

6. Describe the social and cultural backgrounds of the Africans brought to America. How was this background different from the Indians? Europeans? How were the backgrounds of these people alike?

### **Chapter Self Test**

After you have read the chapter in the text and done the exercises in the Study Guide, take the following self test to see if you understand the material you have covered. Answers appear at the end of the Study Guide.

### **Multiple-Choice Questions**

Circle the letter of the response that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. The Indian Empire that dominated modern Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest was the:
  - a. Mayan.
  - b. Inca.
  - c. Aztec.
  - d. Chaco.
2. At the time of the Spanish conquest, the economies of most of the Native Americans in South and Central America and Mexico were based on:
  - a. hunting and gathering.
  - b. herding.
  - c. fishing and gathering.
  - d. agriculture.
3. The eastern third of what is now the United States was inhabited by the:
  - a. Woodland Indians.
  - b. Plains Indians.
  - c. Mountain Indians.
  - d. Coastal Tribes.
4. Indian societies in North America:
  - a. made little distinction between gender roles.
  - b. tended to divide tasks according to gender.
  - c. put women in important political positions.
  - d. did not allow women to exercise any control over social or economic matters.
5. Paralleling the rise of commerce in Europe, and in part responsible for it was:
  - a. the return of the Black Death.
  - b. the invention of the compass.
  - c. the revival of the African slave trade.
  - d. the rise of united and powerful nation states.
6. At least partly as a result of Columbus's voyages, Spain:
  - a. got involved in the Indian slave trade.
  - b. soon went to war with France.
  - c. replaced Portugal as the foremost seafaring nation.
  - d. opened trade with the great khan in China.
7. Through a combination of daring, brutality, and greed, the conquistadors:

- a. made possible the creation of a Spanish empire in America.
  - b. brought capitalism to Mexico.
  - c. founded St. Augustine.
  - d. introduced African slavery into America.
8. With the Indians' conversion to Catholicism:
- a. native religions died out.
  - b. most natives continued to practice their own religions.
  - c. rebellions against whites ceased.
  - d. Spain was able to control all southwestern tribes.
9. The first and perhaps most profound result of the meeting of native and European cultures was the:
- a. exchange of plants and animals.
  - b. importation of European diseases.
  - c. native adoption of European ways of waging war.
  - d. intermarriage of Europeans and natives.
10. Ultimately more important to Europe than the gold and silver found in the New World was the:
- a. importation of new crops that could feed larger numbers of people.
  - b. discovery of new forms of religious worship.
  - c. Indian labor force.
  - d. architectural knowledge gained from the Aztecs.
11. In matrilineal Indian and African societies:
- a. the father is the sole authority in the family.
  - b. local gods are the basis of religious beliefs.
  - c. women play a major, often dominant, role.
  - d. slavery does not exist.
12. The African slave trade began:
- a. in the fifteenth century, soon after the Spanish conquest.
  - b. as early as the eighth century.
  - c. with the English settlement of Virginia.
  - d. when the sugar industry moved to the Caribbean.
13. In the sixteenth century the market for slaves grew dramatically as a result of:
- a. the rising European demand for sugar cane.
  - b. the need for labor in the tobacco fields.
  - c. a desire to Christianize Africans.
  - d. the English entry into the slave market.
14. Which of the following was *not* an English incentive for colonization?
- a. To escape religious strife at home.
  - b. To bring the Christian religion to the Indians.
  - c. To escape the economic transformation of the countryside.
  - d. To find new markets for English products.
15. According to the theory of mercantilism, a nation could be made strong by:

- a. exporting more than it imported.
  - b. building up a large standing army.
  - c. defeating its neighbors in war.
  - d. importing more than it exported.
16. Members of the Church of England who claimed that the church had not given up Rome's offensive beliefs and practices were the:
- a. Baptists.
  - b. Presbyterians.
  - c. Methodists.
  - d. Puritans.
17. As a result of their experiences in Ireland, the English believed that:
- a. all they needed to do was subdue the natives and rule them.
  - b. they must retain a rigid separation from the native population.
  - c. they could not build a complete society of their own.
  - d. they should intermarry with the Native Americans.
18. The country that produced the most successful fur traders and trappers was:
- a. Spain.
  - b. Holland.
  - c. France.
  - d. Germany.
19. The first permanent English settlement was:
- a. Massachusetts Bay.
  - b. Jamestown, Virginia.
  - c. Plymouth, Massachusetts.
  - d. St. Augustine, Florida.
20. The man to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the land on which the "lost colony" was planted was
- a. John White.
  - b. Walter Raleigh.
  - c. Humphrey Gilbert.
  - d. James Cobb.

### True-False Questions

Read each statement carefully. Mark true statements "T" and false statements "F."

1. The Aztec capital built on the site of present-day Mexico City was Cuzco.
2. The large Indian trading center in the Mississippi River Valley near present day St. Louis was Cahokia.
3. The Iroquois Confederation consisted of tribes in the southernmost region of the eastern seaboard.
4. All Native American tribes traced their families through the father's line.
5. By the end of his first voyage Columbus knew he had not reached China.
6. Cortes might not have been able to defeat the Aztecs had it not been for an epidemic of smallpox that decimated the native population.

7. The oldest permanent European settlement in the present-day United States is St. Augustine.
8. The Catholic Church was as important in Spanish colonization efforts as the use of force and brutality.
9. Encomiendas were large estates or land grants.
10. New Mexico brought the Spanish almost as much gold and silver as Mexico did.
11. The most important native American crop taken home by the Europeans was squash.
12. Europeans felt justified in their treatment of the Indians because they considered the Indians uncivilized savages.
13. Spaniards seldom intermarried with the Native Americans.
14. Mercantilism was a theory that discouraged nations from having colonies.
15. Business partnerships operating with a monopoly from a monarch that gave them the right to trade in a particular region were charter companies.
16. The doctrine that God "elected" some people to be saved and condemned others to damnation was preached by Martin Luther.
17. The English Reformation began with a political dispute between king and Pope—not with a religious dispute over matters of theology.
18. England's first experience with colonization was in Virginia.
19. The first Europeans to settle in the Hudson River Valley were the Dutch.
20. In 1606, James I gave the exclusive right to colonize along the southeast coast of North America to a group of London merchants.