

**Chapter 2 - Joining the Hemispheres: Europe, Africa, and the Americas to 1585**

**True / False**

1. Before Europeans introduced it to the continent, African societies did not practice slavery.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: False**

2. Spaniards often allowed colonized Indian communities to govern themselves as long as they submitted to Spanish authority and met their labor and tribute obligations.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: True**

3. While Spanish missionaries often claimed to have baptized and converted natives, the conversions were often partial at best, as Indians fused Catholic saints with their native deities.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: True**

4. The medieval Catholic church condemned the practice of usury, which meant charging interest on borrowed money.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: False**

5. The first attempts by England and France to colonize in the North America were failures.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: True**

6. When French explorers began their voyages to the New World in the 1500s, they were careful to avoid areas claimed by Spain and Portugal.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: True**

7. The encomienda, originally a system in which conquered Muslim villagers were assigned as laborers, was adapted to fit Spanish goals in the New World.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: False**

8. While Europeans introduced diseases to the New World, there were no New World diseases introduced in Europe.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER: False**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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9. The discovery and conquest of the Americas reoriented commerce and intensified competition among European nations.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

10. The Columbian Exchange refers to the two-way traffic of plants, animals, people, technologies and microbes, across the Atlantic, between the Europe and the Americas.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**Multiple Choice**

11. The earliest agricultural societies emerged in the Mediterranean as early as

- a. 10,000 BCE.
- b. 8,000 BCE.
- c. 5,000 BCE.
- d. 3,000 BCE.
- e. 1,000 CE.

**ANSWER:** d

12. The \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the Mediterranean's first maritime power.

- a. Greeks
- b. Minoans
- c. Mongols
- d. Persians
- e. Romans

**ANSWER:** b

13. Around 1,000 BCE, the \_\_\_\_\_ began to dominate Mediterranean trade with western Asia.

- a. Phoenicians
- b. Persians
- c. Romans
- d. Greeks
- e. North Africans

**ANSWER:** a

14. Between 334 and 323 BCE, \_\_\_\_\_ integrated the Mediterranean world and conquered lands from Greece to Asia.

- a. Genghis Khan
- b. Alexander the Great
- c. Suleiman the Magnificent
- d. Phillip of Macedonia

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e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

15. Which of the following was an effect of the contact among Europeans, Asians, and North Africans?

- a. the exchange of trade goods across great distances
- b. the occurrence of more frequent and devastating epidemics
- c. the exchange of technologies and ideologies
- d. All of these are correct.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

16. The third major religion to emerge in the Greater Mediterranean was

- a. Islam.
- b. Christianity.
- c. Judaism.
- d. Paganism.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: a

17. After the death of \_\_\_\_\_, Muslim Arab armies conquered much of the Greater Mediterranean.

- a. Alexander of Macedonia
- b. Muhammad Ibn Abdullah
- c. Jesus of Nazareth
- d. Marco Polo
- e. Genghis Khan

ANSWER: b

18. Which of the following did *not* accompany the rise of the cities in medieval Europe?

- a. significant increases in population
- b. the emergence of an increasingly influential merchant class
- c. a decrease in the number of urban poor
- d. an increase in European trade with Asia
- e. improvement in agricultural technology

ANSWER: c

19. The Magna Carta was signed by

- a. King John of England.
- b. Queen Isabella of Spain.
- c. King Louis XII of France.
- d. King Henry VII of England.
- e. King Ferdinand of Spain.

ANSWER: a

20. The Hundred Years War was fought between

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- a. Italy and Spain.
- b. Spain and Portugal.
- c. England and France.
- d. France and Spain.
- e. Portugal and Italy.

ANSWER: c

21. Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ to investigate and punish religious dissidents.
- a. Inquisition
  - b. *encomienda*
  - c. *Reconquista*
  - d. New Laws
  - e. *repartimiento*

ANSWER: a

22. Which of the following is true about the Renaissance?
- a. Art literature and science flourished.
  - b. It coincided with the population rebound following the Black Death.
  - c. It was marked by the return of the classical texts of ancient Greece and Rome.
  - d. It led to the questioning of many European institutions.
  - e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: a

23. Which of the following is *not* true about the emergence of Protestantism in Europe?
- a. The Protestant Reformation was led by Martin Luther.
  - b. England became a Protestant nation under King Henry VIII.
  - c. The Catholic Church responded to the Protestant Reformation with the Counter-Reformation.
  - d. Spain became a Protestant nation under the reign of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.
  - e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

24. Calvinists differed from Lutherans in that Calvinists
- a. believed in predestination.
  - b. disavowed the continued celibacy of priests.
  - c. rejected Catholic saints and church hierarchies.
  - d. focused on the life of Christ and his teachings rather than on the Virgin Mary.
  - e. changed the form and content of the Catholic Mass.

ANSWER: a

25. By the 1620s, \_\_\_\_\_ was the hub of European commerce.
- a. Amsterdam
  - b. Granada
  - c. Paris

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- d. London
- e. Lisbon

**ANSWER: a**

26. Which of the following is true about China's emergence as a naval power?

- a. It took place under the leadership of Admiral Zheng He.
- b. They placed great value in trade with foreign nations.
- c. They established many colonies throughout southeast Asia.
- d. Their voyages were often accompanied by campaigns of religious conversion.
- e. They emerged as a naval power during the 1600s.

**ANSWER: a**

27. Which of the following is true about the Age of European expansion?

- a. Italians, Portuguese and Spanish mariners explored the Atlantic hoping to find a route to Asia.
- b. Expeditions were spurred by new technologies.
- c. Europeans sought greater access to gold and slaves from west Africa.
- d. Catholics sought new converts.
- e. All of these are correct.

**ANSWER: e**

28. Beginning in 1420, the \_\_\_\_\_ started to explore the African coast in search of direct access to gold and salt.

- a. Spanish
- b. Italians
- c. Dutch
- d. Portuguese
- e. French

**ANSWER: d**

29. Which of the following is true about the colonization of the Atlantic islands by the Portuguese?

- a. They colonized the Canary and Madeira Islands.
- b. They initiated a process of conquest and exploitation that would be repeated in the New World.
- c. They established a brutal plantation system that relied on slave labor.
- d. Slaves were taken from among the native population as well as from Africa.
- e. All of these are correct.

**ANSWER: e**

30. Christopher Columbus was

- a. Italian.
- b. Spanish.
- c. Portuguese.
- d. French.
- e. Dutch.

**ANSWER: a**

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31. In his search for a more direct route to Asia, Pedro Alvares Cabral made contact with
- Hispaniola.
  - Florida.
  - Brazil.
  - Cuba.
  - Argentina.

**ANSWER:** c

32. The first men to circumnavigate the Earth were from the crew of
- Christopher Columbus.
  - Vasco Nunez de Balboa.
  - Ferdinand Magellan.
  - John Cabot.
  - Amerigo Vespucci.

**ANSWER:** c

33. \_\_\_\_\_ spent half a century denouncing the Spaniards' unjust treatment of native peoples in the New World.
- Bartolome de las Casas
  - Diego Velazquez
  - Pope Alexander VI
  - Nicolas de Ovando
  - Dona Marina

**ANSWER:** a

34. Which of the following is *not* true about Cortes' defeat of the Aztec?
- He threw the empire into chaos by seizing the Aztec ruler Montezuma.
  - He was aided by Doña Marina.
  - The Aztec were defeated both by Spanish military might and smallpox.
  - Initially, Cortes had to defeat the Tlaxcalans, a long-time ally of the Aztec.
  - All of these are correct.

**ANSWER:** d

35. Which of the following was *not* a Spanish Viceroyalty established in colonial Latin America?
- New Spain
  - New Granada
  - Peru
  - Brazil
  - Rio de la Plata

**ANSWER:** d

36. After the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ in northern Mexico, it became the most plentiful, valuable and dependable export.

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- a. gold
- b. silver
- c. iron ore
- d. copper
- e. coal

**ANSWER:** b

37. Which of the following is *not* true about mercantilism?

- a. One of the central principles is that overseas trade can be regulated in ways that supported strong national monarchies.
- b. The main goal was to allow the state to amass bullion.
- c. Mercantilism promoted free trade and an unregulated economy.
- d. Amassing bullion was equated with domestic prosperity and power.
- e. Trade was very closely regulated.

**ANSWER:** c

38. In \_\_\_\_\_, Spanish explorers began venturing into land which is part of the present day United States.

- a. 1513
- b. 1490
- c. 1607
- d. 1620
- e. 1542

**ANSWER:** a

39. The Carrera de Indias was

- a. The system of rulership that Spaniards had in place which relied on native leaders and institutions.
- b. A heavily guarded fleet of Spanish merchant ships.
- c. The seat of Spanish colonial government located in New Spain.
- d. The policy that missionaries followed when converting native peoples.
- e. None of these are correct.

**ANSWER:** a

40. Which of the following is true of about Spanish explorations in North America?

- a. Explorers were in search of great wealth such as that found among the Aztec and Inca.
- b. The 1540s, exploratory ventures were funded by wealthy men once the Spanish crown realized they would not find rich empires.
- c. Missionaries seeking to convert natives also made their way through North America.
- d. Explorers were faced with challenges such as food shortages and hostility from native groups.
- e. All of these are correct.

**ANSWER:** a

41. The destruction of the Spanish Armada in \_\_\_\_\_ opened the seas to exploration by other powers.

- a. 1492
- b. 1588

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- c. 1625
- d. 1702
- e. 1750

**ANSWER:** b

42. The Northwest Passage sought by many explorers was a direct route to
- a. the Far East.
  - b. the North Pole.
  - c. South America.
  - d. the European continent.
  - e. the Atlantic Ocean.

**ANSWER:** a

43. The French settlement at Fort Caroline was eliminated by
- a. Jacques Cartier.
  - b. Francisco Vazquez de Coronado.
  - c. Hernando de Soto.
  - d. Pedro Menéndez de Avilés.
  - e. Juan Ponce de León.

**ANSWER:** d

44. Typically, the sponsoring monarchy took \_\_\_\_\_ of a privateer's plunder.
- a. one-fifth
  - b. one-half
  - c. one-third
  - d. one-fourth
  - e. none

**ANSWER:** a

45. Which of the following is true about Francis Drake?
- a. He was a French privateer.
  - b. He helped Spaniards defeat rebel native groups in Florida.
  - c. He claimed the northern half of California for England.
  - d. Despite many attempts, he was never truly successful as a privateer.
  - e. He challenged Spain's claim to the west coast of North America, but never managed to destroy any Spanish settlements on the Atlantic Ocean.

**ANSWER:** c

46. The settlement at Roanoke
- a. was a dismal failure.
  - b. was undermined by an emphasis on privateering over colonization.
  - c. was established in 1585.
  - d. suffered from food shortages.
  - e. All of these are correct.

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**ANSWER: e**

47. During the 1500s, the Ottoman Empire
- a. gained control of overland routes that linked Europe to the Indian Ocean.
  - b. encompassed as many as 50 million people.
  - c. tolerated Christians and Jews.
  - d. had Istanbul as its capital, which had become Europe's largest city.
  - e. All of these are correct.

**ANSWER: e**

48. The Black Death killed \_\_\_\_\_ Europeans.
- a. 1 in 5
  - b. 1 in 10
  - c. 1 in 3
  - d. 1 in 20
  - e. 1 in 4

**ANSWER: c**

49. Johannes Gutenberg is credited with the invention of
- a. the astrolabe.
  - b. moveable type.
  - c. a more efficient sailing ship.
  - d. the compass.
  - e. None of these are correct.

**ANSWER: b**

50. Portuguese colonization of the Canary Islands was devastating to the \_\_\_\_\_, the native population.
- a. Taino
  - b. Tupi
  - c. Arawak
  - d. Guancho
  - e. Calusa

**ANSWER: d**

51. The Papal Donation that the Pope had the right to "give, grant and assign" newly discovered lands to the \_\_\_\_\_ monarchs.
- a. Spanish and Portuguese
  - b. French and Dutch
  - c. French and English
  - d. Spanish and English
  - e. Portuguese and Italian

**ANSWER: a**

52. By the 1520s, the mainstay of the Brazilian economy became

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- a. silver.
- b. tobacco.
- c. sugar.
- d. dye-wood.
- e. gold.

**ANSWER:** c

53. The Spanish forts that Phillip II ordered built in Florida in 1557 were intended for the purposes of
- a. protecting native populations under Spanish rule.
  - b. protecting Catholic missionaries.
  - c. protecting Spanish settlements in the area.
  - d. protecting Spanish treasure ships from pirates.
  - e. None of these are true.

**ANSWER:** d

54. Roanoke was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ settlement.

- a. Spanish
- b. English
- c. French
- d. Portuguese
- e. Italian

**ANSWER:** b

55. Which of the following diseases was spread in the New World as a result of European expansion?

- a. smallpox
- b. typhus
- c. measles
- d. influenza
- e. All of these are correct.

**ANSWER:** e

56. Contrary to popular myth about his search for the fountain of youth, Juan Ponce de León came to Florida in search of

- a. Protestant settlements he sought to destroy.
- b. shipwrecked Spaniards.
- c. native groups he wanted to convert to Christianity.
- d. gold and slaves.
- e. None of these are correct.

**ANSWER:** d

57. Which of the following is true about the ways that Europeans viewed native peoples in the New World?

- a. While native peoples were seen as different, they were not perceived to be savages.
- b. Europeans adopted none of the Native American practices they encountered among Indian groups.
- c. While Europeans wanted native peoples to adopt Christianity, they wanted other native cultural elements to remain the same.

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- d. Europeans found value in native traditions and practices and sought to find similarities between Indian and European customs.
- e. Europeans thought and hoped that in colonizing the Americas, Native peoples would adopt key elements of European culture.

**ANSWER:** e

58. Old World diseases

- a. had little impact on native groups.
- b. were the same as diseases found in the New World.
- c. played no role in European imperial expansion.
- d. claimed the lives of tens of millions of Indians across the Americas.
- e. None of these are correct.

**ANSWER:** d

59. Native American plants, animals, and microbes

- a. never made their way to the European continent.
- b. lead to massive population loss in Europe.
- c. made their way to Europe but did not have severe consequences on the European population.
- d. do not constitute part of the Columbian Exchange.
- e. None of these are correct.

**ANSWER:** c

60. Which of the following is a New World crop imported to the European continent?

- a. tomato
- b. potato
- c. strawberry
- d. sunflower
- e. All of these are correct.

**ANSWER:** e

**Subjective Short Answer**

61. Term for identification: Silk Road

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

62. Term for identification: virgin soil epidemic

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

63. Term for identification: monotheism

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

64. Term for identification: Crusades

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

65. Term for identification: Middle Ages

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**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

66. Term for identification: almshouses

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

67. Term for identification: manorialism

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

68. Term for identification: Magna Carta

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

69. Term for identification: Little Ice Age

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

70. Term for identification: plague

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

71. Term for identification: Early Modern Era

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

72. Term for identification: *Reconquista*

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

73. Term for identification: Renaissance

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

74. Term for identification: Protestant Reformation

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

75. Term for identification: Counter-Reformation

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

76. Term for identification: John Calvin

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

77. Term for identification: Union of Utrecht

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

78. Term for identification: commercial capitalism

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

79. Term for identification: Age of European Expansion

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

80. Term for identification: mariner's astrolabe

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

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81. Term for identification: Bartolomeu Dias

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

82. Term for identification: Vasco da Gama

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

83. Term for identification: joint-stock company

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

84. Term for identification: Christopher Columbus

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

85. Term for identification: Vasco Nuñez de Balboa

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

86. Term for identification: Ferdinand Magellan

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

87. Term for identification: Requerimiento

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

88. Term for identification: encomienda

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

89. Term for identification: New Laws

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

90. Term for identification: Bartolome de las Casas

*ANSWER:* 2-3

91. Term for identification: capitalism

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

92. Term for identification: conquistadores

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

93. Term for identification: Hernan Cortes

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

94. Term for identification: Doña Marina

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

95. Term for identification: Francisco Pizarro

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

96. Term for identification: *repartimiento*

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

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97. Term for identification: viceroys

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

98. Term for identification: *audiencias*

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

99. Term for identification: *corregimientos*

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

100. Term for identification: mercantilism

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

101. Term for identification: *Carrera de Indias*

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

102. Term for identification: *Casa de Contratacion*

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

103. Term for identification: Juan Ponce de León

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

104. Term for identification: Jacques Cartier

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

105. Term for identification: *Bahía de Santa María*

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

106. Term for identification: Pedro Menéndez de Avilés

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

107. Term for identification: Don Luís de Velasco

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

108. Term for identification: privateering

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

109. Term for identification: Francis Drake

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

110. Term for identification: Virgin Queen

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

111. Term for identification: Roanoke

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

112. Term for identification: Columbian Exchange

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

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113. Term for identification: *caravels*

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

114. Term for identification: Papal Donation

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

115. Term for identification: Treaty of Tordesillas

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

**Essay**

116. Discuss the goals behind Spanish colonization of the Americas and discuss the features of the Spanish model of colonization.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

117. Discuss the first English attempt to establish a permanent settlement in North America and why the attempt failed.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

118. What is the Columbian Exchange? What impact did it have on Europe and the Americas?

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

119. How did the *Reconquista* and the European experiences of colonization in Africa and the Atlantic Islands shape New World settlement?

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

120. Compare and contrast the aims of colonization of any two European monarchies.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

121. Discuss the economic, intellectual, and social changes taking place in Europe during the Renaissance.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

122. Discuss the role that Native Americans played in European colonization.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

123. Explain and discuss the following statement: "Medieval Europe was at once dynamic and rigid."

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

124. Which maritime technologies emerged during the Age of European expansion?

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

125. Describe the structure and organization of Spanish colonial government in the New World.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.