

Practice Test Ch. 1

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Adam Smith recorded in 1776 that the “two greatest and most important” events in the history of mankind were the _____.
 - a. discovery of America and the Portuguese sea route around Africa to Asia
 - b. birth of mercantilism and the Portuguese sea route around Africa to Asia
 - c. beginning of the slave trade and the Portuguese sea route around Africa to Asia
 - d. discovery of America and the birth of mercantilism
2. The city situated along the Mississippi River, with between 10,000 and 30,000 residents in the year 1200, is today known as _____.
 - a. Poverty Point
 - b. Cahokia
 - c. Iroquois
 - d. Tenochtitlan
3. Pueblo Indians lived in what is now _____.
 - a. the eastern United States
 - b. the southwestern United States
 - c. Mexico
 - d. the northeastern United States
4. The Pueblo Indians encountered by the Spanish in the sixteenth century _____.
 - a. had engaged in settled village life only briefly before the Spanish arrived
 - b. used irrigation systems to aid their agricultural production
 - c. were called mound builders for the burial mounds they created
 - d. created a vast empire that included control of the Incas
5. When Europeans arrived, many Native Americans _____.
 - a. tried to use them to enhance their standing with other Native Americans
 - b. immediately opened treaty negotiations
 - c. learned their languages
 - d. simply attacked them
6. Native American religious ceremonies _____.
 - a. had nothing to do with farming or hunting
 - b. were related to the Native American belief that sacred spirits could be found in living and inanimate things
 - c. were designed to show that supernatural forces must control man
 - d. did not exist until arriving Europeans insisted on knowing about Native American customs
7. Far more important to most Indian societies than freedom as personal independence were all of the following except _____.
 - a. kinship ties
 - b. secure rights to owning land
 - c. the ability to follow one's spiritual values
 - d. the security of one's community
8. “Coverture” refers to _____.
 - a. knowing your place in society, especially at church when sitting in the pews
 - b. a tax one pays on one's property that is assessed quarterly
 - c. a woman surrendering her legal identity when she marries
 - d. a binding legal agreement between an indentured servant and his or her master
9. The transatlantic flow of people and goods such as corn, potatoes, horses, and sugar cane is called _____.
 - a. the Columbian Exchange
 - b. the Great Circuit
 - c. the Atlantic system
 - d. trade
10. The Columbian Exchange was _____.
 - a. the agreement that documented what Christopher Columbus would give to Spanish leaders in return for their sponsorship of his travel to the New World
 - b. the transatlantic flow of plants, animals, and germs that began after Christopher Columbus reached the New World
 - c. responsible for introducing corn, tomatoes, and potatoes to the Americas
 - d. the first store in the New World, named for the man who founded it

11. The government of the Spanish empire in America _____.
- established the principle of the separation of church and state by keeping the Catholic Church out of civic affairs
 - was dominated by the conquistadores, who had conquered lands and retained control over them
 - included local officials who held a great deal of control
 - was troubled due to constant turmoil and local divisions back in Spain
12. Which one of the following is TRUE of Spanish emigrants to the New World?
- Many of the early arrivals came to direct Native American labor.
 - From the beginning, they arrived as families.
 - They were all at the bottom of the social hierarchy.
 - They soon outnumbered Native Americans.
13. Which one of the following statements about Spanish America is TRUE?
- Over time, Spanish America evolved into a hybrid culture—part Spanish, part Indian, and, in some areas, part African.
 - Mestizos* enjoyed much political freedom and held most of the high government positions.
 - Spaniards outnumbered the Indian inhabitants after fifty years of settlement.
 - The Catholic Church played only a minor role in Spanish America.
14. French Canada _____.
- was founded by Jesuit priests who were working as fur traders as a way to meet and convert Native Americans
 - consisted mainly of male colonists
 - had, by 1700, twice as many colonists as all the English North American colonies combined
 - gave the French a world monopoly on fur production
15. How did French involvement in the fur trade change life for Native Americans?
- Native Americans benefited economically but were able to avoid getting caught in European conflicts and rivalries.
 - The French were willing to accept Native Americans into colonial society.
 - The English and French quests for beaver pelts virtually destroyed the Native American population.
 - It forced Native Americans to learn new trapping techniques that were far superior to their old ways.

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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|------------|--------|-------------|
| 1. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy |
| 3. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy |
| 4. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 5. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy |
| 6. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 7. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 8. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy |
| 9. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 10. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 11. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 12. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 13. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 14. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |
| 15. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium |