|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. How do historians study the past?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They mainly concentrate on written documents to determine the attitudes of a people. | |  | b. | They study physical artifacts, such as bones, pottery, pollen, and structures. | |  | c. | They interpret the meaning of physical artifacts uncovered by archaeologists. | |  | d. | They study only public writings and ignore biased personal writings. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. The difference between the study of humans by archaeologists and the study of humans by historians is often distinguished by the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | development of architecture. | |  | b. | discovery of fire. | |  | c. | invention of writing. | |  | d. | use of verbal language. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Though ancient Americans did not have any written language, they   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preserved hundreds of languages through oral history. | |  | b. | shared a common spoken language. | |  | c. | left detailed records of births and deaths. | |  | d. | used other kinds of symbolic representation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. How do modern archaeologists study ancient peoples?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They rely only on written documents. | |  | b. | They rely only on what they can learn from physical artifacts. | |  | c. | They combine a variety of approaches. | |  | d. | They make an educated guess based on a specific natural environment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. Why were humans absent from the Western Hemisphere for most of early human history?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The warm climate of Africa attracted most of the earth's population. | |  | b. | Large herds of mammoths made migration to the Americas too dangerous. | |  | c. | North and South America had become detached from the common landmass known as Pangaea. | |  | d. | Plentiful food made it unnecessary for northern European tribes to seek a different home. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. How did climate change allow hunters to reach the Western Hemisphere?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It raised the sea level of the Bering Strait to allow ships to pass submerged icebergs. | |  | b. | More moderate temperatures allowed people to live farther north and east. | |  | c. | A long cold spell caused the sea level to drop and exposed the wide land bridge of Beringia. | |  | d. | The change in climate killed off threatening herds of mammoths and bison. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Although experts debate the exact time people began migrating to North America, the first migrants probably arrived   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | between 30,000 BP and 25,000 BP. | |  | b. | between 20,000 BP and 15,000 BP. | |  | c. | more than 1.5 million years ago. | |  | d. | fewer than 5,000 years ago. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. Approximately how long did it take Paleo-Indians to migrate throughout the Western Hemisphere after their initial arrival?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 50 years | |  | b. | 100 years | |  | c. | 1,000 years | |  | d. | 10,000 years |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. Which statement about the first Americans is supported by the artifacts that have survived from the Paleo-Indian era?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They specialized in hunting big mammals. | |  | b. | They developed permanent settlements along the Canadian Rockies. | |  | c. | They used bows and arrows to kill small animals. | |  | d. | They did not eat plant foods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. About 11,000 years ago, the Paleo-Indians faced a major crisis because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the temperature cooled dramatically, making it more difficult to live. | |  | b. | the large animals they hunted became extinct, likely due to a warming climate. | |  | c. | hunters had killed too many small animals, eliminating the food sources of the large mammals. | |  | d. | a lengthy drought led to a massive shortage of edible plants. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. How did Native American cultures adapt to the extinction of big game?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | By integrating agriculture into permanent settlements | |  | b. | By domesticating large animals for controlled hunting | |  | c. | By moving to coastal towns to capture fish and seafood | |  | d. | By starting to forage for berries, seeds, nuts, and roots |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. When Europeans arrived in 1492, Native American cultures were   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dying off due to lack of food and environmental problems. | |  | b. | characterized by an impressive level of similarity and unity. | |  | c. | divided into about twenty groups whose members shared cultural traits. | |  | d. | varied due to differing local environments and ancestors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. The term *Archaic* describes   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hunting and gathering cultures that descended from Paleo-Indians. | |  | b. | agricultural cultures that preceded the Paleo-Indians before 13,000 BP. | |  | c. | the historical events that occurred from AD 800 to AD 1500. | |  | d. | the historical era that begins with the development of agriculture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. Which statement is an accurate description of Archaic Indians?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They depended solely on agriculture for food. | |  | b. | Most established permanent, though small, villages. | |  | c. | They hunted smaller game with traps, nets, and hooks. | |  | d. | They domesticated animals as a food source. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. Archaic Indians who hunted the bison herds of the Great Plains were   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | skilled horsemen who utilized speed to catch animals. | |  | b. | nomads who moved constantly to track their prey. | |  | c. | solitary hunters who attacked animals as they slept. | |  | d. | cautious hunters who avoided stampeding the herds. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. How did the introduction of bows and arrows affect Archaic Indians?