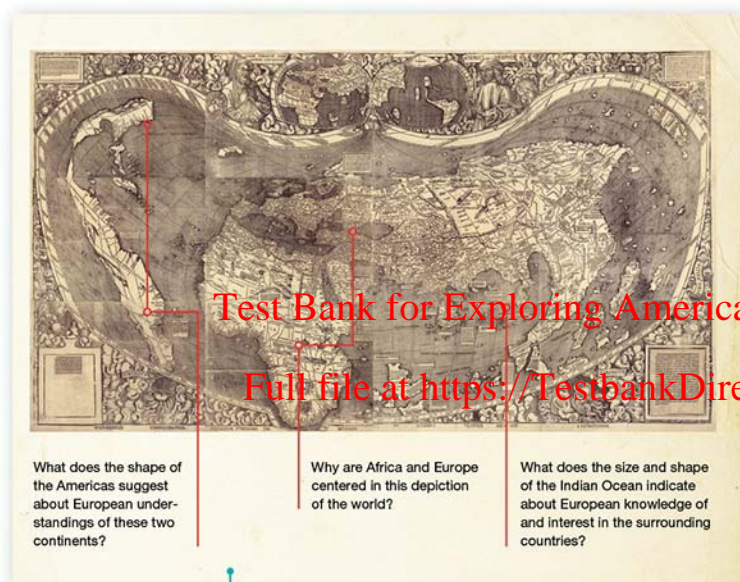


Name: _____ Date: _____

1. As slaves to Mexica merchants, what kind of work did many young Indian women spend their time doing?
 - A) Agricultural work
 - B) Factory work
 - C) Housecleaning
 - D) Child care
2. What materials did the Mayans use to protect themselves from Spanish invaders in the 1500s?
 - A) Animal-hide armor and rocks
 - B) Cotton armor and wooden arrows
 - C) Wooden armor and steel swords
 - D) Steel armor and guns
3. In their 1507 map and globe entitled *Universalis Cosmographia*, Martin Waldseemüller and Mathias Ringmann had a body of land between the African and Asian continents named



Put It in Context

How does this new map of the world both reflect and reinforce European nations' growing interest in trade with Africa and Asia?

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- A) India.
 - B) America.
 - C) Europe.
 - D) Hawaii.
4. How many people lived in North America when European explorers landed there in the sixteenth century?
 - A) Fewer than 6,000
 - B) About 60,000
 - C) Over 6 million
 - D) About 60 million
 5. Who first migrated to and populated the Americas over 13,000 years ago?
 - A) Africans
 - B) Europeans
 - C) Australians
 - D) Asians
 6. Why did the diet of the first North Americans change about 10,000 years ago?
 - A) The animals they hunted in Asia did not follow them to North America, so they needed to find new sources of food.
 - B) North Americans adopted agricultural systems, allowing them to replace meat with vegetables as the main foods in their diet.
 - C) North Americans were unable to migrate far enough inland to find hunting grounds, so they adapted to the resources available at the coast.
 - D) Mammoths and other large game disappeared from their habitat, causing North Americans to rely on smaller game, fish, and plant foods to survive.
 7. What Native American people built the capital Tenochtitlán on the site of present-day Mexico City?
 - A) Aztecs
 - B) Incas
 - C) Mayans
 - D) Iroquois

8. What forces brought about the decline of the Mayan Civilization?
 - A) Flood
 - B) Drought
 - C) War
 - D) Lack of innovation

 9. What was the key to Incan survival in the Andes Mountains along the Pacific coast?
 - A) Advanced fishing techniques
 - B) Invention of the wheel
 - C) Cultivation of valleys
 - D) Diversity of people

