**A Social History of American Technology**

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**Chapter 1 Quiz Questions**

*Multiple Choice*

1. In which of the following regions did Native peoples cultivate cotton and weave it into cloth for clothing?

a. Southwest

b. Northwest

c. Eastern coastal plains

d. Arctic

Answer: a (p. 7)

2. In which of the following regions did Native Americans create agricultural systems?

a. Southwest

b. Northwest

c. Eastern coastal plains

d. Arctic

Answer: c (p. 8)

3. Which of the following technological systems did Native Americans have before European colonization?

a. writing

b. metalwork

c. agriculture

d. land ownership

Answer: c (p. 8)

4. Which of the following was *not* a valuable commodity that the North American colonies sent to Europe?

a. tobacco

b. wood

c. potash

d. gold

Answer: d (pp. 18–19)

5. For a mercantilist economy, the best kind of trade was trade with

a. a rival nation.

b. your own colony.

c. your own people.

d. someone else’s colony.

Answer: b (p. 23)

6. When industry flourishes, it encourages

a. technological advancement.

b. technological stagnation.

c. intellectual development.

d. all of the above

Answer: a (p. 24)

*Fill in the Blank*

7. Native Americans in Arctic regions of North America survived by focusing their technological systems on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: sea (p. 7)

8. The main natural resource that Native Americans did not exploit before colonization was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: metal (p. 10)

9. European technology had created a society based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: differentiation or specialization (p. 14)

10. The colonial economy was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: trade (p. 17)

11. Mercantilism’s function was to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rich.

Answer: the king (p. 22)

12. The expansion of colonial trade created wealth for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: the mother country (p. 23)

**True/False**

13. Technological change in North America has always been rapid.

Answer: F (p. 10)

14. Native Americans created towns and cities in North America.

Answer: T (p. 5)

15. Differences in geography created different technological systems.

Answer: T (p. 5)

16. European settlers easily transported European technological systems to North America.

Answer: F (p. 16)

17. Early European settlers were forced to learn the technological skills of Native Americans to survive.

Answer: T (p.16)

18. Capitalist economics dominated Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Answer: F (p. 22)

*Matching*

19. Match the following regions to their Native inhabitants’ primary food source.

Arctic Buffalo

Pacific Northwest Whales and sea lions

Plains Agricultural crops

Eastern coastal plains Fish

20. Match the following regions to their Native inhabitants’ main source of clothing.

Arctic Deer hides

Plains Buffalo hides

Southwest Seal hides

Eastern coastal plains Cotton cloth

**Chapter 2 Quiz Questions**

*Multiple Choice*

1. A technological system links \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get work done.

a. people

b. computers

c. tools

d. experts

Answer: c (p. 28)

2. The majority of colonial artisans lived in cities because

a. cost of living was cheaper.

b. they were scared of bears.

c. they didn’t want to have to farm.

d. transportation costs were cheaper.

Answer: d (p. 38)

3. Apprentices worked hard to learn a trade and were paid

a. nothing.

b. fairly well.

c. minimum wage.

d. in goods rather than money.

Answer: a (p. 39)

4. The wives and children of colonial craftsmen

a. lived lives of leisure.

b. worked in the family business.

c. generally had jobs of their own.

d. didn’t interact with his business.

Answer: b (p. 44)

5. Iron plantations were generally owned by

a. a master craftsman.

b. groups of entrepreneurs.

c. worker collectives.

d. overseas investors.

Answer: b (p. 46)

6. The pace of technological change was slow in colonial America because

a. of government interference.

b. there were too many artisans.

c. colonists didn’t need for technology.

d. the government didn’t encourage it.

Answer: d (p. 51)

*Fill in the Blank*

7. Cooperation between neighboring farms developed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy.

Answer: barter (p. 37)

8. Only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farms could truly be self-sufficient in the colonial era.

Answer: wealthy (p. 37)

9. Artisans made up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the colonial population.

Answer: 10 (p. 38)

10. Printing required a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workforce.

Answer: literate (p. 42)

11. Iron was processed in a giant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ furnace.

Answer: blast (p. 46)

12. Craft enterprises where the workers labored for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided the model for 19th century industrialization.

Answer: wages (p. 50)

**True/False**

13. The culture founded by European colonists on the Atlantic seaboard is the primary foundational culture of North America.

Answer: F (p. 28)

14. The majority of the farms in the North American colonies were large, wealthy plantations.

Answer: F (p. 30)

15. Tasks on colonial farms were divided by gender.

Answer: T (p. 36)

16. Before the 18th century, the vast majority of colonial artisans lived in cities.

Answer: F (p. 38)

17. Apprentices lived at home and commuted to work daily.

Answer: F (p. 39)

18. It was difficult to get artisans to emigrate to North America because they were well paid in Europe.

Answer: T (p. 38)

*Matching*

19. Select the gender that usually performed each farm task in colonial North America.

\_\_\_\_\_ Plowing

\_\_\_\_\_ Weaving A. Male

\_\_\_\_\_ Butchering B. Female

\_\_\_\_\_ Preserving

\_\_\_\_\_ Spinning

20. Match the technology to the craft.

Press Farming

Forge Weaving

Plowshare Iron working

Loom Printing