

1. All of the following were characteristic of the various Native American tribes **EXCEPT**
 - (A) most relied on skins or furs for clothing
 - (B) kinship cemented the societies together and created complex patterns of social obligations
 - (C) landholding was based on land use and not ownership
 - (D) their economies, with a few exceptions, in the southwest were usually based on hunting and gathering
 - (E) a strong religious hierarchy controlled all aspects of human behavior
2. Who first sailed to the west in order to get to the lands of the East but failed to reach China and India?
 - (A) Fernando Magellan
 - (B) Christopher Columbus
 - (C) Vasco de Gama
 - (D) Hernando Cortes
 - (E) Amerigo Vespucci
3. All of the following are true about the initial voyage of Vasco de Gama **EXCEPT**
 - (A) The cargo he brought back from India brought sixty times the cost of the trip.
 - (B) India was made a colony of Portugal as a result of this expedition.
 - (C) This gave Portugal a permanent foothold on trade with the east by going around Africa.
 - (D) He came back with cinnamon, pepper, spices, jewels and other goods.
 - (E) The economic success of his expedition encouraged other explorers to try to duplicate it.
4. All of the following are true regarding the voyages of Christopher Columbus **EXCEPT**
 - (A) He was an Italian from Genoa who sailed from Spain.
 - (B) He reached land in the Americas on October 12, 1492.
 - (C) He made four total voyages to the New World.
 - (D) He died realizing that he had not discovered a new route to Asia.
 - (E) He thought the world was smaller than it was.
5. Most slaves were brought by the Spanish to the New World to harvest which of the following cash crops?
 - (A) tobacco
 - (B) banana
 - (C) cotton
 - (D) coffee
 - (E) sugar
6. When Columbus reached the New World what name did he give to the people he encountered because he thought he had reached the outskirts of Asia?
 - (A) Asians
 - (B) Native Americans
 - (C) Indians
 - (D) Indigenous people
 - (E) Columbians
7. The terms "God, Gold, and Glory" apply most readily to the explorations to the New World of which country?
 - (A) France
 - (B) Russia
 - (C) Spain
 - (D) England
 - (E) the Netherlands

8. The main reason that Montezuma did not march against the Spanish invaders with his 200,000 warriors is because
- (A) His people were involved in planting beans and corn.
 - (B) He did not want to get European diseases.
 - (C) The Aztecs were peaceful and kind as a people.
 - (D) He thought they were gods.
 - (E) He did not want to go against the Indian allies of the Spanish.
9. All of the following were the main crops planted by the indigenous farmers in the New World **EXCEPT**
- (A) citrus
 - (B) maize (corn)
 - (C) potatoes
 - (D) manioc
 - (E) beans
10. All of the following were institutions that Spain used in colonizing the New World **EXCEPT**
- (A) Pueblo
 - (B) Patroonship
 - (C) Mission
 - (D) Presidio
 - (E) Encomienda
11. Which people's lifestyle and economy was based on hunting the wild buffalo after the arrival of the Europeans?
- (A) Mound Builders
 - (B) Aztecs
 - (C) Olmecs
 - (D) Plains Native Americans
 - (E) Iroquois
12. Which of the following Spanish institutions that forced religious conformity was **NOT** brought to the New World?
- (A) Ecomienda
 - (B) Inquisition
 - (C) Covenant
 - (D) Patroonship
 - (E) College of the Cardinals
13. Which of the following was the main reason why European wanted spices in the 15th and 16th centuries and drove them to find another route to the sources of these spices?
- (A) There was no refrigeration and spices helped the food to stay fresh, last longer, and taste better.
 - (B) Spices were used to replenish the minerals that people lost in their bodies.
 - (C) Spices were seen as a sign of wealth.
 - (D) Spices were needed for religious practices.
 - (E) Because of their medicinal properties, spices were primarily used to make people healthier.
14. Of the following accounts of early discoveries of the New World before Columbus, the one that has historical evidence to verify it is
- (A) 7th century Chinese explorations to the land of Fusan
 - (B) legendary Lost Continent of Atlantis
 - (C) explorations of the Irishman St. Brendon
 - (D) voyages of Leif Erickson
 - (E) exploration of Bjarni Helfgudson

15. The most important product that came from the New World and allowed for an explosion in European populations was the
- (A) bean
 - (B) potato
 - (C) tomato
 - (D) orange
 - (E) banana
16. One way that Native Americans retained elements of their culture was by
- (A) mixing aspects of their religion with Catholic rituals
 - (B) opening museums to educate the Spanish
 - (C) sending representatives to Spain to arrange for their culture to be left untouched
 - (D) killing Spanish settlers to convince the Spanish government to abandon plans for colonization
 - (E) migrating to areas away from the Spanish invaders
17. The purpose of the Spanish mission was to
- (A) provide food and clothing to colonists
 - (B) provide a haven for the Jews and Moriscos who were no longer welcome in Spain
 - (C) transform Native Americans by changing their cultures and religions to that of Spain
 - (D) teach Native Americans new methods of irrigation and alternative water supply
 - (E) turn Native Americans into yeoman farmers by granting them land
18. All of the following were results of the "Columbian Exchange" **EXCEPT**
- (A) People in Europe ate corn, tomatoes, and potatoes for the first time.
 - (B) Through trade, Native Americans acquired gold and silver from Europe.
 - (C) Diseases previously unknown in the Americas, such as smallpox and measles devastated the indigenous populations.
 - (D) The blending of cultures from Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
 - (E) The contact with the Europeans often resulted in the eradication of the native people.
19. A form of expression that depicted ancestor worship and history amongst the Pacific Northwest Coastal Native Americans was
- (A) grave rubbings
 - (B) clay pots
 - (C) woven baskets
 - (D) totem poles
 - (E) obsidian jewelry
20. The two main products that Marco Polo returned with from Asia that stimulated a desire for foreign goods in Europe were
- (A) gold and silver
 - (B) silks and jewels
 - (C) cloth and furs
 - (D) spices and grain
 - (E) tea and coffee

21. All of the following are true about Magellan's expedition around the world **EXCEPT**
- (A) It lasted three years from 1519 to 1522.
 - (B) The actual completion of the voyage was accomplished under the leadership of Juan Sebastian de Cano.
 - (C) Of the five ships and 265 crewmen who left Spain only one ship and a crew of 18 returned.
 - (D) Magellan never completed the voyage as he was killed in the Philippine Islands in a fight with the native people.
 - (E) It changed the opinion of scholars from thinking the world was flat to the idea that it was round.
22. In the 16th century a nation could become rich and powerful by
- (A) controlling trade with Asia
 - (B) building large churches
 - (C) having the biggest army
 - (D) raising large amounts of money by high taxes
 - (E) establishing mercantilist economic policy
23. All of the following were nations that led in exploration in the New World **EXCEPT**
- (A) Spain
 - (B) France
 - (C) England
 - (D) Portugal
 - (E) Italy
24. Which European monarch believed it was possible to reach Asia by sailing around Africa and allocated funds for that purpose?
- (A) Ferdinand
 - (B) Isabella
 - (C) Prince Henry
 - (D) Alexander VI.
 - (E) Otto II
25. Which one of the following Native Americans is **NOT** paired with the correct description?
- (A) Pocohantos—daughter of the chief of the Powhotans who married John Smith
 - (B) Squanto—Patuxet who spoke English and helped the Separatists of Plymouth grow crops
 - (C) Hiawatha—legendary leader who united five tribes to form the Iroquois Confederation
 - (D) King Philip—his attempt to stop Puritan encroachment led to war and his beheading in 1675
 - (E) Dona Marina—Indian slave who served as Cortes' interpreter and diplomat to other tribes
26. The first European country to reach India by an all-water route and gain riches from this journey was
- (A) Portugal
 - (B) the Netherlands
 - (C) Spain
 - (D) France
 - (E) England
27. All of the following are characteristics of the explorer Estevanico **EXCEPT**
- (A) He was one of four survivors out of 400 of the ill-fated Narvaez expedition of 1528.
 - (B) He spent eight years traveling through Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico before reaching Mexico City.
 - (C) As he traveled he received gifts from the indigenous peoples, learned to speak several languages, and was believed to be a god.
 - (D) After hearing reports from the Native Americans of seven cities of gold called Cibola he found them in 1538.
 - (E) He was a North African from Morocco he had been enslaved by the Portuguese and Spanish.

28. Which of the following European monarchs was most responsible for starting the "Age of Exploration?"
- (A) Charles V of Spain
 - (B) Francis I of France
 - (C) William of Orange of the Netherlands
 - (D) Elizabeth I of England
 - (E) Prince Henry of Portugal
29. The Pope Alexander VI divided the colonies of the world in his Papal Bull between which two countries?
- (A) France and England
 - (B) Spain and Portugal
 - (C) Italy and Holland
 - (D) Russia and Poland
 - (E) Prussia and Ottoman Empire
30. In an effort to reach the Indies, Spain looked westward primarily because
- (A) Portugal controlled the African coast.
 - (B) the Pope granted Spain the right to sail this route.
 - (C) Prince Henry the Navigator came to the throne.
 - (D) Ferdinand and Isabella had a religious vision.
 - (E) England threatened Spain's borders.
31. England's claim to the North American mainland was based on the explorations of which man in 1497?
- (A) Giovanni Verrazano
 - (B) Henry Hudson
 - (C) Amerigo Vespucci
 - (D) John Cabot
 - (E) Sir Francis Drake
32. The European countries that led the way in Exploration had all of the following in common **EXCEPT** that they
- (A) were ruled by a monarch.
 - (B) bordered the Atlantic Ocean.
 - (C) were located in Western Europe.
 - (D) had achieved nation-state status.
 - (E) were Protestant countries.
33. The powerful Native American Confederation in the Northeast was the
- (A) Creek
 - (B) Huron
 - (C) Algonquin
 - (D) Lakota
 - (E) Iroquois
34. All of the following are true about the Iroquois women **EXCEPT** that
- (A) They owned the longhouse and all of its belongings.
 - (B) They determined where crops would be planted in the fields.
 - (C) They chose the chiefs or sachems and could depose them.
 - (D) When a son married he left his mother's longhouse to move in with his wife's family.
 - (E) They had an equal voice along with men at community council meetings.
35. All of the following were major crops of the advanced agricultural tribes of the Southwest (Arizona and New Mexico) **EXCEPT**
- (A) beans
 - (B) maize
 - (C) rice
 - (D) squash
 - (E) sunflowers

36. The first proven Old World contact with the "New World" of the Western Hemisphere was achieved by which of the following groups?
- (A) Chinese merchants
 - (B) Moslem traders from North Africa
 - (C) Aboriginal seafarers from Australia
 - (D) Norsemen or Vikings from Scandinavia
 - (E) Crusader monks searching for converts to Christianity
37. Which of the following tribal groups in North America developed a political and social organization that came closest to the level achieved by the powerful nation-states of the Incas and Aztecs?
- (A) Shoshoni
 - (B) Navajo
 - (C) Pueblo
 - (D) Sioux
 - (E) Iroquois
38. Which European, through his writings of his adventures, was most responsible for stimulating a keen interest in trade routes to Asia and, thereby, contributed to the discovery of the New World?
- (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Marcus Clavius
 - (C) Leonardo Da Vinci
 - (D) Marco Polo
 - (E) Eric the Red
39. Who were the skilled European seamen whose development of the caravel and improved techniques of navigation allowed them to sail down the western coast of Africa?
- (A) Italians
 - (B) Portuguese
 - (C) Spanish
 - (D) Vikings
 - (E) Greeks
40. Which of the following was the 1494 agreement that divided the wealth of the New World between Portugal and Spain?
- (A) Lisbon Agreements
 - (B) Dia de la Raza
 - (C) Granada Convention
 - (D) Encomienda
 - (E) Treaty of Tordesillas
41. Who among the following was the intrepid Spanish explorer who first circumnavigated the globe?
- (A) Vasco Nunez Balboa
 - (B) Ferdinand Magellan
 - (C) Francisco Coronado
 - (D) Hernando de Soto
 - (E) Francisco Pizarro
42. Which of the following, as part of the Columbian exchange, transformed the lifestyle of North American natives into mobile, hunter-based societies?
- (A) Ranchero system
 - (B) "Encomienda"
 - (C) Horses
 - (D) Corn
 - (E) Guns
43. The Spanish term *mestizo* is best defined by which of the following?
- (A) Aztec word descriptive of the horrible death caused by measles and smallpox.
 - (B) Economic/cultural system by which Native Americans became virtual slaves.
 - (C) Spanish practice of absorbing heathen gods into the pantheon of Christian saints.
 - (D) Spanish term for maize (corn) that was the real gift of wealth from the New World.
 - (E) Descendants of both European and Native American parentage who mingled the cultures of their parents into a unique and new American culture.

