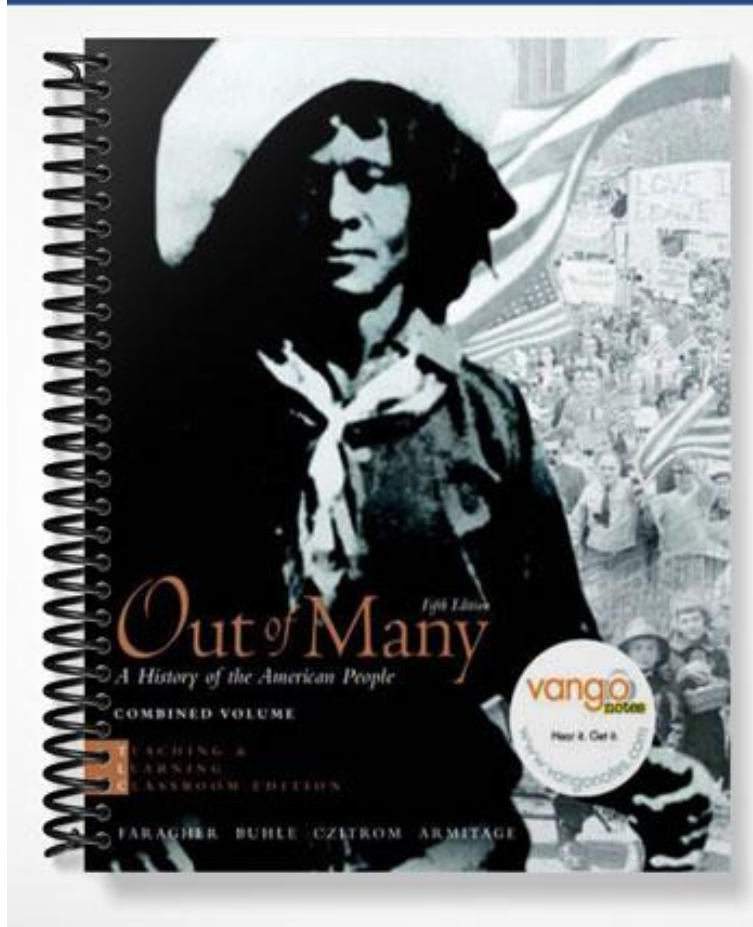


**TEST BANK**



# TEST ITEM FILE

**Keith Edgerton**

*Montana State University-Billings*

**David Price**

*Santa Fe Community College*

# OUT OF MANY

**Teaching and Learning Classroom Edition**

**FIFTH EDITION**

**John Mack Faragher**

*Yale University*

**Mari Jo Buhle**

*Brown University*

**Daniel Czitrom**

*Mount Holyoke College*

**Susan H. Armitage**

*Washington State University*



**Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458**



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**Out of Many: A History of the American People, TLC Ed., 5e (Faragher)**  
**Chapter 1 A Continent of Villages, to 1500**

- 1) The people whose civilization was centered at Cahokia:
- A) created a variety of societies from hunting and gathering bands to complex urban centers.
  - B) were only nomadic hunters, not farmers and builders.
  - C) traveled only short distances and did little long-distance trading.
  - D) had simple, egalitarian societies with little specialization of labor.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 2

Topic: American Communities

- 2) The large urban complex of Cahokia was created by people of the \_\_\_\_\_ culture.

Answer: Mississippian

Page Ref: 2

Topic: American Communities

- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was a North American Indian city-state with a huge temple mound.

Answer: Cahokia

Page Ref: 3

Topic: American Communities

- 4) The temple mound at Cahokia was a public structure designed to awe the many and empower the priests and governors as was done in:

- A) early Europe.
- B) ancient Egypt and Greece.
- C) northeastern America.
- D) medieval Spain.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 2

Topic: American Communities

- 5) Why did the Europeans refer to all of the people they encountered in the Americas as Indians?

