

### Multiple-choice questions

1. Pablo Tac's account is significant because
- a. of its accurate portrayal of the life of his people prior to the Spanish conquest.
  - b. it adds the perspective of a neophyte to the perspectives of gentiles about Indian life prior to contact.
  - c. it is the only account of California mission life written by an Indian.
  - d. of all of the above reasons.

Ans: c

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2. How long did it take for Spain to create an effective governing system in New Spain?
- a. About ten years.
  - b. About fifty years.
  - c. About one hundred years.
  - d. It never did.

Ans: b

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3. What is the probable origin of the name *California*?
- a. It was the Spanish term for the first native people the Spaniards encountered in what is now Baja California.
  - b. It was the name of one of the early Spanish explorers.
  - c. It was the name of a Spanish province.
  - d. It came from a Spanish mythical novel published in 1500.

Ans: d

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4. What prompted Spain to establish permanent settlements in Alta California?

- a. The explorations of the 1500s indicated that there were large gold and silver deposits.
- b. The Manila galleons needed ports in which to stop for food, water, and supplies on their voyages between the Philippines and Spain.
- c. The Franciscans demanded territory in which to build missions equal to the area controlled by the Jesuits.
- d. Great Britain and Russia were extending their trading posts and settlements southward along the Pacific coast, encroaching on territory that Spain considered its own.

Ans: d

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5. Which of the following lists contains the names of explorers of California and their country of origin, in the correct chronological order?

- a. Gaspar de Portolá (Portugal), Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo (Spain), Francis Drake (England)
- b. Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo (Spain), Francis Drake (Russia), Gaspar de Portolá (Portugal)
- c. Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo (Portugal), Francis Drake (England), Gaspar de Portolá (Spain)
- d. Francis Drake (England), Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo (Spain), Gaspar de Portolá (Spain)

Ans: c

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6. Which of the following represents the first permanent Spanish settlement in Alta California?

- a. San Diego
- b. San Francisco
- c. Los Angeles
- d. Monterey

Ans: a

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7. In the northern frontier regions of New Spain, the Spanish caste system
- a. strictly followed the racial categories of Spain in according political, social, and economic power.
  - b. made it possible for non-Christians to rise to powerful positions in colonial society.
  - c. evolved into a fluid system where mestizos were able to achieve categorization as *españoles* with money and/or influential connections.
  - d. did not exist.

Ans: c

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- 8 The missions were to
- a. convert Indians to Christianity.
  - b. transform Indians into laborers.
  - c. transform Indians into Spanish citizens.
  - d. accomplish all of the above.

Ans: d

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9. Father Junípero Serra is represented by all of the following statements *except*
- a. He was chosen to administer the missions of Baja California in 1767.
  - b. He was a Jesuit.
  - c. He arrived in Alta California with Caspar de Portolá in 1769.
  - d. He founded nine of the 21 missions in California.

Ans: b

10. Were the missions supposed to be permanent institutions?
- a. Yes because the Spaniards believed that each new generation of Indians would have to be trained to be Christians, Spaniards, and workers.
  - b. Only if Indians did not demonstrate their loyalty to Christianity and Spanish law.
  - c. No; the Law of the Indies clearly stated that the missions would be secularized after ten years, and the Indians would form new towns.
  - d. No. Spain viewed the missions as sources of wealth that needed to be perpetuated through Indian labor.

Ans: c

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11. How do historians explain the reasons for Indian arrival at the missions and their conversion?
- a. Many California natives came to the missions out of curiosity and converted without fully understanding the implications of their actions.
  - b. Soldiers sometimes seized Indians and brought them to the missions where they came under the authority of the padres.
  - c. Environmental factors played a role in attracting Indians to the missions, and conversion became a method to ensure survival.
  - d. All of the above partly explain why Indians came to the missions and converted to Christianity.

Ans: d

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12. The relationship between the soldiers in the presidios and the mission priests can be best characterized as
- a. nonexistent because the mission system ended prior to military conquest.

- b. filled with conflict over mission construction, treatment of Indians, and protection of the missions.
- c. friendly and mutually respectful due to their shared goals on behalf of the Spanish Empire.
- d. at times in conflict and at times friendly, depending on the individual leadership of the presidios and missions.

