

TEST BANK



Chapter 2—Contact and Settlement, 1492-1660

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following was NOT one of the reasons for Europeans' desire to explore lands overseas?
 - a. Europeans desired the valuable spices available in the Middle East, India, and parts of Africa.
 - b. Italian and Middle Eastern middlemen charged Europeans high prices for oriental spices, draining their customers' gold reserves.
 - c. The increasing population density in Europe made the acquisition of new land for farming and settlement a necessity.
 - d. Christian Europeans were driven by a missionary zeal and wanted to convert non-believers to their faith.
 - e. The rapid spreading of Islam motivated Christians to step up their missionary efforts overseas.

ANS: C REF: p. 21

2. Vasco da Gama was the first European to round the southern tip of Africa because
 - a. Spain, the country he sailed for, was determined to beat the Portuguese.
 - b. the Portuguese had spent a great deal of time along the southern coast of Africa and were most familiar with the coastline.
 - c. he made a successful turn around the Cape of Good Hope before others did.
 - d. Columbus was still trying to reach India by going west.
 - e. he had been promised great wealth by the king of Portugal if he was first.

ANS: C REF: p. 22

3. The Portuguese control of the island of São Tomé led to
 - a. the eviction of the island's original inhabitants.
 - b. conflict with the African tribe that was farming on the island.
 - c. a war with Spain over control of the island.
 - d. an attempt by the Portuguese to use the island as a prison.
 - e. the establishment of the first economy solely based on the use of slave labor.

ANS: E REF: p. 22

4. John Cabot's voyage to northeastern Canada
 - a. dashed all hopes for a northwest passage.
 - b. proved once and for all that the northwest passage existed.
 - c. took so long because the rough seas of the Atlantic slowed the mission's return for months.
 - d. was financed by Bristol merchants.
 - e. prompted explorers Vasco de Balboa, Ferdinand Magellan, and Amerigo Vespucci to follow his trail into arctic seas.

ANS: D REF: p. 24

5. Pope Alexander VI established the Line of Demarcation in order to
- form closer ties between England and Spain, since those two countries would then control most of the Americas.
 - ensure that Catholicism remained the dominant religion in the region.
 - try to keep the two Catholic countries from openly fighting each other.
 - ensure that the Portuguese would not be left with nothing when Spain showed signs of settling the entire Caribbean.
 - make certain that the Spanish were able to harvest as much gold and silver as they could.

ANS: C REF: p. 25

6. Which of the following would best describe the conquistadors?
- Spanish noblemen who led private armies to seize land in the Americas.
 - the native population of specific regions in the Americas.
 - governors of Spain's vice royalties.
 - Spanish soldiers who seized land from the natives in South America.
 - those who settled St. Augustine, Florida, in the name of their king.

ANS: A REF: p. 26

7. All of the following contributed to Cortes' victory over the Aztecs *except*
- the use of horses.
 - help from other tribes.
 - Spanish colonists.
 - disease.
 - firearms.

ANS: C REF: p. 26

8. Spain first became interested in Florida after
- gold was found there.
 - Georgia was established by the English.
 - the French defeated the local Indian tribes.
 - French adventurers announced plans to claim all the land from Florida to the Mississippi River.
 - French pirates based there began attacking Spanish ships.

ANS: E REF: p. 27

9. Spain's acquisition of gold and silver in the Americas
- brought prosperity to all Spaniards.
 - revived the nation's economy and prompted North African immigration into the Iberian peninsula.
 - permitted the Spanish king to pay back the nation's debt to Christopher Columbus and other explorers.
 - allowed Spain to expand its luxury trade in oriental spices.
 - prompted inflation across Europe and poverty for many.

ANS: E REF: p. 28

10. Which statement was true of the Columbian Exchange?
- Syphilis was the most destructive disease brought by the Europeans.
 - Disease killed almost 60 percent of the native population.
 - After the arrival of Cortez, 25 million Indians died of smallpox.
 - Europeans introduced chocolate to the Americas.
 - Smallpox brought by the Europeans caused the most deaths by far among the native tribes.

