

1

New World Beginnings, 33,000 B.C.-A.D. 1769

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. **Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.**

- ___ 1. The geography of the North American continent was fundamentally shaped by the glaciers of the Great Ice Age.
- ___ 2. North America was first settled by people who came by boat across the waters of the Bering Strait from Japan to Alaska.
- ___ 3. The early Indian civilizations of Mexico and Peru were built on the economic foundations of cattle and wheat growing.
- ___ 4. Most North American Indians lived in small, semi-nomadic agricultural and hunting communities.
- ___ 5. Many Indian cultures like the Iroquois traced descent through the female line.
- ___ 6. No Europeans had ever set foot on the American continents prior to Columbus's arrival in 1492.
- ___ 7. A primary motive for the European voyages of discovery was the desire to find a less expensive route to Asian goods and markets.
- ___ 8. The beginning of African slavery developed in response to the Spanish conquest of the Americans.
- ___ 9. Columbus immediately recognized in 1492 that he had come across new continents previously unknown to Europeans.
- ___ 10. The greatest effect of the European intrusion on the Native Americans was to increase the Indian population through intermarriage with the whites.
- ___ 11. Spanish gold and silver from the American fueled inflation and economic growth in Europe.
- ___ 12. The Spanish *conquistadores* had little to do with the native peoples and refused to intermarry with them.

- ___ 13. The province of New Mexico was first settled by French colonizers from the north.
- ___ 14. The Spanish were able to defeat the Aztecs because they came from a more sophisticated, urban civilization.
- ___ 15. Spain extended its empire into Florida and New Mexico partly to block French and English intrusions.
- ___ 16. The original motive for the Spanish colonization of California was conversion of the native peoples to Christianity.
- ___ 17. The Spanish empire in the New World was larger, richer, and longer-lasting than that of the English.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The geologically oldest mountains in North America are
 - a. the Appalachians.
 - b. the Rockies.
 - c. the Cascades.
 - d. the Sierra Nevada.
- ___ 2. The Indian peoples of the Americas
 - a. developed no advanced forms of civilization.
 - b. were divided into many diverse cultures speaking more than two thousand different languages.
 - c. were all organized into the two large empires of the Incas and the Aztecs.
 - d. relied primarily on nomadic hunting for their sustenance.
- ___ 3. The Iroquois Confederacy remained a strong political and military influence until
 - a. the Spanish conquest of the Americas.
 - b. the fur trade was wiped out in the early 1700s.
 - c. King Philip's War.
 - d. the American Revolution.
- ___ 4. One of the important factors that first stimulated European interest in trade and discovery was
 - a. the Christian crusaders who brought back a taste for the silks and spices of Asia.
 - b. the Arab slave traders on the east coast of Africa.
 - c. The Scandinavian sailors who had kept up continuous trade contacts with North America.
 - d. the division of Spain into small kingdoms competing for wealth of power.

- ___ 5. Among the most important Native American products to spread to the Old World were
- animals such as buffalo and horses.
 - technologies such as the compass and the wheel.
 - economic systems such as plantation agriculture.
 - foodstuffs such as maize, beans and tomatoes.
- ___ 6. The primary staples of Indian agriculture were
- potatoes, beets and barley.
 - rice, manioc and peanuts.
 - maize, beans and squash.
 - wheat, oats and corn.
- ___ 7. The number of Indians in North America at the time Columbus arrived was approximately
- one million.
 - four million.
 - twenty million.
 - two hundred and fifty million.
- ___ 8. Before Columbus arrived, the only Europeans to have visited North America temporarily were
- the Greeks.
 - the Irish.
 - the Norse.
 - the Italians.
- ___ 9. The Portuguese were the first to enter the slave trade and established large-scale plantations using slave labor in
- West Africa.
 - the Atlantic sugar islands.
 - the West Indies.
 - Brazil.
- ___ 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 the discovery along the coast of Africa.
 - conversion to Roman Catholicism.
- ___ 11. A crucial development that paved the way for the European colonization of America was
- the rise of Italian city-states like Venice and Genoa.
 - the feudal nobles' political domination of the merchant class.
 - the rise of the centralized national monarchies such as that of Spain.
 - the political alliance between the Christian papacy and Muslim traders.

- ___ 12. The primary reason for the drastic decline in the Indian population after the encounter with the Europeans was
- the rise of intertribal warfare.
 - the Indians' lack of resistance to European diseases such as smallpox and malaria.
 - the sharp decline in the Indians birthrate due to the killing of many Indian males by the Europeans
 - the sudden introduction of the deadly disease syphilis to the New World.
- ___ 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 peace-loving people with no experience of war or conquest.
 - the city of Tenochtitlán already had been devastated by a disease epidemic.
- ___ 14. The primary early colonial competitor with Spain in the Americas was
- Portugal.
 - Italy.
 - France.
 - England.
- ___ 15. The belief that the Spanish only killed, tortured, and stole in the America, while contributing nothing good, is called
- the *encomienda*.
 - the mission of civilization.
 - the Evil Empire.
 - the Black Legend.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Extended period when glaciers covered most of the North American continent
- _____ 2. Staple crop that formed the economic foundation of Native American civilizations
- _____ 3. Important Mississippian culture site, near present East St. Louis, Illinois
- _____ 4. First European nation to send explorers around the west coast of Africa
- _____ 5. Flourishing West African Kingdom that had its capital and university at Timbuktu
- _____ 6. Mistaken term that the first European explorers gave to American lands because of the false belief that they were off the coast of Asia

- _____ 7. Animal introduced by Europeans that transformed the Indian way of life on the Great Plains
- _____ 8. Among the major European diseases that devastated Native American populations after 1492 (name two)
- _____ 9. Disease originating in the Americans that was transmitted back to Europeans After 1492
- _____ 10. Treaty that proclaimed a Spanish title to lands in the Americas by dividing them with Portugal
- _____ 11. Wealthy capital of the Aztec empire
- _____ 12. Person of mixed European and Indian ancestry
- _____ 13. Indian uprising in New Mexico caused by Spanish efforts to suppress Indian religion
- _____ 14. Native American people of the Rio Grande Valley who were cruelly oppressed by the Spanish conquerors
- _____ 15. Roman Catholic religious order of friars that organized a chain of missions in California

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Ferdinand and Isabella | A. Female Indian slave who served as interpreter for Cortés. |
| ___ 2. Cortés and Pizarro | B. Legendary founder of the powerful Iroquois Confederacy. |
| ___ 3. Lake Bonneville | C. Wealthy capital of the Aztec empire |
| ___ 4. Días and da Gama | D. Financiers and beneficiaries of Columbus's voyages to the New World |
| ___ 5. Columbus | E. Portuguese navigators who sailed around the African Coast |
| ___ 6. Malinche | F. Founded in 1565, the oldest continually inhabited European settlement in United States territory |
| ___ 7. Montezuma | G. Italian-born navigator sent by English to explore North American coast in 1498 |
| ___ 8. Hiawatha | H. Italian-born explorer who thought that he had arrived off the coast of Asia rather than on unknown continents |

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| ___ 9. Tenochtitlán | I. Powerful Aztec monarch who fell to Spanish conquerors |
| ___ 10. St. Augustine | J. Spanish conquerors of great Indian civilizations |
| ___ 11. John Cabot | K. Franciscan missionary who settled California |
| ___ 12. Junipero Serra | L. Inland sea left by melting glaciers whose remnant is the Great Salt Lake |

E. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. The Great Ice Age	A. Rapid expansion of global economic commerce and manufacturing
___ 2. Cultivation of corn (maize)	B. European voyages around Africa and across the Atlantic attempting to reach Asia
___ 3. New sailing technology and desire for spices	C. Establishment of Spanish settlements in Florida and New Mexico
___ 4. Portugal's creation of sugar plantations on Atlantic coastal islands	D. Exposure of a "land bridge" between Asia and North America
___ 5. Columbus's first encounter with the New World	E. Formation of a chain of mission settlements in California
___ 6. Native Americans' lack of immunity to smallpox, malaria, and yellow fever	F. A global exchange of animals, plants, and diseases
___ 7. The Spanish conquest of large quantities of New World gold and silver	G. The formation of large, sophisticated civilizations in Mexico and South America.
___ 8. Aztec legends of a returning god, Quetzalcoatl.	H. Cortés relatively easy conquest of Tenochtitlán
___ 9. The Spanish need to protect Mexico against French and English encroachment	I. A decline in 90 percent in the New World Indian population.
___ 10. Franciscan friars' desire to convert Native Americans to Catholicism.	J. The rapid expansion of African slave trade