Page Ref: 3

Topic: Settling the Continent

- 6) All of the following are true of the Indian peoples of the Americas EXCEPT:

- A) they are of the same physical type.
- B) they have DNA very similar to East Asians.
- C) they migrated from Asia over a land bridge known as Beringia.
- D) they arrived in North America beginning about 30,000 years ago.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 3-4

Topic: Settling the Continent

- 7) The Indian peoples who settled the Americas:
- A) migrated as a group about 30,000 years ago.
  - B) moved south only after the Ice Age passed.
  - C) moved south from Beringia by land and sea.
  - D) reached Peru and Chile long after the Ice Age ended.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 3-4

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

- 8) Cahokia provides evidence that before AD 1300, North America was a continent of:
- A) small villages.
  - B) a variety of community types.
  - C) large urban areas.
  - D) primarily of nomadic hunting cultures.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 2

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

- 9) Cahokia shows that the Indian peoples of North America developed a variety of community types from small villages to large \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: urban centers

Page Ref: 2

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

- 10) The large urban center created by Mississippian peoples between the tenth and fourteenth centuries in the future United States is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Cahokia

Page Ref: 2

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

- 11) The people who were one of two later migrations and were the ancestors of the Navajos and Apaches were the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Athapascans

Page Ref: 4

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

- 12) The Clovis cultural tradition refers to:

- A) the hunting camps of early Indians such as the one found near Clovis, New Mexico.
- B) the improved tools of 11,000 years ago that had fluted blades and lance points.
- C) the fact that innovations among Indians spread very slowly.
- D) the settled life-style of the Indians 11,000 years ago.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

- 13) The tools that were developed around 11,000 years ago and which had sharper, finer points and blades are called \_\_\_\_\_ tools.

Answer: Clovis

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

14) The new technology of the \_\_\_\_\_ tradition spread across much of North America within one or two thousand years.

Answer: Clovis

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

15) Is it misleading to call all of the peoples of the Americas before the Europeans arrived by the name Indian? Why?

Page Ref: 3-4

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

16) Explain how and when the Indian peoples arrived in North America, how and when they moved across the Northern Hemisphere.

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

17) What are some of the methods used and evidence cited for explaining how and when the Indian peoples migrated to the Americas?

Page Ref: 2

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

18) How did the Clovis culture break into many regional cultures after the end of the Ice Age?

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

19) If the Indian peoples came from Asia, as most of the evidence suggests, then what is the best explanation for how and when they arrived and how they spread across two continents? Describe and explain.

Page Ref: 3

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

20) The map of the possible migration routes shows that the probable main land route south was:

- A) along the coast.
- B) over the tops of mountain ranges.
- C) through pathways along glaciers.
- D) from northeast to southwest.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

Topic: *Settling the Continent*

21) After the end of the Ice Age all of the following occurred EXCEPT:

- A) many large mammals such as the mastodon became extinct.
- B) Folsom tools with sharper points replaced the Clovis tradition.
- C) hunting intensified leading to population growth and species decline
- D) hunters were wasteful since they had no way to preserve the meat from the mass killing of prey.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5-6

Topic: *New Ways of Living*



22) The Folsom culture:

- A) came before the Clovis culture.
- B) had more fragile, less desirable tools than the Clovis culture.
- C) refers to a new style of tool dating from about 10,000 years ago.
- D) did not understand concepts such as leverage in launching spears.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

23) Human beings and \_\_\_\_\_ may have helped bring many of the great Ice-age mammals to extinction.

Answer: climate change

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

24) The new style of tools with sharper, deadlier spear points that appeared about 10,000 years ago is called the \_\_\_\_\_ culture.

Answer: Folsom

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

25) The primary mode of survival for during the Archaic period was one of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: hunting and gathering

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

26) The period from 10,000 to 2,500 years ago is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ period.

Answer: Archaic

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

27) Hunting during the Archaic period \_\_\_\_\_ the division of labor and cooperation among bands.

Answer: encouraged

Page Ref: 5-6

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

28) During the Archaic period, were the Indian peoples unimaginative or innovative? Explain. Include a discussion of the Indians' hunting traditions, their desert culture, and their methods of achieving forest efficiency.

Page Ref: 5-7

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

- 29) The Desert Culture:
- A) showed how primitive and inflexible the people of the Great Basin were.
  - B) emphasized individualism and self-reliance to survive in a harsh environment.
  - C) spread to California where it helped make densely populated, permanent settlements possible.
  - D) created a violent, suspicious society without ties to others.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 7

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

- 30) The characteristics of the Desert Culture included all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) A nomadic lifestyle emphasizing sharing.
  - B) An emphasis on social equality and decisions by consensus.
  - C) Adjustments to the arid climate such as foraging according to the season.
  - D) Tribal independence and isolation from other bands.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

- 31) The use of the land and its resources by the Indian peoples east of the Mississippi during the Archaic period is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Forest Efficiency

Page Ref: 7

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

- 32) The tribes east of the Mississippi engaged in what is called Forest Efficiency and did all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) identify with nature so that they preserved the forests untouched.
- B) manage the forests by systematic burning.
- C) create a stable food supply enabling them to have permanent settlements.
- D) develop different roles for men and women in society.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 7

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

- 33) What happened in North America when the Ice Age ended, and how did the Indian peoples respond?

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

- 34) Indian peoples have often been described as living within nature without changing it. Considering their reaction to the end of the Ice Age, is this accurate or a stereotype? Explain.

Page Ref: 5

Topic: *New Ways of Living*

35) It has been suggested that the Indian peoples' lifestyle contrasted sharply with that of the Europeans in that the Indians lived within nature and preserved their environment rather than altering that environment or changing it to suit their needs or using it up. How accurate is this view? Consider the pre-colonial lifestyles and cultures created by the Indian peoples such as "Forest Efficiency" and "Desert Culture."

*Page Ref: 5-8*

*Topic: New Ways of Living*

36) The map of the projected native North American trade networks shows that they were:

- A) regional in nature with few major centers and little contact over considerable distances.
- B) nonexistent throughout much of eastern North America.
- C) interlinked across most of the continent with a number of major centers.
- D) only developed after the introduction of European trade goods.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 6*

*Topic: New Ways of Living*

37) The center of the development of farming in North America was the highlands of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Mexico

*Page Ref: 8*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

38) The two most important crops of the Americas were corn and \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: potatoes

*Page Ref: 8*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

39) As opposed to food gathered by foraging, the foods developed by the ancient Mexicans responded well to \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: limited space

*Page Ref: 8*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

40) Plant cultivation and farming began in central Mexico about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

Answer: 5,000

*Page Ref: 8*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

41) Between c. 10,000 and 4000 BCE, farming developed in all of the following parts of the globe EXCEPT:

- A) Southeast Asia.
- B) Central Mexico.
- C) Sub-Saharan Africa.
- D) the Middle East.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 8*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

42) How did farming reshape social life in early Mesoamerica?

*Page Ref: 8-11*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

43) The development of farming among Indian peoples:

- A) led to a loss of a separate identity for women.
- B) increased the food supply so societies remained egalitarian.
- C) increased specialization and promoted a more settled, complex society.
- D) assured the rule of men over women, as was standard in Europe.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 9*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

44) Indian farming communities were different from European societies because among Indians:

- A) marriage ties were weak, and women controlled their own bodies.
- B) men ruled over women, and fathers controlled households.
- C) women had almost no means of developing a separate identity.
- D) in cases of divorce, the children invariably went with the man.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 9*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

45) The development of farming gradually led to all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) more complex, more densely populated communities.
- B) more stable, less violent societies.
- C) societies more vulnerable to problems such as soil erosion or climate change.
- D) an elite class who used religious beliefs and public rituals to control the people.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 9-11*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

46) The first large urban communities in the Americas developed in the area from central Mexico to Guatemala, referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Mesoamerica

*Page Ref: 8*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

47) As was true of most ancient civilizations, \_\_\_\_\_ societies were characterized by the concentration of power and wealth in the hands of an elite class of priests and rulers.

Answer: Mesoamerican

*Page Ref: 8*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

48) Mesoamerican priests and rulers, like their counterparts in \_\_\_\_\_ built impressive temples and conducted public sacrifices to gain and keep power.

Answer: ancient Asia and the Mediterranean

*Page Ref: 8*

*Topic: The Development of Farming*

49) The urban civilizations of Mesoamerica were more unstable and more likely to engage in long wars than \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: hunting societies

Page Ref: 8-9

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

50) Farming and sedentary living led to:

A) more egalitarian societies with fewer violent deaths.

B) more food and therefore freer, less regulated lives.

C) more peace as a result of fewer social conflicts and protracted wars.

