|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Which European group first crossed the Atlantic in 1000 AD to build a short-lived fishing outpost in Newfoundland?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Normans | |  | b. | Norsemen | |  | c. | Franks | |  | d. | Anglo-Saxons |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. Until the fifteenth century, cities in which European nation dominated trade with the Far East?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Spain | |  | b. | Italy | |  | c. | Portugal | |  | d. | England |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Which long-term consequence resulted from the catastrophic bubonic plague in Europe?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Most survivors faced starvation conditions. | |  | b. | The plague eliminated hope for social mobility. | |  | c. | The plague stimulated exploration for new marketplaces. | |  | d. | The plague diminished religious enthusiasm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. Exploration and territorial expansion became popular with Europeans in the fifteenth century because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | monarchs hoped to enlarge their power. | |  | b. | Europeans wanted to find mythical religious sites. | |  | c. | Europe had achieved political stability. | |  | d. | Europeans lived longer than they had before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. Which technological advance aided European explorers by 1400?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The telescope | |  | b. | The steam engine | |  | c. | The compass | |  | d. | The printing press |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. Why was Portugal an unlikely nation to lead Europe into the Age of Exploration?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It lacked a strong leader who could initiate aggressive expansion. | |  | b. | It was a landlocked nation that had shown little interest in expanding its borders. | |  | c. | It had less than 2 percent of the population of Christian Europe. | |  | d. | The Catholic Church controlled the monarchy and resisted the idea of exploration. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Portugal's early interest in exploration and expansion stemmed from its desire to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | expel Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula. | |  | b. | control the gold and slave trade of Africa. | |  | c. | seize the balance of power in Europe from France. | |  | d. | defeat its religious rival, Spain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. How did the Portuguese adapt to the demands of lengthy ocean voyages in the fifteenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They stole maps from Italian merchants. | |  | b. | Their explorers made fewer but longer trips. | |  | c. | They developed a vessel known as the caravel. | |  | d. | They used enslaved Africans to pilot their ships. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. In the 1460s, the Portuguese started a new system of plantation labor that would be carried into the New World by staffing the Cape Verde Islands with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | captured Indians. | |  | b. | Portuguese criminals. | |  | c. | enslaved Africans. | |  | d. | captured Europeans. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. Who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in order to find a sea route from Europe to Asia?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Vasco da Gama | |  | b. | Henry the Navigator | |  | c. | Christopher Columbus | |  | d. | Bartolomeu Dias |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. How did the new sea route to Asia affect Europe?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It encouraged Europeans to immigrate to the Far East. | |  | b. | It contributed to rising tensions between Protestants and Catholics. | |  | c. | It allowed merchants to charge lower prices for imported Eastern goods. | |  | d. | It led to the spread of previously unseen diseases in Europe. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. Christopher Columbus, like most educated Europeans, believed that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the earth was spherical and could therefore be circumnavigated. | |  | b. | explorers would never reach the East Indies by sailing west. | |  | c. | the earth was flat, making circumnavigation impossible. | |  | d. | the earth was much larger than it actually was. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. Which country's government sponsored Christopher Columbus's 1492 exploration?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Italy | |  | b. | France | |  | c. | Spain | |  | d. | Portugal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. According to Map 2.2: European Exploration in Sixteenth-Century America, which European explorers traveled to the Inca empire?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The Dutch | |  | b. | The English | |  | c. | The Spanish | |  | d. | The French |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. Who were the “Indians” that Columbus met at San Salvador?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Tainos | |  | b. | Mexica | |  | c. | Mayans | |  | d. | Incas |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. How did Ferdinand and Isabella react to Columbus's first voyage?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They decided to challenge Portuguese dominance of the seas. | |  | b. | They chastised Columbus for failing to find gold. | |  | c. | They reluctantly agreed to continue their exploration program. | |  | d. | They refused to sponsor Columbus's second voyage. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. The purpose of the 1494 agreement between Spain and Portugal, known as the Treaty of Tordesillas, was to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | divide the Atlantic territories between the two countries. | |  | b. | protect Spain's holdings in the New World and Portugal's holdings in Africa. | |  | c. | give Portugal sole claim to the areas discovered by Columbus. | |  | d. | remove Muslims from Europe completely. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. Which area did John Cabot claim for England in his search for a Northwest Passage?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ontario | |  | b. | Newfoundland | |  | c. | Brazil | |  | d. | Cuba |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. According to Map 2.2: European Exploration in Sixteenth-Century America, which European country was the last to send explorers to the New World?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The Netherlands | |  | b. | France | |  | c. | Spain | |  | d. | England |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. In the early 1500s, Martin Waldseemüller was among the very first to understand that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the earth was one planet among many rather than the center of the universe. | |  | b. | a round globe rather than a flat map depicted earth with greater accuracy. | |  | c. | the Treaty of Tordesillas shifted power from Italy to Spain and Portugal. | |  | d. | there was a continent that existed separate from Europe and Asia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. Which statement describes the significance of Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | He established the first Portuguese colony in the New World. | |  | b. | Europeans learned that a westward passage to the East was possible but not ideal. | |  | c. | His voyage validated the findings of Columbus and Cabral. | |  | d. | His voyage solidified the control of Italian merchants over Asian trade. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. The transatlantic exchange of goods, people, and ideas between the New World and Europe is referred to as the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Pan-Atlantic exchange. | |  | b. | Columbian exchange. | |  | c. | Renaissance. | |  | d. | triangular Atlantic Trade. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. Which of the following resulted from contact and trade between the peoples of the Old and New Worlds?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Contact and trade allowed diffusion of American technology in Europe. | |  | b. | Trading benefited Indians at the expense of Europeans. | |  | c. | Contact and trade exposed Indians to devastating Old World diseases. | |  | d. | Chaos and anxiety spread through European communities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. How did Malinali provide invaluable assistance to Hernán Cortés?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | She helped kidnap Montezuma. | |  | b. | She taught the Spanish to avoid smallpox. | |  | c. | She saved John Smith from execution. | |  | d. | She served as an interpreter for Cortés. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. Whom did Cortés enlist to help defeat the Mexicans in 1521?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A Mayan chief and his followers | |  | b. | Militant Catholic priests | |  | c. | The Mexican people themselves | |  | d. | Indians who resented Mexican rule |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. Who conquered the Incan empire in 1532?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hernán Cortés | |  | b. | Francisco Pizarro | |  | c. | Juan Ponce de Leon | |  | d. | Hernando de Soto |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. Who held the largest treasure found in the New World before 1540?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mexicans | |  | b. | Incas | |  | c. | Zuni | |  | d. | Tlaxcalans |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. Which of these led to the failure of the first Spanish attempt to establish a settlement in present-day United States?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Famine | |  | b. | Drought | |  | c. | Disease | |  | d. | War |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. When Francisco Vásquez de Coronado ventured into the Southwest and Great Plains of North America, he was searching for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Seven Cities of Cíbola. | |  | b. | the Gold City of Cahokia. | |  | c. | the cliff dwellings of the Anasazi. | |  | d. | the burial mounds of the Adena. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. How did Spain benefit from settling Florida in the mid-sixteenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Settlers found immense riches there. | |  | b. | Florida became the most populous Spanish colony. | |  | c. | The settlement protected Spanish ships from pirates. | |  | d. | The climate was ideal for growing tobacco. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. Which effect did the Acoma Pueblo revolt and another pueblo revolt in 1599 have on Juan de Onate's settlement in what is now New Mexico?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Eventual retreat back into Mexico. | |  | b. | A demonstration of the strength of the Spanish army. | |  | c. | The complete decimation of all Indians in the area. | |  | d. | The death of nearly all the Spaniards in the settlement. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. Which European power dominated the New World during the 1500s?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Portugal, because it controlled the interior of the continent | |  | b. | Spain, because it had the most colonial possessions | |  | c. | England, because Portugal had diverted its attention to Asia | |  | d. | France, because of the Catholic Church's missionary work there |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. The distribution of conquered towns, the right to rule the Indians and the land around them, and the right to exact tribute and labor from the Indians was called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *repartimiento.* | |  | b. | indenture. | |  | c. | *encomienda*. | |  | d. | *peninsulares*. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. Why did Spain introduce *encomienda*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | To reward conquistadors with the tribute and labor of the Indians | |  | b. | To provide housing for the Indians who labored in the silver mines | |  | c. | To allot a portion of New World wealth for the Catholic Church | |  | d. | To punish wrongdoers in both the colonies and Spain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. The system of coerced labor in New Spain grew directly out of Spaniards' assumption that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | coercion was the only way Indians would work. | |  | b. | Indians would sabotage mines if not watched. | |  | c. | Spaniards were superior to Indians. | |  | d. | only harsh rule could control the Indians. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. When Catholic priests complained to the Spanish government about the brutal treatment of Indians, royal officials   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ignored the problems because they thought priests were overreacting. | |  | b. | replaced the cavalier conquistadors with royal bureaucrats. | |  | c. | sent delegates to the colonies in order to investigate and punish the guilty. | |  | d. | encouraged the Catholic Church to suppress complaints from the priests. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. In 1549, the Spanish government issued the *repartimiento,* which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | limited the amount of labor Indians had to perform. | |  | b. | established political equality for the Indians. | |  | c. | led to the immediate elimination of *encomienda*. | |  | d. | challenged the principle of forced labor. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. During the 1500s, the most valuable export from New Spain was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | precious metals. | |  | b. | leather hides. | |  | c. | Indian laborers. | |  | d. | agricultural products. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. Which segment of the Spanish population made up the majority of the approximately 225,000 Spaniards who settled in the colonies between 1492 and 1592?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The displaced younger sons of Spanish nobility | |  | b. | Women and families from northern Spain | |  | c. | Artisans, laborers, and sailors of Jewish faith | |  | d. | Poor young men of common lineage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. The gender and number of Spanish settlers in New Spain created a society in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Spaniards married Spaniards and Indians married Indians. | |  | b. | a fluid family structure based on Indian norms emerged. | |  | c. | a fluid class structure based on Spanish norms emerged. | |  | d. | Spanish men frequently married Indian women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. Which social class was made up of children who were born in the Spanish New World to parents who had emigrated from Spain?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *Mestizos* | |  | b. | *Creoles* | |  | c. | *Peninsulares* | |  | d. | Cajuns |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. Like many other European colonies in the New World, New Spain developed a pattern of social organization in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Europeans became a dominant minority. | |  | b. | Indians gradually obtained equality. | |  | c. | everyone participated in an egalitarian society. | |  | d. | people shared the same cultural characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. As a result of spreading conquest and colonization, by 1570,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | around 90 percent of the native Indians had died. | |  | b. | about half of the native Indians had died. | |  | c. | most Indians had converted to Catholicism. | |  | d. | Indians were no longer subject to coerced labor. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. How did the deaths of millions of Indians by the end of the sixteenth century affect Spain?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The Spanish believed Indians to be inferior so their demise was no great loss. | |  | b. | The Spaniards realized the value of germ warfare and used it in the future. | |  | c. | The deaths created a labor shortage that led to the purchase of African slaves. | |  | d. | The Spanish exhausted all natural resources in the areas they had colonized. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. How did King Charles I (later Holy Roman Emperor Charles V) and his successors use the wealth of New Spain?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | To challenge the Portuguese and Italian influences in Asia | |  | b. | To consolidate the largest empire in Europe | |  | c. | To support the exploration and colonization of interior Africa | |  | d. | To purchase luxury items and hire mercenaries for war |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. Martin Luther and the Catholic Church disagreed on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how salvation could be gained. | |  | b. | the role of saints. | |  | c. | the divinity of Jesus. | |  | d. | who could become a priest. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. Which statement describes the result of Charles V's and Philip II's extensive warfare?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Spain reached unprecedented levels of wealth. | |  | b. | Most Spaniards were ashamed of their nation. | |  | c. | Spain became debt-free for the first time. | |  | d. | The majority of Spaniards became impoverished. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. Who established an unsuccessful colony along the St. Lawrence River in 1541?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Giovanni da Verrazano | |  | b. | Jacques Cartier | |  | c. | Albrecht Durer | |  | d. | John Cabot |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. Which statement describes the result of Martin Frobisher's expedition to northern Canada?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | He was killed by Indians. | |  | b. | He established a new fishing colony for England. | |  | c. | He discovered substantial amounts of gold. | |  | d. | He returned to England with worthless ore. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. Which statement describes England's attempt to secure a North American settlement in the late sixteenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Religious wars in Europe undermined its plans for the New World. | |  | b. | It sent explorers but could not sustain thriving colonies. | |  | c. | It colonized territory only where the Spanish were not already present. | |  | d. | It abandoned colonization in favor of raiding Spanish treasure ships. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |