

# Period 1

1491-1607

Questions 1 & 2 refer to the map below



1. Which of the following most likely led to the development of the subsistence mode shown in the Southwest?
  - A. Establishment of long-distance trade networks with California tribes!
  - B. Diffusion of maize northward from what is now Mexico, along with irrigation technology**
  - C. Spanish explorers' introduction of the horse and other domesticated farm animals
  - D. Conflict over foraging resources among most Southwestern peoples
2. Fishing as a means of substance in the pre contact era would most likely have contributed to
  - A. Development of extensive markets for a thriving national trade in fish
  - B. Mostly mobile societies
  - C. The building of substantial permanent settlement**
  - D. The building of extensive irrigation systems due to closeness to large bodies of water
3. In 1518, Hernando Cortes's conquest of the Aztecs was made possible largely due to
  - A. Political divisions within the Aztec leadership
  - B. The exposure of the Aztecs to smallpox**
  - C. The brutality of the Spanish conquistadores
  - D. Spanish alliances with enemies of the Aztecs!

4. To reduce conflicts, Spanish policy toward the Pueblo Indians in the eighteenth century involved all of the following except
  - A. A willingness to permit Pueblos to own their own land
  - B. Toleration of tribal religious rituals
  - C. An expansion of the encomienda system
  - D. Intensified efforts at assimilating the Pueblos
  
5. In Spanish colonial societies, *mestizos*
  - A. Were considered to be at the top of the social hierarchy
  - B. Came to make up the largest segment of the population
  - C. Were officially illegal but generally tolerated
  - D. Were usually sold into slavery
  
6. Which statement regarding the economic theory of mercantilism is false?
  - A. It presumed that the world's wealth was finite
  - B. It increased competition among nations
  - C. It reduced the desire for nations to acquire and maintain colonies
  - D. It assumed that exporting goods was preferable to importing goods.
  
7. An important consequence of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was that
  - A. France came to dominate Spain
  - B. Catholicism was swept from western Europe
  - C. England found the seas more open to their control
  - D. the Reformation extended into Spain
  
8. Which of the following statements regarding Roanoke is false?
  - A. It was established by Sir Walter Raleigh
  - B. The cause of the failure of Roanoke is inconclusive
  - C. It was located in the colony of Virginia
  - D. The cause of the failure was a severe food shortage

Question 9 & 10 refer to the excerpt below!

“6. This enterprise may stay the Spanish King from flowing over all the face of that waste firm of America, if we seat and plant there in time, ... And England possessing the purposed place of planting, her Majesty may, ... have plenty of excellent trees for masts of goodly timber to build ships and to make great navys, of pitch, tar, hemp, and all things incident for a navy royal, and that for no price, and without money or request. How easy a matter may yet be to this realm, ... to be lords of all those seas, and to spoil Phillip's Indian navy, and to deprive him of yearly passage of his treasure into Europe, and consequently to abate the pride of Spain and of the supporter of the great Anti-Christ of Rome and to pull him down in equality to his neighbour princes, and consequently to cut of the common mischiefs that come to all Europe by the peculiar abundance of his Indian treasure, and this without difficulty.

12. By the great plenty of those regions the merchants and their factors shall lie there cheap, buy and repair their ships cheap, and shall return at pleasure without stay or restraint of foreign prince;

16. We shall by planting there enlarge the glory of the gospel, and from England plant sincere religion, and provide a safe and a sure place to receive people from all parts of the world that are forced to flee for the truth of God's word.

18. The Spaniards govern in the Indies with all pride and tyranny; ... Her Majesty and her subjects may both enjoy the treasure of the mines of gold and silver, and the whole trade and all the gain of the trade of merchandise, that now passeth thither by the Spaniards only hand, of all the commodities of Europe; ... and by customs to fill her Majesty's coffers to the full.”

Richard Hakluyt, an early supporter of English colonization,

*A Discourse Concerning Western Planting*, 1584

9. The evidence in the above passage most directly reflects which of the following turning points in the 16<sup>th</sup> century?
- A. The downfall of the Spanish empire in the Americas
  - B. The English desire for gold and silver from the New World
  - C. The conflict between Catholics and Protestants over who could convert the most American Indians to their faiths
  - D. England's decision to challenge Spain's dominance in the Americas
10. The social and economic changes referred to in Hakluyt's excerpt most directly led to
- A. The European shift from a feudalistic model to eventually a capitalistic model
  - B. The reduction of European monarchs' powers
  - C. The Spanish encomienda system spreading throughout North America
  - D. A dramatic decrease in Western European land values

11. Which of the following were advantages that helped the Spanish conquistadores in their conquest of the native populations?

- I. The natives did not have resistance to common diseases carried by the Europeans.
- II. The Spanish had a great numerical advantage over the native populations.
- III. The Spanish had horses and the natives did not.
- IV. The Spanish had steel weapons and heavy armor.
- V. The native tribes were divided among themselves.

- A. I, II, IV, and V
- B. I, III, IV, and V**
- C. I, III, and IV
- D. I, II, III, IV, and V
- E. I, II, and III

12. When Europeans arrived in the Americas in the 15th and 16th centuries, they found

- A. hostile, unwelcoming tribes.
- B. wild horses in abundance
- C. extensive trade being carried on in African slavery.
- D. established societies that contained various forms of government.**
- E. scattered tribes of lawless, nomadic people.

13. Which of the following was NOT true of English mercantilism?

- A. England wanted to export more than it imported.
- B. Mercantilist policies made more overseas colonization difficult.**
- C. England's power increased and allowed England to challenge Spain's power in the Western Hemisphere.
- D. Gold and silver coming into the country as payment for exports stimulated more economic expansion.
- E. Increased trade also increased the power of the national government.

14. European exploration of the Americas resulted in all of the following EXCEPT the

- A. introduction of new products to the Americas.
- B. introduction of new products to Europe.
- C. mixed-race peoples in Mexico and Central America.
- D. development of unified resistance by the Native Americans to European settlement.**
- E. spread of European disease to the Native Americans.

15. In 1500 the civilizations of Mexico and Central America differed from the civilizations of the North American Plains Indians in that the Plains Indians

- A. were nomadic, while the civilizations of Mexico and Central America were more stable**
- B. assimilated into European culture while the inhabitants of Mexico and Central America did not.
- C. lived in adobe houses while the natives of Mexico and Central America lived in tents.
- D. were united, while the natives of Mexico and Central America were scattered.
- E. were ravaged by European diseases, while the inhabitants of Mexico and Central America were not