

Chapter 1

Key: Answer, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

Multiple Choice Single Select

M/C Question 1

Many ancient humans migrated to the Americas over a

- a) wooden bridge.
- b) land bridge.
- c) volcanic crater.
- d) cobblestone road.

ANS: b

Skill=Factual, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 2

As a result of the development of agriculture in the Americas, the members of native tribes

- a) abandoned regional trading networks.
- b) engaged solely in agricultural tasks.
- c) lost faith in religious leaders.
- d) grew in numbers and founded separate societies.

ANS: d

Skill=Apply, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 3

The Spanish encountered the Aztec people in Mexico in the year

- a) 1492.
- b) 1519.
- c) 1545.
- d) 1619.

ANS: b

Skill=Factual, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 4

The Aztecs, one of the Meso-American empires, created a(n)

- a) empire that controlled a population estimated at between 100 and 200 million people.
- b) highly unstratified society.
- c) capital city that amazed the Spanish with its poverty.
- d) sophisticated agricultural system.

ANS: d

Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus

M/C Question 5

The Pueblo people of the American Southwest, encountered by the Spanish in the 1540s,

- a) built ceremonial mounds on which to worship their gods.
- b) failed to develop agricultural techniques suitable for their arid environment.
- c) used irrigation canals, dams, and hillside terracing to water their arid maize fields.
- d) made their clothing and utensils from buffalo hides and bones.

ANS: c

Skill=Understand, , Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival , Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 6

In the seventeenth century, European explorers in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys were amazed to find

- a) the remnants of ancient European visitors.
- b) Native Americans living as forest primitives.
- c) hundreds of large ceremonial mounds.
- d) a highly developed and far-flung Indian society.

ANS: c

Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate, , Skill=Understand

M/C Question 7

Archaeological studies of the Mound Builders suggest that Native American

- a) loss of population and land accompanying the western migration of Europeans was inevitable.
- b) settlements of the Atlantic seaboard represented the highest levels of pre-Columbian development.

- c) culture remained static for thousands of years before Europeans arrived.
- d) societies participated in a vast trading network that linked villages across the continent.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 8

In which of the following categories did the Iroquois practice a communal lifestyle?

- a) work
- b) land use
- c) hunting
- d) All of these answers are correct

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 9

The Little Ice Age impacted native societies in the Americas in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

- a) Native peoples abandoned urban centers.
- b) Native societies became less populous.
- c) Native societies became less centralized.
- d) Native women lost power.

ANS: d

Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Difficult, Skill=Analyze

M/C Question 10

The results of creating a more cohesive political confederacy for the Iroquois included

- a) losing hunting grounds to neighboring tribes.
- b) increasing village stability.
- c) weakening the Iroquois as warriors.
- d) population decrease as competition over resources increased.

ANS: b

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 11

The potential for conflict between Europeans and the indigenous people in North America stemmed primarily from different values concerning the

- a) relationship to the environment, property, and personal identity.
- b) role of technology in human existence.
- c) adoption of a sedentary versus a nomadic lifestyle.
- d) organization of family life.

ANS: a

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 12

Native Americans encountered by Europeans practiced a form of religion known as

- a) monotheism.
- b) polytheism.
- c) Christianity.
- d) Islam.

ANS: b

Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, , Skill=Factual, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 13

In contrast to the Europeans, most natives of North America believed that land serves as the basis for

- a) independence and personal identity.
- b) material wealth.
- c) political status.
- d) common sustenance.

ANS: d

Difficulty=Moderate, , Skill=Understand, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus

M/C Question 14

Which of the following characteristics of a matrilineal tribe in North America is NOT accurate?

- a) sharing of powers in the tribal economy
- b) newly married men remained in their father's household
- c) family membership was determined through the female line
- d) elder women chose male leadership

ANS: b

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 15

What activities did women perform in the tribal economy of native societies?

- a) clearing of the land
- b) entering into battle
- c) hunting
- d) control of the raising and distribution of crops

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 16

How did Europeans view Native American people and their behavior?

- a) as cultural barbarians
- b) as religious pagans
- c) as political savages
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Analyze, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 17

At the time of early contact with Europeans, Africa was a continent marked by

- a) primitive social organizations.
- b) sparse and undeveloped settlements.
- c) diverse and elaborate cultures.
- d) backward and ignorant peoples.

ANS: c

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 18

Population growth and cultural development in West Africa

- a) depended upon ecological conditions and geography.
- b) guarded against foreign invasions and influences.
- c) progressed in regular and set patterns.
- d) required isolation from other cultures.

ANS: a

Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate, ,
Skill=Understand, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders

M/C Question 19

The West African empire of Ghana became noted for its

- a) long-distance commerce.
- b) elaborate sculpture and metalwork.
- c) extensive urban settlement.
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 20

Mansa Musa, who ruled the West African empire of Mali,

- a) led a legendary pilgrimage to Mecca.
- b) never succeeded in making Mali as large as Ghana.
- c) became so powerful that he led his army across the Sahara.
- d) achieved little notice from people outside West Africa.

ANS: a

Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate, , Skill=Understand

M/C Question 21

Timbuktu in the fourteenth century was a

- a) barren and inhospitable location in the Sahara.
- b) major port of trade with the eastern world on the Indian Ocean.
- c) military outpost in the kingdom of Ghana.
- d) city in Mali, with a distinguished faculty of scholars.

ANS: d

Skill=Factual, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 22

In contrast to the fate of Africans enslaved in the Americas, the slaves in West African societies

- a) did not suffer a permanently servile condition.
- b) transferred slave status automatically to their children.
- c) remained uneducated and unwed.

d) lost all legal rights and opportunities for economic advancement.

ANS: a

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 23

Africans in West Africa could be enslaved for

- a) punishment for crimes.
- b) being black.
- c) fighting against Europeans.
- d) refusing to embrace Islam.

ANS: a

Skill=Understand, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 24

The social organization of African societies included

- a) kings and noblemen at the top.
- b) a great mass of people who worked as farmers.
- c) urban craftsmen who supported the elites.
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate, , ,
Skill=Understand, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders

M/C Question 25

All of the following factors contributed to the rise of modern Europe EXCEPT the

- a) devastation of the population by the Black Death.
- b) rediscovery of ancient knowledge.
- c) emergence of powerful feudal lords.
- d) revival of long-distance trade.

ANS: c

Skill=Apply, Objective=1.3: Review the causes and consequences of the rise of western Europe in the period after 1000 C.E., , Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 26

To consolidate power in the second half of the fifteenth century, European monarchs

- a) sought political and social stability.
- b) created bureaucracies to manage their kingdoms.

- c) nourished the impulse to expand.
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Objective=1.3: Review the causes and consequences of the rise of western Europe in the period after 1000 C.E., Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Difficult, Skill=Analyze

M/C Question 27

To Europeans, "China" was known as

- a) America.
- b) Cathay.
- c) the Sandwich Islands.
- d) the Renaissance.

ANS: b

Skill=Factual, Objective=1.3: Review the causes and consequences of the rise of western Europe in the period after 1000 C.E., Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 28

Which of the following nations became the early leader of European exploration?

- a) France
- b) Spain
- c) England
- d) Portugal

ANS: d

Skill=Factual, Objective=1.3: Review the causes and consequences of the rise of western Europe in the period after 1000 C.E., Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 29

The small country of Portugal was an early leader in navigation despite having a population of only

- a) 10 million.
- b) 20 million.
- c) 100,000.
- d) 1 million.

ANS: d

Skill=Factual, Objective=1.3: Review the causes and consequences of the rise of western Europe in the period after 1000 C.E., Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 30

By the 1430s, Prince Henry's captains had reached

- a) the Hawaiian and Tahitian islands.
- b) the Madeira, Azores, and Canary Islands.
- c) China.
- d) India.

ANS: b

Skill=Factual, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus,

Difficulty=EasyObjective=1.3: Review the causes and consequences of the rise of western Europe in the period after 1000 C.E.

Essay

Essay Question 31

Broadly trace the major phases of pre-Columbian Native American history as charted by archaeologists and anthropologists.