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Bows permitted hunters to wound animals from farther away. | |  | b. | Indians traded the costly bows and arrows for food. | |  | c. | Arrowheads were larger and heavier than spear points but equally effective. | |  | d. | New weapons allowed Great Plains hunters to abandon their nomadic lifestyle. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. The Archaic Indians in the Great Basin inhabited a region with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | moderate temperature variations. | |  | b. | few game animals and waterfowl. | |  | c. | predominantly desert topography. | |  | d. | great environmental diversity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. The main source of food for Archaic peoples inhabiting the Great Basin was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bison. | |  | b. | fish. | |  | c. | plants. | |  | d. | waterfowl. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. Why did native peoples in California remain hunters and gatherers for hundreds of years after Europeans arrived in the Western Hemisphere?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Little competition existed for food sources in California. | |  | b. | Both land and ocean provided an abundant food supply. | |  | c. | The California peoples ate only fish and marine life. | |  | d. | The few tribes in the region shared acorn-gathering territory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. Archaeological evidence indicates that the California Chumash culture was characterized by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a highly nomadic existence. | |  | b. | a surprisingly peaceful society. | |  | c. | relatively permanent villages. | |  | d. | a population living on the edge of starvation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. Archaic Northwest peoples took advantage of which plentiful resource for sustenance and for trade?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Fish | |  | b. | Acorns | |  | c. | Bison | |  | d. | Deer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. Which environmental factor shaped the cultures of the Archaic peoples of the Eastern Woodland?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mountains | |  | b. | Forests | |  | c. | Deserts | |  | d. | Sea coast |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. Early Woodland Indians obtained food by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hunting deer. | |  | b. | harvesting wild corn. | |  | c. | fishing for salmon. | |  | d. | growing a variety of crops. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. How did the diet and culture of Woodland peoples change around 4000 BP?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They stopped eating wild plants, seeds, and nuts. | |  | b. | They abandoned their hunter-gatherer lifestyle. | |  | c. | They began focusing less on hunting and more on plant gathering. | |  | d. | They adopted limited forms of crop-growing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. Archaic peoples followed common practices like hunting animals, gathering plants, and preparing food in different ways based on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | different environmental features. | |  | b. | varying political hierarchies. | |  | c. | distinct language systems. | |  | d. | different religious ideologies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. How did agriculture change Archaic cultures?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It encouraged the gradual establishment of permanent settlements. | |  | b. | It discouraged permanent settlements and encouraged mobility. | |  | c. | It quickly led to the disappearance of the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. | |  | d. | It made Native Americans more vulnerable to disease. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. Why did Archaic cultures in the Southwest adopt agriculture?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Their climate produced predictable amounts of rainfall. | |  | b. | Fertile soil yielded surplus quantities of wild plant food. | |  | c. | There were fewer animals for hunting in the Southwest. | |  | d. | The supply of wild plant food was highly unreliable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. When did corn become a signature food crop in southwestern cultures?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | AD 1620 | |  | b. | AD 1492 | |  | c. | 3500 BP | |  | d. | 6000 BP |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. In order to successfully grow corn in the southwestern region, the southwestern people   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sacrificed members of their tribe to the gods for rain. | |  | b. | became irrigation experts by conserving water and redistributing it to crops. | |  | c. | built pueblos to act as primitive greenhouses. | |  | d. | rotated their crops and added compost to the existing soil. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. Which feature characterized the settlements of the Mogollon culture?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hierarchical political organization | |  | b. | Mound-building | |  | c. | Elaborate irrigation systems | |  | d. | Pit houses |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. The primary purpose of the kiva structures characteristic of southwestern settlements was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | housing. | |  | b. | medical centers. | |  | c. | ceremonies. | |  | d. | political gatherings. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. The European artist of “Ancient Agriculture” misrepresented native agricultural practices in what way?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The person in the drawing is male, whereas women did the bulk of agricultural work. | |  | b. | The person in the drawing is alone, whereas agricultural work was always done in groups. | |  | c. | The drawing includes corn, which was not a staple of Native American agriculture. | |  | d. | The farmer would not have been sowing new crops while other crops were bearing fruit for harvest. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. The Anasazi culture disappeared due to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a drought that lasted more than fifty years. | |  | b. | their loss of a series of wars with neighboring groups. | |  | c. | reasons that remain a mystery to scholars. | |  | d. | intermarriage with the neighboring Woodland culture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. Which ancient North American culture is responsible for the spectacular multistory cliff dwellings, like Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Anasazi | |  | b. | Mogollon | |  | c. | Woodland | |  | d. | Hopewell |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. Why do archaeologists believe that the first ancient Woodland mound builders were organized into chiefdoms?