ANS: E REF: p. 28

11. Which of the following was NOT a problem French traders in Quebec had to deal with?
- disease
 - warfare with the Iroquois
 - harsh climate
 - relative isolation from fellow French
 - a lack of demand for beaver furs

ANS: E REF: p. 29

12. Many members of the English gentry became willing to emigrate to the American colonies after
- losing their lands to the Anglican church.
 - the enclosure movement threatened their incomes.
 - the production of tobacco led to great fortunes in the Virginia colony.
 - the break with the Catholic church kept younger sons from having secure futures within the Church.
 - gold was discovered in the colony of Georgia.

ANS: D REF: p. 29

13. Sir Walter Raleigh's men abandoned their first Roanoke settlement because
- it was too wet and swampy.
 - they ran out of provisions.
 - they decided to explore further down the coastline.
 - the native peoples evacuated the area, leaving them without workers.
 - they found no gold or silver there.

ANS: E REF: p. 29

14. The Muscovy Company, the Levant Company, and the Barbary Company were all
- North American venture companies.
 - joint-stock companies.
 - African-based companies.
 - slave-trading companies.
 - corporations.

ANS: B REF: p. 31

15. Which of the following statements was true of Jamestown?
- It was clear from the beginning that its early settlers hoped to establish plantation agriculture.
 - Only John Smith and his twenty or so supporters were willing to do any real work.
 - The winter of 1609-1610, known as the "starving time," resulted in cannibalism within the colony.
 - The first group of colonists was not successful, but the second and subsequent groups fared much better.
 - Of the 900 or so settlers who arrived during the colony's first two years, two out of three perished.

ANS: C REF: p. 31

16. The Powhatan Confederacy assisted the first Jamestown settlers with food because
- they feared the weapons of the Europeans.
 - the English had impressed them deeply with evidence of European civilization.
 - they were promised horses in return.
 - they hoped to gain the English as allies in their rivalry with other tribes.
 - mutual aid and assistance was the Indian way of life across the continent.

ANS: D REF: p. 32

17. The crop that finally ensured the long-term success of the Jamestown colony was
- sugar cane.
 - rice.
 - marijuana.
 - tobacco.
 - cotton.

ANS: D REF: p. 32

18. Most indentured servants were from England or
- France.
 - Ireland.
 - Portugal.
 - Italy.
 - Germany.

ANS: B REF: p. 32

19. Jamestown became a royal colony because
- it was not growing in size.
 - King James I wanted to secure its profits for the crown.
 - the Virginia Company went bankrupt.
 - members of the Virginia Company split up over how the colony should be regulated.
 - only with royal control could African slavery be introduced.

ANS: C REF: p. 33

20. Maryland's Toleration Act of 1649
- provided for religious toleration for all beliefs.
 - allowed Protestants to participate fully in the colony's government.
 - ended the religious disputes between Catholics and Protestants.
 - granted freedom of worship to all who accepted the divinity of Jesus Christ.
 - stated that no person could be punished for his or her faith or lack thereof.

ANS: D REF: p. 34

21. Which of these was *not* a reason for England's increasing desire for more American colonies?
- The belief of investors that they could get rich by simply sending settlers to America.
 - Religious intolerance in England.
 - Poverty in England.
 - The need for a space for prisons for debtors.
 - The belief that other cash crops, like tobacco, could bring large profits.

ANS: D REF: p. 30

22. The Separatists who landed at Plymouth in 1620 signed the Mayflower Compact because
- they had come to the new world in order to create a democracy.
 - they were deeply suspicious and fearful of each other.
 - the King's charter required it.
 - Atlantic winds had driven them off course onto land to which they had no title so that they had to create an alternative legal foundation for their community.
 - they wanted to sever the ties with the proprietors who had financed their voyage.

ANS: D REF: p. 34

23. The local Wampanoag Indians were not too concerned about the English arrivals because
- they had learned from the Powhatan Confederacy in Virginia that these were harmless people.
 - they were in dire need of European tools and equipment.
 - they hoped to trade with the newcomers and then expel them.
 - they were interested in the Puritans' religious teachings.
 - the presence of women and children in the Puritan settlement convinced them of the newcomers' peaceful intentions.

