

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 1 Review Questions

IDENTIFICATION

Briefly identify the meaning and significance of the following terms:

1. Bering Straits _____

2. Eastern Woodland Tribal Groups _____

3. Ferdinand and Isabella _____

4. Amerigo Vespucci _____

5. Bernal Diaz del Castillo _____

6. Bartolomé de Las Casas _____

7 Samuel de Champlain _____

8. Sir Walter Raleigh _____

9. Agricultural Revolution _____

MATCHING

A. Match each of the following people with the appropriate description:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Cardinal Wolsey | a. young and sickly monarch of England, under whom militant Calvinists influenced policy |
| _____ 2. Anne Boleyn | b. second wife of Henry VIII, and mother of Elizabeth I |
| _____ 3. Catherine of Aragon | c. first child of Henry VIII; tried to return England to Catholicism |
| _____ 4. Mary I | d. wealthy, powerful officer of the Catholic Church in England |
| _____ 5. Edward VI | e. author of an English language version of the Bible |
| | f. Spanish wife of Henry VII |

B. Match each of the following explorers/leaders with the appropriate description:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Sir Humphrey Gilbert | a. able administrator and artist who led the second Roanoke Colony |
| _____ 2. Sir John Davies | b. sea-dog who financed the two attempts to settle the Atlantic Coast in 1585 and 1587 |
| _____ 3. Sir Richard Grenville | c. cruel military governor of Munster in Ireland |
| _____ 4. Sir Walter Raleigh | d. courageous sea-dog who returned to England with a boatload of fool's gold" |
| _____ 5. John White | e. leading figure in colonization of Ireland f. leader of the first settlement at Roanoke |

COMPLETION

Answer the question or complete the statement by filling in the blanks with the correct word or words.

1. Native American farmers grew _____, _____, and _____.
2. Most tribes located on the Atlantic Coast of North America belonged to a linguistic group known as _____.
3. Eric the Red's son, Leif, established a small settlement in North America in the tenth century called _____.
4. More maneuverable ships built in the fifteenth century with a new type of sail were called _____.
5. The _____, invented at some time in the 1430s by Johann Gutenberg, aided the spread of new knowledge.
6. In 1494, Pope Alexander VI divided newly discovered lands between Spain and Portugal by issuing the _____.
7. The kings of Spain rewarded successful *conquistadores* with a grant of the labor of an Indian village. This grant was called an _____.

TRUE/FALSE

Mark the following statements either T (True) or F (False):

- _____ 1. The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere had little impact on the lives of the natives.
- _____ 2. Europeans were successful in teaching Native Americans to adopt European culture.
- _____ 3. New concepts in navigation and naval architecture helped stimulate the exploration of the New World.
- _____ 4. Columbus greatly underestimated the distance from Spain westward to Asia.
- _____ 5. The Spanish colonies received little or no support from the government.
- _____ 6. Cortés easily defeated the Aztec empire.
- _____ 7. Montezuma was briefly indecisive because he thought the Spanish may have been messengers from the god Quetzalcoatl.
- _____ 8. Coronado's expedition resulted in quick and permanent settlement of the Spanish borderlands.
- _____ 9. The Act of Supremacy of 1534 made the Catholic Church supreme in England.

_____10. Semi-military colonies were planted in Ireland by the English in the 1560s and 1570s.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the one alternative that *best* completes the statement or answers the question.

1. As a result of the successful domestication of maize (corn), beans, and squash, some Native Americans
- gained greater control over their environments.
 - became primarily vegetarian.
 - evolved into a single continental cultural unit.
 - could continue a wandering, hunting lifestyle.
 - were tied to the specific locations of their crops.

2. The result of the deadly diseases brought to the New World by Europeans was
- an extremely high mortality rate among the natives, destroying the culture of many tribes.
 - a diminution of these diseases in Europe.
 - some deaths, but a low number compared with those caused by guns.
 - a death rate high only where Indians lived in great concentrations.
 - a high death rate near the coast, but a low death rate inland.

3. In what is now Mexico, the Aztecs, Toltecs, and Mayas
- lived in huts in small tribal villages.
 - thwarted the Spanish in their effort to build a great colonial empire.
 - migrated across the narrow straits from America to Asia.
 - conquered most of North and South America.
 - developed phenomenal cultures prior to European contact.

4. Which of the following was *not* a reason for the rise of European exploration and trade?
- an increase in the population of Europe
 - availability of cheaper land
 - increased demand for luxury items
 - centralization of political authority into several strong nation-states
 - a desire to find a shorter route to the Orient

5. A fifteenth-century European development that stimulated later exploration was
- the increase in trade.
 - the rise of nation-states.
 - the development of new naval technology.
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

6. The English and Spanish colonial systems differed in that
- the English Crown totally funded the colonies, whereas the Spanish Crown offered little aid.
 - the English efforts were private and the Spanish colonies were supported by the Crown.
 - the English settled the interior lands, while the Spanish settled primarily the coastal regions.
 - religion played a central role in all the English colonies, but had little or no impact in New Spain.
 - the English settled coastal regions, while the Spanish ventured farther inland.

7. The *encomienda* was
- an appellate court in colonial New Spain.
 - a Spanish town council.
 - a system of social class distinctions.
 - a royal grant of Indian labor and land in return for protection and guidance.
 - a colonial governor in New Spain.

8. In Canada, the French colonial empire was
- based on exploiting Indian labor for growing staple crops.
 - small and unable to support its population.
 - a successful transference of French feudal institutions.
 - overpopulated with rural peasants and urban artisans.
 - based primarily on the fur trade.
9. John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto) primarily wanted to
- finance a new expedition from Venice to China.
 - find the northwest passage for England.
 - reestablish the fishing enterprise on the Grand Banks.
 - convince the English to establish colonies along Hudson Bay.
 - prove the Columbus discovery a fraud.
10. The key to the success of Protestantism in England was
- widely popular anticlericalism.
 - the fact that Martin Luther and John Calvin were both English.
 - the fervent Catholicism of the Tudor Kings.
 - the English hostility to the French Huguenots.
 - because the English also had problems with the sale of indulgences.
11. The religious settlement of Elizabeth I
- ended religious controversy in England.
 - resulted in the restoration of Catholicism.
 - established a congregational organization in the Church of England.
 - made the Church of England Catholic in organization and ceremony, but Protestant in doctrines.
 - unified the churches of England, Scotland and Ireland.
12. The defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588
- changed the attitude of England toward colonies and empires.
 - totally destroyed the Spanish fleet.
 - had no religious significance to the English.
 - marked the decline of the Spanish empire.
 - was a long, hard fought battle.
13. Which of the following is true regarding the English colonization of Ireland?
- Its purpose was to spread the Protestant faith.
 - Most of the colonists were Welsh and Scottish.
 - The process was mostly peaceful, with the violence being caused primarily by the Irish.
 - The process was a joint and cooperative venture because the Irish invited the English to their country.
 - The experience served as a model for the colonization of America.
14. In his attempt to settle the Roanoke colony, Sir Walter Raleigh found that
- inadequate financing and difficulty in communication and supplies doomed the project.
 - the location was so good that other English colonizers competed for the available land.
 - the unwarranted hostility of the Indians made the collection of gold and silver too difficult.
 - Sir Francis Drake destroyed the colony out of jealousy.
 - the climate made winter colonization impossible.
15. To keep the dream of America alive, Richard Hakluyt
- explored the New World and brought exotic products back to England.
 - interviewed explorers and propandized their stories in a book.
 - planted a successful colony that made reasonably good profits.

- d. wrote an extensive work on the variety and cultural diversity of Native Americans.
- e. funded a colony in America.