

## RQ1: Chapters 1 &amp; 2 "New World Beginnings" and "The Planting of English America"

**Directions:** Place the letter that corresponds with the best answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_ 1. The geologically oldest mountains in North America are the
- Appalachians.
  - Rockies.
  - Cascades.
  - Sierra Nevada.
  - Ozarks.
- \_\_\_ 2. The Indian peoples of the Americas
- developed no advanced forms of civilization.
  - migrated by boat from the South Pacific region about 10,000 B.C.
  - were under the control of the two large empires of the Incas and the Aztecs.
  - relied primarily on nomadic hunting for their sustenance.
  - were divided into many diverse cultures speaking more than two thousand different languages.
- \_\_\_ 3. Which of the following was *not* among the ancient Indian cultures established in North America prior to 1300 A.D.?
- The Incas
  - The Pueblos
  - The Anasazis
  - The Mississippian culture (Cahokia)
  - The Mound Builders
- \_\_\_ 4. One of the important factors that first stimulated European interest in trade and discovery was
- the Christian crusaders who brought back a taste for the silks and spices of Asia.
  - the Arab slave traders on the east coast of Africa.
  - the Scandinavian sailors who had kept up continuous trade contacts with North America.
  - the division of Spain into small kingdoms competing for wealth and power.
  - Copernicus's discovery that the earth revolved around the sun.
- \_\_\_ 5. Among the most important American Indian products or discoveries to spread to the Old World were
- animals such as buffalo and horses.
  - technologies such as the compass and the wheel.
  - clothing such as buckskin and beaver fur hats.
  - foodstuffs such as corn, beans, and tomatoes.
  - methods of calculating time such as the lunar calendar and the sundial.
- \_\_\_ 6. The primary staples of Indian agriculture before the European arrival were
- potatoes, beets, and sugar cane.
  - rice, sweet potatoes, and peanuts.
  - fruit, nuts, and honey.
  - wheat, oats, and barley.
  - corn, beans, and squash.
- \_\_\_ 7. The number of Indians in North America at the time Columbus arrived was approximately
- one million.
  - four million.
  - twenty million.
  - one hundred and fifty million.
  - three hundred million.
- \_\_\_ 8. Before Columbus arrived, the only Europeans known to have visited North America, temporarily, were the
- Greeks.
  - Irish.
  - Norse.
  - Italians.
  - Portuguese.
- \_\_\_ 9. Even before the discovery of the Americas, Portugal became the first nation to enter the slave trade and establish large-scale plantations using slave labor in
- West Africa.
  - the Mediterranean islands of Sardinia and Sicily.
  - the West Indies.
  - Brazil.
  - the sugar islands off the coast of Africa.
- \_\_\_ 10. Much of the impetus for Spanish exploration and pursuit of glory in the early 1500s came from Spain's recent
- successful wars with England.
  - national unification and expulsion of the Muslim Moors.
  - voyages of discovery along the coast of Africa.
  - conversion to Roman Catholicism.
  - founding of the Jesuit order by the Spanish soldier Ignatius Loyola.

- \_\_\_11. A crucial political development that paved the way for the European colonization of America was the
- rise of Italian city-states like Venice and Genoa.
  - feudal nobles' political domination of the merchant class.
  - rise of the centralized national monarchies such as those of Spain, Portugal, and France.
  - political alliance between the Christian papacy and Muslim Arab traders.
  - decline of religious conflict between Roman Catholics and Protestants.
- \_\_\_12. The primary reason for the drastic decline in the Indian population after the encounter with the Europeans was the
- rise of intertribal warfare.
  - destruction of major Indian cities and their dispersal into small, nomadic groups.
  - sharp decline in the Indian birthrate due to the killing of Indian males by the Europeans.
  - sudden introduction of the deadly disease syphilis to the New World.
  - Indians' lack of resistance to European diseases such as smallpox and malaria.
- \_\_\_13. Cortés and his men were able to conquer the Aztec capital Tenochtitlán partly because
- they had larger forces than the Aztecs.
  - the Aztec ruler Montezuma believed that Cortés was a god whose return had been predicted.
  - the Aztecs were a peaceful people with no experience of war or conquest.
  - the city of Tenochtitlán already had been devastated by a disease epidemic.
  - Cortés was able to bribe many Aztec warriors to betray their people.
- \_\_\_14. The flood of gold and silver from Spain's New World Empire into Europe after 1500 played a large role in the
- rise of capitalism and modern merchant banking.
  - Protestant Reformation.
  - development of an industrial working class.
  - expansion of the jewelry industry.
  - development of a modern system of precious metal currency.
- \_\_\_15. The belief that the Spanish only killed, tortured, and stole in the Americas, while contributing nothing good, is called the
- encomienda*.
  - Inquisition.
  - Evil Empire.
  - conquistadore* thesis.
  - Black Legend.
- \_\_\_16. After decades of religious turmoil, Protestantism finally gained permanent dominance in England after the succession to the throne of
- King Edward VI.
  - Queen Mary I.
  - Queen Elizabeth I.
  - King James I.
  - King Charles I.
- \_\_\_17. England's first two North American colonies, which completely failed, were launched in
- Florida and Georgia.
  - Newfoundland and North Carolina.
  - Massachusetts and Maine.
  - Bermuda and Barbados.
  - New York and New Jersey.
- \_\_\_18. Imperial England and English soldiers developed a contemptuous attitude toward natives partly through their earlier colonizing experiences in
- Canada.
  - Spain.
  - India.
  - Ireland.
  - the West Indies.
- \_\_\_19. England's victory over the Spanish Armada gave it
- control of the Spanish colonies in the New World.
  - naval dominance of the Atlantic Ocean and a vibrant sense of nationalism.
  - a stable social order and economy.
  - effective control of the African slave trade.
  - the power to control and colonize Ireland.
- \_\_\_20. At the time of its first colonization efforts, England was
- struggling under the political domination of Spain.
  - enjoying a period of social and economic stability.
  - experiencing increasing ethnic and religious diversity.
  - undergoing sharp political conflicts between advocates of republicanism and the monarchy of Elizabeth I.
  - undergoing rapid and disruptive economic and social transformations.

- \_\_\_21. Many of the early Puritan settlers of America were
- displaced sailors from Liverpool and Bath.
  - merchants and shopkeepers from the Midlands.
  - urban laborers from Glasgow and Edinburgh.
  - displaced farmers from eastern and western England.
  - dissenting clergy from Canterbury and York.
- \_\_\_22. England's first colony at Jamestown
- was an immediate economic success.
  - was saved from failure by John Smith's leadership and by John Rolfe's introduction of tobacco.
  - enjoyed the strong and continual support of King James I.
  - depended on the introduction of African slave labor for its survival.
  - was saved from near-starvation by generous food contributions from the Powhatan Indians.
- \_\_\_23. Representative government was first introduced to the Americas in the colony of
- Bermuda.
  - Maryland.
  - North Carolina.
  - Georgia.
  - Virginia.
- \_\_\_24. One important difference between the founding of the Virginia and Maryland colonies was that Virginia
- colonists were willing to come only if they could acquire their own land, while Maryland colonists were willing to work as tenants for feudal landlords.
  - depended primarily on tobacco for its economy, while Maryland turned to rice cultivation.
  - depended on African slave labor, while Maryland relied mainly on white indentured servitude.
  - was founded as a strictly economic venture, while Maryland was intended partly to secure religious freedom for persecuted Roman Catholics.
  - struggled to find effective leadership for several decades, while Lord Baltimore personally governed Maryland's early colonists.
- \_\_\_25. After the Act of Toleration in 1649, Maryland provided religious freedom for
- Jews.
  - atheists.
  - Baptists and Quakers.
  - those who denied the divinity of Jesus.
  - Protestants and Catholics.
- \_\_\_26. The primary reason that no new English colonies were founded between 1634 and 1670 was the
- obvious economic unprofitability of Virginia and Maryland.
  - civil war in England.
  - continuous naval conflicts between Spain and England that disrupted sea-lanes.
  - English kings' increasing hostility to colonial ventures.
  - inability of English capitalists to gather funds for investment in North America.
- \_\_\_27. The early conflicts between English settlers and the Indians near Jamestown laid the basis for the
- intermarriage of white settlers and Indians.
  - incorporation of Indians into the melting-pot of American culture.
  - forced separation of the Indians into the separate territories of the reservation system.
  - use of Indians as a slave-labor force on white plantations.
  - romantic English image of Indians as noble savages.
- \_\_\_28. After the defeat of the coastal Tuscarora and Yamasee Indians by North Carolinians in 1711–1715
- there were almost no Indians left east of the Mississippi River.
  - the remaining southeastern Indian tribes formed an alliance to wage warfare against the whites.
  - the powerful Creeks, Cherokees, and Iroquois remained in the Appalachian Mountains as a barrier against white settlement.
  - the remaining coastal Indians migrated to the West Indies.
  - North and South Carolinians began enslaving Africans rather than Indians.
- \_\_\_29. Most of the early white settlers in North Carolina were
- religious dissenters and poor whites fleeing aristocratic Virginia.
  - wealthy planters from the West Indies.
  - the younger, ambitious sons of English gentry.
  - ex-convicts and debtors released from English prisons.
  - displaced English farmers who had been driven from their lands by enclosure.
- \_\_\_30. The high-minded philanthropists who founded the Georgia colony were especially interested in the cause of
- women's rights.
  - temperance.
  - pacifism.
  - religious and political freedom.
  - prison reform.