

## **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:** 15<sup>th</sup> 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:** 15<sup>th</sup> 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:** Led 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.

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

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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.

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.

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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.

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

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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.

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?

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

**ANSWER: c**

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**

41. What economic activity motivated the French to come to North America?

- a. slave trade.
- b. sugar trade.

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- 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.

**ANSWER: a**

46. Most likely the first Americans were
- a. Norse seafarers from Scandinavia.
  - b. Spanish explorers of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
  - c. people who crossed the land bridge from Eurasia to North America.
  - d. Portuguese sailors of Prince Henry the Navigator.

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e. refugees from Africa.

**ANSWER: c**

47. Some of the more advanced Native American cultures did all of the following EXCEPT

- a. engage in significant ocean voyages of discovery.
- b. establish large, elaborate, and bustling cities.
- c. make strikingly accurate astronomical observations.
- d. study mathematics.
- e. carry on commerce.

**ANSWER: a**

48. The size and sophistication of Native American civilizations in Mexico and South America can be attributed to

- a. Spanish influences.
- b. their way of life based on hunting and gathering.
- c. the development of agriculture.
- d. influences brought by early settlers from Siberia.
- e. 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

- a. had advanced agricultural practices based primarily on the cultivation of maize.
- b. lacked the technology of the wheel.
- c. had the use of large draft animals such as the horse and oxen.
- d. built elaborate cities and carried on far-flung commerce.
- e. 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

- a. wheat.
- b. potatoes.
- c. tobacco.
- d. corn.
- e. beans.

**ANSWER: d**

51. One of the main factors that enabled Europeans to conquer native North Americans with relative ease was the

- a. pacifistic nature of the native North Americans.
- b. settled agricultural societies of North America.
- c. absence of dense concentrations of population or complex nation-states in North America.
- d. use of native guides for spying and surveillance activities.
- e. lack of technological weaponry available to other native American cultures.

**ANSWER: c**

52. The development of "three sister" farming on the southeast Atlantic seaboard

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- a. led to the dominance of the potato.
- b. enabled the Anasazis to prosper.
- c. ultimately failed to produce adequate amounts of food.
- d. was attributed to three young women of the Cherokee peoples.
- e. produced a rich diet that led to high population densities.

**ANSWER: e**

53. Before the arrival of Europeans, most native peoples in North America

- a. lived in large communities.
- b. were more advanced than those in South America.
- c. lived in small, scattered, and impermanent settlements.
- d. populated the greater part of the continent.
- e. relied on horses for transportation.

**ANSWER: c**

54. The Iroquois Confederacy was able to menace its Native American and European neighbors because of

- a. its military alliances, sustained by political and organizational skills.
- b. the Iroquois warriors' skill with the Europeans' muskets.
- c. the scattered nature of the Iroquois settlements, which made it difficult for their enemies to defeat them.
- d. the alliance with the Aztecs and Incas.
- e. 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*

- a. Mesoamerica.
- b. Northeast.
- c. Southeast.
- d. Great Plains.
- e. Great Basin.

**ANSWER: a**

56. Men in the more settled agricultural groups in North America performed all of the following tasks EXCEPT

- a. hunting.
- b. gathering fuel.
- c. tending crops.
- d. clearing fields for planting.
- e. fishing.

**ANSWER: c**

57. The Christian crusaders were indirectly responsible for the discovery of America because they

- a. were victorious over the Muslims.
- b. brought back news of valuable Far Eastern spices, drugs, and silk.
- c. succeeded in establishing improved business relations between Muslims and Christians.

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- d. returned with captured Muslim maps showing the North and South American continents.
- e. developed better navigational devices.

**ANSWER:** b

58. The early voyages of the Scandinavian seafarers did NOT result in permanent settlement in North America because
- a. the Native Americans drove them out.
  - b. the area in which they landed could not support a large population.
  - c. no nation-state supported these ventures.
  - d. British adventurers defeated the Scandinavians in 1066.
  - e. 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
- a. economic hardships and overpopulation at home.
  - b. growing power of ambitious governments behind them.
  - c. they sought contact with a wider world.
  - d. they sought territories to conqueror.
  - e. they sought new places to trade with.

**ANSWER:** a

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

**ANSWER:** e

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 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

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**ANSWER: e**

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

**ANSWER: c**

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

**ANSWER: d**

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

**ANSWER: e**

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.