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VISIONS OF AMERICA

A History of the United States

Second Edition

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1 People in Motion: The Atlantic World to 1590.....	1
Chapter 2 Models of Settlement: English Colonial Societies, 1590–1710	38
Chapter 3 Growth, Slavery, and Conflict: Colonial America, 1710–1763	79
Chapter 4 Revolutionary America: Change and Transformation, 1764–1783.....	119
Chapter 5 A Virtuous Republic: Creating a Workable Government 1783–1789	164
Chapter 6 The New Republic: An Age of Political Passion, 1789–1800	205
Chapter 7 Jeffersonian America: An Expanding Empire of Liberty, 1800–1824.....	233
Chapter 8 Democrats and Whigs: Democracy and American Culture, 1820–1840.....	269
Chapter 9 Workers, Farmers, and Slaves:	
The Transformation of the American Economy, 1815–1848.....	308
Chapter 10 Revivalism, Reform, and Artistic Renaissance, 1820–1850	345
Chapter 11 “To Overspread the Continent:”	
Westward Expansion and Political Conflict, 1840–1848.....	387
Chapter 12 Slavery and Sectionalism: The Political Crisis of 1848–1861	424
Chapter 13 A Nation Torn Apart: The Civil War, 1861–1865	460
Chapter 14 Now That We Are Free: Reconstruction and the New South, 1863–1890.....	492
Chapter 15 Conflict and Conquest: The Transformation of the West, 1860–1900.....	524
Chapter 16 Wonder and Woe: The Rise of Industrial America, 1865–1900	557
Chapter 17 Becoming a Modern Society: America in the Gilded Age, 1877–1900.....	590
Chapter 18 Creating a Democratic Paradise: The Progressive Era, 1895–1915	622
Chapter 19 Imperial America: The United States in the World, 1890–1914	659
Chapter 20 The Great War: World War I, 1914–1918.....	698
Chapter 21 A Turbulent Decade: The Twenties	738
Chapter 22 A New Deal for America: The Great Depression, 1929–1940.....	776
Chapter 23 World War II: Fighting the Good War, 1939–1945	818
Chapter 24 A Divided World: The Early Cold War, 1945–1963	857
Chapter 25 In a Land of Plenty: Contentment and Discord, 1945–1960	892
Chapter 26 A Nation Divided: The Vietnam War, 1945–1975	928
Chapter 27 A Decade of Discord: The Challenge of the Sixties.....	965
Chapter 28 Righting a Nation Adrift: America in the 1970s and 1980s.....	1000
Chapter 29 Building a New World Order: The United States, 1989–2009.....	1035

CHAPTER ONE
PEOPLE IN MOTION: THE ATLANTIC WORLD TO 1590

Multiple Choice

1. The Paleo-Indians were
- A) rivals of the Archaic Era Indians.
 - B) inhabitants of Mesoamerica.
 - C) the first human settlers of the Americas.
 - D) those who began to develop agriculture after the Ice Age passed.
 - E) those who migrated from Asia by land rather than by sea.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

Topic: The First Americans



2. The map shows that during the last Ice Age, the land mass of the Americas
- A) was greater than it is today.
 - B) extended toward Europe.
 - C) was dominated by great lakes in the north.
 - D) was home to several ancient cities.
 - E) was reached more easily by sea than by land from Asia.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

Topic: The First Americans

Text Asset: 1.1 Migration from Asia to America

3. The most advanced societies of Mesoamerica were characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- A) the use of irrigation.
- B) written languages.
- C) egalitarianism.
- D) monumental architecture.
- E) systems of mathematics.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

Topic: The First Americans

4. The early civilizations of Mesoamerica developed as a result of advances in

- A) trade.
- B) hunting.
- C) agriculture.
- D) religion.
- E) the arts.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

Topic: The First Americans

5. The religion of the Eastern Woodland Indians included animism, which was a belief that

- A) one supreme being rules over all.
- B) everything in nature possesses a spirit.
- C) men and women are essentially equal.
- D) humans were entrusted to take care of the natural world.
- E) the woods were dwellings of sacred beings.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Factual

