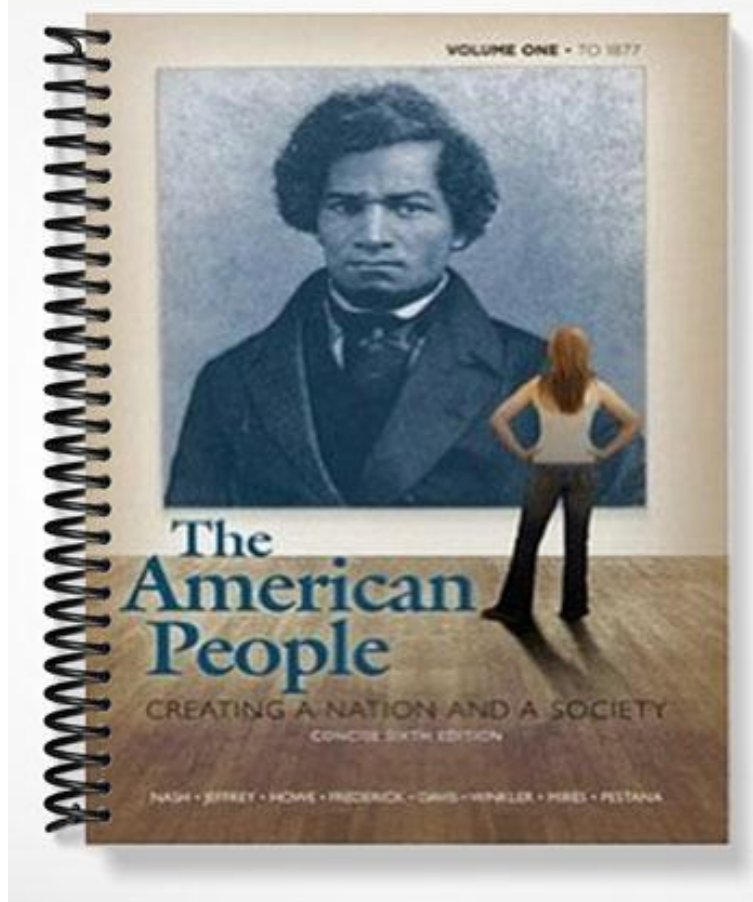


# TEST BANK



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Nash • Jeffrey  
Howe • Frederick • Davis • Mires • Pestana

## **THE AMERICAN PEOPLE** **Creating a Nation and a Society** *Concise Sixth Edition*

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# CONTENTS

## **PART I. *A Colonizing People, Prehistory–1776***

Chapter 1	Ancient America and Africa	1
Chapter 2	Europeans and Africans Reach the Americas	13
Chapter 3	Colonizing a Continent in the Seventeenth Century	27
Chapter 4	The Maturing of Colonial Society	48
Chapter 5	The Strains of Empire	62

## **PART II. *A Revolutionary People, 1775–1828***

Chapter 6	A People in Revolution	76
Chapter 7	Consolidating the Revolution	91
Chapter 8	Creating a Nation	106
Chapter 9	Society and Politics in the Early Republic	125

## **PART III. *An Expanding People, 1820–1877***

Chapter 10	Currents of Change in the Northeast and the Old Northwest	138
Chapter 11	Slavery and the Old South	152
Chapter 12	Shaping America in the Antebellum Age	166
Chapter 13	Moving West	180
Chapter 14	The Union in Peril	195
Chapter 15	The Union Severed	209
Chapter 16	The Union Reconstructed	224

## **PART IV. *An Industrializing People, 1865–1900***

Chapter 17	The Realities Rural America	238
Chapter 18	The Rise of Smokestack America	251
Chapter 19	Politics and Reform	265
Chapter 20	Becoming a World Power	280

**PART V. *A Modernizing People, 1900–1945***

Chapter 21	The Progressives Confront Industrial Capitalism	294
Chapter 22	The Great War	308
Chapter 23	Affluence and Anxiety	323
Chapter 24	The Great Depression and the New Deal	337
Chapter 25	World War II	351

**PART VI. *A Resilient People, 1945–2004***

Chapter 26	Postwar America at Home, 1945–1960	366
Chapter 27	Chills and Fever During the Cold War, 1945–1960	382
Chapter 28	Reform and Rebellion in the Turbulent Sixties, 1960–1969	395
Chapter 29	Disorder and Discontent, 1969–1980	407
Chapter 30	The Revival of Conservatism, 1980–1992	420
Chapter 31	The Post-Cold War World, 1992–2006	431

# Chapter 1 Ancient America and Africa

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1) Many ancient humans migrated to the Americas over a

- A) wooden bridge.
- B) land bridge.
- C) volcanic crater.
- D) cobblestone road.
- E) series of lakes.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Skill: Factual

2) As a result of the development of agriculture in the Americas, the members of native tribes

- A) abandoned regional trading networks.
- B) engaged solely in agricultural tasks.
- C) lost faith in religious leaders.
- D) grew in numbers and founded separate societies.
- E) increased their nomadic existence.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Interpretive

