

## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Early American civilizations that believed in animism believed that
  - (A) animals should never be sacrificed
  - (B) only human beings had souls
  - (C) physical objects could have spiritual power
  - (D) there were rational explanations for all natural phenomena
2. In which way were the Aztecs similar to the Egyptians?
  - (A) They used pack animals to move materials.
  - (B) They had wheeled vehicles for transporting goods.
  - (C) They developed an alphabet for recording information.
  - (D) They used slave labor to build their society.
3. What earlier civilization possessed a religion most similar to that of the Inca?
  - (A) The Greeks during the time of Pericles
  - (B) The Egyptians under the pharaohs
  - (C) Zoroastrians of Southwest Asia
  - (D) Buddhists of East Asia
4. Unlike the Mississippian culture or the Incas, the Aztecs successfully constructed
  - (A) large earthen mounds
  - (B) a city on a lake
  - (C) an extensive network of roads
  - (D) waru waru to expand their agricultural land
5. The most important reason the Aztec practiced human sacrifice was probably to
  - (A) decrease the population
  - (B) advance medical knowledge
  - (C) pay their debts to their enemies
  - (D) appease the gods
6. Which of the following is a common characteristic shared by the Mississippian, Aztec, and Inca cultures?
  - (A) Organization of labor for massive building projects
  - (B) An egalitarian society
  - (C) The deification of Quetzalcoatl
  - (D) A great respect for the accomplishments of women

## Chapter 14 Quiz Americas on Eve of Globalization

Dear Internet People of 2012:



This is Maya.



This is Aztec.



And this is Oreo

7. Compared to societies in Afro-Eurasia, societies in Mesoamerica
- (A) did not use pack animals
  - (B) worshiped sun gods more widely
  - (C) placed less value on precious metals and stones
  - (D) allowed women to have less power and opportunity

Question 8 is based on the following image.



Source: Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, painting by William R. Iseninger

8. Which conclusion about life in Cahokia is best supported by the image?
- (A) All common people lived outside the mound complex.
  - (B) Few people in Cahokia engaged in agriculture.
  - (C) The mound complex was the political and religious center of the society.
  - (D) Cahokia declined due to a lack of fresh water.
9. A major difference between the Inca and the Aztecs in their treatment of conquered people is that the Inca
- (A) required labor rather than payment of tribute
  - (B) treated conquered people more harshly
  - (C) refrained from enslaving their captives
  - (D) allowed conquered people to retain their culture

4 THINGS EVERYONE HATES



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**Question 10 is based on the following excerpt.**

Floating idly down the tranquil canals of Xochimilco, it's easy to forget you are still within the limits of one of the world's most overcrowded and polluted cities.

White herons soar past lines of trees that waft gently in the breeze. Insects buzz. Flowers bloom. Farmers in flatbed canoes pole silently along the waterways, ferrying flowers and crops their ancestors have cultivated on man-made islands since the Aztec era. . . .

Another project seeks to rebuild chinampas the way the Aztecs did—using reeds and mud from the canal bed to create rich, undulating gardens. Trees known as ahuejotes are planted around the edge of the garden, and their roots eventually lock the site in place.

Aztec farmers slathered the straw beds with rich canal mud, producing as many as five crops a year on the same tiny plot. . . .

—Gretchen Peters, "Urban Sprawl Begins to Swamp Old Canals."  
*The Christian Science Monitor*, September 19, 2002.  
latinamericanstudies.org

10. Based on the information in the excerpt, what is the main reason the Aztecs used mud in building chinampas?
- (A) To fertilize their crops
  - (B) To eradicate disease
  - (C) To deepen the canals
  - (D) To control pests



“What did you think we meant by ‘organ donor program?’”