Ans: b

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13. The majority of California natives during the mission period died from

- a. disease epidemics.
- b. warfare.
- c. mistreatment.
- d. segregation of the sexes in the mission dormitories.

Ans: a

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14. All of the following Indian uprisings took place during the Spanish period *except*

- a. the Kumeyaay, against the San Diego Mission.
- b. the Gabrieliños, against the San Gabriel Mission.
- c. the Quechans, against two missions on the Colorado River.
- d. the Chumash, against three of the missions in their territory.

Ans: d

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15. Indian uprisings against the Spanish period were caused by

- a. harsh punishments, abuse by soldiers, and overwork.

- b. the rejection of Christianity.
- c. rape of Indian women.
- d. all of the above.

Ans: d

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16. Which of the following was the *least* common form of Indian resistance to Spanish colonization?

- a. running away.
- b. abortion.
- c. graffiti on mission walls.
- d. attacking priests.

Ans: d

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17. According to scholars, the California mission system was the most destructive among the missions on Spain's northern frontier because

- a. of the brutality of the missionaries in California.
- b. they were the most extensive and long-lived along the frontier.
- c. they succeeded in converting the majority of the Indian population in California.
- d. all of the above.

Ans: b

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18. Which term refers to an Indian convert to Christianity?

- a. *gente de razón*
- b. alcalde

c. neophyte

d. criollo

Ans: c

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19. The word for a Spanish military settlement is

a. presidio.

b. pueblo.

c. *asistencia*.

d. *ayuntamiento*.

Ans: a

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20. The pueblos were initially to

a. serve as settlements to deter the Russians and the British from claiming territory in Alta California.

b. serve as new homes to mestizos from Mexico who were being pushed out by full-blooded Spaniards.

c. become new homes for Indians after the missions were secularized.

d. to provide food for the presidios.

Ans: d

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21. What role did Indian workers play in Spanish colonial California?

a. Mission Indians became a main labor source in the pueblos.

b. They provided the main source of labor in mission agriculture.

- c. They served as workers in the presidios.
- d. all of the above.

Ans: d

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22. The Neve Reglamento

- a. authorized Felipe Neve to found a pueblo in San José in 1777.
- b. guided the administration of Spain's colony California from approximately 1773 to 1821.
- c. allowed unbaptized Indians to obtain land grants.
- d. refers to the process of new population growth due to natural increase.

Ans: b

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23. What explains the slow colonization of Alta California?

- a. The dangers and the cost of traveling to California from Mexico.
- b. The cultural predisposition to prefer urban life to that in the hinterlands.
- c. Widespread ignorance and misinformation about the conditions in California.
- d. All of the above played a role.

Ans: d

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24. Which statement best describes the political development of the pueblos in the Spanish period?

- a. Landholding pobladores annually elected a town council.
- b. The presidio commanders controlled the political life of the pueblos.
- c. Because each pueblo was associated with a mission, the mission priests had a strong say in town council elections.



d. All of these statements are accurate.

Ans: a

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25. All of the following statements describe women's roles in Spanish Alta California *except*

a. The Spanish legal codes acknowledged women's property rights within marriage.

b. Women's roles were to a large extent prescribed by the Church doctrine.

c. Women had considerable freedom to choose their marriage partner.

d. Women's lives were largely controlled by the men in the family.

Ans: c

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### Essay questions

1. The legacy of the missions has been a subject of debate. How would you assess the immediate impact of the missions and their long-term legacy? Be sure to support your argument with specific historical data.
2. The numbers of Spanish settlers remained small throughout the Spanish period of California. Discuss the factors that explain these low numbers and how they influenced the development of California.
3. In addition to the missions, pueblos and presidios were elements of the Spanish conquest of California. Discuss the role each of these three institutions played in this conquest and their relationship to each other.
4. Write a short essay describing Spanish social relations that properly utilizes five of the following terms: *padres*, *neophytes*, *alcaldes*, *mayordomos*, *castas*, *colores quebrados*, and *gentiles*.

5. Spanish colonization and the interim Mexican period both left a profound legacy for the evolution of California. Describe some of the remnants of both historical eras that continue to influence the culture and policies of California to this day.