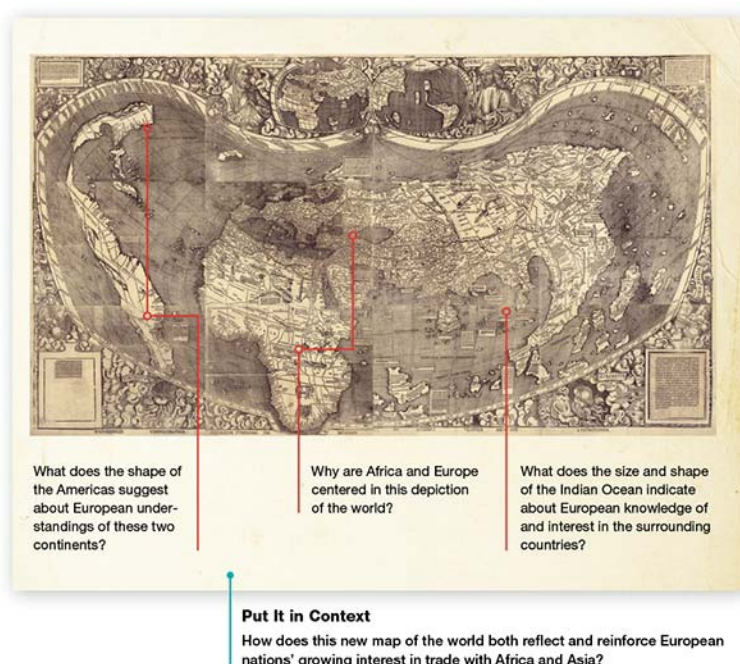
 10. What crop enabled the expansion of the Hopewell people, an advanced Native American culture that developed around the Mississippi River?
 - A) Tobacco
 - B) Corn
 - C) Rice
 - D) Wheat

 11. Why did the first American settlers cross the Bering Strait into the North American continent?
 - A) They tracked the migratory patterns of birds.
 - B) They sought a freshwater supply.
 - C) They were driven from their own land.
 - D) They were following herds of oxen and rhinoceroses.
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12. How did the Aztecs', Mayans', and Incas' commercial practices influence the development of their transportation systems?
 - A) Because they lacked horses, their trading caravans were drawn by other humans.
 - B) They did not trade with communities outside of their respective civilizations, which made it unnecessary to develop small boats for river travel.
 - C) Because they carried out most of their commerce overland or along rivers and coastlines, they did not need to build seagoing boats.
 - D) They did not have settlements outside of their major cities, which made it unnecessary to build complex roadways.

 13. Where was Beringia, the land bridge that enabled the settlement of the Americas between 16,000 and 14,000 b.c.e.?
 - A) Between Siberia and Alaska
 - B) Between North America and South America
 - C) Between Canada and Iceland
 - D) Between Mexico and the Caribbean

 14. Mayan astronomers were known for the development of a system for
 - A) determining the rise and fall of the tides.
 - B) predicting eclipses of the sun and moon.
 - C) calculating the distance between Earth and moon.
 - D) measuring distance between stars.

 15. How did the *Universalis Cosmographia*, by Martin Waldseemüller and Mathias Ringmann, differ from previous maps of the world?



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- A) It depicted Earth as round.
- B) It was the first map to use Latin geographical terms.
- C) It provided the first reliable sailing directions to the Americas.
- D) It was the first European map to depict the Americas and Asia as separate.