44. All of the following contributed to the false concept known as the "Black Legend" **EXCEPT**

- (A) Fr. Bartolome de Las Casa's writings protesting the treatment of Native Americans by Spanish colonials
- (B) death of millions of Native Americans in Mexico in the century after 1521 from European diseases
- (C) forced grafting of the Spanish culture onto the *mestizo* society of the Americas
- (D) "Encomienda"
- (E) theft of Native American gold and silver to enrich Spain

45. Which Spanish explorer, seeking golden cities, found only stone pueblos in the American Southwest yet still claimed Arizona and New Mexico for the Spanish empire?

- (A) Vasco Nunez Balboa
- (B) Ferdinand Magellan
- (C) Francisco Coronado
- (D) Hernando de Soto
- (E) Francisco Pizarro

Document: "The Spanish have a perfect right to rule these barbarians of the New World and the adjacent islands, who in prudence, skill, virtues, and humanity are as inferior to the Spanish as children to adults, or women to men, for there exists between the two as great a difference as between savage and cruel races and the most merciful, between the most intemperate and the moderate and temperate, and I might even say, between apes and men."

Juan Gines Sepulveda, Spanish intellectual, 1547

46. Sepulveda's attitude toward the natives of the Western Hemisphere is closely associated to all of the following **EXCEPT**

- (A) Concept of the "Black Legend"
- (B) "Encomienda"
- (C) Rise of the *mestizos*
- (D) The cultural and agricultural interactions described in the Columbian Exchange
- (E) Domination of the California Native Americans by Fr. Junipero Serro and his missionaries

47. The Franciscan friar who spearheaded the mission system into California and founded a chain of missions from San Diego to San Francisco Bay was

- (A) Don Juan de Onate
- (B) Giovanni da Verrazano
- (C) Junipero Serra
- (D) Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo
- (E) Ponce de Leon

Document: [Soon] there came to be prevalent a great sickness, a plague. It was in Tepeilhuitl that it originated, that there spread over the people a great destruction of men. Some it indeed covered with pustules [pockets of pus]; they were spread everywhere on one's face, on one's head, on one's breast. There was indeed perishing; many indeed died of it.

Florentine Codex—Aztec elders narration to Fr. Bernardino de Sahagun, 1550s

48. This record, translated by Fr. Sahagun from the oral tradition of the Aztec elders, is a graphic portrayal of which of the following?
- (A) "Encomienda"
 - (B) Rise of the mestizos
 - (C) Activities of Fr. Junipero Serra
 - (D) Columbian Exchange
 - (E) "Reconquista"
49. Placing his flag and sword into the waves off the western shore of Panama, which Spanish explorer claimed all lands washed by the Pacific Ocean for his royal master?
- (A) Vasco Nunez Balboa
 - (B) Hernando de Soto
 - (C) Ferdinand Magellan
 - (D) Francisco Coronado
 - (E) Francisco Pizarro
50. The Pueblo Revolt of 1680, led by the Indian leader Popé, was provoked by which of the following policies or events?
- (A) suppression of native religious customs by Catholic missionaries
 - (B) theft of Indian gold and silver by Spanish explorers
 - (C) appropriation of fertile Indian fields by Spanish settlers
 - (D) superstitious and angry Indian reaction to the appearance of small pox and measles after the arrival of the Spanish
 - (E) Coronado's execution of Indian leadership upon his discovery of the Pueblos