

Chapter 2
When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Multiple Choice

- 1) Chief Wingina saw the early Roanoke colonists as _____.
- A) potential allies to increase his power
 - B) certain military enemies
 - C) protectors of the Grand Banks from Iroquois raids
 - D) useful trading partners

Answer: A

Topic: American Communities: The English at Roanoke

Learning Objective: None

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 2) The encounter between English colonists and Native Americans at Roanoke suggests that the English and natives _____.
- A) easily understood each other's viewpoints
 - B) had very different concepts of community
 - C) shared ideas about property and possessions
 - D) were completely unable to communicate with each other

Answer: B

Topic: American Communities: The English at Roanoke

Learning Objective: None

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 3) John White and Thomas Harriot believed that an English colony in Virginia should be based on _____.
- A) ruthless military conquest
 - B) enslavement of the Indians
 - C) mutual understanding and cooperation
 - D) wiping out the Indians to create living space for Europeans

Answer: C

Topic: American Communities: The English at Roanoke

Learning Objective: None

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 4) Many new technologies and most of Europe's trade with Asia in the late Middle Ages came to Europe through _____.
- A) Italian trading cities such as Venice and Genoa

- B) long-distance sea voyages by English merchants
- C) African middlemen
- D) Chinese merchants sailing across the Indian Ocean

Answer: A

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

5) The first European nation to send voyages of exploration down the coast of Africa was _____.

- A) Spain
- B) England
- C) France
- D) Portugal

Answer: D

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

6) Columbus's claims about what he would reach by sailing west across the Atlantic _____.

- A) were almost completely wrong
- B) proved mainly correct
- C) were widely accepted by royal advisors across Europe
- D) were based on previous Spanish and English western voyages

Answer: A

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

7) The dominant people in the Mexican highlands in 1519 were the _____.

- A) Mayan
- B) Pueblo
- C) Inca
- D) Aztec

Answer: D

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 8) What led to the invasion by the Spanish of Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba?
- A) overpopulation in earlier settlements
 - B) rumors that those islands had spice plantations
 - C) the depletion of gold on Hispaniola
 - D) the desire to find more Indians to convert

Answer: C

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 9) The Spanish “secret weapon” in the conquest of the Aztecs and Incas was _____.
- A) virgin soil epidemics
 - B) steel swords
 - C) war dogs
 - D) horses

Answer: A

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 10) The spread of deadly diseases between Europe and the Americas followed which pattern?
- A) Spain to the Caribbean to Mexico to the Andes
 - B) Mexico to the Andes to the Caribbean to Spain
 - C) Spain to the Andes
 - D) Spain to Mexico via the Andes

Answer: A

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 11) Between 1500 and 1600, what was the most valuable American export to Europe?
- A) sugar
 - B) tobacco
 - C) silver
 - D) spices

Answer: C

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

12) An important consequence of Coronado's expedition was that _____.

- A) Spain established agricultural settlements in the Southwest
- B) Spanish cattle herders settled in Colorado
- C) Spain lost interest in settling the Southwest for 50 years
- D) poor Spanish peasants were encouraged to settle in the Southwest

Answer: C

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

13) The multiracial Spanish colonial society is best described as a frontier of _____.

- A) inclusion
- B) exclusion
- C) equal opportunity
- D) dispersion

Answer: A

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

14) St. Augustine and Fort Caroline represent a collision of which two forces in Florida?

- A) Spanish and Timucuan
- B) French and Spanish
- C) English and Spanish
- D) French and Timucuan

Answer: B

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

15) Beginning with the entrance of French fishermen into the North Atlantic, relationships among the French and the Indians were based on _____.

- A) trade
- B) missionary work
- C) common culture
- D) hostility

Answer: A

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

16) England's first ventures into the New World were motivated by rivalry with and fear of _____.

- A) France
- B) Portugal
- C) Spain
- D) Holland

Answer: C

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

17) The Spanish monopoly of the New World was broken with _____.

- A) Vasco da Gama's voyages
- B) the French successfully seizing Louisiana in 1564
- C) the French defeat of the Spanish at St. Augustine in 1607
- D) the English defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588

Answer: D

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

18) The Protestant Reformation was initially sparked by _____.

- A) Martin Luther
- B) John Knox
- C) John Calvin
- D) Henry VIII

Answer: A

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

19) The Reconquista was a struggle between Spanish Christians and _____.

