**Chapter 1**

**A Continent of Villages to 1500**

**Multiple Choice**

1) Peoples practicing “forest efficiency” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) relied on intensive agriculture

B) hunted and gathered available resources

C) had a precarious life and often starved

D) mainly lived in deserts

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

2) The Clovis culture gets its name from what discovery near Clovis, New Mexico?

A) distinctive stone blades and lance points

B) the skeleton of Kennewick Man

C) huge burial mounds

D) copper imported from the Great Lakes

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) Over time, Indian communities in North America typically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) remained socially and communally primitive

B) feared the gods and refused to change

C) had little knowledge of even the simplest forms of technology

D) demonstrated increasing levels of complexity

Answer: D

Topics: 1.1 The First American Settlers; 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objectives: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America? 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

4) The Desert Culture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) was one of the first settled North American peoples

B) migrated seasonally in search of game

C) disappeared after being unable to adapt to changes in the environment

D) relied on agriculture

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

5) Archaeological evidence suggests that plant cultivation in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began about 5,000 years ago.

A) Great Basin

B) Great Plains

C) highlands of Mexico

D) desert of Arizona

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

6) Staple crop farming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) developed in China and spread to the rest of the world

B) developed independently in several areas of the world

C) had little impact on social life

D) remained isolated at its point of origin

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

7) How did agricultural production affect relationships between and within farming communities?

A) Settled populations relied less on military forces.

B) Demand for larger food surpluses from a growing population frequently led to conflict and warfare.

C) Farming communities became more stable than the previous foraging communities.

D) Collection and storage of food crops depended on cooperation between farmers rather than on strong chiefs or other individual leaders.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

8) The development of Teotihuacan illustrates which of the following?

A) the growing complexity of Mesoamerican cultures

B) Native Americans’ inability to adapt to environmental change

C) the impact of mass population migrations on the Great Basin

D) native cultures becoming less sophisticated over time

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

9) Adoption of farming might be considered an extension of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) more egalitarian societies

B) Archaic forest efficiency

C) environmental adaptation

D) falling populations

Answer: B

Topics: 1.1 The First American Settlers; 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objectives: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America? 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

10) During the first millennium bce, what culture developed in the arid Southwest?

A) Hohokam

B) Anasazi

C) Hopewell

D) Mississippian

Answer: A

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

11) A major achievement of the Hohokams involved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the building of communities of cliff dwellings

B) the development of the first system of irrigation in America

C) the importation of grains such as maize into North America

D) the development of crops that needed no water

Answer: B

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

12) What do the complex earthworks developed by the Woodland people signify?

A) They were a warlike society that practiced human sacrifice.

B) They had adopted a settled existence and more complex social organization.

C) They had learned this practice from the first Europeans who arrived in eastern North America.

D) They depended on extensive trade networks to obtain the materials necessary for mound building.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

13) Which of these best explains the sometimes violent competition for resources between Mississippian settlements?

A) religious conflicts

B) political instability

C) population growth

D) ethnic divisions

Answer: C

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

14) Eastern Woodland tribes subsisted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) gathering, hunting, and limited agriculture

B) raids on neighboring villages

C) fishing and farming

D) dry farming and small game hunting

Answer: A

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

15) Which product is correctly paired with its region of origin?

A) maize: Mexico

B) obsidian: Great Lakes

C) copper: Appalachians

D) mica: Rocky Mountains

Answer: A

Topics: 1.2 The Development of Farming; 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objectives: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities? 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

16) From studying surviving pre-Columbian works of art, historians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) have a clear picture of Indian religious beliefs

B) see no evidence of emotions

C) can only speculate about their meaning

D) can translate written Mississippian documents

Answer: C

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

17) With what culture did the Hohokam share many traits?

A) Mesoamerican

B) Hopewell

C) Athapascan

D) Clovis

Answer: A

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

18) Why might native communities have resisted shifting to agriculture?

A) They were ignorant about plants and cultivation.

B) Farming offered few advantages in some areas.

C) Merchant clans prevented their workers from adopting farming.

D) Farming took so little work that it promoted laziness.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

19) The largest Indian population centers could be found among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the Archaic peoples of the interior

B) the fishing communities of the Pacific Northwest

C) the hunters and gatherers of the Great Plains

D) the farming districts of the South, the Southwest, and the Northeast

Answer: D

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

20) Desert farmers such as the Pima and Yuma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) exported high-quality flint hoes

B) were highly communal apartment dwellers

C) were the first to plow using animals

D) lived in dispersed settlements called *rancherias*

Answer: D

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

21) The oldest continuously occupied towns in the United States are home to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Cherokees

B) Pueblos

C) Apaches

D) Navajos

Answer: B

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

22) On the eve of European colonization, remaining Mississippian cultures in the South included the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Pimas

B) Apaches

C) Hohokam

D) Natchez

Answer: D

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

23) The members of the Iroquois Confederacy were forbidden to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) go to war with each other

B) trade with Europeans

C) leave their ancestral homelands

D) farm

Answer: A

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

24) The Iroquois differed from most Native American cultures because their society was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) matrilineal

B) patriarchal

C) pacifist

D) not dependent on agriculture

Answer: A

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

25) After the collapse of Cahokia, the main area where the Mississippian culture persisted was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) forests and waterways of the Northeast

B) forests of the Pacific Northwest

C) deserts of the Southwest

D) forests and floodplains of the Southeast

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

26) According to the migration hypothesis, ancestors of Native Americans came from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Africa

B) South America

C) Northern Europe

D) Asia

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

27) The Monte Verde culture in Chile is evidence of the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) migration along the “Pacific Coast Waterway”

B) the spread of Mississippian culture

C) Aztec cultural influence

D) farming in pre-Columbian America

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

28) Folsom technology was a refinement of what culture?

A) Athapascan

B) Hopewell

C) Clovis

D) Mississippian

Answer: C

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

29) Cultivation of maize began in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Asia

B) Africa

C) Mesoamerica

D) Europe

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

30) The primary function of a chief in a farming community was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) conduct warfare against other tribes

B) divide property among the clans

C) appease the gods

D) supervise the economy

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

31) The Desert Culture was characterized by reliance on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) bison hunting

B) small game and plant foraging

C) intensive maize cultivation

D) fish and sea mammals

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

32) Which phrase best describes a kiva?

A) burial mound of Hopewell mortuary cult

B) Hohokam ball-playing court with surrounding religious platform mound

C) Pueblo impersonations of ancestral, sacred spirits

D) Anasazi subterranean religious center

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

33) Teotihuacan had a population of about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at its height.

A) 30,000

B) 100,000

C) 200,000

D) 1 million

Answer: C

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

34) Pueblo Bonito is to the Anasazi as Cahokia is to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Hohokam

B) Hopis

C) Algonquians

D) Mississippians

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

35) Someone sent to negotiate with the Five Nations would be meeting with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Mohawks, Oneidas, Onodagas, Cayugas, and Senecas

B) Mi’kmaqs, Crees, Montagnais, Ojibwas, and Hurons

C) Hurons, Mohawks, Creeks, Natchez, and Aleuts

D) Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Natchez

Answer: A

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

36) Which of these societies had tens of thousands of communities in the Southwest?

A) Inuit

B) Mohawks

C) Senecas

D) Anasazi

Answer: D

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

37) The population of the precolonial Americas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) is impossible to estimate with any confidence

B) varied greatly by region

C) was uniformly distributed across the continents

D) was greatest in the Arctic and Great Basin

Answer: B

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

38) In what area of North America were the largest populations of nonagricultural Indians concentrated?

A) California and the Pacific Northwest

B) Great Basin

C) New England

D) Mesoamerica and the Caribbean

Answer: A

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

39) Which of these was an important early social consequence of farming?

A) development of more elaborate kinship systems

B) elimination of gender-based divisions of labor

C) leveling of social inequalities

D) decentralization of authority

Answer: A

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

40) The bow and arrow was first developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) in Mexico

B) on the Great Plains

C) in the Northeast

D) in the desert basins of the Southwest

Answer: B

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

41) Which of these is true of the inhabitants of the Americas prior to colonization?

A) The inhabitants of the Americas all produced similar cultures.

B) No single physical type characterized all the peoples of the Americas.

C) The inhabitants of the Americas failed to develop farming.

D) All Native Americans belonged to a single race.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

42) Which of these helps explain why migration to North America was attractive to Siberian hunter-gatherers?

A) North America was home to many large mammals.

B) It was much warmer in North America than in Asia.

C) Siberian hunter-gatherers were often attacked by more-aggressive Asian peoples.

D) The population of Asia had grown too large to be supported by available resources.

Answer: A

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

43) What distinguished the third and final migration from Asia to the Americas from the previous two?

A) It occurred as the result of endemic warfare.

B) It resulted in the settlement of the northeastern portion of North America.

C) It involved hundreds of thousands of people.

D) It occurred long after Beringia had disappeared under rising seas.

Answer: D

Topic: 1.1 The First American Settlers

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

44) How did the development of farming affect family life?

A) People built smaller dwellings.

B) People married at an older age.

C) People became more mobile.

D) People had larger families.

Answer: D

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

45) The heavy log stockade discovered among the ruins of Cahokia have led archaeologists and other scientists to conclude that this Mississippian city experienced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) regular attacks by wild animals

B) violent conflict with nearby Indian communities

C) frequent raids from European explorers and settlers

D) excessive flooding from the Mississippi River

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

46) Which statement was true of most North American Indian farming communities?

A) There was little division of labor based on gender.

B) Women and men belonged to separate social groupings.

C) Women participated in both hunting and farming.

D) Men took sole responsibility for farming.

Answer: B

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

47) Which major challenge did the Anasazi face in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?

A) The climate became drier.

B) Iroquois bands raided Anasazi communities.

C) A new and deadly plague struck.

D) Religious conflicts divided the society.

Answer: A

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

48) The Adena were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) mound builders

B) a desert people

C) a largely urban culture

D) strictly hunter-gatherers

Answer: A

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

49) Which of these was the single overwhelming fact of life in the Southwest?

A) the abundance of resources

B) cultural diversity

C) land scarcity

D) aridity

Answer: D

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

50) Which of these helped make the South ideal for farming?

A) its mild climate

B) its low population density

C) the absence of large mammals

D) its short summers

Answer: A

Topic: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Essay**

51) What is forest efficiency and how did it affect community populations?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

* Definition: sophisticated knowledge of rich and diverse natural resources developed by communities of native people from eastern North America that resulted in a secure and comfortable life
* Practices: gathering of wild plant foods and hunting of small game; burning of woodlands and prairies for meadows and edge environments that resulted in harvestable foods and attraction of grazing animals
* Impact: growth of community populations and increase of permanent settlements; development of different gender roles; a return to this practice after Mississippian chiefdoms collapsed

Topics: 1.1 The First American Settlers; 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objectives: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America? 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

52) Why did some native societies resist adopting agriculture?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

* Farming as a revolution: adopted by many communities but no real evidence to show farming’s superiority over other food sources; foragers had knowledge of plant reproduction as well
* Drawbacks of settled farming: narrow selection of plant and animal food resources; more vulnerable to famine
* Labor: longer and harder working hours; health issues including degenerative spines, anemia, and tooth decay in farmers
* Lifestyle: lack of a sophisticated modern irrigation system in arid regions meant no farming here; Pacific Northwest and California had abundance of acorns and salmon fishing that did not require farming

Topic: 1.2 The Development of Farming

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

53) What do the monumental earthworks and other archeological evidence uncovered at Cahokia and other Mississippian sites suggest about the rise and fall of that society?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

* Rise of Mississippian society: resulted from new innovations, including the bow and arrow, development of Northern Flint maize, shift to flint hoes that led to permanent communities
* Characteristics of permanent settlement: maize farming, temple mounds; residential neighborhoods; artistic traditions; early science and technology
* Social hierarchy: political hierarchy led by powerful chief; chief’s burial mound also contained probable sacrifice victims; social stratification including elite, farmers, and artisans; proclivity for warfare and violence with neighbors—log stockade in Cahokia; high degree of social organization—Great Serpent Mound
* Organization of labor: farmers; craft specialization, artisans; tribute labor to construct mounds
* Resource surpluses: extensive trade network; artistic and engineering traditions spread from Mexico
* Decline of Mississippian society: violent competition for limited space among rivers; endemic violence resulted in abandonment of cities and relocation in smaller, decentralized communities

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

54) Using either the Anasazi/Mississippian or the Iroquois/Algonquian, compare and describe their attitudes about community in such areas as settlement patterns, food sources, social organization, cultural and political structures, and conflict.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

* Settlement patterns:
	+ Anasazi: population pressure and dry climate resulted in a change from pit-house villages to pueblos that were secure and inaccessible cliff dwellings; over 25,000 known communities including Pueblo Bonito
	+ Mississippian: permanent urban community sites along floodplains of the Mississippi Valley including Cahokia; residential neighborhoods
	+ Iroquois: along the coast and river valleys of the Northeast; longhouses in villages surrounded by palisades
	+ Algonquian: less-extensive dwellings in smaller villages without palisades; dense populations in farming areas along Atlantic coast and in the Ohio Valley
* Food sources:
	+ Anasazi: maize grown in irrigated, terraced fields; hunting with bows and arrows; more-complex irrigation canals, dams, and terraced fields as climate grew drier; Pueblo descendants used dry-farming methods and drought-resistant plants
	+ Mississippian: quickly maturing Northern Flint maize; greater farm productivity with flint hoes; storage of large food surpluses; abundant animal resources
	+ Iroquois: women produced crops of corn, beans, squash, and sunflowers
	+ Algonquian: hunters and foragers in areas north of the Great Lakes and northern New England; farmers along the Atlantic coast and in the Ohio River Valley
* Social organization:
	+ Anasazi: Pueblo descendants lived in communal villages; strict communal code of behavior enforced by matrilineal clans and secret religious societies
	+ Mississippian: dozens of urban communities; mound building suggested high degree of social organization; tribute labor to construct public works
	+ Iroquois: matrilineal extended families
	+ Algonquian: patrilineal families; 50 distinct cultures
* Cultural and political structures:
	+ Anasazi: adapted artistic and engineering technology that spread from Mexico; craft specialization; trade networks; lack of writing system; kivas for religious ceremonies; Pueblo governing systems composed of a combination of matrilineal clans and secret religious societies; seasonal public ceremonies; kachinas were ancestral spirits
	+ Mississippian: adapted artistic and engineering technology that spread from Mexico; craft specialization; trade networks; lack of writing system; earliest city-states north of Mexico; hierarchal chieftains who controlled surrounding farmers; monumental temple mounds; chiefs redistributed foodstuffs and lived in luxury atop the mounds; human sacrifices
	+ Iroquois: five nations united in a confederacy; wampum belts symbolized unity of the confederacy; women chose male leaders of confederacy
	+ Algonquian: organized in bands with loose affiliations although confederacies were later formed; engaged in fur trade with Europeans
* Conflict:
	+ Athapascan raids resulted in abandonment of the Four Corners area
	+ Mississippian: violent competition between city-states for limited space along rivers; highly organized combat between tribal armies; endemic violence led to abandonment of metropolitan centers
	+ Iroquois: violent conflicts over territory; confederacy prohibited warfare with each other but encouraged war with neighboring Iroquoian speakers
	+ Algonquian: confederacies formed during fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, possibly for defensive reasons

Topics: 1.3 Farming in Early North America; 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Learning Objectives: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America? 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

55) What led to the gradual abandonment of the Four Corners area by the Anasazi?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

* Climate: arid climate became even drier, resulting in more-complex irrigation and terracing systems
* Famine: drought from 1276 to 1293 resulted in repeated crop failures and eventual famine
* Relations with Athapascans: arrived in fourteenth century; raided farming communities for food, goods, and slaves
* Resettle along the Rio Grande and join with local residents to form Pueblo communities

Topic: 1.3 Farming in Early North America

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### Revel Quiz Questions

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Out of Many: A History of the American People, 9e*.

**End of Module Quiz: 1.1 The First American Settlers**

EOM Q1.1.1

The standard hypothesis that migrations from Asia to North America began around 13,000 BCE has been challenged by the discovery of what site?

a) Monte Verde

b) Clovis

Consider This: Scholars have located several sites along the Pacific coast of North and South America that date from 12,000 BCE or earlier. The native peoples could not have migrated that far south through a northern land bridge, so it is hypothesized that they arrived in the Americas even earlier from Asia using boats along the "Pacific Coast Highway." See 1.1.1: Who Are the Indian People?

c) Beringia

Consider This: Scholars have located several sites along the Pacific coast of North and South America that date from 12,000 BCE or earlier. The native peoples could not have migrated that far south through a northern land bridge, so it is hypothesized that they arrived in the Americas even earlier from Asia using boats along the "Pacific Coast Highway." See 1.1.1: Who Are the Indian People?

d) Folsom

Consider This: Scholars have located several sites along the Pacific coast of North and South America that date from 12,000 BCE or earlier. The native peoples could not have migrated that far south through a northern land bridge, so it is hypothesized that they arrived in the Americas even earlier from Asia using boats along the "Pacific Coast Highway." See 1.1.1: Who Are the Indian People?

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: The First American Settlers

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.1.2

How is Desert Culture best characterized?

a) by the pursuit of small game and the intensified foraging of plant foods

b) by the construction of fluted blades and lance points

Consider This: Artifacts of Desert Culture, which developed in the Great Basin region, are periodically found in caves and rock shelters that natives used for housing. Small communities of desert people migrated seasonally within a small range. See 1.1.6: Desert Culture.

c) by high degrees of social stratification and hierarchy

Consider This: Artifacts of Desert Culture, which developed in the Great Basin region, are periodically found in caves and rock shelters that natives used for housing. Small communities of desert people migrated seasonally within a small range. See 1.1.6: Desert Culture.

d) by the construction of large earthen mounds

Consider This: Artifacts of Desert Culture, which developed in the Great Basin region, are periodically found in caves and rock shelters that natives used for housing. Small communities of desert people migrated seasonally within a small range. See 1.1.6: Desert Culture.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: The First American Settlers

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.1.3

Beringia refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)the land bridge between Asia and North America

b) glaciers along the Alaskan coast

Consider This: Beringia served an important role in human migration into the Americas. See 1.1.2: Migration from Asia.

c) the Russian portion of the Bering Strait

Consider This: Beringia served an important role in human migration into the Americas. See 1.1.2: Migration from Asia.

d) the combined landmass of Asia and North America

Consider This: Beringia served an important role in human migration into the Americas. See 1.1.2: Migration from Asia.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: The First American Settlers

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.1.4

Archaeologists' discovery of the remains of 200 bison at one site in Colorado suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) archaic hunters had developed considerable social organization

b) Indian weapons were superior to those of later Europeans

Consider This: It was no small feat to plan and carry out a hunt targeting hundreds of large, dangerous animals. See 1.1.5: Hunting Traditions.

c) men did all the work in the Folsom culture

Consider This: It was no small feat to plan and carry out a hunt targeting hundreds of large, dangerous animals. See 1.1.5: Hunting Traditions.

d) the local peoples had developed a "Desert Culture"

Consider This: It was no small feat to plan and carry out a hunt targeting hundreds of large, dangerous animals. See 1.1.5: Hunting Traditions.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: The First American Settlers

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.1.5

Which statement accurately describes the earliest stone tools found in North America?

a) They were like the tools found from the same period in Europe and Asia.

b) They were three- to six-inch fluted blades for spears that were used to hunt large game such as mammoths.

Consider This: The first American settlers were already tool-using peoples when they arrived in the Americas. See 1.1.3: The Clovis Culture: The First Environmental Adaptation.

c) They were primarily stone fish hooks utilized by people who migrated to the Americas by boat.

Consider This: The first American settlers were already tool-using peoples when they arrived in the Americas. See 1.1.3: The Clovis Culture: The First Environmental Adaptation.

d) They were small arrow points that were used to hunt smaller game such as deer and rabbits.