Global Correct Feedback: Nomadic bands from Siberia in search of big-game animals migrated across a land bridge to Alaska between 25,000 and 14,000 years ago and began to disperse southward and eastward. As time passed and population increased, these earliest inhabitants of America evolved into separate cultures. Archaeologists and anthropologists have charted several phases of “Native American” history, noting the development of improved technology, the decline of nomadism, the agricultural revolution, and the consequent evolution of greater social and political complexity.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus’s arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 32

Identify the Aztecs and explain their rise to power.

Global Correct Feedback: Successors to the Olmec and Toltec civilizations of Mesoamerica, the Aztecs built a powerful empire between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Skilled warriors, they succeeded in taking control of central Mexico and demanded tribute from the people they conquered. They established a capital city, Tenochtitlan, which dazzled the Spanish when they arrived in the sixteenth century.

Difficulty=Moderate, , Skill=Analyze, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus’s arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus

Essay Question 33

Numerous cultural groups developed across the North American continent, each with distinctive lifestyles. Describe the most important features of the following cultural groups, paying particular attention to whether or not they engaged in village life, trade, and agriculture: Pueblo, Northwest Coast, and Mound Builders.

Global Correct Feedback: The Pueblo, who lived in the Southwest, built large, planned villages of multistoried buildings. As farmers, they constructed irrigation canals and terraces for their crops. They were skilled potters and weavers as well. While Northwest Coast native people also lived in villages of several hundred, they did not farm, but instead depended upon fish for their survival. A third cultural group, the Mound Builders, lived in the Mississippi Valley. They, like the Pueblo, constructed large villages. They developed an extensive trading network that linked native peoples across the continent.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 34

Discuss the political and social organization of the Iroquois.

Global Correct Feedback: The five tribes comprising the League of the Iroquois formed a confederation based on kinship. They strengthened their political alliance to suppress intra-Iroquois feuds; their strategy succeeded. Their society stressed communal, rather than individual, survival.

Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate, , Skill=Apply, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival

Essay Question 35

Explain the impact trade had on West Africa.

Global Correct Feedback: By the fifth century C.E. the empire of Ghana took shape, becoming wealthy and powerful as a result of the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt. As West Africans, such as the Ghanians, traded with North Africans and Arabs, Arab ideas and the Islamic faith entered the region. The trans-Saharan trade continued to be important to Mali, which replaced Ghana as the region's political leader, and Islam became more important. The trade that made Ghana and Mali powerful led at first to the rise of the Songhai, but it ultimately contributed to that state's demise. Moroccan forces conquered Songhai to take control of the trade in gold and salt.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Difficult

Essay Question 36

Contrast the views of Europeans of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with those of Native Americans they encountered on such topics as the environment, social relations, religious beliefs, and slavery.

Global Correct Feedback: In general, Native American tribes shared many cultural traits: reverence for the environment, communal ownership of land, matrilineal organization, and

a polytheistic religion. In contrast to European societies, these were typically more egalitarian and less stratified.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=1.1: Recall the extraordinary diversity of cultures in the Americas in the centuries prior to Columbus's arrival, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Difficult

Essay Question 37

How new was slavery to West Africa? How did West Africans view slavery?

Global Correct Feedback: Slavery had existed for centuries in Africa. West Africans owned slaves themselves as well as participated in an overland slave trade, selling prisoners of wars and individuals convicted of heinous crimes. Slaves in West Africa lived under the same conditions as their owners and had rights to education, marriage, and their children. Slavery was not always a life-long condition and the children of slaves were free.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=1.2: Record the major features and cultures of western African society prior to contact with European traders, Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 38

What factors contributed to the rise of modern Europe and an age of expansionism from 1000 to 1600 C.E.? Contrast the political and economic changes in England with those of its European counterparts during this time.

Global Correct Feedback: A revival of long-distance trade, the emergence of powerful merchants, the rediscovery of ancient knowledge, and the population devastation resulting from the Black Death weakened the feudal system and contributed to the rise of modern Europe. Powerful kings in control of nation-states sought to expand their wealth and influence. In contrast to her European counterparts during this era, England began to limit the king's power through devices such as the Magna Carta in 1215. In the second half of the fifteenth century, monarchs consolidated their power and created bureaucracies to manage their kingdoms, especially their finances.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=1.3: Review the causes and consequences of the emergence of western Europe in the period after 1000 C.E., Topic=The Peoples of America Before Columbus, Difficulty=Difficult