- A) Spanish Muslims
- B) Spanish Jews
- C) English invaders
- D) Spanish Africans

Answer: A

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

20) Which of these explains most of the decline in the Indian population living in the Americas?

- A) warfare
- B) declining birthrate
- C) famine
- D) new diseases

Answer: D

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

21) One hundred years after Columbus, the nation whose interest in the New World most enraged King Philip II was _____.

- A) England
- B) France
- C) Switzerland
- D) Portugal

Answer: A

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

22) In De Soto's exploration of the South in North America, he failed to find another Aztec

empire. The peoples he did find were _____.

- A) Pueblo
- B) Taino
- C) Iroquois
- D) Mississippian

Answer: D

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

23) Columbus established the first European colony in the Americas in _____.

- A) Hispaniola
- B) Cuba
- C) Mexico
- D) Florida

Answer: A

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

24) Cartier was to the French and _____ as Cabot was to the English and _____.

- A) St. Augustine; Virginia
- B) Cape Fear; Florida
- C) St. Lawrence; Labrador
- D) Fort Caroline; Maine

Answer: C

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

25) Which of these events happened first?

- A) Ponce de León lands in Florida.
- B) Raleigh's colony is established on Roanoke Island.
- C) Cartier explores the St. Lawrence.
- D) John Cabot explores Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Answer: D

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Difficult

26) Before 1492, Western Europe was _____.

- A) officially Roman Catholic
- B) officially Protestant
- C) tolerant of many different religions
- D) indifferent to religion

Answer: A

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

27) St. Augustine is the oldest continuously occupied European city in North America, dating from _____.

- A) 1516
- B) 1565
- C) 1583
- D) 1588

Answer: B

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

28) In 1488, Bartholomeu Días _____.

- A) discovered South America
- B) rounded the southern tip of Africa
- C) reached China by water
- D) won the last battle of the Reconquista

Answer: B

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

29) The fifteenth-century western European nations active in overseas exploration shared

- _____.
- A) a weak economy
 - B) a weak monarchial system
 - C) a Protestant outlook
 - D) an Atlantic coastline

Answer: D

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

30) De Soto's disastrous expedition into the North American interior was concentrated in the _____.

- A) Southwest
- B) St. Lawrence Valley
- C) South
- D) California coastal area

Answer: C

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

31) In 1590, John White returned to find which of the following colonies abandoned and destroyed?

- A) Fort Caroline
- B) St. Augustine
- C) Santo Domingo
- D) Roanoke

Answer: D

Topic: American Communities: The English at Roanoke

Learning Objective: None

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

32) The Spanish explorations into the South and Southwest of North America in the 1530s–1540s were led by _____.

- A) Cortés and Pizarro
- B) De Soto and Coronado
- C) De Leon and De Narváez
- D) Ribault and Avlies

Answer: B

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

33) Fifteenth-century western Europe was _____.

- A) an urban society
- B) an agricultural society
- C) a commercial society
- D) a secular society

Answer: B

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

34) Who benefited the most from medieval economic expansion in Europe?

- A) artisans
- B) peasants
- C) feudal lords
- D) the clergy

Answer: C

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

35) What do historians call the medieval European social system?

- A) feudalism
- B) commercialism
- C) Protestantism
- D) a frontier of inclusion

Answer: A

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

36) What was life like for most medieval Europeans?

- A) Life was harsh, and most people were poor.
- B) Most people lived a comfortable, if not luxurious, life.
- C) Europeans enjoyed the fruits of the most dynamic economy in the world.
- D) Life was difficult, but it was easy to move up the social and economic ladder.

Answer: A

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

37) Which of these helps explain the rapid recovery of European agriculture after the Black Death?

- A) climate change
- B) technological developments
- C) extraordinary fertility rates
- D) new crops

Answer: B

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

38) The heart of the dynamic European commercialism of the late Middle Ages lay in the city-states of _____.

- A) England
- B) Italy
- C) France
- D) Germany

Answer: B

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

39) Columbus and his successors established an institution known as the *encomienda*, in which _____.

- A) soldiers were slowly transformed from fighters to farmers
- B) soldiers received rewards in exchange for killing as many Indians as possible
- C) Indians received food in exchange for conversion to Catholicism
- D) Indians were compelled to labor in the service of Spanish lords

Answer: D

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

40) Who led the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs?

A) Columbus

B) de Gama

C) Cortés

D) Pizarro

Answer: C

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

41) Who wrote *The Destruction of the Indies*?