D) more knowledge as a class of experts developed calendars and mathematics.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8-9

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

51) One of the great cities of Mesoamerica around AD 500 was \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Teotihuacan

Page Ref: 8-9

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

52) The ancient city of Teotihuacan was located approximately where \_\_\_\_\_ is located today.

Answer: Mexico City

Page Ref: 8-9

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

53) Teotihuacan:

A) was built by the ancient Aztecs.

B) was controlled by an elite class of religious and political leaders.

C) was located in the valley of the Andes.

D) was largely self-sufficient.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8-9

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

54) Teotihuacan had a highly specialized division \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: of labor

Page Ref: 8-9

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

55) Discuss why Teotihuacan, unlike other early urban civilizations, was not self-sustaining.

Page Ref: 8-9

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

- 56) The text refers to the development of farming as a "Resisted Revolution" because:
- A) hunter-gatherer societies were too primitive to grasp farming's benefits.
  - B) people had difficulty adjusting to farming because it developed so quickly.
  - C) the hunter-gatherers' methods suited certain climates better and provided more nutrition and freedom.
  - D) hunter-gatherers did not understand it would free them from a life of malnutrition and danger.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 10

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

- 57) The theory that the development of farming constituted a revolution was based on:
- A) the concept that human history is the story of technological progress.
  - B) the evidence that farming developed over a short period of time.
  - C) the idea that hunter-gatherers had a clear understanding of plant reproduction.
  - D) the view that hunter-gatherers would be uninterested in farming.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

- 58) The development of farming may not be revolutionary for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- A) it took place over a short period of time.
  - B) many hunter-gatherers had knowledge of plant reproduction.
  - C) it did not necessarily make people's diets more nutritious.
  - D) people's lives and work did not always become better and easier.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

- 59) Discuss why the adoption of farming could be considered revolutionary.

Page Ref: 10

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

- 60) In desert climates, \_\_\_\_\_ often had more nutritious diets and less onerous work than farmers.

Answer: hunter-gatherers

Page Ref: 10

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

61) Indian people used knowledge of plant reproduction in different ways as shown by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) the Hohokam, who developed one of the first irrigation systems.
- B) the Mississippian culture, which transformed its society and built Cahokia.
- C) the Menominee, who reinforced their gathering culture by purposely leaving some wild rice to reproduce.
- D) the desert gatherers, who improved the variety and nutrition of their diet by farming.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 10-11

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

62) The most famous ancient farming culture of the Southwest is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Anasazis

Page Ref: 10-11

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

63) The farming culture, which was centered in the Four Corners area of the present United States, is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Anasazis

Page Ref: 10

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

64) The Anasazis adjusted to an increasingly dry climate by:

- A) building increasingly complex irrigation canals and terraced fields.
- B) raiding other peoples such as the Athapascans.
- C) abandoning irrigation by the thirteenth century.
- D) inviting the pueblo people of the Rio Grande to join them.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

65) The Anasazis abandoned the \_\_\_\_\_ area in part because of raids by the newly arrived Athapascans.

Answer: Four Corners

Page Ref: 10-11

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

66) The Indian peoples of the eastern woodlands:

- A) had nothing similar to the large public works of other cultures.
- B) were farmers who rarely hunted or gathered.
- C) lived mostly in permanent communities.
- D) traded goods but only within a limited area.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

67) Two of the early eastern woodland cultures were the Adena and the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Hopewell

Page Ref: 12

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

68) The Adena and Hopewell cultures were best characterized by \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: mound-building

Page Ref: 12

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

69) The Mississippian culture is most closely identified with:

- A) Chillicothe, Ohio.
- B) Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.
- C) Northern Flint, Michigan.
- D) Cahokia, Illinois.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

70) The Mississippian culture was noted for all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) a new variety of maize suitable for northern latitudes.
- B) a tradition of social equality and popular politics.
- C) practices and technology indicating Mexican influence.
- D) new technologies such as the bow and arrow and flint hoes.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

71) The Mississippian and Anasazi cultures developed \_\_\_\_\_ societies during the same time period.

Answer: urban

Page Ref: 13

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

72) The Mississippian culture had most of the characteristics of European civilization though it did not include \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: a system of writing

Page Ref: 13

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

73) The urban centers of the Mississippian culture:

- A) collapsed as a result of climate change and increased warfare.
- B) deteriorated between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries A.D.
- C) practiced less organized warfare than hunting bands.
- D) were based on trade rather than on controlling surrounding farmland.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12-13

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

74) War, as an organized, politically motivated, extended effort to defeat rivals, is a product of having \_\_\_\_\_ and, therefore, of civilization.

Answer: farms and cities

Page Ref: 14

Topic: *The Development of Farming*



75) War in the Mississippian culture:

- A) was sporadic and limited primarily to raids.
- B) caused limited damage because no effective weapons or armies existed.
- C) became less frequent as the society deteriorated.
- D) reflected the desire of farming societies to protect or acquire land.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13-14

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

76) What were the results of the adoption of farming in Mesoamerica?

Page Ref: 8-14

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

77) What was the purpose of the temples and the public rituals in Mesoamerica?

Page Ref: 8

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

78) In the twentieth century, the development of farming was described as an agricultural revolution. Did the development of farming constitute a revolution? Why or why not? Explain.

Page Ref: 9-10

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

79) One theory of history argues that it is the story of progress. Does the history of the Indian peoples support this theory? Explain.

Page Ref: 8-14

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

80) Cahokia was a substantial and successful culture that failed. Why did it fail? Does its history have lessons for other societies including those today? Explain.

Page Ref: 12

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

81) The development of farming is often treated by scholars as a crucial change in a culture. Why did some Indian peoples reject farming? Why did they have both reasons of practicality and principle for doing so? Explain.

Page Ref: 10

Topic: *The Development of Farming*

82) The population of the Americas before Columbus:

- A) was very small compared to Europe's.
- B) varied tremendously according to region.
- C) was greatest in the Great Basin and Great Plains.
- D) was smallest in the Andes Mountains.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 14

Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

83) The largest Indian populations in the future United States were in:

- A) California and the Pacific Northwest.
- B) those areas of greatest natural abundance.
- C) the area around the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence.
- D) those areas where people farmed.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

84) The largest pre-colonial Indian populations in the future United States were in the farming regions of the South, Southwest, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Northeast

Page Ref: 14

Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

85) Scholars disagree that the pre-colonial Indian population of the Western Hemisphere was nearly the same as that of:

- A) Asia.
- B) Africa.
- C) Eastern Hemisphere.
- D) Europe.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

86) Recent estimates of the size of the pre-colonial Indian population in the Americas are generally \_\_\_\_\_ than estimates before the twentieth century.

Answer: much larger

Page Ref: 14

Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

87) The Indian peoples of the cultural area known as the Southwest:

- A) lived as farmers in pueblos or on dispersed rancherias.
- B) remained hunters and gatherers as a result of the desert.
- C) became farmers shortly before the arrival of the Spanish.
- D) rejected communal lifestyles in favor of self-reliance.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14-18

Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

88) The Indian peoples of the Southwest included all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) the Pueblos who emphasized communal life and a strict code of behavior.
- B) the Athapascans who initially made a business of raiding.
- C) the Pimas who farmed irrigated fields and lived in rancherias.
- D) the Natchez who developed a class society with a ruling nobility.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14-18

Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

- 89) All of the following were true of the Natchez EXCEPT:
- A) they had a ruler, the Great Sun, who was treated like royalty.
  - B) their culture was a version of the Mississippian culture.
  - C) they had an egalitarian society that emphasized sharing.
  - D) their political system was a chiefdom.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

- 90) After the fall of Cahokia, Indian peoples in the South formed smaller, \_\_\_\_\_ societies.

Answer: less centralized, more egalitarian

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

- 91) One of the primary characteristics of the Indian peoples in the South was that they:
- A) belonged to tribes and clans which were independent and unconnected.
  - B) were matrilineal and gave women substantial power in village life.
  - C) placed more importance on farming than hunting.
  - D) continued the centralized practices of the Mississippians.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

- 92) The Iroquois Confederacy was formed primarily to:
- A) reduce the power of women in the councils
  - B) stop the Mohawks from engaging in cannibalism.
  - C) expand Iroquois power by attracting Hurons and Eries.
  - D) replace revenge killings with payment among the member nations.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 19-20

Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

- 93) The first people in the Northeast cultural region to adopt farming were the:
- A) Iroquois.
  - B) Blackfeet.
  - C) Huron.
  - D) Chippewa.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 19

Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

- 94) The Iroquois:
- A) traced their descent through the mothers who chose the leaders.
  - B) formed a confederacy of six different chiefdoms.
  - C) were first and foremost hunters and gatherers.
  - D) were extremely warlike, requiring fortifications called longhouses.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 19

Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

95) The Algonquian-speaking peoples included:

- A) the Chippewas.
- B) the Hurons.
- C) the Narragansetts.
- D) the Delawares.

Answer: A

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Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

96) The \_\_\_\_\_ peoples, unlike the Iroquoian, had patrilineal societies.

Answer: Algonquian

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Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

97) The Algonquian people were the first to trade in \_\_\_\_\_ with the Europeans.

Answer: Furs

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Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

98) When the Europeans arrived in the Americas, they found:

- A) two continents in a natural state largely unaffected by the inhabitants.
- B) people of many distinct cultures that had used and altered the land in different ways.
- C) a truly new world that had no traditions comparable to Europe's.
- D) people who were all basically at the same, fairly primitive, level of development.

Answer: B

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Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

99) What are the "cultural areas" into which anthropologists divide North America?

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Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

100) What do scholars now estimate may have been the population of North America before the arrival of the Europeans, and why might this be considered an important issue?

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Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

101) The Great Serpent Mound in southern Ohio shows:

- A) that these Indians were not as advanced in their mound building as others.
- B) that religion ruled these people's worldview.
- C) a high degree of social organization in the Mississippian culture.
- D) that the Mississippian culture commemorated warfare.

Answer: C

Topic: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

102) The map of the pre-European population of North America shows that the greatest density existed:

- A) in the upper northern Plains.
- B) along the coasts.
- C) in the woodlands.
- D) along the rivers.

Answer: B

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Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

103) The map of Indian Groups in the Areas of First Contact show Southwestern Indian settlements in all of the following places EXCEPT:

- A) Taos.
- B) Acoma.
- C) Snaketown.
- D) Moundville.

Answer: D

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Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

104) The Indians in the southeastern region of North America included the:

- A) Micmacs.
- B) Timucuas.
- C) Papagos.
- D) Abnakis.

Answer: B

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Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

105) What was the level of commitment to community among the Pueblos of the Southwest compared to the Indian peoples of the Southeast? Was one more community-minded than the other? Why or why not? What was the effect of climate and region on each? Explain.

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Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

106) The Iroquois developed a five-nation confederacy long before the arrival of the Europeans. Explain how and why this happened and describe the kind of society the Iroquois produced.

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Topic: *Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization*

**Out of Many: A History of the American People, TLC Ed., 5e (Faragher)**  
**Chapter 2 When Worlds Collide, 1492-1590**

- 1) The Algonquian people reacted to the Roanoke Colony in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- A) favorably when the English appeared to be useful as allies.
  - B) cruelly when the colonists sought shelter at Croatoan.
  - C) frightfully when they decided the English intended to exploit them.
  - D) fearfully when they began to die from English diseases.

Answer: B

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Topic: American Communities

- 2) Compare and contrast the objectives and attitudes of Wingina and the Algonquians and Sir Walter Raleigh and the English he sent initially to Roanoke. Could both be described as having "imperial" objectives? Were their proposed methods of achieving their objectives the same? Explain.

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Topic: American Communities

- 3) In the late Middle Ages, Europeans:
- A) were politically unified under the Holy Roman Emperor.
  - B) had great longevity and a high standard of living.
  - C) were mostly peasants living under feudal lords.
  - D) were Christians who were tolerant of other faiths.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Expansion of Europe

- 4) For most Europeans, life in the late Middle Ages might best be described as:
- A) disconnected socially and politically but united by a universal church.
  - B) filled with religious persecution but socially inclusive.
  - C) shrinking economically and filled with uncertainty and death.
  - D) egalitarian as a result of the dominance of village life.

Answer: A

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Topic: The Expansion of Europe

- 5) The bubonic plague, which killed a third of the European population after 1347, is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: The Black Death

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Topic: The Expansion of Europe

- 6) The economic growth of the late Middle Ages was accompanied by an expansion in \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: commerce

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Topic: The Expansion of Europe