16. Which European explorer introduced coal and spices to Europe after traveling to China in the 1270s?
- A) Marco Polo
 - B) Henry the Navigator
 - C) Bartolomeu Dias
 - D) Vasco da Gama
17. What region had the most extensive network of slave-trading centers in the medieval period?
- A) West Africa
 - B) Europe
 - C) Middle East
 - D) Caribbean
18. Between 1346 and 1350 the Black Death ravaged Europe, killing about how many people?
- A) 1 million people (1.5 percent of population)
 - B) 3 million people (4 percent of population)
 - C) 18 million people (25 percent of population)
 - D) 36 million people (50 percent of population)
19. What conditions enabled the cultural Renaissance to emerge in the wake of the Black Death?
- A) An end to the century-long war between France and England, decreased trade with Asia, and steady birthrates
 - B) An improved climate, a higher standard of living for the surviving populations, and rising birthrates
 - C) A decreased emphasis on agricultural commerce, the consolidation of smaller city-states into larger territories, and religious toleration
 - D) A dry climate, the Middle Eastern slave trade, and a decreased reliance on other cultures for scientific knowledge
20. Starting in the sixteenth century, Europeans formed an image of Africa based on captives from which region of the continent?
- A) West
 - B) North
 - C) South
 - D) Central
21. In the sixteenth century, which society was organized along matrilineal lines?
- A) Turkish
 - B) Spanish
 - C) African
 - D) Portuguese
22. Who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, demonstrating the possibility of traveling from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean?
- A) Bartolomeu Dias
 - B) Vasco da Gama
 - C) Prince Henry
 - D) Erik the Red
23. What development marked the expansion of the slave trade from West Africa?
- A) The construction of bigger ships with more spacious cargo areas
 - B) The construction of Elmina Castle
 - C) The influx of funds from the Dutch
 - D) The discovery of the Far East
24. What happened to people in smaller farming and herding societies of western and central Africa when they were conquered by expanding kingdoms?
- A) Members were sold to Spanish slavers for profit.
 - B) Members were kept as domestic workers for the warrior king.
 - C) Members were generally killed so as to preserve the precious food supply.
 - D) Members were sold as slaves within Africa for profit.
25. The first Europeans to discover lands in the western Atlantic were
- A) Spanish.
 - B) English.
 - C) Dutch.
 - D) Norsemen.
26. Why did Christopher Columbus's crew nearly mutiny on his voyage from Spain?
- A) They did not see land after more than four weeks at sea.
 - B) They did not have any water to drink.
 - C) They did not have a plan for dealing with Indians.
 - D) There was no citrus left aboard the ship to fight scurvy.

27. What did Columbus hope to achieve by taking captured Indians back to Spain?

I [believed] . . . that we might form great friendship, for I knew that they were a people who could be more easily freed and converted to our holy faith by love than by force. . . . In fine [In short], they took all, and gave what they had with good will. It appeared to me to be a race of people very poor in everything. They go as naked as when their mothers bore them, and so do the women, although I did not see more than one young girl. . . . They have no iron, their darts being wands without iron, some of them having a fish's tooth at the end. . . . They should be good servants and intelligent, for I observed that they quickly took in what was said to them, and I believe that they would easily be made Christians, as it appeared to me that they had no religion. I, our Lord being pleased, will take hence, at the time of my departure, six natives for your Highnesses, that they may learn to speak.

- A) He wanted to prove that he actually found people on his voyage.
- B) He wished to convert them to Christianity.
- C) He wanted to teach them Spanish.
- D) He planned to sell them as slaves.

28. In what part of the Americas did the Arawak and Taino tribes live when the Spanish explorers arrived in the sixteenth century?

- A) Central America
- B) The Caribbean
- C) South America
- D) North America

29. What is the name historians have given to the transfer of flora, fauna, and disease from Europe to the Americas that resulted in the deaths of millions of native people?

- A) . Curse of Columbus
 - B) Columbian Exchange
 - C) Columbian Genocide
 - D) Plague of Columbus
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30. When he set out to sail across the Atlantic on his "Enterprise of the Indies," what was Columbus's chief occupation?

- A) Sea captain
- B) Prince
- C) Businessman
- D) Navigator

31. When Columbus's ship landed on the island he named *San Salvador*, how did the local "Indians" treat his crew?

- A) They shot at the Spaniards with arrows.
- B) They told Columbus to leave immediately.
- C) The islanders warmly welcomed the new visitors.
- D) They raided the ship for supplies.

32. How did Columbus's crew and the native inhabitants of the Americas communicate with one another?

- A) Although they didn't speak the same language, they were able to communicate using visual cues and gestures.
- B) They all spoke Spanish because it was the dominant language at the time.
- C) They all spoke English because it was the dominant language at the time.
- D) Columbus knew some native symbols from his earlier travels.

33. What European power claimed rights to the Philippine Islands?

- A) England
- B) France
- C) Netherlands
- D) Spain

34. What civilization developed the ability to print with wood blocks, leading to the widespread use of woodcut pictures throughout Europe in the fifteenth century?

- A) Malian
- B) Incans
- C) Chinese
- D) Germans

35. Weak monarchies and religious and political strife in both France and England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries led to which country's domination of the Americas?

