

Key: Answer, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

Multiple Choice Single Select

M/C Question 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.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=American Stories, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 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 Moorish Spain.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=Breaching the Atlantic, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 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.

ANS: c

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=Breaching the Atlantic, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 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.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=Breaching the Atlantic, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 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.

ANS: b

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=Breaching the Atlantic, Difficulty=Moderate, Division=US History

M/C Question 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.

ANS: b

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=Breaching the Atlantic, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 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.

ANS: a

Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=Breaching the Atlantic

M/C Question 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 except Brazil and parts of North America.
- d) conquered and claimed Central America.

ANS: c

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 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.

ANS: c

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 10

Europeans brought which of the following animals to the New World?

- a) cattle
- b) pigs
- c) goats
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Factual, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America

M/C Question 11

All of the following are true regarding the potato's role in the "Columbian Exchange" EXCEPT the

- a) New World sweet potato made its entry into China in the 1500s.
- b) potato strengthened Europeans' diet.
- c) potato led to population growth.
- d) potato decreased crop yields in calories per acre.

ANS: d

Skill=Apply, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 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.

ANS: c

Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Difficult, Skill=Analyze

M/C Question 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) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 14

In their travels through the Gulf of Mexico region, Spanish explorers

- a) failed to find the gold they were looking for.
- b) enslaved Indians to serve as pack animals.
- c) witnessed the ravages of European diseases on native people.
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand

M/C Question 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) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 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.

ANS: a

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 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) wool merchants who wanted new markets.
- d) improved ships that sailed faster and carried more cargo than before.

ANS: d

Skill=Analyze, Objective=2.3: Examine how the late arrival of the English to the world of exploration and colonization affected their history in the New World, Topic=England Looks West, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 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) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.3: Examine how the late arrival of the English to the world of exploration and colonization affected their history in the New World, Topic=England Looks West, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 19

Which of the following is true about Queen Elizabeth I of England?

- a) She ruled from 1558 to 1603.
- b) She favored Protestantism.
- c) She initially disfavored overseas expansion.
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.3: Examine how the late arrival of the English to the world of exploration and colonization affected their history in the New World, Topic=England Looks West, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 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.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.3: Examine how the late arrival of the English to the world of exploration and colonization affected their history in the New World, Topic=England Looks West, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 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.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.3: Examine how the late arrival of the English to the world of exploration and colonization affected their history in the New World, Topic=England Looks West, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 22

Because Indians did not fence and till land, English settlers

- a) felt justified in dispossessing the natives of their soil.
- b) explained the easy conquest of the natives by the Spanish.
- c) were spurred to civilize and convert the natives to Christianity.
- d) justified their lack of information about indigenous peoples of the Americas.

ANS: a

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.3: Examine how the late arrival of the English to the world of exploration and colonization affected their history in the New World, Topic=England Looks West, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 23

Between 1519 and the early 1800s, which of the following ethnic groups crossed the Atlantic to the Americas in greater numbers than any other?

- a) Europeans
- b) Asians
- c) Africans
- d) Australians

ANS: c

Difficulty=Moderate Skill=Understand, Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas, Topic=African Bondage

M/C Question 24

How many Africans do historians estimate arrived as slaves in the New World?

- a) 96 million
- b) over 10 million
- c) 1 million
- d) 200,000

ANS: b

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas, Topic=African Bondage, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 25

Which of the following crops did Europeans use African slave labor to produce in the Americas?

- a) sugar
- b) rice
- c) tobacco
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas, Topic=African Bondage, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 26

The African slave trade helped in the advancement of

- a) crops.
- b) agricultural techniques.
- c) medical knowledge.
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas, Topic=African Bondage, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 27

Why did the African slave trade begin?

- a) African rulers wanted to sell slaves to the Chinese.
- b) It was an attempt 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.

ANS: b

Skill=Understand, Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas, Topic=African Bondage, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 28

The first colony organized around slave labor was Portugal's

- a) Madeira.
- b) Brazil.
- c) Angola.
- d) Gao.

ANS: a

Skill=Factual, Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas, Topic=African Bondage, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 29

Most African slaves sent to the Americas were

- a) criminals.
- b) debtors.
- c) war captives.
- d) the insane.

ANS: c

Topic=African Bondage, Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Factual, Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas

M/C Question 30

By 1740, the foremost slave-trading nation in the world was

- a) India.
- b) England.
- c) Spain.
- d) France.

ANS: b

Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas, Skill=Factual, Topic=African Bondage, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 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.

ANS: d

Skill=Apply, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas

M/C Question 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.

ANS: a

Skill=Apply, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay

M/C Question 33

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.

Global Correct Feedback: 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 Asia. 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.

Skill=Apply, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=Breaching the Atlantic, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 34

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?

Global Correct Feedback: A Catholic priest might emphasize the importance of the sacraments and the Church hierarchy in helping an individual live correctly and in 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 motives rather than religious motives. The priest would later support the ill-fated attempts of Mary to restore the Catholic Church in England.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=2.1: Recall the Spanish and the Portuguese endeavors to conquer unexplored lands and their vast wealth, Topic=Breaching the Atlantic, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 35

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?

Global Correct Feedback: Europeans introduced grains, including wheat and rye and fruit (for example, 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. Because they gained new staple foods and suffered less from New World diseases than the Native Americans did from European diseases, those on the eastern side of the Atlantic gained more from the Columbian exchange.

Skill=Evaluate, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 36

"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.

Global Correct Feedback: 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.

Difficulty=Difficult, Skill=Analyze, Objective=2.2: Review the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas, Topic=The Spanish Conquest of America

M/C Question 37

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

Global Correct Feedback: As Richard Hakluyt 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.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=2.3: Examine how the late arrival of the English to the world of exploration and colonization affected their history in the New World, Topic=England Looks West, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 38

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.

Global Correct Feedback: On the one hand, the English settlers anticipated Native Americans as a friendly, gentle people, eager for trade and willing to share their earthly paradise. On the other hand, Englishmen feared the Native Americans as a savage, hostile people. Negative images of the indigenous population seemed to prevail, providing a moral justification for taking land from a people who rejected the “superior” culture and religion of the Englishmen.

Skill=Evaluate, Difficulty=Difficult, Objective=2.3: Examine how the late arrival of the English to the world of exploration and colonization affected their history in the New World, Topic=England Looks West

M/C Question 39

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?

Global Correct Feedback: 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.

Topic=African Bondage, Objective=2.4: Report the causes and consequences of the African slave trade to the European colonies in the Americas, Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Apply