ANS: C REF: p. 34

24. Thanksgiving, though very different today from the original, began with a treaty celebration between
- the Pilgrims and the Wampanoags.
 - the Puritans and the Powhatan Confederacy.
 - the Separatists and the Puritans.
 - the Puritans and the Pequots.
 - the Pilgrims and Opechancanough.

ANS: A REF: p. 35

25. Who told his Puritan followers that they must all be "as a city upon a hill" because "the eyes of all people are upon us"?
- John Smith
 - Roger Williams
 - Lord Baltimore
 - John Winthrop
 - John Rolfe

ANS: D REF: p. 36

26. What distinguished the Massachusetts legislature formed in 1634?
- It was by far the most representative body in the colonies.
 - It consisted of only one chamber.
 - It ruled without an executive.
 - It only permitted selected church members to vote for the deputies that made up the lower house.
 - It explicitly rejected any connection between church and state.

ANS: D REF: p. 36

27. Anne Hutchinson was evicted from ____ because of her unorthodox religious beliefs.
- Rhode Island
 - Massachusetts
 - Virginia
 - Jamestown
 - New England

ANS: B REF: p. 37-38

28. The major conflict between the colonists and a local Indian tribe that previewed future conflicts was known as the
- Powhatan Conflict.
 - Jamestown Massacre.
 - Pequot War.
 - Roanoke War.
 - Wampanoag War.

ANS: C REF: p. 38

29. The first colonies established by Europeans in the New World were those of the
- French.
 - English.
 - Portuguese.
 - Spanish.
 - Dutch.

ANS: D REF: p. 25

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What were the most important reasons Europeans had for wanting to explore new areas and establish colonies there?

ANS:

Students' answers will vary

REF: p. 21

2. Describe the early efforts of each of the following groups to establish colonies in the New World: Spanish, French, and English.

ANS:

Students' answers will vary

REF: p. 24-31

3. Describe the development of the Virginia colony, including a thorough examination of Jamestown.

ANS:

Students' answers will vary

REF: p. 31-33

4. What was life like in the Chesapeake, in regard to climate, farming methods, housing, and social relationships?

ANS:

Students' answers will vary

REF: p. 32-34

5. Describe the establishment of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island, explaining the significance of religion to these two colonies. How did the religious aspects contribute to the way in which these colonies developed?

ANS:

Students' answers will vary

REF: p. 34-39

6. How did the colonists' relations with the local Indian tribes evolve over the years? How serious was the Pequot War? What did that war foreshadow?

ANS:

Students' answers will vary

REF: p. 38-39

TRUE/FALSE

1. Christopher Columbus was a Portuguese-trained Italian sailor who made exploratory voyages for the king and queen of Spain.

ANS: T REF: p. 23-24

2. Francisco Pizarro faced only mild resistance to his seizure of the Inca capital of Qosqo because Inca warriors were gone battling another tribe.

ANS: T REF: p. 26

3. So different were the worlds of Indians and Europeans that native tribes had simply no way to blend Christian symbolism with that of their own native religions.

ANS: F REF: p. 29

4. The largest French trading post in Canadian territory was Quebec.

ANS: T REF: p. 29

5. The first Englishman to found a New England colony was John Smith.

ANS: F REF: p. 31

6. Sir Walter Raleigh hoped that by sending families instead of conquerors to the New World, he would be able to re-create English society and its agricultural system.

ANS: T REF: p. 29

7. The Virginia Company of London actually was responsible for establishing the Virginia colony.

ANS: T REF: p. 31

8. After becoming a royal colony under the king's ultimate control, Virginia established an assembly called the House of Burgesses which gave the colonists a great deal of self-rule.

ANS: T REF: p. 33

9. Maryland's Toleration Act of 1649 granted religious freedom to anyone who believed in God.

ANS: F REF: p. 34

10. Rather than just one or two major cities, small towns composed of just several families were the central institution of Massachusetts.

ANS: T REF: p. 36