- A) Spain
- B) Holland
- C) Mexico
- D) Portugal

36. Why did the Spanish explorer Hernán Cortés and his Spanish counterparts decide to go to war with the Aztecs and their leader, Montezuma?
- A) The Aztecs had advanced technology that the Spanish wanted.
 - B) The Aztecs did not have an army to organize a response.
 - C) The Aztecs had gold and other riches.
 - D) The Aztecs were not Christian.

37. Who authorized Cortés to attack Native Americans and claim their land?
- A) The Spanish crown hoping to expand its reach.
 - B) A warring Native American tribe put him up to it.
 - C) He claimed to be divinely inspired.
 - D) He decided to do it on his own.

38. How did Mexica priests defend their religion against Spanish demands for conversion?

The gods are happy in their prosperity, in what they have, always and forever. Everything sprouts and turns green in their home. What kind of place is the land of Tlaloc [the god of rain]? Never is there any famine there, nor any illness, nor suffering. And they [the gods] give people virility, bravery, success in the hunt, [bejeweled] lip rings, blankets, breeches, cloaks, flowers, tobacco, jade, feathers and gold. Since time immemorial they have been addressed, prayed to, taken as gods. It has been a very long time that they have been revered. . . . These gods are the ones who established the mats and thrones [that is, the inherited chieftainships], who gave people nobility, and kingship, renown and respect.

Will we be the ones to destroy the ancient traditions of the Chichimeca, the Tolteca, the Colhuaca? [No!] It is our opinion that there is life, that people are born, people are nurtured, people grow up, [only] by the gods' being called upon, prayed to. Alas, o our lords, beware lest you make the common people do something bad. How will the poor old men, the poor old women, forget or erase their upbringing, their education? May the gods not be angry with us. Let us not move towards their anger. And let us not agitate the commoners, raise a riot, lest they rebel for this reason, because of our saying to them: address the gods no longer, pray to them no longer.

- A) They insisted that their gods were stronger.
- B) They organized a popular uprising against the Spaniards.
- C) They argued that it would be wrong to abandon their traditions.
- D) They desecrated Spanish shrines.

39. Who financed England's earliest ventures to North America?

- A) Banks
- B) Military leaders
- C) Noblemen
- D) The Anglican Church

40. Why did the French first abandon the settlement of Quebec?

- A) War with Indians
- B) War with English
- C) Harsh weather
- D) Lack of resources

41. From what European country did the ill-fated settlers of Roanoke come?

- A) England
- B) Spain
- C) France
- D) Portugal

42. Which Spanish explorer achieved a reputation for brutality and gained his wealth by trading in Indian slaves and looting native treasures?

- A) Diego de Velasquez
- B) Panfilo de Narvaez
- C) Christopher Columbus
- D) Hernando de Soto

43. How did Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca survive among the Indians who found him after he washed ashore at Galveston Bay?

I had to remain with those same Indians of the island for more than one year, and as they made me work so much and treated me so badly I determined to flee and go to those who live in the woods on the mainland, and who are called those from Charruco. . . . Among many other troubles I had to pull the eatable roots out of the water and from among the canes where they were buried in the ground, and from this my fingers had become so tender that the mere touch of a straw caused them to bleed. . . . This is why I went to work and joined the other Indians. Among these I improved my condition a little by becoming a trader, doing the best in it I could, and they gave me food and treated me well. They entreated me to go about from one part to another to get the things they needed, as on account of constant warfare there is neither travel nor barter in the land.

- A) He became their leader by convincing them of his magical abilities.
- B) He traveled from place to place peddling small goods.
- C) He proved himself a powerful warrior.
- D) He was adopted by a powerful family that protected him.

44. For whom was the territory of Virginia named?

- A) Queen Elizabeth
- B) Queen Mary
- C) The Virgin Mary
- D) Virgil the poet

45. What share of their loot did Spanish explorers have to turn over to the crown for taxes?

- A) About 5 percent of the take
- B) A flat rate based on the size of the ship
- C) About 20 percent of the take
- D) About 50 percent of the take

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46. In what economic sector did many of sixteenth-century Spain's poor find employment?

