

# All Possible Questions You Will Find in Quiz A - Check Your Knowledge

The Check Your Knowledge quizzes are used as interactive study guides. You determine what you know—and don't know—before you begin to read. 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.

- 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.
- the Mayans
  - the Anasazi
  - the Aztecs
  - Initially the kingdom of Ghana and later the states of Mali and Songhay
- 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.
- the Mayan
  - the Anasazi
  - the Aztec
  - Initially the kingdom of Ghana and later the states of Mali and Songhay
- 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:
- France
  - Italy
  - The Netherlands
  - 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.
- the Mayan
  - the Anasazi
  - the Aztec
  - Initially the kingdom of Ghana and later the states of Mali and Songhay
- A 5 Which statement about slavery in **Africa** is true?
- Slavery was generally permanent.
  - Children inherited their parents' condition of bondage.
  - Slavery was introduced by Europeans.
  - none of the above
- A 6 The single greatest factor that caused the destruction of Native Americans after contact with Europeans was:
- warfare
  - planned genocide
  - disease
  - forced conversions to Christianity
- A 7 What factor is believed to have dramatically reduced Indian populations after contact with Europeans?
- War
  - Disease
  - Starvation
  - Enslavement
- A 8 The most centralized and technically developed Native American cultures appear in which region of North America?
- Canada
  - Mexico and Central America
  - The Southwest
  - The Mississippi Valley
- A 9 Among the Indians that the *conquistadors* conquered were:
- the Anasazi
  - the Aztecs
  - the Iroquois
  - 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
- 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.
- 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
- 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
- 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

- 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).
- Spain
  - Portugal
  - France
  - the Netherlands
  - 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.
- Christopher Columbus
  - Vasco de Balboa
  - Ferdinand Magellan
  - Amerigo Vespucci
- 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?
- Spain
  - Portugal
  - France
  - the Netherlands
  - 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:
- conquistadors
  - coureurs de bois*
  - "sea dogs"
- A 24 England demonstrated its naval superiority in 1588, with the defeat of
- the Spanish Armada, off the coast of England.
  - the Dutch Navy, in the North Atlantic.
  - the Portuguese, off the coast of India.
  - the Spanish, off the west coast of Africa.
  - the Dutch, off the southern coast of Africa.
- 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:
- the Southwest
  - the Atlantic seaboard
  - the Mississippi Valley and Canada
  - Brazil
- 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.
- Spain
  - Portugal
  - France
  - the Netherlands
  - England
- A 27 The first English settlement was in:
- Massachusetts Bay
  - Plymouth Colony
  - Virginia
  - Both a and b
- A 28 The English Separatists, a Calvinist group, migrated first to Holland, but later settled in:
- Massachusetts Bay
  - Plymouth Colony
  - Virginia
  - Both a and b
- A 29 The English Calvinists settled in:
- Massachusetts Bay
  - Plymouth Colony
  - Virginia
  - Both a and b

*These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.*

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