A) Montesinos

B) Sepúlveda

C) las Casas

D) Pizarro

Answer: C

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

42) Bartolomé de las Casas's critique of the Spanish in the Americas amounted to a charge of _____.

A) genocide

B) malign neglect

C) base robbery

D) destructive ignorance

Answer: A

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

43) Virgin soil epidemics are characterized by _____.

A) outbreaks of disease that strike for the first time against a completely unprotected population

- B) extreme drought that results in devastating famine
- C) infectious diseases caused by sexual intimacy
- D) frequent recurrences of the same disease within a specific population

Answer: A

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

44) What weakened the Inca civilization in the years before it was conquered by Francisco Pizarro?

- A) an earthquake
- B) famine
- C) a smallpox epidemic
- D) defeat by another rival empire

Answer: C

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

45) Long before France and England made attempts to found colonies, _____ were exploiting the coastal North American waters of the North Atlantic.

- A) Muslim seamen
- B) Italian merchants
- C) Chinese explorers
- D) European fishermen

Answer: D

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

46) What was the most important outcome of Jacques Cartier's exploration of North America?

- A) He found a passage to Asia.
- B) He encouraged the Spanish to explore the northern Atlantic.
- C) He discovered the St. Lawrence River.
- D) He convinced the French that there was gold in the regions he explored.

Answer: C

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and

French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

47) What Indian trade good was of most interest to the French?

- A) grain
- B) weapons
- C) furs
- D) glass

Answer: C

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

48) Which of these was an important negative consequence for Indians of the North American fur trade?

- A) epidemic disease
- B) deforestation
- C) overpopulation
- D) religious conflict and division

Answer: A

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

49) Most Huguenots came from _____.

- A) the urban middle class
- B) the rural poor
- C) the upper nobility
- D) southern Spain

Answer: A

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

50) Which of these was most closely tied to the migration of the English rural poor from the countryside to cities in the sixteenth century?

- A) the Reformation
- B) enclosure
- C) English efforts at colonization
- D) deflation

Answer: B

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Essay

51) How did English economic and social conditions in the sixteenth century affect English expansion?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Inflation: steep rise in the cost of goods due to New World inflation.
- Wood trade and enclosure: fixed rents meant alternate income; woolen trade was profitable; common pasturage used by tenants converted to grazing land for sheep; farmers dislocated by enclosure sought employment in English cities or were left homeless.
- Protestant Reformation: Henry VIII's takeover of Catholic estates produced revenues for a powerful standing army and navy; alliance with wealthy merchants led to funding of voyages of exploration; conflict between Catholic Spain and Protestant England led to competition between the two nations for American colonies.

Topic: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

52) What role did Italian cities play in the medieval economy?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Expanded commerce that led to economic growth
- Armed fleets controlled Mediterranean trade
- Italian merchants funded the Crusades
- Crusades opened silk and spice trade of the Middle East and Asia
- Asian technology further propelled European economic growth

Topic: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

53) Briefly summarize the views of Bartolomé de Las Casas in his *Destruction of the Indies*. Did they change Spanish imperial policy?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Accused Spaniards of genocide due to cruelties that resulted in millions of deaths
- Other European powers used this book to condemn Spain; led to “Black Legend”
- Incorrectly believed that most deaths were due to warfare, not disease
- Recognized Indians’ social and political structures
- Did not recognize Indians as barbarians but as “brothers” who could be taught Christianity
- Spanish imperial policy remained the same; encomienda system continued to harshly work Indians; justified conquest of barbaric people and plundered their holdings

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

54) What were the main elements of the Columbian Exchange between the New and Old Worlds? What were the benefits of this exchange for each region? What were its most negative effects?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Elements of Columbian Exchange: large-scale exchange of people, animals, plants, and goods between Old and New Worlds: beginning of modern era in world history
- Benefits of exchange: silver from New World stimulated commerce and raised profits in Europe; New World crops became European food staples (maize, potatoes) and livestock feed; New World tropical crops to Europe (tobacco, vanilla, chocolate, cotton) and Old World tropical crops to the Americas (coffee, sugar, rice) became basis for important new industries and markets; introduction of domesticated animals to New World; horses transformed the Plains Indians
- Negative effects: diseases from Europe devastated native communities in the Americas (virgin soil epidemics); silver mining done with harsh Indian labor; maize used as the primary food provision on slave ships; grazing livestock damaged native fields and forests

Topic: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

55) Compare the colonies of Fort Caroline and Roanoke in terms of motive, establishment, and outcome.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Motive:
 - Roanoke (English): sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh for personal prestige and profit
 - Fort Caroline (French): religious refuge for Huguenots (French Protestants) under Jean Ribault's command
- Establishment:
 - Roanoke: first English community in America; off coast of North Carolina; imperial competition resulting from potential fur trade and plantation agriculture; deteriorating relationship with Indians
 - Fort Caroline: original Parris Island location moved to Florida after starvation and cannibalism; imperial competition for Spanish interests in Florida; religious hostilities with Catholic Spain
- Outcome:
 - Roanoke: leader (John White) left for England for additional support and return delayed by war with Spain; unsolved disappearance of settlers ("The Lost Colony"); possibility that colonists lived with Indians, adapting their customs
 - Fort Caroline: Leader (Ribault) left for France for supplies but return delayed by religious wars; Spaniard Pedro Menéndez de Avilés attacked the fort and killed Ribault and the rest of the settlers; Spain renewed interests in Florida to prevent further French incursions

Topic: American Communities: The English at Roanoke; 2.1 Northern Explorations and Encounters

Learning Objective: None

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Revel Quiz Questions

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Out of Many: A History of the American People, 9e*.

End of Module Quiz: 2.1 The Expansion of Europe

EOM Q2.1.1

The "new monarchies" grew out of alliances between European monarchs and _____.

- a) merchants
- b) Muslim countries

Consider This: Accelerated urbanization and the rise of the new monarchies occurred during the same time period. See 2.1.3: The New Monarchies.

- c) the peasantry

Consider This: Accelerated urbanization and the rise of the new monarchies occurred during the same time period. See 2.1.3: The New Monarchies.

- d) the lesser clergy

Consider This: Accelerated urbanization and the rise of the new monarchies occurred during the same time period. See 2.1.3: The New Monarchies.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: The Expansion of Europe

Difficulty Level:

Skill Level:

EOM Q2.1.2

Which country established the Atlantic slave trade during its voyages of discovery?

- a) Portugal
- b) Spain

Consider This: The country in question took the lead in the exploration of the northwestern coast of Africa. See 2.1.4: The Portuguese Voyages.

- c) England

Consider This: The country in question took the lead in the exploration of the northwestern coast of Africa. See 2.1.4: The Portuguese Voyages.

- d) France

Consider This: The country in question took the lead in the exploration of the northwestern coast of Africa. See 2.1.4: The Portuguese Voyages.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: The Expansion of Europe

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q2.1.3

How did contact with Islamic civilization benefit Europe?

- a) Muslims provided access to texts long lost in Europe.
Consider This: Contact with Muslim civilization brought changes that helped trigger the Renaissance in Europe. See 2.1.2: The Merchant Class and the Renaissance.
- b) Muslims made advances in agricultural technology that were exported to Europe.
Consider This: Contact with Muslim civilization brought changes that helped trigger the Renaissance in Europe. See 2.1.2: The Merchant Class and the Renaissance.
- c) Muslims developed a political system that was emulated in Europe.
Consider This: Contact with Muslim civilization brought changes that helped trigger the Renaissance in Europe. See 2.1.2: The Merchant Class and the Renaissance.
- d) Muslims used their merchant vessels to transport European goods to Asia.
Consider This: Contact with Muslim civilization brought changes that helped trigger the Renaissance in Europe. See 2.1.2: The Merchant Class and the Renaissance.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: The Expansion of Europe

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q2.1.4

Which statement describes one of Prince Henry's contributions to the age of discovery?

- a) Prince Henry's experts designed the caravel.
Consider This: Prince Henry drew on Portugal's long-standing maritime traditions and experience. See 2.1.4: The Portuguese Voyages.
- b) Prince Henry was the first member of a royal family to issue lucrative contracts and trading monopolies to merchants in exchange for political support.
Consider This: Prince Henry drew on Portugal's long-standing maritime traditions and experience. See 2.1.4: The Portuguese Voyages.
- c) Prince Henry was placed on the Portuguese throne by wealthy merchants so that he could create a trading empire.
Consider This: Prince Henry drew on Portugal's long-standing maritime traditions and experience. See 2.1.4: The Portuguese Voyages.
- d) Prince Henry financed Christopher Columbus's first voyage.
Consider This: Prince Henry drew on Portugal's long-standing maritime traditions and experience. See 2.1.4: The Portuguese Voyages.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: The Expansion of Europe

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q2.1.5

What sparked the Renaissance?