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The type of artifacts inside the mound indicates a rigid hierarchy. | |  | b. | The lack of artifacts inside the mounds indicates that chiefs seized all valuables. | |  | c. | The simplicity of the mounds suggests a communal pragmatic culture. | |  | d. | The complexity of the mounds suggests that one chief commanded labor from others. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. Which statement about the Hopewell chiefdom is supported by analysis of artifacts in burial mounds?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The people did not engage in trade with other tribes. | |  | b. | The people lacked sophisticated artisan skills. | |  | c. | Its trade network stretched across the continent. | |  | d. | Most chiefs rejected lavish personal effects. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. Scholars speculate that Hopewell culture declined because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | farming and new weapons made settlements less dependent on chiefs. | |  | b. | repeated droughts wiped out the local food supply. | |  | c. | a mysterious disease suddenly killed the entire population. | |  | d. | their desire for conquest led them to overextend their military forces. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. Experts believe that the Cahokians used woodhenges for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | political ceremonies. | |  | b. | religious rituals. | |  | c. | burial sites. | |  | d. | celestial observations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. Which of these is a prudent estimate of the population of Native Americans in North America at the time of Columbus's arrival in the New World?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 500,000 | |  | b. | one million | |  | c. | four million | |  | d. | fifteen million |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. Although the two regions had roughly the same population in 1492, the population density of North America was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | much less than that of England. | |  | b. | much greater than that of England. | |  | c. | about the same as that of England. | |  | d. | greater than that of England in some areas and less than that of England in others. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. Eastern Woodland peoples around the time of Columbus's arrival in 1492 clustered into which three major groups?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Apache, Navajo, and Hopi tribes | |  | b. | Pawnee, Mandan, and Comanche tribes | |  | c. | Sioux, Cheyenne, and Blackfeet peoples | |  | d. | Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Muskogean peoples |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. The League of Five Nations, which remained powerful well into the eighteenth century, was formed as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | alliance among European nations to promote New World exploration. | |  | b. | alliance of Algonquian tribes to perpetuate their nomadic existence. | |  | c. | confederation of the Iroquoian tribes for the purposes of war and diplomacy. | |  | d. | confederation of the Aztec tribes for the purpose of establishing a trade network. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. The Athapascan tribes—mainly Apache and Navajo—were   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | migrants from Mesoamerica who invaded the Southwest. | |  | b. | successful farmers who grew both corn and sunflowers. | |  | c. | skillful warriors who preyed on the sedentary Pueblo Indians. | |  | d. | descendants of the Anasazi who lived in settled communities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. Which characteristic was common across the many tribes inhabiting North America at the dawn of European colonization?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The use of some form of written language | |  | b. | A culture developed according to local natural environments | |  | c. | Dependence on hunting and gathering for most of their food | |  | d. | The use of domesticated animals for hunting and agricultural production |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. Evidence indicates that before 1492, Native Americans   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | practiced human sacrifice. | |  | b. | endured constant ethnic conflicts. | |  | c. | engaged in extensive religious conflicts. | |  | d. | lived in peace and harmony with one another. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. How did Native Americans relate to the natural environment?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They passively lived in harmony with the environment. | |  | b. | They adapted to it in order to make their lives easier without depleting resources. | |  | c. | They deliberately and continually depleted resources while migrating to new areas. | |  | d. | They changed the environment in a variety of ways that served their own interests. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. In AD 1492, the empire of the Mexica   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stretched from Brazil to Mexico. | |  | b. | encompassed approximately six million people. | |  | c. | possessed land roughly equal to that of Spain. | |  | d. | traded peacefully with neighboring groups. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. Which group held the most exalted position in Mexican society?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Priests | |  | b. | Traders | |  | c. | Warriors | |  | d. | Merchants |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. The Mexica used an extensive tribute system to redistribute wealth from   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the poor to the rich. | |  | b. | the nobles to the poor. | |  | c. | political leaders to religious leaders. | |  | d. | the common people to warriors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. Spanish conquerors exploited which weakness of the Mexica empire?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | There was widespread discontent among the empire's subjects. | |  | b. | The Mexica relied too heavily on trade with neighboring cultures. | |  | c. | The political leaders were beginning a democratic reform movement. | |  | d. | Diverse tribal factions were often in conflict with one another. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |