Chapter 01 The Collision of Cultures Key

1. *(p. 2)* The origins of the majority of human existence in North America began

A. with the explorations of Christopher Columbus.

B. as a result of the development of the wheel.

C. long after the last ice age ended.

D. from the southern tip of South America.

**E.** with migrations across an ancient land bridge over the Bering Strait.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

2. *(p. 2)* Scholars estimate that human migration into the Americas over the Bering Strait occurred approximately

A. 18,000 years ago.

B. 5,000 years ago.

C. 2,000 years ago.

D. 9,000 years ago.

**E.** 11,000 years ago.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

3. *(p. 4)* The first truly complex society in the Americas was that of the

A. Maya.

B. Inca.

C. Aztecs.

D. Pueblo peoples.

**E.** Olmecs.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

4. *(p. 4)* The pre-Columbian North American peoples in the Pacific Northwest

A. developed political systems as sophisticated as those of the Maya and Aztecs.

**B.** fished salmon as their principal occupation.

C. were known as the Inuit.

D. did not have permanent settlements.

E. were the most peaceful of pre-Columbian societies.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

5. *(p. 4)* The pre-Columbian North American peoples in the Southwest

A. lived in small, nomadic tribes.

B. were primarily hunters of small game.

**C.** built large irrigation systems for farming.

D. primarily pursued moose and caribou for sustenance.

E. created an economy exclusively based on trade.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

6. *(p. 4)* In the Great Plains region, most pre-Columbian societies

A. lived in small nomadic tribes.

B. hunted buffalo for survival.

C. used horses.

D. developed a harsh religion that required human sacrifice.

**E.** engaged in sedentary farming.

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7. *(p. 4-5)* Prior to European contact, the eastern third of what is today the United States

A. was politically controlled by the Cahokia Indians.

B. remained for the most part uninhabited.

**C.** had the most abundant food resources of any region of the continent.

D. contained no permanent settlements.

E. was populated by tribes that engaged in hunting and gathering but did not yet farm.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

8. *(p. 5)* Cahokia was a large trading center located near what present-day city?

**A.** St. Louis

B. Detroit

C. New Orleans

D. Memphis

E. Baton Rouge

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

9. *(p. 6)* Many pre-Columbian tribes east of the Mississippi River were loosely linked by

A. the shared use of a series of forts.

B. the Iroquois Confederacy.

**C.** common linguistic roots.

D. economic compacts.

E. intertribal religious festivals.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

10. *(p. 6)* Native American religions were closely linked to

A. visions from the world of spirits.

B. human sacrifice.

C. ideas of male dominance.

D. the idea of apocalypse.

**E.** the natural world.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

11. *(p. 6)* Which statement best describes the role of women in pre-Columbian North American tribes?

A. In all tribes, women were responsible for farming.

B. In no tribes did women participate in the social and economic organization of the tribe.

C. In some tribes, men took care of the children as the women tended the fields.

**D.** In all tribes, women cared for the children and prepared meals.

E. In all tribes, both women and men engaged in hunting.

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Topic: America Before Columbus*

12. *(p. 6)* Regarding knowledge of the Americas prior to the fifteenth century, most Europeans

A. believed the Americas consisted of little more than several small islands.

**B.** were entirely unaware of the existence of the Americas.

C. had only heard of America from the travels of Marco Polo.

D. assumed that the Americas were largely unpopulated.

E. were aware of the travels of the Norse seaman Leif Eriksson in the eleventh century.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

13. *(p. 6)* In the late fifteenth century, the desire in Europe to look for new lands was spurred in part by

A. a desire to escape the Black Death.

B. the declining political power of many monarchs.

**C.** significant population growth.

D. the absence of a merchant class.

E. the expansion of feudalism.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

14. *(p. 7)* The preeminent European maritime power in the fifteenth century was

A. Spain.

B. the Netherlands.

C. France.

D. England.

**E.** Portugal.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

15. *(p. 7)* Christopher Columbus

A. was a man of little ambition.

**B.** thought the world was much smaller than it is in reality.

C. believed that Asia could only be reached by sailing east.

D. was trained as a sailor through his long service to Italy.

E. believed the Americas consisted of a few islands.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

16. *(p. 7)* In his first voyage in 1492, Christopher Columbus

**A.** mistook Cuba for China.

B. sailed along the coast of what is present-day Virginia.

C. crossed the Atlantic Ocean in six weeks.

D. was forced to put down a mutiny on the *Santa Maria*.

E. was briefly captured by natives he encountered.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

17. *(p. 7)* Christopher Columbus called the native people he encountered on his voyages “Indians” because

A. he wanted to hide his discovery from rival explorers.

B. it is what the natives called themselves.

C. Norse seamen had previously used the term.

**D.** he believed they came from the East Indies in the Pacific.

E. he mispronounced their actual name.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

18. *(p. 7)* As a result of his third voyage in 1498, Christopher Columbus concluded that

A. Asia could not be reached by a ship traveling west from Europe.

**B.** he had encountered a continent separate from Asia.

C. all of the lands he had seen were in Asia.

D. the lands he had discovered offered great mineral wealth.

E. he had never come even remotely close to Asia.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

19. *(p. 7)* Amerigo Vespucci

A. hailed from Portugal.

B. was a leading critic of Columbus’s claims.

**C.** helped spread recognition of the idea that the Americas were new continents.

D. never traveled to the New World.

E. sailed on the voyages with Christopher Columbus.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

20. *(p. 7)* Who was the first known European to look westward upon the Pacific Ocean, in 1513?

A. Ferdinand Magellan

B. Amerigo Vespucci

C. Juan Ponce de León

D. Hernando Cortés

**E.** Vasco de Balboa

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

21. *(p. 8)* What European explorer gave the Pacific Ocean its name?

A. Hernando Cortés

B. Vasco de Balboa

C. Amerigo Vespucci

D. Juan Ponce de León

**E.** Ferdinand Magellan

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

22. *(p. 9)* Hernando Cortés’s conquest of the Aztecs in 1518 was made possible largely due to

A. the Spanish co-opting the Aztec religion.

B. Spanish alliances with enemies of the Aztecs.

C. the brutality of the Spanish conquistadores.

**D.** the exposure of the Aztecs to smallpox.

E. political divisions within the Aztec leadership.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

23. *(p. 9-12)* Which statement about Spanish settlements in the New World is FALSE?

A. Many helped establish elements of European civilization permanently in America.

B. The Catholic Church was very interested in spreading Christianity in Mexico.

**C.** The first Spanish settlers were mostly interested in farming.

D. Spanish gold and silver mines were enormously productive.

E. Spanish colonies would form one of the largest empires in the history of the world.

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24. *(p. 12)* An *encomienda* was a

A. Spanish-run community of assimilated Indians.

B. uniform worn by conquistadores.

C. special title given to Spanish explorers of the New World.

D. religious ceremony.

**E.** license to exact tribute and labor from natives.

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25. *(p. 12)* The first permanent Spanish settlement in what is now the United States was

A. San Francisco.

B. New Orleans.

**C.** St. Augustine.

D. St. Louis.

E. Santa Fe.

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26. *(p. 12)* In 1680, the Pueblo Indians rose in revolt against Spanish settlers after the Spanish

A. attempted to convert the Pueblos to Catholicism.

B. banned intermarriage between Spaniards and Pueblos.

C. demanded tribute from the Indians.

D. began to export Pueblos out of the colony to be sold as slaves.

**E.** made efforts to suppress Indian religious rituals.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

27. *(p. 12)* To reduce conflicts, Spanish policy toward the Pueblo Indians in the eighteenth century involved all of the following EXCEPT

A. toleration of tribal religious rituals.

**B.** an expansion of the encomienda system.

C. a willingness to permit the Pueblos to own their own land.

D. intensified efforts at assimilating the Pueblos.

E. a stop to the commandeering of Indian labor.

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28. *(p. 12-13)* What factor is believed to have dramatically reduced New World native populations after contact with Europeans?

**A.** disease

B. starvation

C. religious conversion

D. war

E. enslavement

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29. *(p. 13)* In what way did sixteenth-century Europeans benefit from trade between the Americas and Europe?

A. Trade with the Americas ended future food shortages in Europe.

B. Forced immigration of Indian slaves reduced labor shortages in Europe.

C. Food prices sharply rose as new crops flooded the European market.

**D.** A large number of new crops became available in Europe.

E. Health care improved as Indian medical practices were widely practiced in Europe.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

30. *(p. 13)* Which of the following was NOT introduced by Europeans to the New World?

A. sugar

B. pigs

C. horses

**D.** corn

E. bananas

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

31. *(p. 13)* In Spanish colonial societies, *mestizos*

A. were considered to be at the top of the social hierarchy.

**B.** came to make up the largest segment of the population.

C. were officially illegal but generally tolerated.

D. was the name given to Catholic priests, friars, and missionaries.

E. were usually sold into slavery.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

32. *(p. 13)* Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding African immigrants to the Americas between 1500 and 1800?

A. Almost all came voluntarily.

B. Almost all came voluntarily, making up somewhat less than half of all immigrants to the New World.

C. They made up over half of all immigrants to the New World.

**D.** Almost all came against their will, and they made up over half of all immigrants to the New World.

E. Almost all came against their will.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

33. *(p. 15)* At the time of the beginning of the slave trade, most Africans

**A.** had well-developed economies and political systems.

B. followed the Christian faith.

C. had no important cities or trading centers.

D. were primitive peoples dominated by warring tribal societies.

E. had little commercial contact with the Mediterranean world.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

34. *(p. 15-17)* African and American Indian societies tended to be matrilineal, which means

**A.** people traced their heredity through their mothers.

B. women were in control of the social institutions.

C. only mothers could act as political leaders.

D. only women could be the heads of families.

E. men could not inherit property.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

35. *(p. 17-18)* In the fifteenth century, slavery in Africa

A. was made up of an exclusively African slave population.

B. was introduced by Europeans.

**C.** generally allowed certain legal protections for the enslaved.

D. proscribed that children born of enslaved parents were also slaves.

E. was considered a permanent condition for the enslaved individual.

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

36. *(p. 18)* In what chronological order, from earliest to latest, did European countries control the African slave trade?

A. the English, the Dutch, the Portuguese

B. the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch

C. the English, the Spanish, the Dutch

**D.** the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English

E. the Dutch, the English, the Spanish

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Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

37. *(p. 18)* What condition(s) in England in the sixteenth century provided incentive for colonization?

A. The demand for wool was declining, while the population was growing.

B. Pasture land was being converted to crop production, while the population was declining.

**C.** The availability of farmland was declining, while the population was growing.

D. Both the food supply and the population were declining.

E. Both the food supply and the population were increasing.

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Topic: The Arrival of the English*

38. *(p. 18-19)* Which statement regarding the economic theory of mercantilism is FALSE?

A. Its principles spread throughout Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

**B.** It reduced the desire for nations to acquire and maintain colonies.

C. It assumed that exporting goods was preferable to importing goods.

D. It presumed that the world’s wealth was finite.

E. It increased competition among nations.

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39. *(p. 19)* In England during the early sixteenth century, mercantilism thrived mostly on the basis of trade in which commodity?

A. spices

B. lumber

C. slaves

D. corn

**E.** wool

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Topic: The Arrival of the English*

40. *(p. 19)* In what way were Martin Luther and John Calvin important to English Puritans?

A. These two men would help found the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

B. Luther and Calvin encouraged the Puritans to leave England for the New World.

**C.** Luther and Calvin advocated ideas of religious reform that influenced Puritan thought.

D. Luther and Calvin helped to break the hold of predestination on the Puritan mind.

E. They were the most influential English Puritans of the seventeenth century.

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Topic: The Arrival of the English*

41. *(p. 19)* The teachings of John Calvin

A. were at odds with Catholic doctrines, but not with Catholic practices.

B. were most rapidly accepted in southern Europe.

**C.** produced a strong desire among his followers to lead lives that were virtuous.

D. helped to promote the doctrine of free will so vital to encouraging exploration.

E. were officially adopted by the Church of England.

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42. *(p. 19)* The English Reformation resulted from

A. the persecution by King James I of liberal priests.

B. the threat of war between England and France.

C. the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

D. the rise of Lutheranism within the English church.

**E.** a political dispute between King Henry VIII and the Catholic Church.

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43. *(p. 19)* At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the already festering English Puritan discontent was increased by

A. the end of rule by the Stuarts.

B. the rising influence of Quakers within the English church.

C. the suppression of English Catholics.

**D.** the death of Queen Elizabeth.

E. Queen Elizabeth’s promotion of English theater.

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44. *(p. 19-20)* England’s first experience with colonization came in

A. Africa.

B. Canada.

**C.** Ireland.

D. North America.

E. the Caribbean.

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45. *(p. 19-20)* From their colonial experiences in Ireland, the English concluded that

A. military expenditures were fiscally wasteful.

B. indigenous populations were essential as the major colonial labor source.

C. harsh treatment of indigenous populations could lead to rebellion.

**D.** English colonists should maintain rigid separation from an indigenous population.

E. they should not try to convert indigenous peoples to English religious beliefs.

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46. *(p. 20)* Which statement about French colonization in the New World is FALSE?

A. The French often lived among the natives and married Indian women.

B. French settlers exercised an influence disproportionate to their numbers.

C. The French were more likely than the English to press inland.

D. The French colonial economy was based on an extensive fur trade.

**E.** The French, like the English, tried to remain separate from native peoples.

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47. *(p. 20)* The first permanent English settlement in the New World was established in

**A.** Jamestown.

B. Roanoke.

C. Raleigh.

D. Boston.

E. Plymouth.

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48. *(p. 20)* One important consequence of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was that

**A.** England found the seas more open to their control.

B. the Reformation extended into Spain.

C. Spain was forced to relinquish its New World empire.

D. Catholicism was swept from western Europe.

E. France came to dominate Spain.

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49. *(p. 20-21)* The colony of Virginia was named in honor of

A. Virginia Dare.

B. Queen Mary.

**C.** QueenElizabeth.

D. Humphrey Gilbert.

E. Walter Raleigh.

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50. *(p. 21-22)* The cause of the failure of the Roanoke colony

A. was the death of the colony’s governor.

B. was a severe food shortage.

C. was a virulent malarial epidemic.

**D.** is historically inconclusive.

E. deterred the English from another colonizing effort for forty years.

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51. *(p. 4)* The civilizations and political systems of pre-Columbian Native Americans north of Mexico were less elaborate than those of the peoples to the south.

**TRUE**

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52. *(p. 6)* The eleventh-century explorations and discoveries of Leif Eriksson were common knowledge in the European world of the fifteenth century.

**FALSE**

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53. *(p. 7)* Portuguese exploration in the late fifteenth century concentrated on finding a route to the Orient by sailing around Africa.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

54. *(p. 7)* Christopher Columbus spent his early seafaring years in the service of the Portuguese.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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55. *(p. 7)* On his first voyage to the New World, Columbus realized that he had not encountered China.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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56. *(p. 7-9)* By 1550, Spaniards had explored the coast of North America as far north as Oregon in the west.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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57. *(p. 9)* The early Spanish settlers were successful at establishing plantations, but not at finding gold or silver.

**FALSE**

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58. *(p. 9)* Spanish mines in America yielded ten times as much gold and silver as the rest of the world’s mines together.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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59. *(p. 12)* The Pueblo Indians continued to practice their native religious rituals, even though many of them converted to Christianity.

**TRUE**

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60. *(p. 12)* By the seventeenth century, the Spanish had given up their efforts to assimilate the Indians to Spanish ways.

**FALSE**

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61. *(p. 12)* European life was relatively unchanged by the biological and cultural exchanges that took place after discovery of the New World.

**FALSE**

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62. *(p. 12-13)* As of the sixteenth century, Europeans had generally built up a greater immunity to smallpox than had the Native Americans.

**TRUE**

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63. *(p. 13)* Owing to their commitment to Catholicism, male Spanish immigrants had very little sexual contact with Indian women.

**FALSE**

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64. *(p. 13)* Depending on the area, Spanish colonists either enslaved Indians or forced them to work for fixed periods, unable to leave without the consent of their employers.

**TRUE**

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65. *(p. 13)* Cattle, sheep, and sugar were three New World products introduced to Europe.

**FALSE**

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66. *(p. 15)* In contrast with the European tradition, African families tended to be matrilineal.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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67. *(p. 17-18)* The internal African slave trade was not well established until Europeans began to demand slave labor for the New World.

**FALSE**

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68. *(p. 18)* During the sixteenth century, England was experiencing a decline in the food supply and population.

**FALSE**

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69. *(p. 19)* The preaching of John Calvin led his followers to lead both anxious and productive lives.

**TRUE**

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70. *(p. 20)* Puritans were the first English colonizers.

**FALSE**

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71. *(p. 22)* The Roanoke disaster virtually killed the colonizing impulse in England for a long time.

**FALSE**

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Topic: The Arrival of the English*

72. Compare the Indian civilizations north of Mexico with those in Central and South America.

*Topic: America Before Columbus*

73. Discuss the benefits and drawbacks for European and American societies resulting from contact and the trade that developed after 1500.

*Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

74. What motivated Europeans to establish settlements in the New World? What made it possible for them to undertake those settlements?

*Topic: Europe Looks Westward*

75. How did Spanish settlements and attitudes toward native populations in the New World differ from those of the English?

*Topic: Europe Looks Westward  
Topic: The Arrival of the English*

76. Discuss the economic and religious factors critical to English colonization.

*Topic: The Arrival of the English*

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