- a) a revival of interest in classical antiquity and its culture
 - b) increased contact with north African culture
- Consider This: The Renaissance was a period of intellectual and artistic flowering made possible by a revolution in communication. See 2.1.2: The Merchant Class and the Renaissance.

c) a rejection of human-centered life

Consider This: The Renaissance was a period of intellectual and artistic flowering made possible by a revolution in communication. See 2.1.2: The Merchant Class and the Renaissance.

d) the invention of woodblock printing

Consider This: The Renaissance was a period of intellectual and artistic flowering made possible by a revolution in communication. See 2.1.2: The Merchant Class and the Renaissance.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: The Expansion of Europe

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

End of Module Quiz: 2.2 The Spanish in the Americas

EOM Q2.2.1

Which of these best explains the Spanish victory over the Aztecs?

- a) The Spanish were able to take advantage of dependent peoples' hostility to Aztec rule.
- b) The Spanish had superior weapons.

Consider This: The Aztec army was enormous and had conquered many foes. See 2.2.1: The Invasion of America.

- c) There was no Aztec military "bureaucracy" that could organize a counterattack.

Consider This: The Aztec army was enormous and had conquered many foes. See 2.2.1: The Invasion of America.

- d) The Spanish used their navy to support the ground assault on Tenochtitlán.

Consider This: The Aztec army was enormous and had conquered many foes. See 2.2.1: The Invasion of America.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: The Spanish in the Americas

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q2.2.2

Bartolomé de las Casas was incorrect in arguing that _____.

- a) most Indian deaths were from war with the Spanish
- b) all Indians welcomed and benefited from Spanish rule

Consider This: The Spanish hoped to use the Indian population as a labor force for mines and plantations. See 2.2.3: The Virgin Soil Epidemics.

- c) Indian populations had grown since the arrival of the Spanish

Consider This: The Spanish hoped to use the Indian population as a labor force for mines and plantations. See 2.2.3: The Virgin Soil Epidemics.

- d) European diseases had little effect on the Indians

Consider This: The Spanish hoped to use the Indian population as a labor force for mines and plantations. See 2.2.3: The Virgin Soil Epidemics.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: The Spanish in the Americas

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q2.2.3

How did the increase in the amount of coin throughout Europe impact the common people?

- a) It lowered their standard of living.
- b) It improved their economic opportunities.

Consider This: During the sixteenth century, inflation was rampant, causing prices to rise faster than wages. See 2.2.4: The Columbian Exchange.

- c) It enabled many poor people to purchase land.

Consider This: During the sixteenth century, inflation was rampant, causing prices to rise faster than wages. See 2.2.4: The Columbian Exchange.

d) It did not impact the lives of ordinary people because the wealth remained with the merchants and monarchs.

Consider This: During the sixteenth century, inflation was rampant, causing prices to rise faster than wages. See 2.2.4: The Columbian Exchange.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: The Spanish in the Americas

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q2.2.4

In what century was the decline of the native population of the Americas reversed?

a) twentieth

b) nineteenth

Consider This: The European conquests led to a catastrophic decline in Native American populations. See 2.2.3: The Virgin Soil Epidemics.

c) eighteenth

Consider This: The European conquests led to a catastrophic decline in Native American populations. See 2.2.3: The Virgin Soil Epidemics.

d) seventeenth

Consider This: The European conquests led to a catastrophic decline in Native American populations. See 2.2.3: The Virgin Soil Epidemics.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: The Spanish in the Americas

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q2.2.5

Why did the Spanish colonies become "a frontier of inclusion"?

a) There were very few European women in the colonies.

b) The Catholic Church embraced diverse native cultures.

Consider This: In the sixteenth century, the empire experienced large growth in the numbers of *mestizos* and *mulattoes*. See 2.2.6: The Spanish New World Empire.

c) Spain's monarchs encouraged Spanish settlers to include local political elites in colonial decision making.

Consider This: In the sixteenth century, the empire experienced large growth in the numbers of *mestizos* and *mulattoes*. See 2.2.6: The Spanish New World Empire.

d) The *encomienda* system incorporated Native Americans, Europeans, *mestizos*, *mulattoes*, and Spaniards.

Consider This: In the sixteenth century, the empire experienced large growth in the numbers of *mestizos* and *mulattoes*. See 2.2.6: The Spanish New World Empire.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: The Spanish in the Americas
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

End of Module Quiz: 2.3 Northern Explorations and Encounters

EOM Q2.3.1

What was one major reason for social change and the disruption of the English economy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

- a) enclosure of common pastureland
- b) resettlement of large numbers of people in the Americas

Consider This: Many English landlords sought to increase their incomes by seeking profits in the woolen trade. See 2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England.

- c) a deflationary money cycle

Consider This: Many English landlords sought to increase their incomes by seeking profits in the woolen trade. See 2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England.

- d) decentralization of English government

Consider This: Many English landlords sought to increase their incomes by seeking profits in the woolen trade. See 2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: Northern Exploration and Encounters

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q2.3.2

What was the purpose of the first French colony in North America?

- a) to establish a religious refuge for Huguenots
- b) to trade for gold and silver

Consider This: Sixteenth-century France was wracked by wars of religion. See 2.3.2: The Protestant Reformation and the First French Colonies.

- c) to serve as a base for French exploration

Consider This: Sixteenth-century France was wracked by wars of religion. See 2.3.2: The Protestant Reformation and the First French Colonies.

- d) to establish an imperial claim to the New World

Consider This: Sixteenth-century France was wracked by wars of religion. See 2.3.2: The Protestant Reformation and the First French Colonies.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: Northern Exploration and Encounters

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q2.3.3

What was the most important legacy of the Roanoke expedition?

- a) written and pictorial accounts of the area and its inhabitants
- b) the establishment of a permanent military beachhead

Consider This: From most perspectives, the Roanoke expedition was a failure. See 2.3.4: Early English Efforts in the Americas.

c) mutually beneficial contacts with the local natives

Consider This: From most perspectives, the Roanoke expedition was a failure. See 2.3.4: Early English Efforts in the Americas.

d) the discovery of the tobacco plant

Consider This: From most perspectives, the Roanoke expedition was a failure. See 2.3.4: Early English Efforts in the Americas.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: Northern Exploration and Encounters

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q2.3.4

Before colonizing the Americas, England sent soldiers and colonists to subdue _____.

a) Ireland

b) North Africa

Consider This: The patterns established during this early experience with colonization would be repeated in the Americas. See 2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England.

c) Portugal

Consider This: The patterns established during this early experience with colonization would be repeated in the Americas. See 2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England.

d) Spain

Consider This: The patterns established during this early experience with colonization would be repeated in the Americas. See 2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: Northern Exploration and Encounters

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q2.3.5

Which of these resulted from the other three?

a) Phillip II sent the Armada against England.

b) Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church.

Consider This: Although Spain and England enjoyed good relations in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, relations soured over the course of the sixteenth century. See 2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England; 2.3.4: Early English Efforts in the Americas.

c) Elizabeth I established a moderate form of Protestantism in England.

Consider This: Although Spain and England enjoyed good relations in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, relations soured over the course of the sixteenth century. See

2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England; 2.3.4: Early English Efforts in the Americas.

d) Francis Drake launched a series of raids against Spanish New World ports and fleets. Consider This: Although Spain and England enjoyed good relations in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, relations soured over the course of the sixteenth century. See 2.3.3: Social Change in Sixteenth-Century England; 2.3.4: Early English Efforts in the Americas.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: Northern Exploration and Encounters

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

End of Chapter 2 Quiz: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

EOC Q2.1

"New monarchies" developed in Europe _____.

a) in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries

b) in response to the Reformation

Consider This: One of the primary goals of the "new monarchies" was to centralize political power. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

c) to limit the influence of the merchant class

Consider This: One of the primary goals of the "new monarchies" was to centralize political power. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

d) during the Crusades

Consider This: One of the primary goals of the "new monarchies" was to centralize political power. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q2.2

One hundred years after Columbus's first voyage to the "New World," the majority of the population of Spanish America was _____.

a) of mixed race

b) white European

Consider This: The majority of Spanish migrants to the New World in the sixteenth century were male. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

c) Native American

Consider This: The majority of Spanish migrants to the New World in the sixteenth century were male. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

d) African

Consider This: The majority of Spanish migrants to the New World in the sixteenth century were male. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q2.3

France established colonies along the St. Lawrence River to _____.

a) support the fur trade

b) support their urban settlements in the interior of North America

Consider This: From the beginning, the French sought to establish relationships with Native American peoples. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

c) serve as a base of operations in the search for the Northwest Passage

Consider This: From the beginning, the French sought to establish relationships with Native American peoples. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

d) establish religious sanctuaries for French Protestants

Consider This: From the beginning, the French sought to establish relationships with Native American peoples. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q2.4

What did Christopher Columbus and Jacques Cartier have in common?

a) Both were looking for a western passage to the Indies.

b) Both made imperial claims of land in the Americas for Spain.

