

# All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz A

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 1, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapters 1 and 2. We are not trying to cover all of the facts in these chapters, but to make sure that you all have a common background on key facts.

**Favor:** If you are not finding the information **easily**, please email me. Sometimes one of the editions has an omitted phrase or other problem that could make life unnecessarily harder for students.

Your asking for help is good sense on your part because it helps you succeed, but asking is also something that can help many people. If the answer to your question might help others, I will modify our information so **all** students can find it.

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- A 1 This society of Central America began as nomadic warrior tribes but built elaborate administrative and medical systems comparable to the most advanced in Europe at that time. They had a religion that required human sacrifice. They encountered Hernando Cortés.
- a. the Mayans
  - b. the Anasazi
  - c. the Aztecs
  - d. Initially the kingdom of Ghana and later the states of Mali and Songhay
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- A 2 This society of Central America and the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico had a written language, a sophisticated culture, a numerical system similar to the Arabic, a solar calendar, and an advanced agricultural system.
- a. the Mayan
  - b. the Anasazi
  - c. the Aztec
  - d. Initially the kingdom of Ghana and later the states of Mali and Songhay
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- A 3 The first European nation to establish contact with sub-Saharan Africa and among the first to be involved in the slave trade was:
- a. France
  - b. Italy
  - c. The Netherlands
  - d. Portugal
- 
- A 4 This portion of west Africa was highly civilized with well-developed economies and political systems and diverse cultures and languages. It had substantial commercial contact with the Mediterranean world.
- a. the Mayan
  - b. the Anasazi
  - c. the Aztec
  - d. Initially the kingdom of Ghana and later the states of Mali and Songhay
- 
- A 5 Which statement about slavery in **Africa** is true?
- a. Slavery was generally permanent.
  - b. Children inherited their parents' condition of bondage.
  - c. Slavery was introduced by Europeans.
  - d. none of the above

**Tip:** For this question about slavery, go to Chapter 1 and find in the Contents (the list at the beginning of the textbook) the page number in *your* edition of the textbook for the heading "Africa and the Atlantic Slave Trade". It includes background on West Africa, especially on kinship there.

Within that section, you will also find "The Atlantic Slave Trade Begins." Two paragraphs need to be read slowly because they contain amazingly useful information:

- The first paragraph begins by contrasting slavery **in Africa of Africans by Africans** with the slavery **in the Americas** (North and South America) **of Native Americans and Africans by Europeans** such as the English, Portuguese, Spanish, and so on. Those differences are in the question above.
- The second paragraph talks about two systems developed by Portugal:
  - the slave trade system (selling slaves **from** Africa at a great distance **to** the Americas)
  - the plantation system enslaving in large commercial operations **in** islands near Africa **of Africans by** the Portuguese (Africans are **not** enslaving those Africans on the islands. It is a dramatically different system from that in Africa.)

**Why don't I just list the page number instead of saying the Chapter number and a heading?** The *same* content is in most editions of the textbook, but the page number where you can find that content varies. So that all of you can find the information while using whichever edition is cheapest for you, I tell you how to find the information not by giving a page number, but by stating the Chapter number and the heading name. The Chapter number and heading are easily recognizable in **all** versions of the textbook.

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- A 6 The single greatest factor that caused the destruction of Native Americans after contact with Europeans was:
- a. warfare
  - b. planned genocide
  - c. disease
  - d. forced conversions to Christianity
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- A 7 What factor is believed to have dramatically reduced Indian populations after contact with Europeans?
- a. War
  - b. Disease
  - c. Starvation
  - d. Enslavement
- 

- A 8 The most centralized and technically developed Native American cultures appear in which region of North America?
- a. Canada
  - b. Mexico and Central America
  - c. The Southwest
  - d. The Mississippi Valley
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- A 9 Among the Indians that the *conquistadors* conquered were:
- a. the Anasazi
  - b. the Aztecs
  - c. the Iroquois
  - d. the Mayans
- 

- A 10 In this region, some Native American societies engaged in sedentary farming and lived in large, permanent settlements. This region **also** included small, nomadic tribes, with some subsisting by hunting buffalo. This area will be relatively untouched by Westerners until after the American Civil War.
- a. Southwest region
  - b. Great Plains region
  - c. Eastern Woodlands region
  - d. Cahokia

**Tip:** Your textbook refers to these geographic regions, but does not show a map. One is provided in the class.

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- A 11 In this region, some Native American societies had the most abundant food resources of any place on the North American continent. The area was also mainly covered with forests. The region contained many tribes which were simultaneously engaged in farming, hunting, and fishing. What linked together many of these tribes was their common linguistic roots; however, those roots were insufficient to bring them together against the newcomers from the Atlantic who will begin coming in large numbers in the 1600s.
- a. Southwest region
  - b. Great Plains region
  - c. Eastern Woodlands regions
  - d. Cahokia
- 

- A 12 The Algonquians and the Iroquois (two tribes most involved in subsequent events with the English and French) resided in the:
- a. Southwest region
  - b. Great Plains region
  - c. Eastern Woodlands regions
  - d. Cahokia
- 

- A 13 Martin Luther and John Calvin advocated ideas of religious reform of the Roman Catholic Church and influenced many groups including the Puritans. They are both associated with this movement in the 1500s.
- a. feudalism
  - b. mercantilism
  - c. Renaissance
  - d. Protestant Reformation
  - e. Catholic or Counter Reformation
- 

- A 14 Henry VIII of England broke with the Roman Catholic Church because he
- a. believed that Martin Luther professed the true faith.
  - b. did not want his children to be raised as Catholics.
  - c. desired an annulment from his Catholic, Spanish queen so that he could marry again.
  - d. resented sending part of his country's wealth to Rome in tithes.
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- A 15 Followers of \_\_\_\_\_ became known variously as Huguenots, Puritans, Presbyterians, Reformed, and Separatists
- a. Martin Luther
  - b. Jonathan Edwards
  - c. John Calvin
  - d. Henry VIII
- 

- A 16 This political and economic system in the Middle Ages (A.D. 500 – A.D. 1500) relied on vassalage, with serfs being bound to the land. The gradual rise of a new merchant class in the towns was among the factors ending this system and was also among the factors supporting the development of nation states.
- a. feudalism
  - b. mercantilism
  - c. Renaissance
  - d. Protestant Reformation
  - e. Catholic or Counter Reformation

**Tip:** Your textbook does not include the word *feudalism* in the index, but it talks about it a lot because the nation states in Europe still believe in it when they come here. For the link to places in our textbook that talk about how nation states who came to North America tried to re-create feudalism in the Americas, click the list of [locations in the textbook](#). FYI: vassalage is the relationship between a lord (a ruler) and a subordinate (such as lesser noble)—the lord promises protection and the vassal promises to help fight and to pay homage (to recognize publicly the lord's power).

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- A 17 The assumption in the 1500s and 1600s that the world's wealth is finite increased competition among nations (including competition to explore in order to find access to the goods of the east) increased desire for nations to acquire colonies is associated with:
- a. feudalism
  - b. mercantilism
  - c. Renaissance
  - d. Protestant Reformation
  - e. Catholic or Counter Reformation

**Tip:** The answer to this question is mercantilism. If you use the index for the word *mercantilism*, you will find that the first set of pages in the index takes you to Chapter 1 and the heading "Spanish Mercantilism." Although these pages are about Spain, the same assumptions about how the relationship between the mother country and its colonies will apply to England. In the 1500s, England is not able to start mercantilism, but after about 1660 England will.

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- A 18 At the end of the 1400s, which European country had the most powerful monarchy and seemed to be the most powerful nation? The papacy echoed this nation's superiority with such actions as the Line of Demarcation (Treaty of Tordesillas) dividing the new world between it and another Catholic nation.
- a. Spain
  - b. England
  - c. France
  - d. the Netherlands
- 

- A 19 The Treaty of Tordesillas
- a. divided the world between the Spanish and the Portuguese on either side of a demarcation line.
  - b. was signed by Diaz after he rounded the Cape of Good Hope.
  - c. outlawed Spanish participation in the African slave trade.
  - d. replaced King John of Portugal with Isabella and Ferdinand.
  - e. both a and d
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- A 20 What western European country was the preeminent maritime power in the 1400s? The nation's exploration in the late 1400s concentrated on finding a route to the Orient by sailing **east** (around Africa).
- a. Spain
  - b. Portugal
  - c. France
  - d. the Netherlands
  - e. England
- 

- A 21 This explorer was born in Italy but sailed under the flag of Spain and did not realize a significant land mass lay to the west of Europe between Europe and Asia. In his first voyage, he encountered Cuba and established a colony on Hispaniola.
- a. Christopher Columbus
  - b. Vasco de Balboa
  - c. Ferdinand Magellan
  - d. Amerigo Vespucci
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- A 22 What western European country acquired colonies in the new world primarily because it concentrated on finding a route to the Orient by sailing **west** across the Atlantic?
- a. Spain
  - b. Portugal
  - c. France
  - d. the Netherlands
  - e. England
- 
- A 23 The men, such as Hernando Cortés and Francisco Pizarro, largely responsible for Spain's conquest of the New World were known as:
- a. conquistadors
  - b. *coureurs de bois*
  - c. "sea dogs"
- 
- A 24 England demonstrated its naval superiority in 1588, with the defeat of
- a. the Spanish Armada, off the coast of England.
  - b. the Dutch Navy, in the North Atlantic.
  - c. the Portuguese, off the coast of India.
  - d. the Spanish, off the west coast of Africa.
  - e. the Dutch, off the southern coast of Africa.
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- A 25 Feudalism was replaced by the development of nation states. They competed for control of raw materials and markets. These centralized governments and their influential citizens were able to bring together resources necessary for colonization. Geographically, the nation state of **England** claimed and settled:
- a. the Southwest
  - b. the Atlantic seaboard
  - c. the Mississippi Valley and Canada
  - d. Brazil
- Tip:** In brief, the term *nation state* refers to several related characteristics: a sovereign political organization (one that keep others from conquering it), frequently with a common people or common history). The nation states of Europe who attempt colonization in North America are in Spain, France, England, and The Netherlands.
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- A 26 The nation is associated with colonies in Canada and along the interior river system. It exercised influence greater than its population in the colonies because its citizens traded directly with the Indians, moved inland to work with the native population, and accepted Indian religious practices.
- a. Spain
  - b. Portugal
  - c. France
  - d. the Netherlands
  - e. England
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- A 27 The first English settlement was in:
- a. Massachusetts Bay
  - b. Plymouth Colony
  - c. Virginia
  - d. Both a and b
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- A 28 The English Separatists, a Calvinist group, migrated first to Holland, but later settled in:
- a. Massachusetts Bay
  - b. Plymouth Colony
  - c. Virginia
  - d. Both a and b
- 
- A 29 The English Calvinists settled in:
- a. Massachusetts Bay
  - b. Plymouth Colony
  - c. Virginia
  - d. Both a and b
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*These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.*