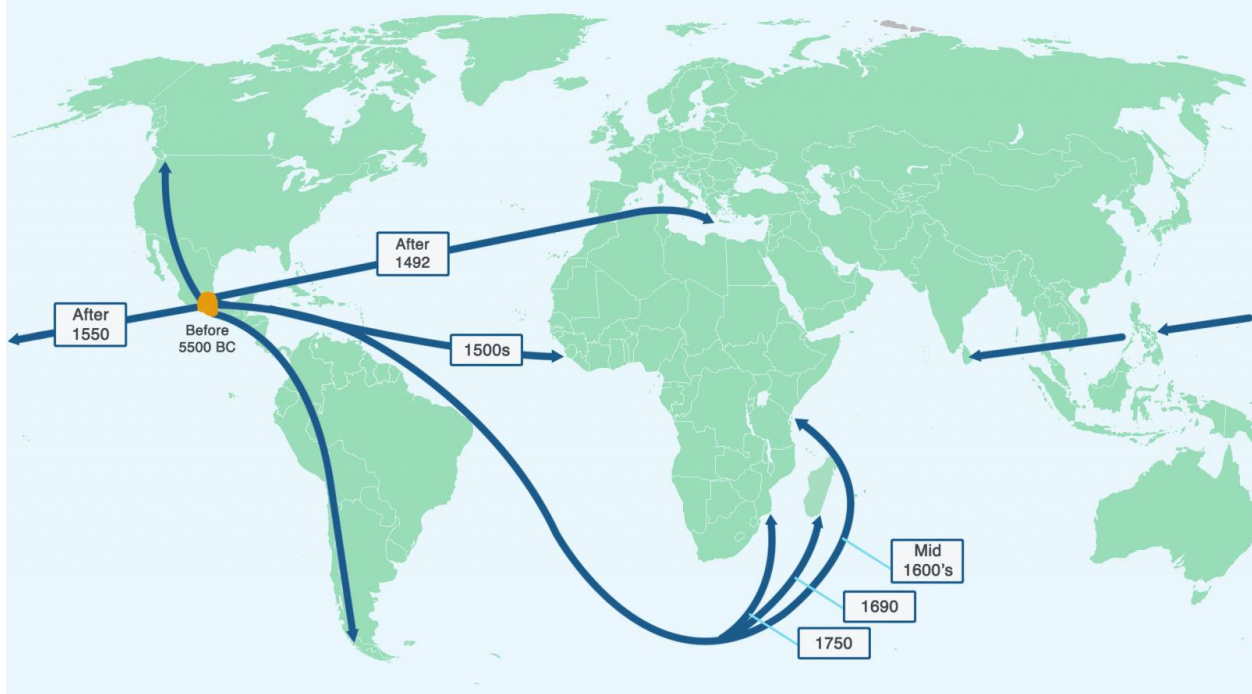


1.

### TRANSFER AND SPREAD OF MAIZE CULTIVATION 5500 B.C.E. – 1750 C.E.



After 1492, the spread of maize cultivation depicted in the map resulted most directly from which of the following factors?

- A. The development and interaction of agriculturally-based civilizations
- B. The continued predominance of foraging as a means of survival
- C. The continental movement of undomesticated animal life
- D. The expertise in maize cultivation that originated from Spanish explorers and missionaries

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2.

"I came to a settlement of Indians who are called Querechos, who travel around with these cows, who do not plant, and who eat the raw flesh and drink the blood of the cows they kill, and they tan the skins of the cows, with which all the people of this country dress themselves here. They have little field tents made of the hides of the cows, tanned and greased, very well made, in which they live while they travel around near the cows, moving with these. They have dogs which they load, which carry their tents and poles and belongings... They could not give me any account of the country where the guides were taking me... because there was not a stone, nor a bit of rising ground, nor a tree, nor a shrub, nor anything to go by."

--Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, Report to the King of Spain, 1541

The description by Coronado suggests that the Querecho's culture was most directly shaped by:

- A. the overreliance on domesticated animal life
- B. animist spiritual beliefs that drew inspiration from nature
- C. the scarcity of natural resources
- D. cultural values that promoted inefficient use of animal life

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

3.

"Whereas the plantations and estates of this Province cannot be well and sufficiently managed and brought into use, without the labor and service of negroes and other slaves brought unto the people of this Province for that purpose, are of barbarous, wild, savage natures, and such as renders them wholly unqualified to be governed by the laws, customs, and practices of this Province; but that it is absolutely necessary, that such other constitutions, laws and orders, should in this Province be made and enacted, for the good regulating and ordering of them, as may restrain the disorders, rapines, and inhumanity, to which they are naturally prone and inclined, and may also tend to the safety and security of the people of this Province and their estates..."

"The History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719-1776." Google Books. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Sept. 2014.

The ideas expressed in this passage most directly reflect the British belief in

- A. racial and cultural superiority
- B. social equality for Africans and Native Americans
- C. a voice in government for all citizens
- D. the legal authority of the king's laws

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4.

In what way did pre-Columbian Mesoamerican and Central American civilizations most greatly contrast with European societies?

- A. The pre-Columbian civilizations in these regions lacked highly developed trade routes, so they developed more independently than European societies.
- B. Unlike European societies, the pre-Columbian societies in these regions lacked large draft animals to aid in transportation or agriculture.
- C. Unlike European societies, the pre-Columbian societies in these regions failed to develop sophisticated systems within the sciences such as mathematics or astronomy.
- D. Unlike European societies, the pre-Columbian societies in these regions never established a developed system of class or labor division.
- E. Unlike European societies, pre-Columbian societies in these regions failed to develop an understanding of metalworking.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5.

Which of the following is TRUE about Europeans' interactions with Native Americans?

- A. Most Europeans travelling to Africa or the New World were peaceful and respected the natives' beliefs and religions.
- B. Europeans brought more advanced weapons as well as illness to the New World, and this drastically declined the native population's numbers.
- C. At the time when Europeans arrived, there were no large cities or thriving civilizations.
- D. B and C are both correct.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

6.

In the 1500s the nuclear family became increasingly important among

- A. Western Europeans
- B. South American Indians
- C. North American Indians
- D. West Africans

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

7.

The first inhabitants of the Americas reached the New World by

- A. giant outrigger canoes from the western coast of Africa.
- B. swift sailing vessels crossing from northern Europe to Iceland to New England.
- C. migrating from Asia across the then existing Alaska-Siberia land bridge.
- D. migrating in outrigger canoes from Polynesia to the Isthmus of Panama and Central America.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

8.

Which of the following tribes was the ancestor of the modern Pueblo Indians?

- A. Adenas
- B. Anasazis
- C. Aleuts
- D. Apaches

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

9.

Which tribe is most associated with the American Southwest?

- A. Navajo
- B. Ojibwa
- C. Powhatan
- D. Pequot
- E. Wampanoag

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

10.

The Columbian Exchange would best be described as

- A. the trade network established between Europe and the Americas
- B. the new agricultural goods brought to Europe from the Americas
- C. the exchange of biological, ecological, and other commodities brought to Europe and the Americas
- D. the introduction of European diseases that decimated indigenous populations in the Americas
- E. the arrival of European agricultural goods and livestock in the Americas

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers:**

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. C