Consider This: The early voyages of exploration were made with global patterns of trade in mind. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe; 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

c) Both found spices in the New World that they exported to Europe.

Consider This: The early voyages of exploration were made with global patterns of trade in mind. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe; 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

d) Both founded permanent settlements in the Americas.

Consider This: The early voyages of exploration were made with global patterns of trade in mind. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe; 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas? What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q2.5

Which of these European imports to the Americas had the most negative impact on Native Americans?

a) livestock

b) sugar

Consider This: European plants and animals changed, and in some cases transformed, American ecosystems. The most negative impact came from that which also aided the movement of Spanish settlement northward through Mexico. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

c) rice

Consider This: European plants and animals changed, and in some cases transformed, American ecosystems. The most negative impact came from that which also aided the

movement of Spanish settlement northward through Mexico. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

d) wheat

Consider This: European plants and animals changed, and in some cases transformed, American ecosystems. The most negative impact came from that which also aided the movement of Spanish settlement northward through Mexico. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q2.6

Which statement best characterizes the conquistadors' military activities in the Americas?

a) Although they won some spectacular victories, the conquistadors also suffered setbacks and sometimes defeat at the hands of Native American armies.

b) The conquistadors won most of their victories by deliberately infecting their opponents with diseases such as smallpox.

Consider This: At the time of the Spanish conquests, the Americas were home to diverse peoples and a complex political landscape. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

c) Because they viewed Native Americans as a degraded and inferior people, the conquistadors treated all Native Americans as enemies.

Consider This: At the time of the Spanish conquests, the Americas were home to diverse peoples and a complex political landscape. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

d) The overwhelming superiority of European weaponry allowed the conquistadors to gain victories over every enemy they encountered.

Consider This: At the time of the Spanish conquests, the Americas were home to diverse peoples and a complex political landscape. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q2.7

Who were the Huguenots?

a) French supporters of John Calvin

b) German supporters of Martin Luther

Consider This: Huguenot migration to the Americas might have been greater if the royal policy in their home country had been different. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

c) Catholic supporters of King Phillip II

Consider This: Huguenot migration to the Americas might have been greater if the royal policy in their home country had been different. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

d) Protestant supporters of King Henry VIII

Consider This: Huguenot migration to the Americas might have been greater if the royal policy in their home country had been different. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q2.8

Which of these was a primary cause of the tripling of Western Europe's population between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries?

a) greatly increased agricultural productivity and the resulting increased food supply

b) migration from north Africa

Consider This: This period of population growth was brought to an end by the arrival of the Black Death. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

c) absence of any extended periods of warfare during those centuries

Consider This: This period of population growth was brought to an end by the arrival of the Black Death. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

d) improved quality of life that resulted from contact with the Islamic civilizations of the Middle East

Consider This: This period of population growth was brought to an end by the arrival of the Black Death. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q2.9

Which statement best describes feudalism?

a) It was a social system in which land was divided into hundreds of small territories, each ruled by a family of lords that held a monopoly of wealth and power.

b) It was an economic and political system that prevented growth by dividing the land into thousands of small fiefdoms, each owned by a single peasant family.

Consider This: Western Europe was an agricultural society, and living conditions were harsh for the majority of Europeans. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

c) It was a social and political system that divided the continent of Europe into a few large countries whose rulers held absolute sway over their subjects.

Consider This: Western Europe was an agricultural society, and living conditions were harsh for the majority of Europeans. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

d) It was a social and religious system whose demands for the subjugation of the peasant to the will of the lord ran afoul of the teachings of the Catholic Church.

Consider This: Western Europe was an agricultural society, and living conditions were harsh for the majority of Europeans. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q2.10

Under the *encomienda* system, Spanish landlords used the labor of _____.