3) The Spanish encountered the Aztec people in Mexico in the year

- A) 1492.
- B) 1519.
- C) 1545.
- D) 1619.
- E) 1650.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

4) The Aztecs, one of the Meso-American empires, created a(n)

- A) empire that controlled a population estimated at between 10 and 20 million people.
- B) highly stratified society.
- C) capital city that amazed the Spanish with its grandeur.
- D) sophisticated agricultural system.
- E) all of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5-6

Skill: Interpretive

5) The Pueblo people of the American Southwest, encountered by the Spanish in the 1540s,

- A) built ceremonial mounds on which to worship their gods.
- B) failed to develop agricultural techniques suitable for their arid environment.
- C) used irrigation canals, dams, and hillside terracing to water their arid maize fields.
- D) made their clothing and utensils from buffalo hides and bones.
- E) built large cities of several hundred thousand people.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Interpretive

- 6) In the seventeenth century, European explorers in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys were amazed to find
- A) the remnants of ancient European visitors.
  - B) Native Americans living as forest primitives.
  - C) hundreds of large ceremonial mounds.
  - D) a highly developed and far-flung Indian society.
  - E) major deposits of gold.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Interpretive

- 7) Archaeological studies of the Mound Builders suggest that Native American
- A) loss of population and land accompanying the western migration of Europeans was inevitable.
  - B) settlements of the Atlantic seaboard represented the highest levels of pre-Columbian development.
  - C) culture remained static for thousands of years before Europeans arrived.
  - D) societies participated in a vast trading network that linked villages across the continent.
  - E) societies failed to develop complex social and political systems in the Americas.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Interpretive

- 8) In which of the following categories did the Iroquois practice a communal lifestyle?
- A) work
  - B) land use
  - C) hunting
  - D) living arrangements
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Interpretive

- 9) The Little Ice Age impacted native societies in the Americas in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- A) native peoples abandoned urban centers.
  - B) native societies became less populous.
  - C) native societies became less centralized.
  - D) native societies became less populous.
  - E) native women lost power.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Interpretive

- 10) The results of creating a more cohesive political confederacy for the Iroquois included
- A) losing hunting grounds to neighboring tribes.
  - B) increasing village stability.
  - C) weakening the Iroquois as warriors.
  - D) population decrease as competition over resources increased.
  - E) decreasing amounts of trade goods from neighboring tribes.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Interpretive

- 11) The potential for conflict between Europeans and the indigenous people in North America stemmed primarily from different values concerning the
- A) relationship to the environment.
  - B) role of technology in man's existence.
  - C) adoption of a sedentary versus a nomadic lifestyle.
  - D) organization of family life.
  - E) role of women in society.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Interpretive

- 12) How many native people lived in the Western Hemisphere when Europeans arrived?
- A) 20 to 30 million
  - B) 40 million
  - C) 50 to 70 million
  - D) 100 million
  - E) 200 million

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

- 13) In contrast to the Europeans, most natives of North America believed that land serves as the basis for
- A) independence and personal identity.
  - B) material wealth.
  - C) political status.
  - D) common sustenance.
  - E) religious supremacy.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Interpretive

- 14) Which of the following characteristics of a matrilineal tribe in North America is NOT accurate?
- A) sharing of powers in the tribal economy
  - B) divorce as the woman's prerogative
  - C) political deliberation and decision-making by females
  - D) family membership determined through the female line

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Interpretive



- 15) What activities did women perform in the tribal economy of native societies?
- A) clearing of the land
  - B) entering into battle
  - C) hunting
  - D) fishing
  - E) control of the raising and distribution of crops

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Interpretive

- 16) How did Europeans view Native American people and their behavior?
- A) as cultural savages
  - B) as religious pagans
  - C) as people to be hated
  - D) as people to be feared
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11-12

Skill: Interpretive

- 17) At the time of early contact with Europeans, Africa was a continent marked by
- A) primitive social organizations.
  - B) sparse and undeveloped settlements.
  - C) diverse and elaborate cultures.
  - D) backward and ignorant peoples.
  - E) lack of trade.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Interpretive

- 18) Population growth and cultural development in West Africa
- A) depended upon ecological conditions and geography.
  - B) guarded against foreign invasions and influences.
  - C) progressed in regular and set patterns.
  - D) required isolation from other cultures.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12-13

Skill: Interpretive

- 19) The West African empire of Ghana became noted for its
- A) long-distance commerce.
  - B) elaborate sculpture and metalwork.
  - C) extensive urban settlement.
  - D) complex military structure.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Interpretive

- 20) Mansa Musa, who ruled the West African empire of Mali,
- A) led a legendary pilgrimage to Mecca.
  - B) never succeeded in making Mali as large as Ghana.
  - C) became so powerful that he led his army across the Sahara.
  - D) achieved little notice from people outside West Africa.
  - E) was killed by Europeans in 1350.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Interpretive

- 21) Timbuktu in the fourteenth century was a(n)
- A) barren and inhospitable location in the Sahara.
  - B) major port of trade with the eastern world on the Indian Ocean.
  - C) military outpost in the kingdom of Ghana.
  - D) city in Mali, with a distinguished faculty of scholars.
  - E) sugar slave island in the Black Sea.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Factual

- 22) In contrast to the fate of Africans enslaved in the Americas, the slaves in West African societies
- A) did not suffer a permanently servile condition.
  - B) transferred slave status automatically to their children.
  - C) remained uneducated and unwed.
  - D) lost all legal rights and opportunities for economic advancement.
  - E) worked on large slave plantations producing sugar.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Interpretive

- 23) What does the story of Equiano specifically reveal about African slavery?
- A) the horrific journey of thousands of slaves from the interior to the African coast
  - B) the role of Native Americans in the interior of Africa
  - C) the lives of African elders under slavery
  - D) the plight of European women
  - E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Interpretive

- 24) The social organization of African societies included
- A) kings and noblemen at the top.
  - B) a great mass of people who worked as farmers.
  - C) urban craftsmen who supported the elites.
  - D) slavery at the bottom.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Interpretive

- 25) All of the following factors contributed to the rise of modern Europe EXCEPT the
- A) devastation of the population by the Black Death.
  - B) rediscovery of ancient knowledge.
  - C) emergence of powerful feudal lords.
  - D) revival of long-distance trade.
  - E) erosion of the power of monarchy.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18-19

Skill: Interpretive

- 26) The movement toward more intensive and profitable agriculture in the sixteenth century
- A) led to a desire among French noblemen to maximize profits.
  - B) marked the first step toward industrial development in England.
  - C) strengthened regional cultures and leadership in Spain.
  - D) relieved the pressures of unemployment and poverty in England.
  - E) contributed to the lessening of class distinctions.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Interpretive

- 27) To Europeans, "China" was known as
- A) America.
  - B) Cathay.
  - C) the Sandwich Islands.
  - D) the Renaissance.
  - E) the Black Death.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Factual

- 28) In 1589 in France, a noble faction assassinated King
- A) Charles I.
  - B) Charles II.
  - C) Henry II.
  - D) Henry III.
  - E) Richard I.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Factual

- 29) Which of the following nations became the early leader of European exploration?
- A) France                      B) Spain                      C) England                      D) Portugal                      E) Sweden

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Factual

- 30) By the 1430s, Prince Henry's captains had reached
- A) the Hawaiian and Tahitian islands.
  - B) the Madeira, Azores, and Canary islands.
  - C) China.
  - D) India.
  - E) North America.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Factual

- 31) People from Asia discovered the "New World" thousands of years before Christopher Columbus.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3-4

Skill: Factual

- 32) Humans settled the Americas, Japan, and Scandinavia around 35,000 B.C.E.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Skill: Factual

- 33) Anthropologists believe that the "agricultural revolution," the process by which man learned to domesticate plant life, occurred originally in Africa around 9,000 years ago.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Interpretive

- 34) The first European settlers thought the gigantic earthworks made by mound-building societies were constructed by some ancient civilization that had found North America.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Factual

- 35) In the Southeast, native civilizations traced their ancestry back at least 8,000 years.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

- 36) The Iroquois Confederation numbered approximately 10,000 people by 1500.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

- 37) To Indian peoples, trade was not only an economic matter but also a way to preserve reciprocity between individuals and communities.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Interpretive

38) Silver provided the source of West African wealth as it did in Meso-America.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Interpretive

39) Many of the Africans forced onto Portuguese slave ships in the 1400s were devout Muslims.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Interpretive

40) Slavery was a new concept to Africans, unknown until Europeans introduced it.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Interpretive

41) Spain ousted Muslim occupiers in 1492, the same year that Columbus ventured to the Americas.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Factual

42) Portuguese sailors ventured down the West African coast by the 1360s.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Factual

43) Broadly trace the major phases of pre-Columbian Native American history as charted by archaeologists and anthropologists.

Answer: Nomadic bands from Siberia in search of big-game animals migrated across a land bridge to Alaska between 25,000 and 12,000 years ago and began to disperse southward and eastward. As time passed and population increased, these earliest inhabitants of America evolved into separate cultures. Archaeologists and anthropologists have charted several phases of "Native American" history, noting the development of improved technology, the decline of nomadism, the "agricultural revolution," and the consequent evolution of greater social and political complexity.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3-5

Skill: Interpretive

44) Identify the Aztec and explain their rise to power.

Answer: Successors to the Olmec and Toltec civilizations of Mesoamerica, the Aztecs built a powerful empire between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Skilled warriors, they succeeded in taking control of central Mexico and demanded tribute from the people they conquered. They established a capital city, Tenochtitlan, which dazzled the Spanish when they arrived in the sixteenth century.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Interpretive

- 45) Numerous culture groups developed across the North American continent, each with distinctive lifeways. Describe the most important features of the following culture groups, paying particular attention to whether or not they engaged in village life, trade and agriculture: Pueblo, Northwest Coast, and Mound Builders.

Answer: The Pueblo, who lived in the Southwest, built large, planned villages of multi-storied buildings. Farmers, they constructed irrigation canals and terraces for their crops. They were skilled potters and weavers as well. While Northwest Coast native people also lived in villages of several hundred, they did not farm, but instead depended upon fish for their survival. A third culture group, the Mound Builders who lived in the Mississippi Valley, like the Pueblo constructed large villages. They developed an extensive trading network that linked native people from across the continent.