Consider This: The first American settlers were already tool-using peoples when they arrived in the Americas. See 1.1.3: The Clovis Culture: The First Environmental Adaptation.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: The First American Settlers

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**End of Module Quiz: 1.2 The Development of Farming**

EOM Q1.2.1

Which statement explains the failure of Native Americans in the Pacific Northwest to adopt settled agriculture?

a) There was an abundance of salmon in the region.

b) The climate was too harsh to support agriculture.

Consider This: Cultures in different regions assessed the relative advantages and disadvantages of adopting farming. If sufficient food could be found without a radical change in lifestyle, communities were unlikely to shift to agriculture. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

c) The nomadic lifestyle of the region was not conducive to cultivating plants.

Consider This: Cultures in different regions assessed the relative advantages and disadvantages of adopting farming. If sufficient food could be found without a radical change in lifestyle, communities were unlikely to shift to agriculture. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

d) The climate was too arid to support a variety of plants.

Consider This: Cultures in different regions assessed the relative advantages and disadvantages of adopting farming. If sufficient food could be found without a radical change in lifestyle, communities were unlikely to shift to agriculture. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: The Development of Farming

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.2.2

What technological advance made agriculture possible in the Great Basin?

a) modern irrigation systems

b) development of maize cultivation

Consider This: Although there were attempts to farm in the Great Basin, the harsh environment made the endeavor nearly impossible for much of the region's history. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

c) manufacture of pottery to store food over time

Consider This: Although there were attempts to farm in the Great Basin, the harsh environment made the endeavor nearly impossible for much of the region's history. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

d) development of the flint hoe

Consider This: Although there were attempts to farm in the Great Basin, the harsh environment made the endeavor nearly impossible for much of the region's history. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: The Development of Farming

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.2.3

Farming first developed in what part of North America?

a) Mexico

b) Great Plains

Consider This: Settled agriculture spread from south to north in North America. The region where farming first developed was the site of a succession of empires. See 1.2.1: Origins in Mexico.

c) Great Basin

Consider This: Settled agriculture spread from south to north in North America. The region where farming first developed was the site of a succession of empires. See 1.2.1: Origins in Mexico.

d) Pacific Northwest

Consider This: Settled agriculture spread from south to north in North America. The region where farming first developed was the site of a succession of empires. See 1.2.1: Origins in Mexico.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: The Development of Farming

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.2.4

A consequence of Native Americans' increasing reliance on agriculture was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a new division of labor and, ultimately, the emergence of classes

b) a more diverse, healthier diet

Consider This: In contrast to agricultural societies, in foraging societies most individuals are engaged in similar tasks, and there are few opportunities for individuals to accumulate personal wealth. See 1.2.1: Origins in Mexico.

c) a decrease in the need for military forces

Consider This: In contrast to agricultural societies, in foraging societies most individuals are engaged in similar tasks, and there are few opportunities for individuals to accumulate personal wealth. See 1.2.1: Origins in Mexico.

diminished levels of regional trade

Consider This: In contrast to agricultural societies, d) in foraging societies most individuals are engaged in similar tasks, and there are few opportunities for individuals to accumulate personal wealth. See 1.2.1: Origins in Mexico.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: The Development of Farming

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.2.5

Anthropologists have demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)farmers work considerably longer and harder than do foragers

b) foragers are more vulnerable to famine than are farmers

Consider This: Agriculture may produce a larger and more predictable food supply, but that does not mean that the agricultural lifestyle is superior in every way to the foraging lifestyle. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

c) almost all communities rushed to adopt settled agriculture

Consider This: Agriculture may produce a larger and more predictable food supply, but that does not mean that the agricultural lifestyle is superior in every way to the foraging lifestyle. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

d) the agricultural revolution took place over tens of thousands of years

Consider This: Agriculture may produce a larger and more predictable food supply, but that does not mean that the agricultural lifestyle is superior in every way to the foraging lifestyle. See 1.2.3: The Resisted Revolution.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: The Development of Farming

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**End of Module Quiz: 1.3 Farming in Early North America**

EOM Q1.3.1

Which statement describes the type of violence that was common to the Athapascans?

a) They carried out systematic raids of settled farming communities.

b) The chiefdoms competed against one another for additional lands to cultivate.

Consider This: Although organized violence was probably rare among hunting bands, the Athapascans appear to have been an exception. Their proximity to peoples with very different lifestyles might help to explain this fact. See 1.3.5: The Politics of Warfare.

c) They used ritual sacrifice of humans to appease the gods.

Consider This: Although organized violence was probably rare among hunting bands, the Athapascans appear to have been an exception. Their proximity to peoples with very different lifestyles might help to explain this fact. See 1.3.5: The Politics of Warfare.

d) Acts of violence were often at the family and clan level, as they were often acts of revenge.

Consider This: Although organized violence was probably rare among hunting bands, the Athapascans appear to have been an exception. Their proximity to peoples with very different lifestyles might help to explain this fact. See 1.3.5: The Politics of Warfare.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Module: Farming in Early North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.3.2

Which of these best describes the Mogollon culture?

a) the first farming culture of the Southwest

b) a culture derived from the Inca

Consider This: The Mogollon lived in permanent village sites. Moreover, their dietary staples included maize, beans, and squash. See 1.3.1: Farmers of the Southwest.

c) a society centered on the construction of massive earth mounds

Consider This: The Mogollon lived in permanent village sites. Moreover, their dietary staples included maize, beans, and squash. See 1.3.1: Farmers of the Southwest.

d) a nomadic lifestyle based on the movement of animal herds

Consider This: The Mogollon lived in permanent village sites. Moreover, their dietary staples included maize, beans, and squash. See 1.3.1: Farmers of the Southwest.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Module: Farming in Early North America

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.3.3

Increased violence in Mississippian cultures was most likely a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) competition for resources

b) religious conflicts

Consider This: Among the many consequences of the adoption of settled agriculture by Mississippian peoples was sustained population growth. See 1.3.5: The Politics of Warfare.

c) new migrations from Asia

Consider This: Among the many consequences of the adoption of settled agriculture by Mississippian peoples was sustained population growth. See 1.3.5: The Politics of Warfare.

d) rapid environmental change

Consider This: Among the many consequences of the adoption of settled agriculture by Mississippian peoples was sustained population growth. See 1.3.5: The Politics of Warfare.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Module: Farming in Early North America

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOM Q1.3.4

The decline of the Anasazi culture was initially triggered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) climate change

b) internal warfare

Consider This: In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the Anasazis found it increasingly difficult to produce adequate food and were under constant threat of crop failures and famine. See 1.3.2: The Anasazis.

c) population pressures

Consider This: In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the Anasazis found it increasingly difficult to produce adequate food and were under constant threat of crop failures and famine. See 1.3.2: The Anasazis.

d) attacks by neighboring peoples

Consider This: In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the Anasazis found it increasingly difficult to produce adequate food and were under constant threat of crop failures and famine. See 1.3.2: The Anasazis.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Module: Farming in Early North America

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.3.5

Archaeologists believe that a central feature of the Hopewell culture was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) an elaborate trade network throughout North America

b) matriarchal rule

Consider This: Items originating in the Great Lakes, Appalachian, and Gulf Coast regions have been found in Hopewell settlements. See 1.3.3: Farmers of the Eastern Woodlands.

c) simple religious rituals and burial practices

Consider This: Items originating in the Great Lakes, Appalachian, and Gulf Coast regions have been found in Hopewell settlements. See 1.3.3: Farmers of the Eastern Woodlands.

d) apartment-like living structures

Consider This: Items originating in the Great Lakes, Appalachian, and Gulf Coast regions have been found in Hopewell settlements. See 1.3.3: Farmers of the Eastern Woodlands.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Module: Farming in Early North America

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**End of Module** **Quiz: 1.4 Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization**

EOM Q1.4.1

The Iroquois Confederacy was founded to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) control the violence among the five Iroquois nations

b) accelerate economic development

Consider This: The Iroquois called their confederacy Haudenosaunee, meaning "people of the longhouse," acknowledging through the adoption of this name the shared culture of all Iroquois peoples. See 1.4.4: The Northeast.

c) fight the European invasion of Iroquois lands

Consider This: The Iroquois called their confederacy Haudenosaunee, meaning "people of the longhouse," acknowledging through the adoption of this name the shared culture of all Iroquois peoples. See 1.4.4: The Northeast.

d) protect Iroquois communities from attacks by Algonquians

Consider This: The Iroquois called their confederacy Haudenosaunee, meaning "people of the longhouse," acknowledging through the adoption of this name the shared culture of all Iroquois peoples. See 1.4.4: The Northeast.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.4.2

How did the Yuman people in the Grand Canyon obtain most of the food they required?

a) They grew corn, beans, and squash on small irrigated fields.

b) They raided small agricultural communities and took what they required.

Consider This: Even in the Grand Canyon, the Yumans lived like most other people in the Southwest. See 1.4.2: The Southwest.

c) They were fishermen who also harvested mussels.

Consider This: Even in the Grand Canyon, the Yumans lived like most other people in the Southwest. See 1.4.2: The Southwest.

d) They hunted for large game, especially buffalo.

Consider This: Even in the Grand Canyon, the Yumans lived like most other people in the Southwest. See 1.4.2: The Southwest.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOM Q1.4.3

What was a common trait of the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws?

a) a cultural pattern of confederacies

b) a matriarchal patronage system

Consider This: The pressures of climate change, population growth, and warfare in the South prompted communities to adapt in ways that would make them more resilient to conquest. See 1.4.3: The South.

c) a patrilineal system of descent

Consider This: The pressures of climate change, population growth, and warfare in the South prompted communities to adapt in ways that would make them more resilient to conquest. See 1.4.3: The South.

d) an elaborate system of class, priests, and monarchs

Consider This: The pressures of climate change, population growth, and warfare in the South prompted communities to adapt in ways that would make them more resilient to conquest. See 1.4.3: The South.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.4.4

How were the Algonquian and Iroquois people similar to each other?

a) They both organized confederacies within their own culture groups.

b) They both developed large urban centers.

Consider This: The Algonquian and Iroquois peoples of the Northeast both dealt with persistent violence, possibly over control of territory. See 1.4.4: The Northeast.

c) They both lived in extensive longhouses.

Consider This: The Algonquian and Iroquois peoples of the Northeast both dealt with persistent violence, possibly over control of territory. See 1.4.4: The Northeast.

d) They both saw trade as contrary to their warrior values.

Consider This: The Algonquian and Iroquois peoples of the Northeast both dealt with persistent violence, possibly over control of territory. See 1.4.4: The Northeast.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOM Q1.4.5

How did most of the large number of Native Americans residing in what is now California subsist?

a) through hunting and gathering

b) by fishing for salmon

Consider This: The natural abundance of California's rich valleys and coastal regions made them ideal places for human habitation. See 1.4.1: The Population of Indian America.

c) as agriculturalists who irrigated their small fields

Consider This: The natural abundance of California's rich valleys and coastal regions made them ideal places for human habitation. See 1.4.1: The Population of Indian America.

d) as agriculturalists who used the lower classes to cultivate large expanses of land

Consider This: The natural abundance of California's rich valleys and coastal regions made them ideal places for human habitation. See 1.4.1: The Population of Indian America.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**End of Chapter 1 Quiz: A Continent of Villages to 1500**

EOC Q1.1

Which of these best describes the purpose of a clan?

a) to bind people from different communities into larger social units

b) to divide responsibility for labor

Consider This: As population size and density grew, new methods of organization emerged to meet new challenges. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

c) to supervise the economy

Consider This: As population size and density grew, new methods of organization emerged to meet new challenges. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

d) to allow a group of people to own land

Consider This: As population size and density grew, new methods of organization emerged to meet new challenges. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.2

Which of the following technological innovations initially produced the powerful new Mississippian culture in North America?

a) a quickly maturing variety of maize suitable for temperate northern latitudes

b) digging sticks used for planting seeds

Consider This: The Mississippian culture benefited from a number of technological innovations developed within their native region as well as those introduced from outside the region. See 1.3: Farming in Early North America.

c) a complex system of irrigation canals

Consider This: The Mississippian culture benefited from a number of technological innovations developed within their native region as well as those introduced from outside the region. See 1.3: Farming in Early North America.

d) the creation of pottery to store seeds and crops

Consider This: The Mississippian culture benefited from a number of technological innovations developed within their native region as well as those introduced from outside the region. See 1.3: Farming in Early North America.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.3

How were the civilizations in Mesoamerica like those that arose in the Mediterranean?

a) Wealth and power were concentrated in the hands of an elite class of priests and rulers.

b) Ritual human sacrifice was used to appease the gods.

Consider This: In Mesoamerica, as in the Mediterranean, the advent of settled agriculture brought with it profound social and political changes. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

c) Maize agriculture provided the bulk of the food that was consumed by the populace.

Consider This: In Mesoamerica, as in the Mediterranean, the advent of settled agriculture brought with it profound social and political changes. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

d) Stone tools were commonly utilized for agriculture and defense.

Consider This: In Mesoamerica, as in the Mediterranean, the advent of settled agriculture brought with it profound social and political changes. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.4

Which statement best describes the Pueblos?

a) They lived by a strict communal code of behavior.

b) They gradually abandoned their Athapascan raiding tradition and adopted the agricultural lifestyle of their neighbors.

Consider This: The name "Pueblo" is a reference to the Pueblo peoples' unique dwellings of stacked, interconnected apartments. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

c) They spoke a common language.

Consider This: The name "Pueblo" is a reference to the Pueblo peoples' unique dwellings of stacked, interconnected apartments. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

d) They lived in *rancherias*.

Consider This: The name "Pueblo" is a reference to the Pueblo peoples' unique dwellings of stacked, interconnected apartments. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.5

Who first referred to Native Americans as "Indios"?

a) Christopher Columbus

b) Joseph de Acosta

Consider This: It took some time for Spanish explorers to realize that they had discovered a new continent, rather than a new sea route to Asia. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

c) Jacques LeMoyne

Consider This: It took some time for Spanish explorers to realize that they had discovered a new continent, rather than a new sea route to Asia. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

d) John White

Consider This: It took some time for Spanish explorers to realize that they had discovered a new continent, rather than a new sea route to Asia. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.6

Which of these was key to the development of "forest efficiency"?

a) the acquisition of a sophisticated knowledge of natural resources

b) the emergence of intensive agriculture

Consider This: The principle of forest efficiency allowed the peoples of the Archaic period to enjoy a comfortable and secure lifestyle. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

c) the construction of earthen mounds

Consider This: The principle of forest efficiency allowed the peoples of the Archaic period to enjoy a comfortable and secure lifestyle. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

d) the evolution of long-distance trade networks

Consider This: The principle of forest efficiency allowed the peoples of the Archaic period to enjoy a comfortable and secure lifestyle. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

EOC Q1.7

How did agriculture in Mexico differ from that in regions where hunting remained an important activity?

a) Both men and women worked fields in Mexico.

b) Mexican farmers did not grow as many crops as did the agriculturalists who lived in regions where hunting was important.

Consider This: The more dependent a given people was on settled agriculture, the more important it was for all community members to participate in crop cultivation. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

c) Mexican peoples adopted metal tools to work the fields.

Consider This: The more dependent a given people was on settled agriculture, the more important it was for all community members to participate in crop cultivation. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

d) Farmers in Mexico used animals to help plow fields.

Consider This: The more dependent a given people was on settled agriculture, the more important it was for all community members to participate in crop cultivation. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.8

Which of these best explains the extinction of many species of large mammals during the Archaic period?

a) climate change

b) human population growth

Consider This: The retreat of the glaciers ushered in the Archaic period. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

c) endemic disease

Consider This: The retreat of the glaciers ushered in the Archaic period. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

d) deforestation

Consider This: The retreat of the glaciers ushered in the Archaic period. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.9

Which of the following best describes trade across Native American cultural areas prior to 1492?

a) common and extensive

b) occurring only over short distances

Consider This: Archaeologists have discovered material evidence pointing to exchange between the regions of the Americas before the arrival of Europeans in 1492. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

c) all but nonexistent

Consider This: Archaeologists have discovered material evidence pointing to exchange between the regions of the Americas before the arrival of Europeans in 1492. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

d) relatively rare

Consider This: Archaeologists have discovered material evidence pointing to exchange between the regions of the Americas before the arrival of Europeans in 1492. See 1.1: The First American Settlers.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 What events led to the migration of Asian peoples into North America?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.10

Which of the following North American regions had the lowest population density in 1500?

a) Great Plains

b) California

Consider This: In areas not suitable for settled agriculture, the peoples of the region had to support themselves in other ways. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

c) South

Consider This: In areas not suitable for settled agriculture, the peoples of the region had to support themselves in other ways. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

d) Northeast

Consider This: In areas not suitable for settled agriculture, the peoples of the region had to support themselves in other ways. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

EOC Q1.11

How did the people of the South adapt to the fall of the Mississippian chiefdoms?

a) They adopted a hunting and foraging way of life.

b) They continued to live in communities with at least 20,000 people supported by maize agriculture.

Consider This: With the collapse of the chiefdoms, the peoples of the South drew on older traditions to build new societies. These societies would prove remarkably resilient to conquest. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

c) Fishing supplanted maize agriculture as a major economic activity.

Consider This: With the collapse of the chiefdoms, the peoples of the South drew on older traditions to build new societies. These societies would prove remarkably resilient to conquest. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

d) They blamed the decline of the chiefdoms on changes in gender roles and responded by excluding women from leadership roles.

Consider This: With the collapse of the chiefdoms, the peoples of the South drew on older traditions to build new societies. These societies would prove remarkably resilient to conquest. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.12

When the Anasazi shifted from pit-house villages to multistoried apartment complexes, the shift was likely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a response to population pressure and an increasingly dry climate

b) a defensive response to increased raiding by Athapascans

Consider This: The Anasazis' survival in changing conditions depended on the successful adoption of new practices and ways of life. See 1.3: Farming in Early North America.

c) a way to make more land available for agricultural purposes

Consider This: The Anasazis' survival in changing conditions depended on the successful adoption of new practices and ways of life. See 1.3: Farming in Early North America.

d) an indication that the Anasazi were trading for the goods they required for subsistence

Consider This: The Anasazis' survival in changing conditions depended on the successful adoption of new practices and ways of life. See 1.3: Farming in Early North America.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 What kinds of agricultural societies developed in North America?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.13

What was the major reason settled farming communities developed centralized leadership?

a) to manage the storage and distribution of food

b) to determine which specific crops would be planted by each gender

Consider This: Farming reshaped social life and led to the development of towns and cities requiring centralized leadership. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

c) to construct massive temples and pyramids to worship religious deities associated with the harvesting of crops

Consider This: Farming reshaped social life and led to the development of towns and cities requiring centralized leadership. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

d) to manage issues of marriage and divorce within each settled community

Consider This: Farming reshaped social life and led to the development of towns and cities requiring centralized leadership. See 1.2: The Development of Farming.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 What were the consequences of the development of farming for native communities?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.14

One characteristic shared by the three North American Indian cultural regions with the largest populations was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) farming

b) extensive coastal fishing

Consider This: The North American Indian cultural regions with the largest populations were in the Southwest, South, and Northeast. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

c) stacked, interconnected apartment dwellings

Consider This: The North American Indian cultural regions with the largest populations were in the Southwest, South, and Northeast. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

d) elaborate effigy earthworks

Consider This: The North American Indian cultural regions with the largest populations were in the Southwest, South, and Northeast. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

EOC Q1.15

How is it known that the Iroquois chiefdoms were at war with each other prior to the creation of the confederacy?

a) Oral histories from the nineteenth century contend that Iroquoia was wracked by warfare during that era.

b) The Hiawatha wampum tells the story of the warfare from that era.

Consider This: The Iroquois did not have a written language, but they did have a strong sense of their own history. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

c) Written records from that era have been unearthed in Jesuit archives.

Consider This: The Iroquois did not have a written language, but they did have a strong sense of their own history. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

d) Skeletons have been found with embedded spear points in them in present-day upstate New York.

Consider This: The Iroquois did not have a written language, but they did have a strong sense of their own history. See 1.4: Cultural Regions of North America on the Eve of Colonization.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 What important differences were there between Indian societies in the Southwest, South, and Northeast on the eve of colonization?

Module: A Continent of Villages to 1500

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts