

Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. Which event brought Queen Isabella to the throne in 1474?
 - A) Her marriage to Ferdinand, King of Aragon
 - B) The death of her brother Henry
 - C) The death of her brother King John II
 - D) The success of the Spanish Inquisition

2. Cities in what European nation dominated trade with the Far East until the fifteenth century?
 - A) Spain
 - B) Italy
 - C) Portugal
 - D) England

3. What was a long-term consequence of the catastrophic bubonic plague in Europe?
 - A) Most survivors faced starvation conditions.
 - B) The plague eliminated hope for social mobility.
 - C) The plague stimulated exploration for new marketplaces.
 - D) The plague diminished religious enthusiasm.

4. Exploration and territorial expansion became popular with Europeans in the fifteenth century because
 - A) monarchs hoped to enlarge their power.
 - B) Europeans abandoned supernatural worship.
 - C) Europe had achieved political stability.
 - D) Europeans lived longer than they had before.

5. Which technological advance aided European explorers by 1400?
 - A) The telescope
 - B) The steam engine
 - C) The compass
 - D) The printing press

6. Why was Portugal an unlikely nation to lead Europe into the Age of Exploration?
 - A) It lacked a strong leader who could initiate aggressive expansion.
 - B) It was a landlocked nation that had shown little interest in expanding its borders.
 - C) It had less than 2 percent of the population of Christian Europe.
 - D) The Catholic Church controlled the monarchy and resisted the idea of exploration.

7. Portugal's early interest in exploration and expansion stemmed from its desire to
 - A) expel Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula.
 - B) control the gold and slave trade of Africa.
 - C) seize the balance of power in Europe from France.
 - D) defeat its religious rival, Spain.

8. How did the Portuguese adapt to the demands of lengthy ocean voyages in the fifteenth century?
 - A) They stole maps from Italian merchants.
 - B) Portuguese explorers made fewer but longer trips.
 - C) They developed a vessel known as the caravel.
 - D) They used enslaved Africans to pilot their ships.

9. In the 1460s, the Portuguese inaugurated a new phase of plantation labor by staffing the Cape Verde islands with
 - A) captured Indians.
 - B) Portuguese criminals.
 - C) African slaves.
 - D) captured Europeans.

10. Who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in order to find a sea route from Europe to Asia?
 - A) Vasco da Gama
 - B) Henry the Navigator
 - C) Christopher Columbus
 - D) Bartolomeu Dias

11. How did a sea route to Asia affect Europe?
 - A) The sea route allowed Europeans to immigrate to the Far East.
 - B) The Catholic Church lost control over important Italian city-states.
 - C) The route allowed merchants to charge lower prices for imported Eastern goods.
 - D) The sea route lowered the prices of perishable products in Europe.

12. Christopher Columbus, like most educated Europeans, believed that
 - A) the earth was spherical and could therefore be circumnavigated.
 - B) explorers would never reach the East Indies by sailing west.
 - C) the earth was flat, making circumnavigation impossible.
 - D) the earth was much larger than it actually was.

13. The government of which country sponsored Christopher Columbus's 1492 exploration?
- A) Italy
 - B) France
 - C) Spain
 - D) Portugal
14. When Columbus first arrived in the New World, he believed he was in
- A) St. Augustine.
 - B) Cuba.
 - C) the Caribbean.
 - D) the East Indies.
15. Who were the “Indians” that Columbus met at San Salvador?
- A) Tainos
 - B) Mexica
 - C) Mayans
 - D) Incas
16. How did Ferdinand and Isabella react to Columbus's first voyage?
- A) They believed Spain could challenge Portuguese dominance of the seas.
 - B) They chastised Columbus for failing to find gold.
 - C) They reluctantly agreed to continue their exploration program.
 - D) They refused to sponsor Columbus's second voyage.
17. The Treaty of Tordesillas, a 1494 agreement between Spain and Portugal,
- A) divided the Atlantic territories between the two countries.
 - B) protected Spain's holdings in the New World and Portugal's holdings in Africa.
 - C) gave Portugal sole claim to the areas discovered by Columbus.
 - D) finally removed Muslims from Europe.
18. Which area did John Cabot claim for England in his search for a Northwest Passage?
- A) Ontario
 - B) Newfoundland
 - C) Brazil
 - D) Cuba

19. The Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral accidentally made landfall in
- A) Mexico.
 - B) Guatemala.
 - C) Peru.
 - D) Brazil.
20. In the early 1500s, Martin Waldseemüller was among the very first to understand that
- A) an explorer could sail around the world in only a month.
 - B) a round globe rather than a flat map depicted Earth with greater accuracy.
 - C) the Treaty of Tordesillas shifted power from Italy to Spain and Portugal.
 - D) there was a continent that existed separate from Europe and Asia.
21. What was the significance of Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe?
- A) He established the first Portuguese colony in the New World.
 - B) Europeans learned that a westward passage to the East was possible but not feasible.
 - C) His voyage validated the findings of Columbus and Cabral.
 - D) His voyage solidified the control of Italian merchants over Asian trade.
22. The transatlantic exchange of goods, people, and ideas between the New World and Europe is referred to as the
- A) Pan-Atlantic exchange.
 - B) Columbian exchange.
 - C) Renaissance.
 - D) triangular Atlantic Trade.
23. What was a result of contact and trade between the peoples of the Old and New Worlds?
- A) Contact and trade allowed diffusion of American technology in Europe.
 - B) Clever European traders took advantage of gullible Indians.
 - C) Contact and trade exposed Indians to devastating Old World diseases.
 - D) Chaos and anxiety spread through European communities.
24. How did Malinali provide invaluable assistance to Hernán Cortés?
- A) She helped kidnap Montezuma.
 - B) She taught the Spanish to avoid smallpox.
 - C) She saved John Smith from execution.
 - D) She served as an interpreter for Cortés.

25. Who did Cortés enlist to help defeat the Mexicans in 1521?
- A) A Mayan chief and his followers
 - B) Militant Catholic priests
 - C) The Mexican people themselves
 - D) Indians who resented Mexican rule
26. Which factor helped the Spaniards conquer the Mexicans in the sixteenth century?
- A) The Spanish possessed superior manpower.
 - B) A smallpox epidemic ravaged the Mexicans.
 - C) The Mexicans relied too heavily on cannons.
 - D) The Spanish sought surrender, not total victory.
27. Who held the largest treasure found in the New World before 1540?
- A) Mexicans
 - B) Incas
 - C) Zuni
 - D) Tlaxcalans
28. Which conquistador was buried in the Mississippi River by his men?
- A) Juan Ponce de León
 - B) Pedro de Seville
 - C) Hernando de Soto
 - D) Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
29. What was Francisco Vázquez de Coronado searching for when he ventured into the Southwest and Great Plains of North America?
- A) The Seven Cities of Cibola
 - B) The Gold City of Cahokia
 - C) The cliff dwellings of the Anasazi
 - D) The burial mounds of the Adena
30. How did Spain benefit from settling Florida in the mid-sixteenth century?
- A) Settlers found immense riches there.
 - B) Florida became the most populous Spanish colony.
 - C) The settlement protected Spanish ships from pirates.
 - D) The climate was ideal for growing tobacco.

31. Which Spanish conquistador settled New Mexico in 1598?
- A) Francisco Pizarro
 - B) Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón
 - C) Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
 - D) Juan de Oñate
32. Which European power dominated the New World during the 1500s?
- A) Portugal, because it controlled the interior of the continent
 - B) Spain, because it had the most colonial possessions
 - C) England, because Portugal had diverted its attention to Asia
 - D) France, because of the Catholic Church's missionary work there
33. The distribution of conquered towns, the right to rule the Indians and the land around them, and the right to exact tribute and labor from the Indians was called
- A) *repartimiento*.
 - B) indenture.
 - C) *encomienda*.
 - D) *peninsulares*.
34. Why did Spain introduce *encomienda*?
- A) To reward conquistadors with the tribute and labor of the Indians
 - B) To provide housing for the Indians who labored in the silver mines
 - C) To allot a portion of New World wealth for the Catholic Church
 - D) To punish wrongdoers in both the colonies and Spain
35. The system of coerced labor in New Spain grew directly out of Spaniards' assumption that
- A) coercion was the only way Indians would work.
 - B) Indians would sabotage mines if not watched.
 - C) Spaniards were superior to Indians.
 - D) only harsh rule could control the Indians.
36. When Catholic priests complained to the Spanish government about the brutal treatment of Indians, royal officials
- A) ignored the problems because they thought priests were overreacting.
 - B) replaced the cavalier conquistadors with royal bureaucrats.
 - C) sent delegates to the colonies in order to investigate and punish the guilty.
 - D) encouraged the Catholic Church to suppress complaints from the priests.

37. In 1549, the Spanish government issued the *repartimiento*, which
- A) limited the amount of labor Indians had to perform.
 - B) established political equality for the Indians.
 - C) led to the immediate elimination of *encomienda*.
 - D) challenged the principle of forced labor.
38. During the 1500s, what was the most valuable export from New Spain?
- A) Precious metals
 - B) Leather hides
 - C) Indian laborers
 - D) Agricultural products
39. Which segment of the Spanish population made up the majority of the approximately 225,000 Spaniards who settled in the colonies between 1492 and 1592?
- A) The displaced younger sons of Spanish nobility
 - B) Women and families from northern Spain
 - C) Artisans, laborers, and sailors of Jewish faith
 - D) Poor young men of common lineage
40. The gender and number of Spanish settlers in New Spain created a society in which
- A) Spaniards married Spaniards and Indians married Indians.
 - B) a fluid family structure based on Indian norms emerged.
 - C) a fluid class structure based on Spanish norms emerged.
 - D) Spanish men frequently married Indian women.
41. Which social class was made up of children who were born in the Spanish New World to parents who had emigrated from Spain?
- A) *Mestizos*
 - B) *Creoles*
 - C) *Peninsulares*
 - D) Cajuns
42. Like many other European colonies in the New World, New Spain developed a pattern of social organization in which
- A) Europeans became a dominant minority.
 - B) Indians gradually obtained equality.
 - C) everyone participated in an egalitarian society.
 - D) people shared the same cultural characteristics.

43. After fifty years of contact with Europeans in New Spain,
- A) 90 percent of the native Indians had died.
 - B) about half of the native Indians had died.
 - C) most Indians had converted to Catholicism.
 - D) Indians were no longer subject to coerced labor.
44. How did the deaths of millions of Indians by the end of the sixteenth century affect Spain?
- A) The Spanish believed Indians to be inferior so their demise was no great loss.
 - B) The Spaniards realized the value of germ warfare and used it in the future.
 - C) The deaths created a labor shortage that led to the purchase of African slaves.
 - D) The Spanish exhausted all natural resources in the areas they had colonized.
45. How did King Charles I (later Holy Roman Emperor Charles V) and his successors use the wealth of New Spain?
- A) To challenge the Portuguese and Italian influences in Asia
 - B) To consolidate the largest empire in Europe
 - C) To support the exploration and colonization of interior Africa
 - D) To purchase luxury items and hire mercenaries for war
46. Martin Luther and the Catholic Church disagreed on
- A) how salvation could be gained.
 - B) the role of saints.
 - C) the divinity of Jesus.
 - D) who could become a priest.
47. What was the result of Charles V's and Philip II's extensive warfare?
- A) Spain reached unprecedented levels of wealth.
 - B) Most Spaniards were ashamed of their nation.
 - C) Spain became debt-free for the first time.
 - D) The majority of Spaniards became impoverished.
48. Who established an unsuccessful colony along the St. Lawrence River in 1541?
- A) Giovanni da Verrazano
 - B) Jacques Cartier
 - C) Albrecht Durer
 - D) John Cabot

49. What was the result of Martin Frobisher's expedition to northern Canada?
- A) He was killed by Indians.
 - B) He established a new fishing colony for England.
 - C) He discovered substantial amounts of gold.
 - D) He returned to England with worthless ore.
50. Which statement describes England's attempt to secure a North American settlement in the late sixteenth century?
- A) Religious wars in Europe undermined its plans for the New World.
 - B) It sent explorers but could not sustain thriving colonies.
 - C) It colonized territory only where the Spanish were not already present.
 - D) It abandoned colonization in favor of raiding Spanish treasure ships.

Answer Key

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. D
11. C
12. A
13. C
14. D
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. D
21. B
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. D
26. B
27. B
28. C
29. A
30. C
31. D
32. B
33. C
34. A
35. C
36. B
37. A
38. A
39. D
40. D
41. B
42. A
43. A
44. C

- 45. B
- 46. A
- 47. D
- 48. B
- 49. D
- 50. B