*Diff: 2*      *Page Ref: 9-16*

*Skill: Interpretive*

- 46) Discuss the political and social organization of the Iroquois.

Answer: The five tribes comprising the League of the Iroquois formed a confederation based on kinship. They strengthened their political alliance in order to suppress intra-Iroquois feuds; their strategy succeeded. Their society stressed communal, rather than individual, survival.

*Diff: 2*      *Page Ref: 9-10*

*Skill: Interpretive*

- 47) Explain the impact trade had on West Africa.

Answer: By the fifth century C.E. the empire of Ghana took shape, becoming wealthy and powerful as a result of the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt. As West Africans like the Ghanians traded with North Africans and Arabs, Arab ideas and the Islamic faith entered the region. The trans-Saharan trade continued to be important to Mali, which replaced Ghana as the region's political leader, and Islam became more important. The trade that made Ghana and Mali powerful led at first to the rise of the Songhai, but it ultimately contributed to that state's demise. Moroccan forces conquered Songhai in order to take control of the trade in gold and salt.

*Diff: 2*      *Page Ref: 14-15*

*Skill: Interpretive*

- 48) Contrast the views of Europeans of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with those of Native Americans they encountered on such topics as the environment, social relations, religious beliefs, and slavery.

Answer: In general, Native American tribes shared many cultural traits: reverence for the environment; communal ownership of land; matrilineal organization; and a polytheistic religion. In contrast to European societies, these were typically more egalitarian and less stratified.

*Diff: 3*      *Page Ref: 10-12*

*Skill: Interpretive*

49) How new was slavery to West Africa? How did West Africans view slavery?

Answer: Slavery had existed for centuries in Africa. West Africans owned slaves themselves as well as participated in an overland slave trade, selling prisoners of wars and individuals convicted of heinous crimes. Slaves in West Africa lived under the same conditions as their owners and had rights to education, marriage, and their children. Slavery was not always a life-long condition and the children of slaves were free.

*Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16*

*Skill: Interpretive*

50) What factors contributed to the rise of modern Europe and an age of expansionism from 1000 to 1600 C.E.? Contrast the political and economic changes in England with those of her European counterparts during this time.

Answer: A revival of long-distance trade, the emergence of powerful merchants, the rediscovery of ancient knowledge, and the population devastation resulting from the Black Death weakened the feudal system and contributed to the rise of modern Europe. Powerful kings in control of nation-states sought to expand their wealth and influence. In contrast to her European counterparts during this era, England began to limit the king's power as well as took the crucial first steps toward industrial development.

*Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18*

*Skill: Interpretive*

51) At \_\_\_\_\_, the Anasazi cut down the local forests for building materials, impoverishing the region.

Answer: Chaco Canyon

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5*

*Skill: Factual*

52) The city of \_\_\_\_\_, near present-day St. Louis, served as the urban center of Mississippian culture.

Answer: Cahokia

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8*

*Skill: Factual*

53) The religion of \_\_\_\_\_ rose rapidly for several centuries after its founding in 610 C.E.

Answer: Islam

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12*

*Skill: Factual*

54) The city of \_\_\_\_\_ in Ghana contained the busiest and wealthiest marketplace in West Africa.

Answer: Kumbi-Saleh

*Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14*

*Skill: Factual*

55) In 1215, the English aristocracy curbed the powers of the king when they forced him to accept the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Magna Charta.

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19*

*Skill: Factual*

56) The explorer \_\_\_\_\_ returned to Venice, Italy, in 1291 with tales of the riches of the East.

Answer: Marco Polo  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19  
Skill: Factual

57) The nation of \_\_\_\_\_ lost one-third of its population from the Black Death.

Answer: China  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19  
Skill: Factual

58) The rebirth of learning in Europe, called the \_\_\_\_\_, encouraged freedom of thought, richness of expression, and an emphasis on human abilities.

Answer: Renaissance  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20  
Skill: Factual

Match each item on the left with the appropriate term or definition on the right.

59) This empire controlled most of central Mexico by 1500.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5  
Skill: Factual

A) Mound Builders

B) Southeast native people

C) Mali

60) They depended upon salmon and spawning fish for sustenance.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7  
Skill: Factual

D) Pueblo

E) Northwest native people

F) Benin

61) The Creeks, Choctaw, and Natchez all consider these people to be their ancestors.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8  
Skill: Factual

G) Iroquois

H) Songhai

I) Aztec

62) They created a confederacy that included perhaps 10,000 persons in the sixteenth century.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9-10  
Skill: Factual

J) Ghana

63) By the late 900s, this state controlled more than 100,000 square miles in West Africa.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14  
Skill: Factual



64) This Islamic West African kingdom had a university at Timbuktu.

*Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14*  
*Skill: Factual*

65) This West African kingdom reached its peak circa 1500.

*Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14*  
*Skill: Factual*

66) Noted for its walled city with hundreds of buildings, it became important in the African slave trade.

*Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15*  
*Skill: Factual*

67) They developed planned villages with large, multi-storied buildings.

*Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6*  
*Skill: Factual*

68) Also called Mississippian societies, these people were skilled potters and basket weavers.

*Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9*  
*Skill: Factual*

59) I  
65) H

60) E  
66) F

61) A  
67) D

62) G  
68) B

63) J

64) C

## Chapter 2 Europeans and Africans Reach the Americas

---

- 1) An African known as Estevan and enslaved by the Spanish
- A) sailed on all of Columbus's voyages.
  - B) taught the Spanish how to communicate with their slaves.
  - C) was the first African to die in the New World.
  - D) became an important trailblazer for Spanish explorers.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Interpretive

- 2) Christopher Columbus's urge to explore
- A) reflected his commitment to exploit other peoples.
  - B) came primarily from a desire to reap significant fame and riches from his four voyages of exploration.
  - C) developed from his family's history and experience in trade.
  - D) was inspired by the reconquest of Spain.
  - E) stemmed from a desire to remain poor.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Interpretive

- 3) While Spain began to exert its power on the other side of the Atlantic, the Portuguese
- A) needed to address severe economic problems at home.
  - B) decided to take a leading role in European affairs.
  - C) concentrated on spreading their power to Africa and East Asia.
  - D) entered a race with Spain for control of the Americas.
  - E) remained isolated from world trade and exploration.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27-28

Skill: Interpretive

- 4) Spanish and Portuguese explorations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries
- A) helped soothe the Catholic-Protestant division within Christianity.
  - B) prompted immediate competition from England and France.
  - C) retarded the growth of western European economies.
  - D) shifted commercial power from Mediterranean ports to those of the Atlantic.
  - E) failed to discover major new civilizations.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Interpretive

- 5) According to Martin Luther, good "works"
- A) offered the means to heavenly salvation.
  - B) represented only the external evidence of grace won through faith.
  - C) enabled an individual to reduce his or her time in purgatory.
  - D) conferred upon an individual the blessings of the Church.
  - E) could be purchased for a monetary sum.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Interpretive

- 6) The doctrines of Protestant leader John Calvin
- A) appealed only to the poorest and most oppressed peoples of Europe.
  - B) offered a system for both self-discipline and social control.
  - C) emphasized the need for a hierarchical church structure.
  - D) denied hope of salvation to most believers.
  - E) were ignored by most Christians.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29

Skill: Interpretive

- 7) Protestantism did not gain an early foothold in the Americas because
- A) nations most affected by the Reformation entered overseas exploration later than Spain and Portugal.
  - B) Catholic missionaries were more daring than Protestant missionaries and bravely faced dangers Protestants refused to confront.
  - C) Protestants were more interested in earning profits than in converting souls.
  - D) of Indian resistance.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29

Skill: Interpretive

- 8) Within a single generation of Columbus's death, Spanish conquistadores
- A) failed to expand beyond the Caribbean.
  - B) explored, claimed, and conquered most of South America and Central America, but had not yet reached North America.
  - C) explored, claimed, and conquered most of South America, Central America, and parts of North America.
  - D) conquered and claimed Central America.
  - E) retreated back to Spain.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 30-31

Skill: Interpretive

- 9) The population of the Americas dramatically declined following the arrival of Europeans primarily because of the
- A) policy of systematic genocide employed by European explorers toward Native Americans.
  - B) enslavement and brutal treatment of Native Americans by Europeans.
  - C) lack of natural immunity among Native Americans to European diseases.
  - D) loss of morale and sense of hopelessness that pervaded Native American societies.
  - E) lack of large beasts of burden in the Americas.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32

Skill: Interpretive

- 10) Europeans brought which of the following animals to the New World?
- A) cattle
  - B) pigs
  - C) goats
  - D) sheep
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32

Skill: Factual

- 11) All of the following are T regarding the potato's role in the "Columbian Exchange" EXCEPT
- A) the New World sweet potato made its entry into China in the 1500s.
  - B) the potato strengthened Europeans' diet.
  - C) the potato led to population growth.
  - D) the potato vastly increased crop yields per acre.
  - E) the potato brought disease to Europeans.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 33-34

Skill: Interpretive

- 12) The massive flow of silver bullion from the Americas to Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
- A) increased prevailing wage rates in Europe.
  - B) delayed further exploration of America.
  - C) triggered a century of inflationary pressures.
  - D) hampered capitalist modes of production.
  - E) enriched Spain for 500 years.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 34

Skill: Interpretive

- 13) The consequences of sugar production in the New World included
- A) colonizing Brazil.
  - B) revolutionizing European tastes.
  - C) stimulating the transport of millions of African slaves.
  - D) enriching Portuguese colonists.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

Skill: Interpretive

- 14) In his travels through the Gulf of Mexico region, Spanish explorer de Soto
- A) failed to conquer the people he encountered.
  - B) enslaved Indians to serve as pack animals.
  - C) witnessed the ravages of European diseases on native people.
  - D) seized food supplies.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

