**[Chapter 1 New World Beginnings](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35862917896/chapter-1-new-world-beginnings)**

1. The European explorers who followed Columbus to North America continued to view themselves as       European.

2. The colonists who ultimately embraced the vision of America as an independent nation had in common all of the following characteristics except an unwillingness to subjugate others.

3. The ideals that the colonists cherished as synonymous with American life included reverence for all of the following except opposition to slavery.

4. By the 1770s trade relations helped bring about a crisis of imperial authority.

5. The existence of a single original continent has been proved by the presence of the discovery of nearly identical species of fish in long-separated freshwater lakes of various continents.

6.  The Appalachians mountain ranges was probably created before the continental separation approximately 350 million years ago.

 7.  The Grand Canyon was not a feature created in North America ten thousand years ago when the glaciers retreated.

 8. The Great Ice Age accounted for the origins of North America’s human history because it exposed a land bridge connecting Eurasia with North America.

9. Most likely the first Americans were people who crossed the land bridge from Eurasia to North America.

10. In 1492, when Europeans arrived in the Americas, the total of the two continents’ populations was perhaps 54 million.

11. Some of the more advanced Native American cultures did all of the following except engage in significant ocean voyages of discovery.

12. The size and sophistication of native America civilizations in Mexico and South America can be attributed to the development of agriculture.

13. The crop that became the staple of life in Mexico and South America was corn.

14. Native American (Indian) civilization was least highly developed in North America.

15. One of the main factors that enabled Europeans to conquer native North Americans with relative ease was the absence of dense concentrations of population or complex nation-states in North America.

 16. At the time of the European colonization of North America the number of Indian tribes was estimated at approximately 200.

 17. The development of “three sister” farming on the southeast Atlantic seaboard produced a rich diet that led to high population densities.

 18. Before the arrival of Columbus, most native peoples in North America lived in small, scattered, and impermanent settlements.

19. The Iroquois Confederacy was able to menace its Native American and European neighbors because of its military alliance, sustained by political and organizational skills.

 20. Men in the more settled agricultural groups in North America performed all of the following except  tending crops.

  21. The early voyages of the Scandinavian seafarers did not result in permanent settlement in North America because no nation-state yearning to expand supported these ventures.

22. The Christian crusaders were indirectly responsible for the discovery of America because they brought back news of valuable Far Eastern spices, drugs, and silk.

23. Europeans wanted to discover a new, shorter route to eastern Asia in order to

a) break the hold that Muslim merchants had on trade with Asia

b) reduce the price of goods from Asia

c) gain more profits for themselves

d) reduce the time it took to transport goods

 24. Before the middle of the 15th century, sub-Saharan Africa had remained remote and mysterious to Europeans because sea travel down the African coast had been virtually impossible.

 25. In the last half of the 15th century some forty thousand Americans were forced into slavery by Portugal and Spain to work on plantations on the Atlantic sugar islands.

26. The origins of the modern plantation system can be found in the Portuguese slave trade

27. Spain was united into a single nation-state when the African Moors were expelled from the Iberian Peninsula.

 28. The stage was set for a cataclysmic shift in the course of history when

a) Europeans clamored for more and cheaper products from Asia

b) Africa was established as a source of slave labor

c) the Portuguese demonstrated the feasibility of long range ocean navigation

d) the Renaissance nurtured a spirit of optimism and adventure

29. In an effort to reach the Indies, Spain looked westward because Portugal controlled the African coast

30. After his first voyage, Christopher Columbus believed that he had sailed to the outskirts of the East Indies.

31. Columbus called the native people in the “New World” Indians because he believed that he had skirted the rime of the “Indies.”

32. In the new interdependent global system that emerged after Columbus’ discovery, the new world provided raw materials.

 33. All of the following New World plants revolutionized the international economy

a) maize

b) potatoes

c) beans

d) tomatoes

34. The introduction of American plants around the world resulted in rapid population growth in Europe.

35. European contact with Native Americans led to the deaths of millions of Native Americans, who had little resistance to European diseases.

36. Within a century after Columbus’ landfall in the New World, the Native American population was reduced by nearly 90 percent.

37. European explorers introduced smallpox into the New World.

38. The flood of precious metal from the New World to Europe resulted in the growth of capitalism.

39. The institution of encomienda allowed the European governments to give Indians to colonists if they promised to Christianize them.

40. Men became conquistadores because they wanted to

a) gain God’s favor by spreading Christianity

b) escape dubious pasts

c) seek adventure, as the heroes of classical antiquity had done

d) satisfy their desire for gold

 41. The Aztec chief Montezuma allowed Cortes to enter the capital of Tenochtitlan because Montezuma believed that Cortes was the god Quetzalcoatl.

42. Know the Following

a. Coronado - New Mexico and Arizona

b. Ponce de Leon-Florida

c. Cortes - Mexico

d. Pizarro - Peru

e. Columbus - Caribbean islands

43. Spain began to fortify and settle its North American border lands in order to protect its Central and South American domains from encroachments by England and France.

44. As a result of Pope’s Rebellion in 1680, the Pueblo Indians destroyed every Catholic church in the province of New Mexico.

 45. The treatment of the Native Americans by the Spanish conquistadores can be described as at times brutal and exploitative.