- a) Native Americans
- b) Spanish peasants

Consider This: The *encomienda* system gave Spanish landlords control of a piece of land and its resources, human and material. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

- c) captured European prisoners of war

Consider This: The *encomienda* system gave Spanish landlords control of a piece of land and its resources, human and material. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

- d) indentured servants

Consider This: The *encomienda* system gave Spanish landlords control of a piece of land and its resources, human and material. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q2.11

Which statement about sixteenth-century European activities in northeastern America is most accurate?

- a) Fishing and fur trading took prominence over large-scale settlements.
- b) The English established long-lasting, commercially successful colonies in the region.

Consider This: During the sixteenth century, Europe's major powers were preoccupied with the Reformation and its consequences. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

- c) The English and French went to war several times over their competing claims to parts of North America.

Consider This: During the sixteenth century, Europe's major powers were preoccupied with the Reformation and its consequences. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

- d) Although none of their settlements lasted long, the English took advantage of French and Spanish indifference to the region to lay exclusive claims to North America from present-day Canada to Florida.

Consider This: During the sixteenth century, Europe's major powers were preoccupied with the Reformation and its consequences. See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q2.12

How did the Arabs contribute to the voyages of discovery?

a) They developed instruments for astronomical calculation and the basis for what would become the caravel, a new style of sailing vessel.

b) They established the Atlantic slave trade in West Africa.

Consider This: During the Middle Ages, the Islamic world was, in many ways, much more advanced than Western Europe. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

c) They helped place João I on Portugal's throne.

Consider This: During the Middle Ages, the Islamic world was, in many ways, much more advanced than Western Europe. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

d) They helped colonize the Azores and the Madeiras.

Consider This: During the Middle Ages, the Islamic world was, in many ways, much more advanced than Western Europe. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q2.13

Which statement most accurately captures the significance of Columbus's voyages to the Americas?

a) His expeditions initiated extensive contact between the continents of the Old and New Worlds, resulting in the radical biological transformations of both regions.

b) By claiming the Americas for Spain, he ensured that the New World enjoyed the dominance of tolerant and enlightened European peoples.

Consider This: Columbus's voyages changed global patterns of exchange but not in the way he had anticipated. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

c) His journey disproved the widely held belief that the earth was flat and almost single-handedly inspired a more rational and empirical approach to understanding the natural world.

Consider This: Columbus's voyages changed global patterns of exchange but not in the way he had anticipated. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

d) Without Columbus's unique bravery and geographical insight, contact between the Americas and Europe might never have occurred.

Consider This: Columbus's voyages changed global patterns of exchange but not in the way he had anticipated. See 2.1: The Expansion of Europe.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 How did social change in Europe contribute to European expansion overseas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q2.14

Which statement about the Columbian Exchange is most accurate?

a) Old World transplants such as sugar cane, rice, and coffee successfully thrived in the New World and supplied the basis for important new industries and markets.

b) The Spanish found black pepper and cloves in the Americas.

Consider This: The Columbian Exchange transformed both the Old World and the New, creating both opportunities and challenges. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

c) Silver from Europe tripled the amount of silver coinage in the Americas.

Consider This: The Columbian Exchange transformed both the Old World and the New, creating both opportunities and challenges. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

d) Potatoes were an Old World crop that thrived in the Americas.

Consider This: The Columbian Exchange transformed both the Old World and the New, creating both opportunities and challenges. See 2.2: The Spanish in the Americas.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 How did the Spanish invasion transform the Americas?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q2.15

What was the chief difference between English and French approaches to imperialism?

a) The English were primarily interested in seizing land for settlement, whereas the French were more interested in trade.

b) As a Catholic power, France respected Spanish land claims in the Americas that were backed by the pope, whereas the Protestant English scoffed at those claims.

Consider This: The French and Spanish established "frontiers of inclusion," while the English established a "frontier of exclusion." See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

c) French imperialism was largely accomplished through private enterprise, whereas the English crown carefully controlled every aspect of its subjects' imperial activities.

Consider This: The French and Spanish established "frontiers of inclusion," while the English established a "frontier of exclusion." See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

d) The French crown looked at colonies as a place to resettle its religious minorities, whereas the English government tried to maintain tight control over the religious practices of its colonists.

Consider This: The French and Spanish established "frontiers of inclusion," while the English established a "frontier of exclusion." See 2.3: Northern Explorations and Encounters.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 What important differences were there between Spanish, English, and French patterns of colonization?

Module: When Worlds Collide 1492–1590

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It