Skill: Interpretive

- 15) How did the Pueblo native people benefit from Spanish arrival?
- A) They obtained Spanish military protection against enemy Apaches.
  - B) They had access to grain during times of drought.
  - C) They had access to mission livestock.
  - D) Christianity represented a new and interesting religion.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36-37

Skill: Interpretive

- 16) After spending 70 years working to convert the Pueblo people, Franciscan friars
- A) managed to graft a veneer of Catholicism over native culture.
  - B) succeeded in converting the Pueblo leaders, but not the general population.
  - C) converted most members of the population to Christianity.
  - D) concluded that their mission was hopeless.
  - E) abandoned the colony.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Interpretive

- 17) England began to take greater interest in overseas exploration as a result of all of the following EXCEPT
- A) economic depression that made people look for new opportunities.
  - B) commercial success in Scandinavia, India, and the Middle East that raised hope for other market expansion.
  - C) woolen merchants who wanted new markets.
  - D) improved ships that sailed faster and carried more cargo than before.
  - E) a desire to compete with Spain.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Interpretive

- 18) The defeat of the Spanish Armada by England in 1588
- A) solidified Protestantism in England.
  - B) increased English interest in overseas exploration and colonization.
  - C) fanned a nationalistic spirit in England.
  - D) brought a temporary stalemate in European religious wars.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Interpretive

- 19) All of the following are T about Queen Elizabeth I of England EXCEPT
- A) she ruled from 1558 to 1603.
  - B) she favored Protestantism.
  - C) she initially disfavored overseas expansion.
  - D) she was ambitious and talented.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Interpretive

- 20) The first English attempts to colonize on Roanoke Island in the 1580s
- A) received official approval and financing from Queen Elizabeth.
  - B) attracted significant interest from English merchants and noblemen.
  - C) threatened Spanish control of the Americas.
  - D) failed to establish successful relations with Native Americans.
  - E) resulted in a long-term successful colony.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Interpretive

- 21) English colonizing ventures in the New World differed from previous Spanish and Portuguese efforts in that English attempts were
- A) immediate and major successes.
  - B) strictly coordinated and governed by the Crown.
  - C) met with little or no native resistance.
  - D) privately organized and financed.
  - E) major failures.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Interpretive

- 22) A negative image of Native Americans among English settlers
- A) justified their claim that natives had disqualified themselves as rightful owners of the land.
  - B) explained for them the easy conquest of the natives by the Spanish.
  - C) spurred their desire to civilize and convert the natives to Christianity.
  - D) resulted from their lack of information about indigenous peoples of the Americas.
  - E) resulted in rampant intermarriage between Indians and Europeans.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 43-44

Skill: Interpretive

- 23) Historically, slaveholding in Africa was
- A) a recent development brought to the continent by Europeans.
  - B) an institution that forced hereditary lifetime service on certain members of society.
  - C) several centuries old, and regarded as a way to enhance one's social status.
  - D) a racial caste reserved for those with lighter skin.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Interpretive

- 24) How many Africans do historians estimate were taken as slaves to the New World?
- A) 9.6 million
  - B) 96 million
  - C) 1 million
  - D) 200,000
  - E) 40 million

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Interpretive

- 25) Which of the following crops did Europeans use African slave labor to produce in the Americas?
- A) sugar
  - B) rice
  - C) tobacco
  - D) coffee
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Interpretive

- 26) The African slave trade helped in the movement of
- A) crops.
  - B) agricultural techniques.
  - C) medical knowledge.
  - D) diseases.
  - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Interpretive

- 27) Why did the African slave trade begin?
- A) African rulers wanted to sell slaves to the Chinese.
  - B) Europeans wanted to fill a labor shortage in the Mediterranean world.
  - C) Europeans wanted new workers to drive down wages in the colonies.
  - D) European elites valued African culture and viewed Africans as equals.
  - E) African rulers wanted to exile large numbers of criminals.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Interpretive

- 28) The first colony organized around slave labor was Portugal's
- A) Madeira.
  - B) Brazil.
  - C) Angola.
  - D) Gao.
  - E) Indonesia.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

- 29) Most African slaves sent to the Americas were
- A) criminals.
  - B) debtors.
  - C) war captives.
  - D) the insane.
  - E) women.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

- 30) By the late 1700s, the foremost slave-trading nation in the world was
- A) India.
  - B) England.
  - C) Spain.
  - D) France.
  - E) the United States.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Factual

- 31) "Some Taino women married Spanish men and produced the first mestizo society in the Americas." Mestizo refers to a
- A) group of people who depend almost exclusively upon maize for their dietary needs.
  - B) culture blending Catholicism with Native American beliefs.
  - C) new language that combined Spanish with Taino.
  - D) person of mixed European and American Indian ancestry.
  - E) Spanish slave.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Applied

- 32) "Demographic disaster also struck the populous Inca peoples of the Peruvian Andes...."
- Demographic refers to
- A) population.
  - B) epidemic disease.
  - C) internal class revolt.
  - D) military conquest.
  - E) slave insurrection.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31-32

Skill: Applied



- 33) Christopher Columbus believed he had landed in Asia rather than the Western Hemisphere in 1492.  
Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26  
Skill: Interpretive
- 34) Columbus made three other major voyages to the New World between 1494 and 1504.  
Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26  
Skill: Interpretive
- 35) John Calvin's teachings implied that the highest born and most privileged on earth were doomed to burn in hell while the lowest were predestined for salvation.  
Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29  
Skill: Interpretive
- 36) Catholicism was the official state religion of Spain and Portugal during the 1500s.  
Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29  
Skill: Interpretive
- 37) Brazil under Portuguese control became one of the most profitable colonies of the Americas.  
Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30  
Skill: Interpretive
- 38) Thousands of Aztecs in Mexico died from a smallpox epidemic brought by the English in 1520.  
Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31  
Skill: Factual
- 39) For nearly a century beginning in 1492, Spain enjoyed a near total domination of the Americas.  
Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31  
Skill: Factual
- 40) Although Columbus excited the Spanish court by returning with traces of gold and silver from his voyage of 1492, the actual amount of precious metals in the New World proved to be very disappointing.  
Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34  
Skill: Interpretive
- 41) Unlike the English and French, the Spanish did not rely on forced Indian labor.  
Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 35  
Skill: Factual

42) Probably the most important and valued region of the Spanish Empire in the Americas was the northern borderlands, the present-day Sun Belt of the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

Skill: Interpretive

43) Of all the people arriving in the New World from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, the Africans were by far the most numerous, probably outnumbering Europeans two to one.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

44) Sugar production transformed the African slave trade more than any other factor.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Interpretive

45) Since their goal was to deliver alive as many slaves as possible, slave traders provided healthy and fairly comfortable conditions for the "middle passage" of slaves from Africa to the New World.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Interpretive

46) As many as one in seven Africans died en route to the Americas.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

47) You are a Spanish explorer in 1500 and your brother sails for Portugal. Describe what voyages of exploration you both might plan for that year.

Answer: Although there were doubts by 1500 that Columbus had actually reached Asia by sailing west, the Spanish felt that such a westward route existed and that any new lands along the way were certainly worthy of further exploration. By 1500, the Portuguese had captured control of the African gold trade and had sailed around the southern tip of Africa on an eastern path to the Orient. According to a line of demarcation drawn by the pope in 1493 and redrawn in the Treaty of Tordesillas the following year, Portugal confined its exploration to the east and Spain to the west.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26-28

Skill: Applied

- 48) You are a Catholic priest living in England in the 1540s and 1550s. How do you respond to the attacks on the Church that have been made by Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII?

Answer: A Catholic priest might emphasize the importance of the sacraments and the Church hierarchy in helping an individual live correctly and gaining heavenly salvation. The priest would denounce the teachings of Luther and Calvin for undermining Church authority and effectiveness. The priest would perhaps brand Henry VIII as a heretic who acted upon selfish political and economic rather than religious motives. The priest would later support the ill-fated attempts of Mary to restore the Catholic church in England.

*Diff: 3*      *Page Ref: 28-29*  
*Skill: Applied*

- 49) The "Columbian Exchange" introduced new plants, animals, and microbes to people on both sides of the Atlantic. Assess the positive and negative consequences of that exchange. In your opinion, who benefited most, those living on the western side of the Atlantic or those on the eastern side?

Answer: Europeans introduced grains (including wheat and rye and fruit (including peaches and citrus) that became part of native people's diets. They also brought with them cattle and hogs that provided new sources of meat, but whose eating habits proved detrimental to native grasses. Worse, Europeans carried with them diseases for which native people lacked immunity. Europeans brought back to Europe a few animals, such as turkeys and guinea pigs. More importantly, they began to grow maize and potatoes, crops that did very well in the European climate.

*Diff: 2*      *Page Ref: 32-34*  
*Skill: Interpretive*

- 50) "Spanish conquest of major areas of the Americas set in motion two of the most far-reaching processes in modern history. One involved microbes, the other precious metals." Explain.

Answer: The lack of immunities to European diseases among Native Americans resulted in a decimation of the native population. The enslavement and brutal treatment of natives intensified the lethal effects. A diminishing supply of local labor would later necessitate the importation of African slaves. A massive flow of silver from America to England provided additional revenue, but also caused a "price revolution" and inflationary pressures which later prompted Europeans to emigrate to America.

*Diff: 2*      *Page Ref: 31-32; 34-35*  
*Skill: Interpretive*

- 51) As a propagandist in favor of English exploration and colonization of America, write an essay trying to convince Queen Elizabeth of the need of financing such expeditions.

Answer: As the two Richard Hakluyts pointed out in the 1580s and 1590s, colonization of the New World offered new estates for English noblemen; exotic produce and wider markets for English merchants; and heathen peoples to be saved from both savagery and Catholicism. New World colonies would provide tax revenues for the Crown, employment opportunities for an excess population, and military bases from which to raid the Spanish.

*Diff: 2*      *Page Ref: 40-41*  
*Skill: Applied*

52) English settlers had ambivalent images and feelings about the natives of North America. Analyze why this was so and what images/feelings seemed to prevail.

Answer: On the one hand, the English settlers anticipated Indians as a friendly, gentle people, eager for trade and willing to share their earthly paradise. On the other hand, Englishmen feared the Indians as a savage, hostile people. Negative images of the Indians seemed to prevail, providing a moral justification for taking land from a people who rejected the "superior" culture and religion of the Englishmen.

Diff: 2      Page Ref: 41-44  
Skill: Interpretive

53) Consider the experiences of the typical African slave. Where did the person come from? Where would he or she be most likely to go? What happened between the moments of capture and arrival in the western Atlantic?

Answer: Most African slaves came from the region of West Africa, particularly from the area between the Senegal and Niger rivers and the Gulf of Biafra. Most had been enslaved as a result of war, often purposely waged to gain slaves to trade. Men outnumbered women. Marched to the coast, and forced onto waiting ships, enslaved Africans suffered a grueling and deadly passage across the Atlantic. Finally, after a period averaging six months since capture, a slave typically found himself laboring on a sugar plantation in the Caribbean or Brazil.

Diff: 2      Page Ref: 44-48  
Skill: Interpretive

54) Ferdinand and \_\_\_\_\_ united the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile in Spain when they married in 1469.

Answer: Isabella

Diff: 2      Page Ref: 25  
Skill: Factual

55) The first European to sail around the cape of Africa, \_\_\_\_\_, allowed the Portuguese to eventually colonize the Indian Ocean and as far east as the Spice Islands and Canton by 1513.

Answer: Vasco da Gama

Diff: 2      Page Ref: 27  
Skill: Factual

56) The \_\_\_\_\_ captured control of the African gold trade by 1500 from North African Muslims.

Answer: Portuguese

Diff: 2      Page Ref: 27  
Skill: Factual

57) The doctrines of Calvin were first put into practice in the 1550s in the city-state of \_\_\_\_\_, which quickly became a haven for refugee Protestant leaders.

Answer: Geneva, Switzerland

Diff: 2      Page Ref: 29  
Skill: Factual

58) According to the division of areas of exploration between Spain and Portugal in the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), Portugal received the territory of \_\_\_\_\_ in the New World.

Answer: Brazil

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Factual

59) Swine \_\_\_\_\_, along with cattle, helped to devastate grasslands in Central America in the early 1500s.

Answer: explosions

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Skill: Factual

60) European, \_\_\_\_\_, and Asian peoples met in the Americas as part of the "Columbian Exchange."

Answer: African

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Skill: Factual

61) At the mine of \_\_\_\_\_ in Bolivia, over 50,000 workers dug silver for the Spanish at elevations of 13,000 feet.

Answer: Potosi

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Skill: Factual

62) From 1539 to 1542, the Spanish explorer \_\_\_\_\_, in search of the Seven Cities of Cibola, led an expedition through the southwest region of what would later become the United States.

Answer: Francisco Vasquez de Coronado

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Factual

63) In 1598, the Spaniard \_\_\_\_\_ led several hundred soldiers into Pueblo territory in what came to be known as New Mexico.

Answer: Juan de Onate

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Factual

Match each item on the left with the appropriate term or definition on the right.

64) Thinking he had landed on some outpost of Asia, this man explored the islands of Hispaniola and Cuba.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Factual

65) Attacking the capital of Montezuma's empire, this man used horses, guns, and dissident native allies to overthrow the Aztec ruler.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31

Skill: Factual

A) Francisco Pizarro

B) Juan Ponce de Leon

C) Hernando de Soto

D) Richard Hakluyt

E) Hernan Cortes

F) Christopher Columbus

G) Walter Raleigh

66) Marching from Panama through the jungles of Ecuador and into the towering mountains of Peru with a mere 168 men, this Spanish conquistador toppled the Inca Empire.

*Diff: 1      Page Ref: 31*  
*Skill: Factual*

67) Charting the southeastern region of North America, this explorer led expeditions to Florida in 1515 and 1521.

*Diff: 1      Page Ref: 35*  
*Skill: Factual*

68) Leading an expedition deep into the homelands of the Creek Indians from 1539 to 1542, this explorer attempted to bring the Gulf of Mexico region under Spanish control.

*Diff: 1      Page Ref: 36*  
*Skill: Factual*

69) Refused permission for a divorce by the pope, this man declared himself head of a Protestant (Anglican) church.

*Diff: 1      Page Ref: 29*  
*Skill: Factual*

70) Allowing England a claim in the New World sweepstakes, this man explored the coasts of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

*Diff: 1      Page Ref: 37*  
*Skill: Factual*

71) Already experienced fighting the Spanish, this man led smaller English ships in the defeat of the lumbering galleons of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

*Diff: 1      Page Ref: 40*  
*Skill: Factual*

H) Francis Drake

I) Henry VIII

J) John Cabot

72) Together with his nephew of the same name, this man propagandized English colonization of America in the 1580s and 1590s.

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40–41*  
*Skill: Factual*

73) Organizing Englishmen for a settlement in America, this man planted a colony at Roanoke Island in the 1580s that was apparently wiped out by native attacks.

*Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41*  
*Skill: Factual*

64) F  
70) J

65) E  
71) H

66) A  
72) D

67) B  
73) G

68) C

69) I