Topic: The First Americans

6. The alpaca and llamas of the Andes Mountains were unusual in the Americas before European contact because they were

- A) hunted not for their meat but for their fur.
- B) used as horses.
- C) honored as sacred beings.
- D) the only large domesticated animals.
- E) the only large mammals to survive the Ice Age.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 9

Skill: Factual

Topic: The First Americans

7. How did the recession of the glaciers at the end of the Ice Age affect human migration in North America?

- A) People could leave North America only by sea.
- B) People had to settle wherever they found themselves.
- C) People were able to migrate northward.
- D) People tried to return to Asia.
- E) People were able to migrate southward and eastward.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The First Americans

8. How did the decline of large game affect the Paleo-Indians?

- A) They had to search for new food sources.
- B) Many of them starved to death.
- C) They became traders instead of hunters.
- D) They learned how to herd and raise small animals.
- E) They no longer divided labor according to gender.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The First Americans

9. Aztec society was different from that of the mound builders and Anasazi in that only the Aztec

- A) created urban areas.
- B) built remarkable structures.
- C) traded with other groups.
- D) developed a stratified society.
- E) practiced human sacrifice .

Answer: E

Page Ref: 6–7

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The First Americans

10. How did the Eastern Woodland Indians differ from Mesoamerican Indians?

- A) Their social structure was rigidly hierarchical.
- B) They did not divide labor according to gender.
- C) They never developed agriculture.
- D) Their outlook was more communal than individualistic.
- E) They did not engage in warfare.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8–9

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The First Americans

11. What left indigenous Americans most vulnerable to Europeans upon first contact?

- A) their isolation and lack of exposure to many diseases
- B) their belief in magic
- C) their lack of such animals as horses and camels
- D) their limited scientific knowledge
- E) their predominantly hierarchical societies

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Skill: Analytical

Topic: The First Americans

12. What defined the nation-states that emerged in Europe by the sixteenth century?

- A) expanding borders
- B) efficient taxation
- C) increased trade
- D) authority over religion
- E) centralized power

Answer: E

Page Ref: 14

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

13. In capitalism, the prices of goods and services are set by

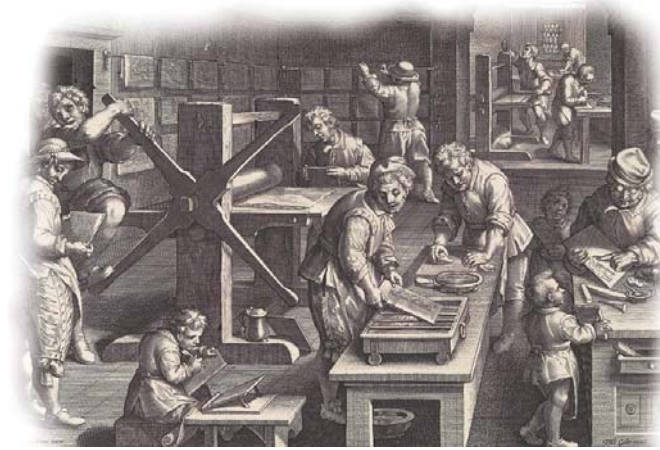
- A) the government.
- B) bankers.
- C) the market.
- D) merchants.
- E) landowners.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil



14. This illustration shows the workshop of

- A) a weaver.
- B) an engraver.
- C) a metallurgist.
- D) a painter.
- E) a woodworker.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

Text Asset: 1.5 Copper Engraving

15. The Renaissance originated in

- A) the Reformation of Martin Luther.
- B) a renewed interest in classical learning.
- C) the exploration of the New World.
- D) the libraries of medieval monasteries.
- E) a reworking of the theology of the Roman Catholic Church.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

16. The Renaissance scholars known as humanists primarily studied

- A) finance and trade.
- B) theology.
- C) liberal arts.
- D) urban life.
- E) aesthetics.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

17. The theology of John Calvin included all of the following ideas EXCEPT that

- A) all images were forms of idolatry.
- B) God had destined people for salvation before birth.
- C) the true church was embodied by an “elect.”
- D) the Bible and true faith were sufficient for worship.
- E) the damned could find salvation through good works.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

18. What did Europeans most want to obtain from Asia through trade?

- A) spices and textiles
- B) knowledge of new accounting methods
- C) a way to cure the Black Death
- D) new styles of fashion
- E) an understanding of Islam

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

19. Martin Luther and John Calvin were similar in that they both

- A) sold indulgences to their followers.
- B) believed in predestination.
- C) allied with the Church of England.
- D) broke away from the Catholic Church.
- E) smashed stained glass windows and religious carvings.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

20. Why did Henry VIII of England break with the Catholic Church?

- A) He wanted to levy taxes on Church property, but the Pope refused.
- B) He wanted to write his own version of the Bible.
- C) He wanted to sell Church lands to raise money for the army.
- D) He wanted a divorce, which the Pope would not grant.
- E) He wanted to fulfill the wishes of his father, Henry VII.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 14

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil



21. The painting “Henry VIII and Edward VI” shows that
- A) the Protestants were more powerful than the king of England.
 - B) Henry VIII’s legacy would be carried on by his son.
 - C) the Pope and the king ruled England as equals.
 - D) the English were plotting to kill the Pope.
 - E) English monks supported the Catholic Church despite the danger.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

Text Asset: 1.7 Henry VIII and Edward VI

22. Eastern Woodlands Indians saw nature as sacred, whereas Europeans primarily saw it as
- A) a source of artistic inspiration.
 - B) a resource to conserve.
 - C) a useless wilderness.
 - D) something to exploit.
 - E) a terrifying place to avoid.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

23. What quality did the Renaissance and Reformation share?

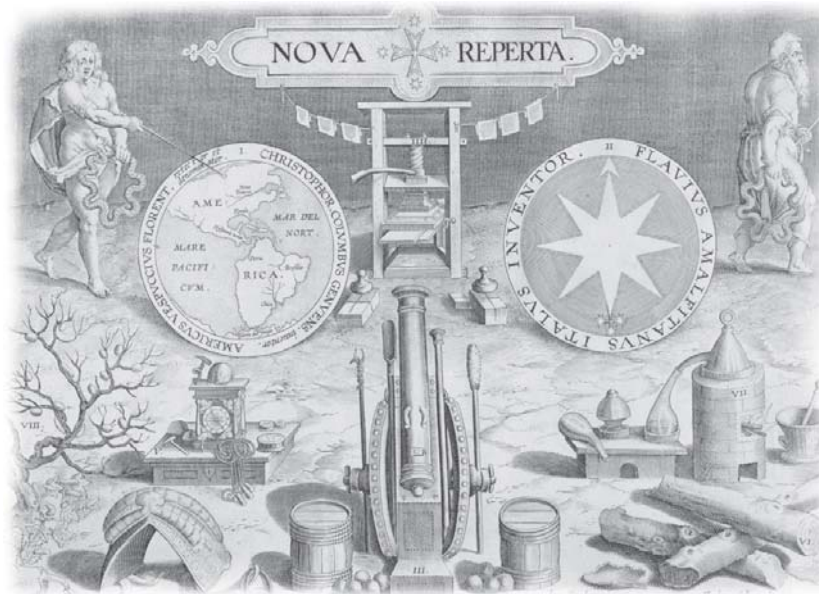
- A) an engagement in religious reform
- B) a rejection of the Bible
- C) a concern with public life
- D) a faith in the fundamental goodness of humanity
- E) a questioning of the status quo

Answer: E

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Analytical

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil



24. The drawing “Nova Reperta” celebrates the invention of all of the following technologies EXCEPT

- A) the arquebus.
- B) the compass.
- C) maps.
- D) gunpowder.
- E) the printing press.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Factual

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

Text Asset: 1.9 Nova Reperta

25. Hernán Cortés found allies in his conquest of the Aztec Empire in

- A) natives from Hispaniola.
- B) slaves looking to win their freedom.
- C) the Inca Empire.
- D) European settlers.
- E) those who had been conquered by the Aztecs.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 18–19

Skill: Factual

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

26. The Portuguese and the Spanish were alike in their treatment of the native inhabitants of the lands they conquered in the Atlantic and Caribbean because both forced the inhabitants to

- A) relocate to settlements in North America.
- B) provide the labor on their plantations.
- C) join their armies and fight with the conquistadores.
- D) intermarry with African slaves to provide more workers.
- E) share their metallurgical techniques.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16–19

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

27. The Vikings and Columbus were similar in that they both

- A) gained notoriety through widespread accounts of their voyages.
- B) established European outposts in America.
- C) thought the Native Americans were savages.
- D) initiated complex ecological changes in the Americas.
- E) made their way to the islands of the Caribbean.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

28. What did Europeans obtain from the Islamic world and Asia to assist them with their explorations of the Atlantic world?

- A) naval escorts to protect their ships
- B) financial support for their initial voyages
- C) slave labor to sail their ships
- D) detailed maps of the best trade routes
- E) technology to improve their ships

Answer: E

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Factual

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange



29. The South American painting “Heavenly Militia” shows that, to the Indians of Central and South America, the god-like power of the conquistadores came mostly from their use of

- A) elaborate clothing.
- B) mystical ceremonies.
- C) silver and gold.
- D) firearms.
- E) nature and wildlife.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

Text Asset: 1.10 Heavenly Militia

30. Christopher Columbus’s attitude toward the Native Americans was primarily one of

- A) resentment.
- B) reverence.
- C) cooperation.
- D) curiosity.
- E) superiority.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 16

Skill: Analytical

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

31. Which of the following was most likely NOT a reason that the peoples who had been conquered by the Aztec were willing to become allies of the conquistadores?

- A) They wanted vengeance against the Aztec.
- B) They were impressed with the god-like power of the conquistadores.
- C) They thought the conquistadores would free them.
- D) They hoped to acquire gold and other forms of wealth from the conquistadores.
- E) They believed the conquistadores would stop the human sacrifices.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 18–19

Skill: Analytical

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

32. The items the Spanish exported from the lands they conquered in the Americas included all of the following EXCEPT

- A) silver and gold.
- B) horses.
- C) pearls.
- D) dyes such as indigo.
- E) cacao.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Factual

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

33. The Columbian Exchange refers to transformations in what aspect of the Atlantic world?

- A) scientific
- B) economic
- C) medical
- D) cultural
- E) biological

Answer: E

Page Ref: 16

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

34. Until the 1600s, the African slave trade was controlled by

- A) Europeans.
- B) the Spanish.
- C) the Songhai Empire.
- D) Muslim traders.
- E) West African monarchs.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 22

Skill: Factual

Topic: West African Worlds

35. In the fifteenth century, Portugal took the lead in exploring an Atlantic route to
- A) Asia.
 - B) North America.
 - C) the Caribbean.
 - D) South Africa.
 - E) North Africa.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Factual

Topic: West African Worlds



36. According to the map, before Portugal established forts along the coast of Africa, trade between Europe and Africa was most likely conducted

- A) indirectly via Asia.
- B) along Mediterranean routes.
- C) along land routes.
- D) only rarely.
- E) indirectly via islands in the Atlantic.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: West African Worlds

Text Asset: 1.11 Internal African Trade Routes and Portuguese Trade with Africa

37. Though West African societies were as diverse as those in the Americas, they were different in that only West Africans

- A) had egalitarian societies based in kinship.
- B) followed polytheistic religious traditions.
- C) practiced Islam.
- D) had both patrilineal and matrilineal societies.
- E) built urban centers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: West African Worlds

38. Why did both the Spanish and the Portuguese eventually enslave Africans to supply labor for them in the Americas?

- A) Native Americans had successfully resisted attempts to enslave them.
- B) They had captured the Africans as prisoners of war.
- C) They were inspired by the systems of slavery they learned about in Africa.
- D) Disease had nearly wiped out the indigenous peoples of the lands they conquered.
- E) They wanted to take advantage of African knowledge about sugar cultivation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 20–21

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: West African Worlds



39. This panel is made of what material that the Benin acquired through trade with Portugal?

- A) ivory
- B) bronze
- C) gold
- D) hardwood
- E) marble

Answer: B

Page Ref: 22

Skill: Factual

Topic: West African Worlds

Text Asset: 1.12 Benin Bronze Panel

40. Why did Africans begin raiding their neighboring territories after 1600?

- A) The Muslims gave them money for converts to Islam.
- B) They needed men for armies to ward off European invaders.
- C) The value of slaves had increased.
- D) They wanted to repopulate after their own people had died of disease.
- E) They wanted to acquire bronze crafts to sell to the Europeans.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: West African Worlds

