

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Chapter 16 Quiz Americas in Early Colonial Period

1. What is the most likely cause for the majority of the population losses among indigenous Americans after European contact?
 - (A) Climate
 - (B) Disease
 - (C) Enslavement
 - (D) Warfare

Question 2 is based on the following excerpt.

“The vivid scene of animals cavorting around the edge of lakes that once shimmered in Mexico City was painted by Aztec Indians in the early 1530s

“At the center of the 16-yard-long painting is a Christian cross in black and white, floating above a colorful, lively scene of fishermen, frogs, fish and other creatures.

“To the right of the cross and below it, the Indians painted an Ahuizotl, a mythical Aztec animal with paws resembling hands that was considered a servant or representative of the Aztec rain god, Tlaloc. To the left, there is a jaguar with a stylized plant on its back, upon which rests an eagle – a reference to pre-Hispanic place names and the kingdoms that ruled before the Spanish came.

“Indians also drew gracefully executed depictions of lakeside plants, some of which were used in traditional Aztec medicine.”

—From “Aztec Mural Melds Cultures,” by Mark Stevenson

2. Based on the excerpt, which statement best reflects the relationship between the Aztec and the Spanish in 1530?
 - (A) The Aztec remained isolated from the influences of Spanish culture.
 - (B) The Spanish had successfully converted most of the Aztec to Christianity.
 - (C) Aztec religion and culture were very similar to Christianity and Spanish culture.
 - (D) The Aztec maintained some of their culture in the face of Spanish influences.
3. What do the encomienda and mit'a systems used in Spanish colonies and the labor system used on Brazilian sugarcane plantations have in common?
 - (A) Both were coerced labor systems designed to enrich European colonizers.
 - (B) Both made use of enslaved Africans as agricultural workers.
 - (C) Both were successful in teaching indigenous peoples European farming techniques.
 - (D) Both were labor systems that provided economic opportunities for immigrants.

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4. Which generalization best describes the cult of the Virgin of Guadalupe, Vodun, and Santeria?
- (A) A mixture of Catholic and Protestant religious elements
 - (B) A mixture of indigenous and Christian religious elements
 - (C) A mixture of African and European religious elements
 - (D) A mixture of Christian, Jewish, and Muslim religious elements

Question 5 is based on the following table.

Transoceanic Voyages, c. 1300–c. 1800				
Sponsoring Empire	Explorer	Key Voyages	Purpose	Impact
China	Zheng He	To India, the Middle East, and Africa	To open up trade networks with India, Arabia, and Africa and to spread Chinese culture	China decided not to continue exploring
England	James Cook	To Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland	To collect botanical specimens, chart islands, and make astronomical observations	Europeans made contact with people in Australia and Hawaii, charted large areas of Pacific, and mapped Newfoundland
Portugal	Vasco De Gama	To India and western coast of Africa	To open a sea route from Europe to India and China	Portugal expanded trade and cultural exchange between India and Europe
Spain	Christopher Columbus	To the Americas	To find a sea route to India and China going west from Europe	Spain led the European exploration and colonization of the Americas
Spain	Ferdinand Magellan	Around South America to the Philippines	To demonstrate that Europeans could reach Asia by sailing west	Spain established links between the Americas and Asia across the Pacific Ocean

5. Which statement best compares the voyages of Zheng He with those of the Portuguese and Spanish explorers in the table?
- (A) They resulted in closer contact between China and Europe.
 - (B) They focused on the Indian Ocean trading network.
 - (C) They shared some motives but had different results.
 - (D) They promoted more exploration in the Pacific Ocean.



6. Which economic system was largely responsible for the economic development of Brazil, Spanish America, and parts of western Africa in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
- (A) Columbian Exchange
 - (B) Feudalism
 - (C) Socialism
 - (D) Mercantilism
7. What factor played the greatest role in determining a person's social status in Spanish and Portuguese empires in the Americas by the seventeenth century?
- (A) Commercial wealth
 - (B) Land ownership
 - (C) Racial ancestry
 - (D) Religious affiliation
8. Which statement best describes the way Spain ruled its American colonies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
- (A) The monarch effectively maintained long-distance control of the colonies from Spain.
 - (B) Appointed officials represented the crown, overseen by royal courts in the colonies.
 - (C) Spanish colonial subjects elected their own rulers with the approval of the monarch.
 - (D) Spain adapted the political systems of the Aztec and Inca in ruling the colonies.
9. What conclusion about the results of the Columbian Exchange in the sixteenth century is most accurate?
- (A) Africa benefitted more than Europe and the Americas.
 - (B) The Americas benefitted more than Europe and Africa.
 - (C) Europe benefitted more than Africa and the Americas.
 - (D) Africa, the Americas, and Europe all benefitted equally.
10. One characteristic of indentured servitude as a labor system was that
- (A) servitude was passed from parent to child
 - (B) it involved a contract between master and servant
 - (C) servants had strong legal protections
 - (D) it was generally used only with skilled workers

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"describe world history in a few words"

