th century, some 40,000 Africans were forced into slavery by Portugal and Spain to
- a. work on plantations in Africa.
 - b. establish plantations in North America.
 - c. establish plantations in South America.
 - d. help pay for the gold they took.
 - e. work on plantations on the Atlantic sugar islands.

ANSWER: e

63. The origins of the modern plantation system can be found in the
- a. American South.
 - b. Arab slave trade.
 - c. Portuguese slave trade.
 - d. European feudal system.
 - e. African slave system.

ANSWER: c

64. Spain was united into a single nation-state when
- a. it was invaded by Portugal in the late 15th century.
 - b. Christopher Columbus returned with news of his discovery of the New World.
 - c. Prince Henry the Navigator came to the throne.
 - d. Ferdinand and Isabella married and the African Moors were expelled.
 - e. Ferdinand and Isabella were overthrown.

ANSWER: d

65. The stage was set for a cataclysmic shift in the course of history when
- a. Europeans increasingly demanded less expensive goods from Asia.
 - b. Africa was established as a source of slave labor.
 - c. the Portuguese demonstrated the feasibility of long-range ocean navigation.
 - d. the Renaissance nurtured a spirit of optimism and adventure.
 - e. All of these are correct.

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66. In an effort to reach the Indies, Spain looked westward because
- Portugal controlled the African coast.
 - the Pope granted Spain the right to sail this route.
 - Muslims blocked the sea route.
 - the Moors had convinced them to do so.
 - African tribes constantly menaced the European ships traveling along the coast.

ANSWER: a

67. After his first voyage, Christopher Columbus believed that he had
- discovered a New World.
 - failed at what he had set out to do.
 - sailed to the outskirts of the East Indies.
 - sailed around the world.
 - reached the shores of Japan.

ANSWER: c

68. Columbus called the native people in the "New World" Indians because
- that was what they called themselves.
 - he believed that he had skirted the rim of the "Indies."
 - it was a form of the Spanish word for heathen.
 - the Vikings had first called them by that name.
 - the Spanish often used this generic word, which meant "outsider" or "non-Spanish."

ANSWER: b

69. The term "Columbian Exchange" describes:
- the exporting of precious metals from the New World and the importing of African slaves to the New World.
 - the gifts Columbus brought to and received from Native Americans.
 - the trade in Native American furs for European horses and other goods.
 - the transfer of plants, animals and diseases between the Old and New Worlds.
 - None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

70. All of the following contributed to the emergence of a new interdependent global economic system EXCEPT
- Europe providing the markets and capital.
 - Africa providing the labor.
 - European explorers' desire to create new cultures.
 - the New World providing its raw materials.
 - the advancement and improvement of technology.

ANSWER: c

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71. Which of the following New World plants revolutionized the international economy?
- a. maize
 - b. potatoes
 - c. beans
 - d. tomatoes
 - e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

72. The introduction of American plants around the world resulted in
- a. rapid population growth in Europe.
 - b. many illnesses, caused by the new germs contained in these food-stuffs.
 - c. an African population decline.
 - d. very little change.
 - e. an increase in obese people.

ANSWER: a

73. European contact with Native Americans led to
- a. the Europeans' acceptance of the horse into their culture.
 - b. the deaths of millions of Native Americans, who had little resistance to European diseases.
 - c. the introduction into the New World of such plants as potatoes, tomatoes, and beans.
 - d. an increase in the Native American population.
 - e. the use of tobacco by Native Americans.

ANSWER: b

74. The adoption of horses by Native American tribes such as the Sioux, Apaches and Blackfeet
- a. enabled them to wage more successful wars against their enemies.
 - b. allowed them to travel across the vast expanse of North America, from Atlantic to Pacific.
 - c. transformed their cultures into wide-ranging, hunter-gather societies that roamed the Great Plains.
 - d. led them to shift from agriculture to ranch-based economies.
 - e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

75. The Native Americans unwittingly infected early European explorers with the following newly transmitted deadly disease that spread throughout Europe:
- a. syphilis
 - b. measles
 - c. smallpox
 - d. malaria
 - e. yellow fever

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76. _____ was introduced to the New World by European explorers.

- a. Syphilis
- b. Maize
- c. Tobacco
- d. Smallpox
- e. Pumpkin

ANSWER: d

77. According to scholars, the flood of precious New World metals into Spain is responsible for all of the following EXCEPT

- a. the ballooning of the European money supply.
- b. the foundations of the modern commercial banking system.
- c. the growth of capitalism as an economic system.
- d. a price revolution that dramatically decreased consumer costs.
- e. the spread of commerce and manufacturing.

ANSWER: d

78. The institution of *encomienda* allowed the

- a. native people to enslave members of other tribes.
- b. Europeans to marry Native Americans.
- c. European governments to give Indians to colonists if they promised to Christianize them.
- d. governments of Europe to abolish the practice of Indian slavery and to establish African slavery.
- e. Europeans to establish an economy based on capitalism.

ANSWER: c

79. Malinche has earned a place in history as

- a. the Indian slave woman who served as Cortés's translator with the Mexicans.
- b. the woman whose name is synonymous with "traitor".
- c. the Indian who married one of Cortes's soldiers and traveled to Spain.
- d. the woman who was baptized with the Spanish name Doña Marina.
- e. All of these

ANSWER: e

80. Men became *conquistadores* because they wanted to

- a. gain God's favor by spreading Christianity.
- b. escape dubious pasts.
- c. seek adventure, as the heroes of classical antiquity had done.
- d. satisfy their desire for gold.
- e. All of these

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81. The Aztec chief Moctezuma allowed Cortés to enter the capital of Tenochtitlán because
- Cortés's army was so powerful.
 - Montezuma believed that Cortés was the god Quetzalcoatl.
 - there was little in the city of interest to the Spanish.
 - he was told to do so by the gods.
 - the Treaty of Tordesillas gave the capital to the Spanish government.

ANSWER: b

82. In which of the following is the explorer mismatched with the area he explored?
- Coronado—New Mexico and Arizona
 - Ponce de León—Mississippi River Valley
 - Cortés—Mexico
 - Pizarro—Peru
 - Columbus—Caribbean islands

ANSWER: b

83. Which of these statements does NOT describe *mestizos*?
- They were the offspring of Spanish conquistadores who married Indian women.
 - They were the pagan slaves of Cortes' soldiers.
 - They formed a cultural and biological bridge between Latin America's European and Indian peoples.
 - They were considered a "new race."
 - All of these

ANSWER: b

84. Spain began to fortify and settle its North American border lands in order to
- protect its domains from encroachments by England and France.
 - gain control of Canada.
 - gain more slaves.
 - find a passage to the Pacific Ocean.
 - look for gold in Florida.

ANSWER: a

85. All of the following are true about Pueblo Revolt in 1680, EXCEPT
- Pueblo Indians rebelled when Spanish missionaries sought to suppress native religious customs.
 - Pueblo Indians destroyed every Catholic church in the province of New Mexico.
 - the revolt by Pueblo Indians was successfully halted by the Spanish.
 - Pueblo Indians built a ceremonial religious chamber - kiva - on the ruins of the Spanish plaza.
 - Spanish priests and settlers were killed in the conflict.

ANSWER: c

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86. The treatment of the Native Americans by the Spanish *conquistadores* can be described as
- at times brutal and exploitative.
 - firm but fair.
 - unmotivated by greed.
 - scornful of intermarriage.
 - leaving little of Spanish culture.

ANSWER: a

87. The development of Spanish influence in California in the mid-1760s and 1770s was facilitated by
- the Black Legend.
 - the establishment by Father Junipero Serra of a chain of Spanish missions starting in San Diego and up the California coast to Sonoma.
 - existing permanent settlements of Native Americans in California.
 - the lack of interest by Christian missionaries to Christianize Native Americans in California.
 - the highly successful exploration of California by Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

ANSWER: b

88. Which of the following is the false concept, which held that the Spanish conquerors merely tortured and butchered the Indians, stole their gold, infected them with smallpox, and left little but misery behind?
- Dark Myth
 - European Legend
 - Black Legend
 - Spanish Myth
 - Tragic Death

ANSWER: c

89. All of the following were true of the Spanish EXCEPT
- they had a century head start of exploration over the English.
 - they were genuine empire builders.
 - they were cultural innovators in the New World.
 - they practiced the same treatment as the English would toward the Indians by isolating and shunning them.
 - their colonial establishments were larger and richer than those of their Anglo-Saxon rivals.

ANSWER: d

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90. How did Spanish interaction with Native Americans differ from that of the English?
- The Spanish killed and enslaved Native Americans; the English did not.
 - The English killed and enslaved the Native Americans; the Spanish did not.
 - The English intermarried with Native Americans; the Spanish did not.
 - The Spanish shunned the Native Americans; the English did not.
 - The Spanish integrated aspects of Native American culture into their own; the English did not..

ANSWER: e

91. Describe the impact of Europeans on Native American (Indian) cultures and the impact of native cultures on Europeans. Then explain why it was, or was not, a good thing that European culture prevailed.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

92. Summarize the motives, expectations, problems, and rewards associated with the age of European expansion. Compare and contrast these motives, expectations, problems, and rewards of European expansion as they applied to Africa, North American and the Caribbean Islands, and South America.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

93. It is sometimes said that the Europeans who came to the Americas settled a "virgin land" that was unused and unspoiled. Write an essay demonstrating that this is, or is not, an accurate description of what happened.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

94. What was the nature of slavery in Africa before the arrival of the Spanish?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

95. Are the Spanish *conquistadores* to be considered villains or heroes or both for their actions in the Americas? Assess and evaluate the short-term and long-term influence of the Spanish *conquistadores* on political, economic, religious and social developments in southwestern North America, the Caribbean Islands, and South America. Analyze the key developments in the relationships of the Spanish *conquistadores* with the Indian peoples of these three regions of the Americas.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

96. Describe the Aztec political, economic, social, and spiritual (religious) elements civilization and the effect that European conquest had on the evolution and existence of the Aztec civilization and its people.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

97. Summarize the human migration, agricultural development, and geographic evolution of North America up through 1000 C.E. What impact did the interaction of these three developmental factors have on the subsequent history of North America?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

98. Describe the impact of disease on Native American and European populations.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

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99. Describe both the positive and negative effects of the Columbian Exchange on the New and Old World.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

100. Describe what is meant by the Spanish Black Legend. What is your assessment of the Spanish impact on North American cultures: positive or negative? Why?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.