41. How did the European concept of slavery differ from the African?

- A) Slaves of Europeans could be absorbed into mainstream society.
- B) European slavery was permanent but not hereditary.
- C) Europeans did not work their slaves as hard as the Africans.
- D) Slaves of Europeans could attain positions of privilege.
- E) Europeans justified slavery through racist ideology.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 22

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: West African Worlds

42. Benin differed from other West African nations with regard to the slave trade because Benin

- A) did not resist supplying Europeans with slaves.
- B) discontinued its involvement in the slave trade.
- C) traded exclusively with the Spanish.
- D) acquired its slaves only from its own population.
- E) traded its slaves only for goods, not for money.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 23

Skill: Factual

Topic: West African Worlds

43. According to the text, Benin's decision with regard to the slave trade

- A) motivated the Portuguese to attack Benin to compel the kingdom to give up men and women as slaves.
- B) enabled the kingdom to maintain its political autonomy longer than its neighbors did.
- C) inspired neighboring countries to discontinue involvement in the slave trade.
- D) stemmed from humanitarian concerns about slavery.
- E) effectively cut it off from any trade with Europe.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 23

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: West African Worlds

44. For what purpose did the Spanish bishop Bartolomé de Las Casas write the work known in English as *The Tears of the Indians*?

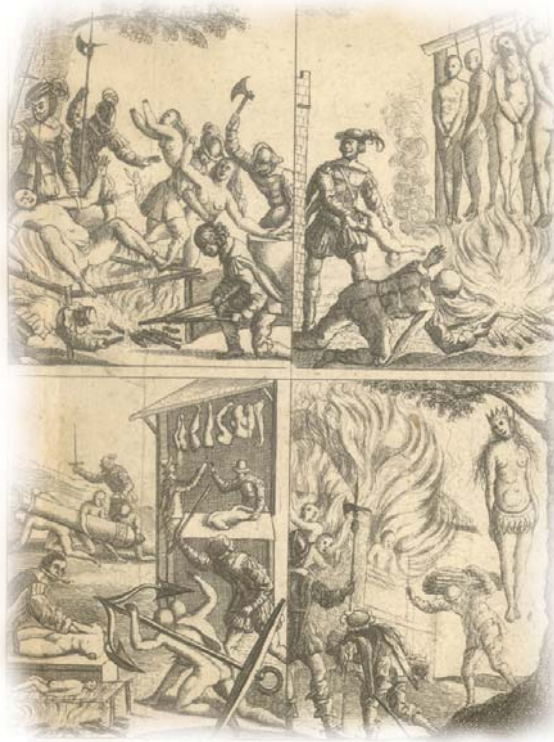
- A) to entreat other nations to dismantle the Spanish Empire
- B) to lament the lost cultures of the Native Americans
- C) to encourage the Spanish to convert the Indians to Christianity
- D) to critique such Aztec practices as human sacrifice
- E) to indict the conquistadores for their cruelty

Answer: E

Page Ref: 24

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World



45. These images from Las Casas's book portray the Spanish as

- A) righteous.
- B) savagely brutal.
- C) terrified.
- D) acting in self-defense.
- E) celebrating victory.

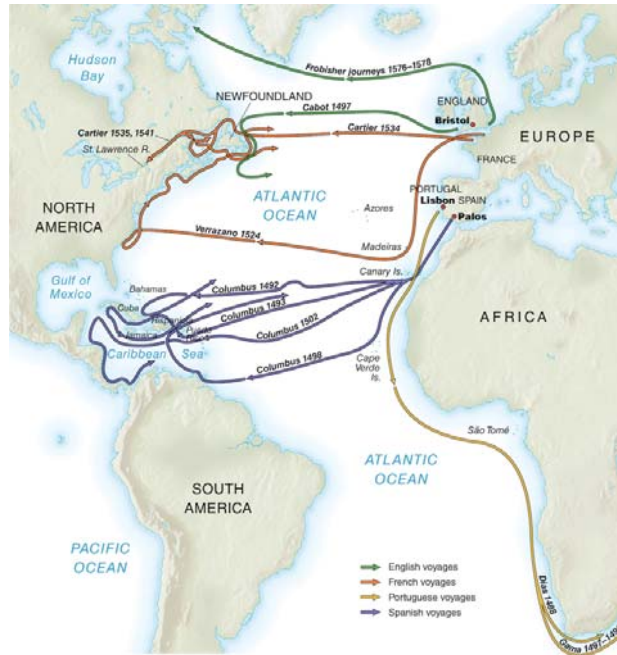
Answer: B

Page Ref: 25

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

Text Asset: 1.14 Title Page from the English Edition of Las Casas



46. As can be seen on the map, which statement is accurate?

- A) The nations that explored the Atlantic each took different routes.
- B) The Portuguese had no interest in the Americas.
- C) War between the English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish was inevitable.
- D) European interest in exploration waned after the sixteenth century.
- E) The English and French collaborated in exploring North America.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 24

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

Text Asset: 1.13 Major European Explorations of the Atlantic

47. Why did France initially send fleets to Newfoundland?

- A) to fish for cod
- B) to hunt for furs
- C) to mine gold
- D) to gather lumber
- E) to trade for beads

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26–27

Skill: Factual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

48. The labor system the Spanish used in New Spain differed from the system they had developed in the Caribbean because the system in New Spain

- A) did not come under criticism from religious reformers.
- B) obliged the Spanish to provide for the laborers' spiritual welfare.
- C) resulted in fewer deaths of indigenous people from disease.
- D) involved the enslavement of Indians rather than Africans.
- E) was much less exploitive.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

49. How did the French encounter with the Native Americans differ from that of the Spanish and Portuguese?

- A) The French settlements were much larger than those of Spain and Portugal.
- B) The Spanish and Portuguese intermarried with the Native Americans.
- C) The French maintained good relations with the Native Americans.
- D) The Spanish and Portuguese tried to understand native culture.
- E) The French were not interested in religious conversions.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 27

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

50. Why did the balance of power in the Atlantic shift near the end of the sixteenth century?

- A) The English navy defeated the Spanish Armada.
- B) The French began to explore and colonize the Americas.
- C) The powerful Spanish navy dominated all others.
- D) The English developed a new colonial model in Ireland.
- E) The French discovered the Northwest Passage to Asia.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 28

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

51. How did the English and Spanish models of colonization differ?

- A) The Spanish traded only within their empire whereas the English sought new trade partners.
- B) The English permitted religious freedom but the Spanish did not.
- C) The Spanish felt greater economic pressure to explore and colonize.
- D) The Spanish repopulated the lands they conquered with their own people.
- E) The English expelled the native population whereas the Spanish absorbed it.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 28

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

52. How did England's model of exploration and colonization differ from that of France and Spain?

- A) The English colonists were not seeking any profit.
- B) The English depended on the exploits of privateers.
- C) The English monarch granted full financial support.
- D) English explorers and colonists relied on private investors.
- E) The English did not initially encounter any Indians.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

53. All of the following contributed to the failure of the English settlement at Roanoke EXCEPT

- A) conflict with the local Indians.
- B) the difficulties of reprovisioning it.
- C) the prevalence of Spanish raids.
- D) its location near Cape Hatteras.
- E) the demands of fighting the Spanish Armada.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World



54. Unlike the painting by John White, the image by Flemish engraver Theodore de Bry

- A) was primarily aimed at a Calvinist audience.
- B) shows an actual Indian religious ritual.
- C) exaggerates the “otherness” of the Indians.
- D) displays a broad-minded view of different cultural practices.
- E) was intended to be used to convert the Indians.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 30–31

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

Text Assets: 1.18 John White’s Painting and Theodore de Bry’s engraving on page 31.

55. Why was the French Jesuits’ use of religious images to convert the Indians most likely effective?

- A) The Indians saw the images as threatening and converted in fear.
- B) French painting was far superior to Spanish or English painting.
- C) The Indians were impressed with European artistry.
- D) The images were more appealing than those with which the Indians were familiar.
- E) The images could bypass cultural and linguistic behaviors.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 27

Skill: Analytical

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

True/False

56. The Portuguese established forts along the African coasts to facilitate trading opportunities.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

Topic: West African Worlds

57. Horses, wheat, and smallpox were all transplants from the Old World to the New World.

A) True

B) False

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

58. The Black Death killed about half of Europe's population.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

59. Calvinist iconoclasm was so strict that even stained glass windows were removed from churches.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

60. In the Archaic Era, Indians began to explore ways to shape the environment for food production.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

61. Although vastly outnumbered by the Aztecs, Hernán Cortés and his men had military advantages.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

62. Benin's powerful monarch continued to deal with the Portuguese but abolished slavery in his region.

A) True

B) False

Answer: B

Page Ref: 22

Topic: West African Worlds

63. Ancestor worship played a prominent role in many West African religious traditions.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Topic: West African Worlds

64. Giovanni da Verrazano explored North America on behalf of the French.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 27

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

65. England initially sought to colonize Ireland rather than the New World.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 28

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

66. The Huron believed that beavers would evade capture if the bones of slain beavers were not respected.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

67. The Americas were in fact a "New World" in the sense that the first human settlers arrived only some 40,000 to 14,000 years ago.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 2

Topic: Introduction

68. In New Spain, the Spanish proclaimed a commitment to converting Indians to Christianity.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

69. Portuguese traders introduced the concept of slavery to Africa.

A) True

B) False

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21

Topic: West African Worlds

70. The European arrival in the Americas was part of a process of exploration and colonization pursued primarily by Portugal, Spain, France, and England.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 2

Topic: Introduction

Fill-in-the-Blank

71. The colonization of the Americas ultimately involved the exploitation of not only the native population but also _____.

Answer: enslaved Africans

Page Ref: 2

Topic: Introduction

72. Old World armies had an important advantage over the peoples of America due to the Europeans' domesticated _____.

Answer: horses

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

73. An intense religious animosity spurred European antagonism toward _____ and inspired nearly three centuries of holy wars.

Answer: Muslims

Page Ref: 10

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

74. Protestantism found an especially receptive home in the French-speaking Swiss city of _____.

Answer: Geneva

Page Ref: 13

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

75. Columbus's crew brought back to the Old World an especially virulent variety of _____.

Answer: syphilis

Page Ref: 17

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

76. To justify their conquest, the Spanish used images of Aztec _____.

Answer: human sacrifice

Page Ref: 24

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

77. The demand for slaves was fueled by the high profits being made on Caribbean plantations that grew and processed _____.

Answer: sugar

Page Ref: 18

Topic: West African Worlds

78. Although slavery existed in Africa, those in captivity could in rare cases attain _____.

Answer: prominent positions

Page Ref: 21

Topic: West African Worlds

79. The purpose of the voyage of Giovanni da Verrazano was to find the so-called _____.

Answer: Northwest Passage

Page Ref: 27

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

80. In honor of the never-married Queen Elizabeth, England's first New World colony was named _____.

Answer: Virginia

Page Ref: 29

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

81. In the same year Columbus left on his first voyage, the Spanish government ordered the expulsion of all _____.

Answer: Jews

Page Ref: 15

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

82. The Anasazi peoples lived in pueblos in the _____ region of what is now the United States.

Answer: southwestern

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The First Americans

83. The mound-building Indians lived in the _____ region of what is now the United States.

Answer: Central

Page Ref: 7

Topic: The First Americans

84. The British monarch who separated from the Catholic Church to form the Church of England was _____.

Answer: Henry VIII

Page Ref: 14

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

85. The Inca Empire was located primarily in _____.

Answer: present-day Ecuador

Page Ref: 19

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

Essay

86. Explain the factors that set the stage for the exploration and exploitation of the New World by Europe. What economic and technological changes contributed to the drive toward exploration? How did the rise of the nation state contribute?

Page Ref: 10–15

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

87. Compare and contrast the Mesoamerican Indians with the Eastern Woodland Indians. What do their differences reveal about the American Indian societies that Europeans began to encounter in the fifteenth century?

Page Ref: 4–9

Topic: The First Americans

88. Describe the goals of Christopher Columbus's initial expedition. Should his expedition be considered a success or not? Why or why not?

