

TOEFL iBT® Online Prep Course | Activity 2

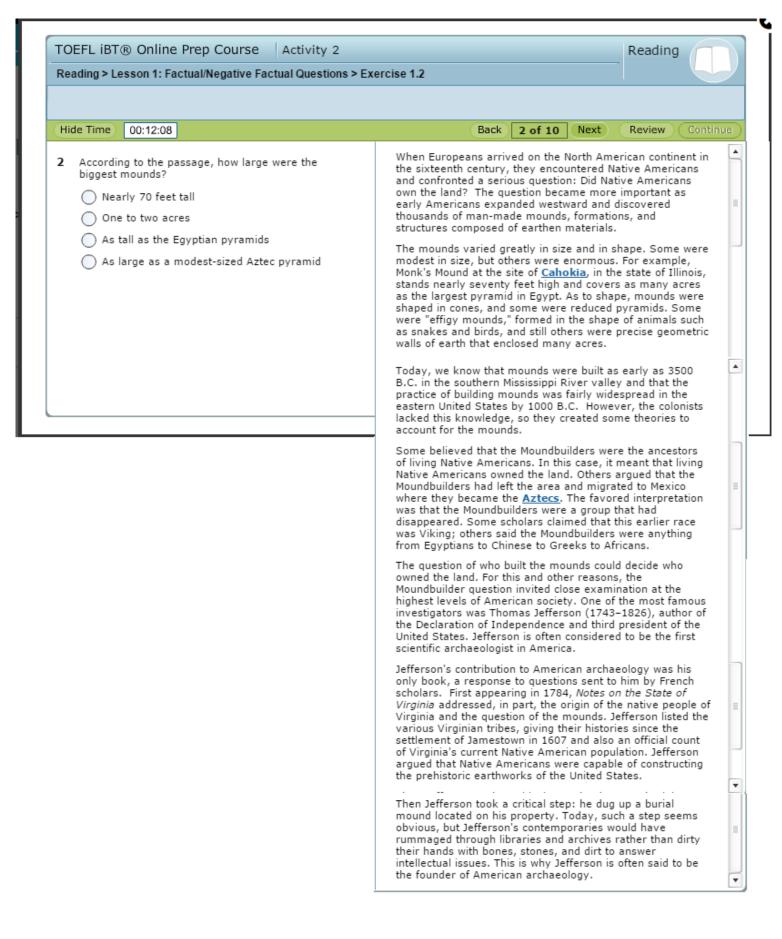
Reading > Lesson 1: Factual/Negative Factual Questions > Exercise 1.2

DIRECTIONS: Read the following passage and the questions about it. Decide which of the choices best answers the question, and mark the answer.

Continue

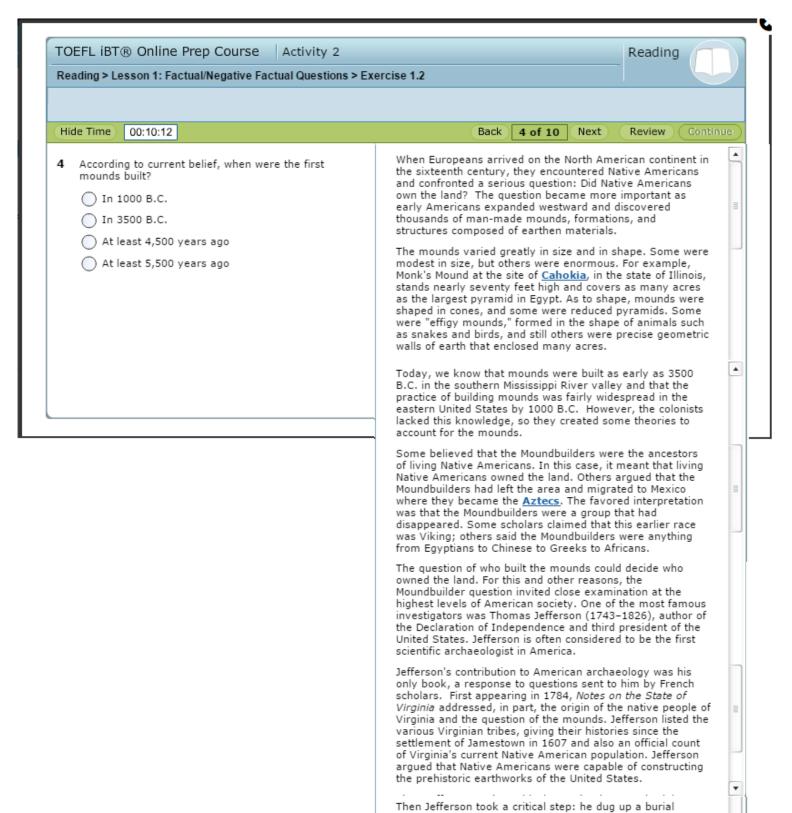
Thomas Jefferson and the Moundbuilders

TOEFL iBT® Online Prep Course | Activity 2 Reading Reading > Lesson 1: Factual/Negative Factual Questions > Exercise 1.2 DIRECTIONS: Read the following passage and the questions about it. Decide which of the choices best answers the question, and mark the Hide Time 00:19:40 Continue When Europeans arrived on the North American continent in the sixteenth century, they encountered Native Americans and confronted a serious question: Did Native Americans own the land? The question became more important as early Americans expanded westward and discovered thousands of man-made mounds, formations, and structures composed of earthen materials. The mounds varied greatly in size and in shape. Some were modest in size, but others were enormous. For example, Monk's Mound at the site of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, stands nearly seventy feet high and covers as many acres as the largest pyramid in Egypt. As to shape, mounds were shaped in cones, and some were reduced pyramids. Some were "effigy mounds," formed in the shape of animals such as snakes and birds, and still others were precise geometric walls of earth that enclosed many acres. Today, we know that mounds were built as early as 3500 B.C. in the southern Mississippi River valley and that the practice of building mounds was fairly widespread in the eastern United States by 1000 B.C. However, the colonists lacked this knowledge, so they created some theories to account for the mounds. Some believed that the Moundbuilders were the ancestors of living Native Americans. In this case, it meant that living Native Americans owned the land. Others aroued that the Moundbuilders had left the area and migrated to Mexico where they became the Aztecs. The favored interpretation was that the Moundbuilders were a group that had disappeared. Some scholars claimed that this earlier race was Viking; others said the Moundbuilders were anything from Egyptians to Chinese to Greeks to Africans. The question of who built the mounds could decide who owned the land. For this and other reasons, the Moundbuilder * question invited close examination at the highest levels of American society. One of the most famous investigators was The question of who built the mounds could decide who owned the land. For this and other reasons, the Moundbuilder question invited close examination at the highest levels of American society. One of the most famous investigators was Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), author of the Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States. Jefferson is often considered to be the first scientific archaeologist in America. Jefferson's contribution to American archaeology was his only book, a response to questions sent to him by French scholars. First appearing in 1784, Notes on the State of Virginia addressed, in part, the origin of the native people of Virginia and the question of the mounds. Jefferson listed the various Virginian tribes, giving their histories since the settlement of Jamestown in 1607 and also an official count of Virginia's current Native American population. Jefferson argued that Native Americans were capable of constructing the prehistoric earthworks of the United States. Then Jefferson took a critical step: he dug up a burial mound located on his property. Today, such a step seems obvious, but Jefferson's contemporaries would have rummaged through libraries and archives rather than dirty their hands with bones, stones, and dirt to answer intellectual issues. This is why Jefferson is often said to be the founder of American archaeology.



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In which shapes were the mounds NOT formed into? Animals Pyramids Stars Cones	When Europeans arrived on the North American continent in the sixteenth century, they encountered Native Americans and confronted a serious question: Did Native Americans own the land? The question became more important as early Americans expanded westward and discovered thousands of man-made mounds, formations, and structures composed of earthen materials. The mounds varied greatly in size and in shape. Some were modest in size, but others were enormous. For example, Monk's Mound at the site of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, stands nearly seventy feet high and covers as many acres as the largest pyramid in Egypt. As to shape, mounds were shaped in cones, and some were reduced pyramids. Some were "effigy mounds," formed in the shape of animals such as snakes and birds, and still others were precise geometric walls of earth that enclosed many acres.
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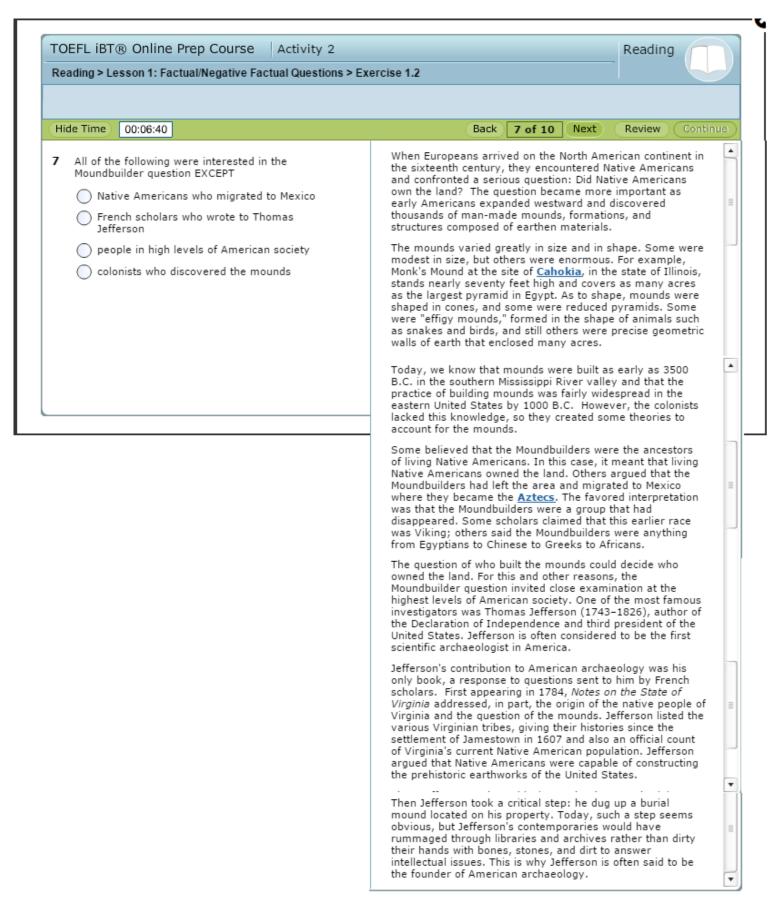
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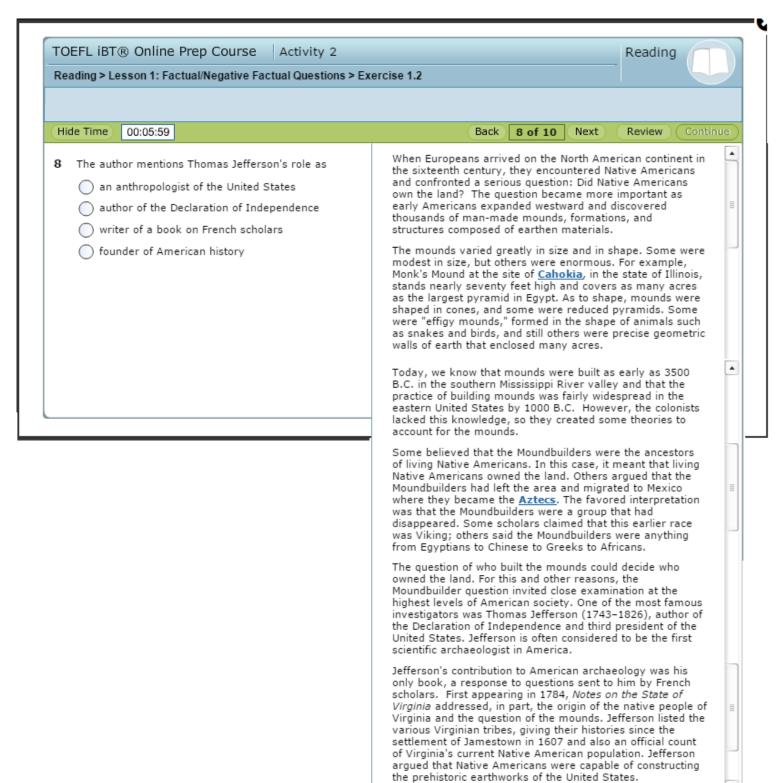
TOEFL iBT® Online Prep Course Activity 2 Reading > Lesson 1: Factual/Negative Factual Questions > Exe		Reading
(Hide Time) 00:08:48	Back 5 of 10 Next	Review Continue
5 According to the passage, where were the earliest mounds located? In the eastern United States Near the eastern state of Virginia In the southern Mississippi River valley In the midwestern state of Illinois	When Europeans arrived on the North Americ the sixteenth century, they encountered Natic and confronted a serious question: Did Native own the land? The question became more in early Americans expanded westward and dis thousands of man-made mounds, formations structures composed of earthen materials. The mounds varied greatly in size and in sha modest in size, but others were enormous. Fi	can continent in ve Americans e Americans nportant as covered , and pe. Some were or example,
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9 Which of the following was NOT included in Jefferson's only book? A list of the citizens of Virginia in 1784 A history of Native Americans of Virginia An official count of Native Americans in Virginia A discussion of the question of the mounds	When Europeans arrived on the North American continent in the sixteenth century, they encountered Native Americans and confronted a serious question: Did Native Americans own the land? The question became more important as early Americans expanded westward and discovered thousands of man-made mounds, formations, and structures composed of earthen materials. The mounds varied greatly in size and in shape. Some were modest in size, but others were enormous. For example, Monk's Mound at the site of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, stands nearly seventy feet high and covers as many acres as the largest pyramid in Egypt. As to shape, mounds were shaped in cones, and some were reduced pyramids. Some were "effigy mounds," formed in the shape of animals such as snakes and birds, and still others were precise geometric walls of earth that enclosed many acres.
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Thomas Jefferson is considered the first scientific archaeologist in the U.S. because he wrote a book presenting the origins of the native people of Virginia he did research in libraries and archives with his contemporaries he worked to dig up a burial mound on land he owned he proposed a theory that Native Americans were capable of building the mounds he proposed a theory that Native Americans were effigy mounds," formed in the sha as snakes and birds, and still others we walls of earth that enclosed many acres Today, we know that mounds were built B.C. in the southern Mississippi River va practice of building mounds was fairly we eastern United States by 1000 B.C. Ho lacked this knowledge, so they created	Review Cont	
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