- A) Factories
- B) Dock work
- C) Army
- D) Navy

47. Why were some church officials against the Spanish pillaging and plundering of the Americas?

- A) Killing Native Americans was against the First Commandment.
- B) Stealing from Native Americans was a sin.
- C) Native Americans were not converting to Catholicism.
- D) Native Americans were holy people with close ties to the spirit world.

48. How did Tlaxcalan artists portray Malintzin?



Gianni Dagli Orti/The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY

- A) As a wife of Cortés
- B) As a slave of Cortés
- C) As a traitor to her people
- D) As a powerful diplomat

49. What luxury item from the Far East lured European traders to its shores for centuries?

- A) Spices
- B) Sugar
- C) Tea
- D) Coffee

50. What region of Africa was deeply influenced by Islam and characterized by significant urbanization and an extensive network of trading centers?
- A) South Africa
 - B) East Africa
 - C) North Africa
 - D) West Africa

Use the following to answer questions 51-63:

- A) Land bridge that linked Siberia and Alaska during the Ice Age. Migrants from Northeast Asia used this bridge to travel to North America.
- B) Spanish term for the Mexica, an indigenous people who built an empire in present-day Mexico in the centuries prior to the arrival of the Spanish. These people built their empire through conquest.
- C) Civilization that established large cities in the Yucatán peninsula and was strongest between 300 and 800 c.e.
- D) A form of agriculture in which people work small plots of land with simple tools.
- E) Andean people who built an empire in the centuries before the arrival of the Spanish. At the height of their power in the 1400s, these people numbered some 16 million.
- F) Indians who established a thriving culture near the Mississippi River in the early centuries c.e.
- G) Eleventh- and twelfth-century campaigns to reclaim the Holy Land for the Roman Catholic Church. These were, on the whole, a military failure, but they did stimulate trade and inspire Europeans to seek better connections with the larger world.
- H) Term for the epidemic of bubonic plague that swept through Europe beginning in the mid-fourteenth century and wiped out roughly half of Europe's population.
- I) Term for cultural and intellectual flowering that began in Italy in the fifteenth century and then spread north. This occurred at the same time that European rulers were pushing for greater political unification of their states.
- J) Term for Columbus's proposal to sail west across the Atlantic to Japan and China. In 1492 Columbus gained support for the venture from Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.
- K) System first established by Columbus by which Spanish leaders in the Americas received the land and the labor of all Indians residing on it. From the Indian point of view, this system amounted to little more than enslavement.
- L) Term for the biological exchange between the Americas and the rest of the world. Although the initial impact of this was strongest in the Americas and Europe, it was soon felt all over the world.
- M) Spanish soldiers who were central to the conquest of the civilizations of the Americas. They often extracted wealth from the people and lands once conquest was complete.

51. Horticulture

52. Black Death

53. Crusades

54. Renaissance

55. Columbian Exchange

56. conquistadores

57. Beringia

58. Aztecs

59. Hopewell people

60. Maya

61. *encomiendas*

62. Enterprise of the Indies

63. Inca

64. Explain why horticulture enabled the foundation of stable settlements and population growth in ancient America.

65. What kind of technological advances had the Aztecs, Maya, and Incas made by the time the Spanish made contact in the sixteenth century?

66. What economic developments enabled the cultural Renaissance in Italy?
67. What kinds of information and innovations allowed Prince Henry of Portugal to explore the African coast and expand trade?
68. How did the experience of enslavement change once Europeans developed a trading relationship with Africa?
69. Describe the impact of the expansion of European trade with West Africa during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
70. What role did Ferdinand Magellan play in sixteenth-century Spanish exploration?
71. Why were early Spanish expeditions north from Mexico and the Caribbean thwarted?
72. What were the results of King Philip of Spain's investment in military campaigns in Europe and in African and American colonies?
73. How does Malintzin's life, the life of one young girl, illustrate the violence, interconnectedness, and change that marked Native American life in the sixteenth century?
74. How did nascent forms of capitalism begin to develop across Europe in the early sixteenth century, and what were their key components?
75. What role did technological innovations in communication play in European expansion and imperialism?
76. Explain how animals, plants, and germs moved between Africa, Europe, and the Americas, detailing the roles they played in shaping relationships as these worlds collided.
77. European nations competed for resources in the Americas throughout the sixteenth century. Explain how England and France competed with Spain for land and resources in the New World.
78. Smaller hunting societies thrived to the north of the grand civilizations such as the Aztecs and Incas in present-day Mexico. Describe the cultures and survival methods of the Plains people and the Chumash. Why were these lesser-known civilizations important?

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Answer Key

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. A
21. C
22. A
23. B
24. D
25. D
26. A
27. C
28. B
29. B
30. D
31. C
32. A
33. D
34. C
35. A
36. C
37. D
38. C
39. C
40. C
41. A
42. D
43. B
44. A
45. C
46. C
47. C
48. D
49. A
50. C
51. D
52. H
53. G
54. I
55. L
56. M
57. A
58. B
59. F
60. C
61. K
62. J
63. E

64. *Answer would ideally include:*

Stability and Growth: Horticulture is a form of agriculture in which people work small plots of land with simple tools.

Ancient Americans developed strains of maize with larger kernels and higher yields than those in the wild. They cultivated beans, squash, tomatoes, and potatoes, all of which provided rich sources of protein. This combination of foods provided a nutritious diet and maintained the fertility of the soil. In addition, high crop yields produced surplus food that could be stored or traded to neighboring communities.

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65. *Answer would ideally include:*

Technological Advances: Aztec and Mayan societies were in the equatorial region while the Incas settled along the Pacific coast in present-day Peru. Their societies were still technologically advanced, with knowledge of math and astronomy, vast mineral wealth, complex political systems, large urban centers, and organized religion. Unlike societies in Europe, Asia, and Africa, they did not have a wheel for transportation, steel tools and weapons, large boats, or horses. Aztec artisans produced valuable trade goods such as pottery, cloth, and leather. Mayan learned men developed mathematical calculations, hieroglyphic writing, and a calendar. Astronomers could predict eclipses of the sun and moon. Incan civilization was marked by expansive transportation and waterways to support their successful cultivation of fertile mountain valleys.

66. *Answer would ideally include:*

Economics of the Renaissance: Europe's population decreased by 50 percent during the latter half of the fourteenth century owing to the Black Death, which ultimately led to an increased quality of life to those who survived. Rising birthrates and increased productivity fueled a resurgence in trade within Italian city-states and expansion into international commerce. Profits from agriculture and commerce allowed the wealthy to invest in painting, sculpture, music, and literature and pay jewelers, potters, and other craftsmen for their wares.

67. *Answer would ideally include:*

The Impact of Innovation on International Trade: The prince brought together the best minds from the Arab world—astronomers, geographers, mapmakers, and craftsmen—and the most experienced seamen from Portugal to launch a systematic campaign of exploration, observation, shipbuilding, and long-distance trade that revolutionized Europe and shaped developments in Africa and the Americas. They devised state-of-the-art charts, maps, and navigational instruments.

68. *Answer would ideally include:*

Evolution of Slavery: Before contact with Europeans, the African slave system granted slaves some legal rights and ensured that their term of bondage was usually temporary and not an inheritable status. People were enslaved as spoils of war or by enemies to settle a conflict. European control of African slave trade in the New World was even more systematic, permanent, violent, and tied to economic systems and the expansion of agriculture. Large-scale European participation in the trade transformed life in Africa and the Americas.

69. *Answer would ideally include:*

Impact of European Presence in Africa: West African communities that lived by hunting and subsistence agriculture were destabilized by the expansion of the slave trade. Smaller societies were decimated by raids and larger kingdoms damaged. Originally, such communities were sometimes conquered by expanding African kingdoms that then sold their members as slaves in other parts of the continent. Later, these same communities were raided by slave traders from Portugal, Spain, and other nations to provide slaves for European markets. Many matrilineal societies were decimated by the raids, leading to a decline in overall matrilineal communities.

70. *Answer would ideally include:*

Magellan's Significance: Despite many challenges, Ferdinand Magellan had the support of the king of Spain when he set out to discover a passage through South America that connected the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, allowing travel to Asia. Though he died, his crew successfully circumnavigated the globe, returning to Spain in 1522. Magellan's crew returned to Spain with valuable spices and information that allowed Spain to claim the Philippine Islands. His journals documented vast information about the world's oceans and landmasses.

71. *Answer would ideally include:*

Challenges to Northern Expeditions: Spanish ventures into North America failed for a variety of reasons. The 400 soldiers Panfilo de Narvaez led from Cuba to Tampa Bay battled starvation and disease and were met by hostile Indians. In 1539, ten years later, a survivor of this trip—a North African named Esteban—led a group of Spaniards from Mexico north. They ran into Zuni Indians who killed him. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado terrorized the region, burning towns and stealing food before returning to Mexico. Hernando de Soto received a reputation for brutality and gained wealth through the Indian slave trade and by looting native treasures. Native Americans always fought back and made it difficult for Spanish explorers to lay roots.

72. *Answer would ideally include:*

Spanish Military Expeditions: The king used American resources to fund a variety of military campaigns, which put many unemployed poor people to work. He conquered Italy, Portugal, and Portuguese colonies in Africa and tightened Spain's grip on the Netherlands. These ventures generated considerable criticism of the king and fierce debate within the Roman Catholic Church over the purpose of the raids: Was it Christian conversion, acquisition of material riches, or both? Native Americans did not stand idly by. They fought back, resulting in an incredible amount of conflict and violence that made conversion nearly impossible.

73. *Answer would ideally include:*

European Impact on Native American Life: As a young Native American girl, Malintzin saw European diseases ravage her village. Her diet and clothing style were changed—from that of other Native Americans to those customary of the Spanish. Like many Native American women, she had sexual relations with European explorers. She gave birth to the son of Hernán Cortés, a major Spanish explorer/raider. She married a Spanish soldier and had his daughter. Life in America was forever changed: European goods, habits, tastes, and values came to dominate life in the Americas.

74. *Answer would ideally include:*

Early Capitalism: A form of capitalism based on market exchange, private ownership, and capital accumulation and reinvestment developed across much of Europe. This came as a result of expanding populations and greater agricultural productivity, which enabled European nations to develop more efficient systems of taxation, build larger militaries, and adapt to new weaponry. The expanded population also provided laborers for merchant vessels and forts and to protect trade routes. Cities such as London, Bristol, Amsterdam, and Venice became important commercial centers, and many people began to settle there.

Portuguese Involvement: While Portugal took the lead, the Portuguese competed with Spain, England, and the Netherlands in acquiring newfound wealth by developing long-distance markets throughout Asia that brought spices, ivory, silks, cotton cloth, and other luxury goods to Europe. They secured control of trade with India from Arab vessels and established lasting trading posts and forts at key locations on the Indian Ocean and the Gold Coast of Africa.

Slavery: Long practiced in Europe and Africa, slavery was transformed by the advent of large-scale European participation in the slave trade with Africa. African slaves were among the most lucrative of goods traded, generating much of the wealth that undergirded the creation of early capitalism.

75. *Answer would ideally include:*

Printing: Technological advances in printing provided a crucial role in European territorial expansion. As ships sailed from Europe back and forth across the Atlantic, cartographers charted each newly discovered island, traced coastlines and bays, and translated them back onto pre-existing maps. In the 1440s, German craftsmen invented a new form of movable metal type that allowed printers to create multiple copies of a single manuscript. Such innovations allowed Portuguese and Spanish explorers to document and disseminate records of their adventures.

Papermaking: Italian craftsmen manufactured paper that was thinner and cheaper than traditional vellum and parchment, making printed works more affordable. The fact that a German mapmaker like Martin Waldseemüller could read the journals of an Italian mariner such as Amerigo Vespucci ensured that shared knowledge of locations inspired explorers to find them.

Full file at <https://TestbankDirect.eu/>

Glyphs: People of the Americas had their own ways of charting land and communicating with one another. Mayans created a system of glyphs—images representing prefixes, suffixes, numbers, people, or words—that scribes carved into large flat stones, providing locals with histories of important events. The fixed nature of these systems made the development of papermaking, printmaking, and mapmaking all the more revolutionary.

76. *Answer would ideally include:*

Diseases: The transfer of flora and fauna and the spread of disease transformed the economies and environments of all four continents. European diseases ravaged Native American communities, ensuring victory of Spain and other European powers over the Americas and facilitating their subsequent exploitation of American land, labor, and resources. Spanish soldiers introduced smallpox among the Aztecs, greatly aiding their conquering efforts while decimating the local population.

Food: African coconuts and bananas were introduced in Europe while Europeans provided Africans with iron and pigs. Asia introduced Europe and Africa to sugar, rice, tea, and spices, while also spreading the bubonic plague. Europe and Africa sent to America rice, wheat, and rye; lemons and oranges; and horses, cattle, pigs, chickens, and honeybees. Cattle and pigs changed native diets, and horses inspired new methods of farming, transportation, and warfare throughout the Americas.

Luxury Indulgences: America gave Europe high-yielding nutrient-rich foods such as maize and potatoes and indulgences such as tobacco and cacao. The lands stolen from Inca and Aztec empires provided gold and silver to Spain. Sugar, developed in the East Indies, took root in the West Indies and became a source of great profit, especially when combined with cacao into chocolate.

77. *Answer would ideally include:*

French Exploration: Spain's success inspired England and France to explore the New World for themselves. The French explored the North American coast in 1524, landing near Cape Fear in the Carolinas and heading north to New York. The navigator Giovanni da Verrazano continued north and claimed all coastal lands for France. Another Frenchman, Jacques Cartier, pushed into Canada, traded furs with Indians, and inspired another countryman to attempt a permanent settlement at Quebec in 1542—a project thwarted by harsh weather and disease.

English Exploration: English claims to land along the North Atlantic coast from the 1490s were challenged by the Spanish and French, inspiring England to colonize the disputed lands. Lacking finances to support a settlement, the crown enlisted funds and assistance from noblemen. Sir Walter Raleigh claimed all land north of Florida for England and named it Virginia—after Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen. In later years, he sent a group of soldiers to establish a colony on Roanoke Island, which lasted only one year. Raleigh tried again in 1587, but when supply ships came to fortify the settlement in 1590, no trace of them remained.

Spanish Exploration: By 1590, only Spain had permanent colonies in the Americas, mostly in the West Indies, Mexico, and South America. The French and English, despite numerous efforts, had not sustained a single permanent settlement by the end of the sixteenth century. And yet Spanish efforts to expand north were met with great trouble and resistance from the natives. While Spain garnered unprecedented wealth from its early invasions, England would eventually develop more lucrative, long-term settlements.

78. *Answer would ideally include:*

Plains People: Plains societies stretched from Colorado into Canada, hunting herds of bison. They used a weighted spear-throwing device known as an atlatl, as well as nets, hooks, and snares to catch birds, fish, and small animals. These groups supplemented hunting with the gathering of berries, roots, and other edible plants. These societies remained small and widely scattered since they needed a large expanse of territory to ensure their survival.

Chumash Indians: The Chumash Indians lived near present-day Santa Barbara, California, and harvested resources from the land and the ocean. The abundance of fish, small game, and plant life along the Pacific coast encouraged the development of more permanent settlements than those of the more nomadic Plains Indians. Chumash villages were also considerably larger, sometimes holding as many as a thousand people at once, as they participated in regional exchange networks up and down the coasts. Women gathered acorns and pine nuts, while men fished the coastal waters and inland rivers in addition to hunting deer and smaller animals.

Importance: These smaller communities had less elaborate cultures than the Mayan, Aztec, or Incan, making them less remembered. Still, they were vital because they represented the ability to adapt to and survive otherwise dangerous conditions. They additionally signal not only the volume but also the diversity of native communities that lived along the Pacific prior to the arrival of Europeans.

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