Page Ref: 16–19

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

89. Describe the factors that contributed to the defeat of the Aztecs by Hernán Cortés. How was this conquest similar to or different from other conquests by the Spanish in the New World?

Page Ref: 18–19

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

90. Define the Columbian Exchange and describe its effects on both the Old World and the New.

Page Ref: 16–19

Topic: Columbus and the Columbian Exchange

91. Discuss the transformations of the Renaissance and Reformation. How did these movements change the outlook of Europeans? How might they have informed the drive to explore the Americas?

Page Ref: 13–14

Topic: European Civilization in Turmoil

92. Compare and contrast the African and European approaches to slavery. For what reasons would West African nations have been willing to collaborate with the Atlantic slave trade?

Page Ref: 20–23

Topic: West African Worlds

93. What was the role of religion in the way Europeans interacted with Indians and slaves? How was religion used to justify the exploitation of other peoples, and how did different European groups vary in their attitudes and approaches?

Page Ref: 24–26

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

94. What were the consequences of the route to Asia taken by the Portuguese? What were the consequences for Europeans? What were the consequences for Africans?

Page Ref: 20–22

Topic: West African Worlds

95. Compare and contrast the Spanish and French approaches to settlement and colonization in the New World. Explain the goals of each group and how each interacted with indigenous peoples.

Page Ref: 24–27

Topic: European Colonization of the Atlantic World

Learning Objectives and Answers

After a careful examination of Chapter 1, students should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Why did Paleo-Indians migrate to the Americas?

Answer: Humans first migrated to North America from Asia across a land bridge (now the Bering Strait) to hunt big game mammals like the woolly mammoth, which provided wool for clothing and meat for food. Once the glaciers melted, a migration southward and eastward occurred into modern-day Canada, the United States, and eventually the tip of South America. The Paleo-Indians roamed in search of big game across the continent, where they also fished and gathered nuts and berries.

2. How did economic and political changes in Europe facilitate overseas expansion?

Answer: The rise of powerful monarchs across Europe created new nation-states out of the relatively weak decentralized governments, and so the monarchs of nations like England, France, and Spain sought money for state-building purposes, which led to the colonization and exploration of Africa and the Americas.

Once Europe had recovered from the Black Death pandemic, populations experienced high growth, while city-states, such as Venice, began to dominate trade and finance with the East. Innovations in financial practices (such as accounting) reduced the risks of maritime trade. The emergence of deposit banking also helped trade and commerce and encouraged overseas ventures.

3. What was the Columbian Exchange, and how did it affect societies in the Americas and Europe?

Answer: This exchange refers to the encounter between the native peoples of the Americas and the first Europeans to cross the Atlantic, such as Christopher Columbus. The Old World and New World exchanged their foods, plants, animals, and diseases. Both sides of the Atlantic were subsequently transformed. For example, European food acquired characteristics of the native peoples, while the Europeans brought their horses, sheep, cattle, and pigs to the New World. Unfortunately, both sides also shared their diseases with each other, in the form of syphilis that European sailors picked up on the Caribbean islands and smallpox that devastated native peoples in the New World. Some of these indigenous populations were nearly wiped out as a result of the diseases brought over by the Spanish.

4. What were the chief similarities and differences between the civilizations of Africa and the Americas?

Answer: Both Africa and the Americas had a wide range of societies as far as social stratification and cultural and religious diversity. Africa and the Americas had urban centers, such as the Aztec empire in Mesoamerica. Some of the simpler, more egalitarian societies of West Africa were organized around kinship, like America's Eastern Woodlands Indians. Also, some groups in both Africa and the Americas practiced animist religions in which aspects of nature were considered to be gods and spirits.

But there were vast differences between the civilizations of Africa and the Americas. Slavery was widely practiced on a tribal level in Africa, even before the arrival of the Europeans. On the other hand, the empires of the Americas such as the Aztecs used systems of tribute and taxation instead of slavery. Additionally, there were large domesticated animals in Africa but not in the Americas prior to the arrival of the Europeans.

Trade also played a bigger role in the economic life of Africa than the Americas. The North African states on the Mediterranean had been trading with Europe since ancient times.

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