

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 19 Early Latin America

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following was NOT characteristic of Iberian society in the 15th and 16th centuries?

- A) Heavy urbanization
- B) Absence of slaveholding traditions
- C) Emphasis on nobility
- D) Patriarchal families

Answer: B

Page Ref: 418

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Conceptual

2) How was the commercial experience of the Portuguese extended to the Americas?

- A) The Portuguese were familiar with the routes to the Far East that resulted in the circumnavigation of the globe.
- B) The Portuguese were responsible for the use of galleys in the Atlantic passage.
- C) The Portuguese experience in Africa and their involvement in slave trading were extended to the Americas.
- D) The Portuguese introduction of tobacco estate agriculture into the Caribbean was a significant factor in American colonization.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 418

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Conceptual

3) Where in the Americas did the Spanish first create the models that were applied throughout their possessions in the New World?

- A) Mexico
- B) Peru
- C) Brazil
- D) The Caribbean

Answer: D

Page Ref: 420

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Factual

4) The first Spanish colony in the New World was established on

- A) Hispaniola.
- B) Cuba.
- C) Puerto Rico.
- D) the Antilles.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 420

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Factual

5) The most important Spanish settlement in the Caribbean during the 16th century was

- A) Havana
- B) Santo Domingo
- C) St. Augustine
- D) Saint Lucia

Answer: B

Page Ref: 420

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Factual

6) The grants of Indians to individual Spaniards as a labor system were called

- A) *obrajes*.
- B) *consulados*.
- C) *encomiendas*.
- D) *audiencias*.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 420

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Factual

7) What group of Indians supplied agricultural labor for the Spaniards in the Caribbean?

- A) Aztec
- B) Lakota
- C) Taino
- D) Inca

Answer: C

Page Ref: 420

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Factual

8) How did Caribbean cities differ from those of Europe?

- A) American cities were laid out in a grid plan.
- B) American cities lacked churches.
- C) There was an absence of commerce in American cities.
- D) There were no Caribbean cities

Answer: A

Page Ref: 420

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Conceptual

9) The Dominican friar Bartolomé de Las Casas, a conquistador-turned-priest,

- A) was responsible for the brutal laws oppressing the Indians.
- B) became an ardent advocate of Indian rights.
- C) was responsible for the bloody annihilation of the Indian population of Tenochtitlan in 1520.
- D) was named head of the Council of the Indies in 1518.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 422

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Factual

10) The man responsible for the conquest of the Aztec empire in Mexico was

- A) Francisco Pizarro.
- B) Pedro de Valdivia.
- C) Hernan Cortés.
- D) Francisco Vazquez de Coronado.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 424

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Factual

11) Which of the following statements concerning the armies who conquered much of Latin America for Spain is NOT accurate?

- A) Few were professional soldiers.
- B) Leadership was based on reputation and past achievement.
- C) An agreement was drawn up between the leader and the Spanish crown that granted authority for the expedition in return for a promise to pay one-fifth of all treasure to the crown.
- D) Many were of humble origins and came to see themselves as a new nobility entitled to dominion over a new peasantry, the Indians.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 424-425

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Conceptual

12) All of the following were advantages the Spanish enjoyed over the Indians EXCEPT

- A) epidemic disease that weakened the Indians and reduced their numbers.
- B) the use of firearms and superior steel weapons.
- C) internal divisions and internal rivalries among the Indians.
- D) the failure of nomadic tribes to mount significant resistance to conquest.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 425

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Conceptual

13) What accounted for the majority of the population loss suffered by Native Americans after the European arrival?

- A) Losses in warfare
- B) Enslavement
- C) Epidemic diseases
- D) Failure of marriage patterns among the Indians

Answer: C

Page Ref: 426

Topic: The Destruction and Transformation of Indian Societies

Skill: Factual

14) The tremendous decline of the Indian population in Mexico was matched by the rapid increase in

- A) technological development.
- B) European livestock.
- C) Spanish women.
- D) imports of cotton cloth.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 426

Topic: The Destruction and Transformation of Indian Societies

Skill: Factual

15) Which of the following Indian institutions was retained by the Spanish in Mexico and Peru to serve European administrative purposes?

- A) Native American religion
- B) The priestly class
- C) The Indian nobility
- D) Inca warriors

Answer: C

Page Ref: 426

Topic: The Destruction and Transformation of Indian Societies

Skill: Factual

16) Why were the *encomiendas* discontinued by the 1540s and all but gone by the 1620s?

- A) The Spanish crown was unwilling to see the growth of a new nobility, and the decline of the Indian population made them less attractive.
- B) The Indians refused to continue to serve under the imperial conditions established in the 1500s and demanded a new arrangement with the Spanish crown.
- C) Despite the continued economic prosperity of the *encomienda* system, the Spanish crown discontinued them in order to establish a free labor system in the Americas.
- D) As new land became scarce, existing *encomiendas* were divided among owners instead of new ones being created.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 426

Topic: The Destruction and Transformation of Indian Societies

Skill: Conceptual

17) The colonial governments replaced the labor of the *encomienda* with Indian labor extracted through local officials. Such forced labor was called the

- A) *consulado*.
- B) *mita*.
- C) *obrajes*.
- D) *peninsulares*.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 426

Topic: The Destruction and Transformation of Indian Societies

Skill: Factual

18) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the nature of the economy in Spanish America?

- A) The majority of people in Latin America were rapidly organized into a light industrial economy intended to produce goods for American society.
- B) Although the majority of people were engaged in agriculture, the whole Spanish commercial system was organized around the mining economy.
- C) Latin America received almost its entire food supply from Europe, because the Spanish colonies were entirely geared to the production of sugar on estate agricultural systems.
- D) The agricultural economy of Latin America absorbed virtually its entire population because of the absence of large domesticated animals prior to 1800.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 427

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Conceptual

19) The greatest silver mine in Spanish America was located at

- A) Huancavelica.
- B) Mexico City.
- C) Santiago.
- D) Potosí.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 427

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Factual

20) Why was the discovery of mercury in Peru critical to the colonial economy?

- A) Mercury was even more valuable than silver as an export commodity.
- B) Mercury was a critical food component for the growing livestock inventories of New World ranches.
- C) Mercury was indispensable to the extraction of silver from ore-bearing rock.
- D) It was much in demand in Europe due to the belief that it could cure diseases.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 427

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Factual

21) Because of the switch from indigenous methods of mining to the extraction of silver through a process of amalgamation with mercury, silver production in the Americas expanded rapidly after

- A) 1500.
- B) 1580.
- C) 1650.
- D) 1700.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 427

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Factual

22) Which of the following statements concerning the agricultural system of Spanish America is NOT accurate?

- A) Colonists faced with declining Indian populations found landownership more attractive.
- B) In places where large sedentary populations existed, Indian communal agriculture of traditional crops continued.
- C) Plantation crops like sugar and later cacao were exported to Europe in sufficient quantities to exceed the value of bullion exports.
- D) Spanish America remained predominantly an agrarian economy.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 427

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Conceptual

23) Which of the following statements concerning the Spanish commercial system is most accurate?

- A) The merchant guild in Seville had virtual monopoly rights over goods shipped to America and handled much of the silver received in return until the 18th century.
- B) All trade from Spain after the mid-16th century was funneled through the city of Madrid.
- C) Nearly all trade with the Spanish colonies was carried in ships built in the New World and captained by colonists.
- D) The Council of the Indies regulated all trade and established a sub-council in Spanish America.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 429

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Conceptual

24) The Spanish convoy system that controlled trade with the Americas was made possible by the development of

- A) the astrolabe.
- B) galleons.
- C) oared galleys.
- D) gunpowder.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 430

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Factual

25) In what way did the importation of American bullion negatively affect the Spanish economy?

- A) The apparent dependence of Spain on its bullion supply caused European bankers to avoid loaning money to the Spanish government.
- B) American bullion made up nearly 90 percent of Spain's state revenue, so that any disruption in the arrival of silver from America plunged the government into crisis.
- C) The supply of bullion to Spain was highly irregular, so that the government could not accurately gauge its income or anticipate its expenditures.
- D) The arrival of American treasure contributed to a sharp rise in prices and a general inflation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 430

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Conceptual

- 26) The Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 divided the world into spheres of influence belonging to
- A) Portugal and Castile.
 - B) Spain and France.
 - C) Portugal, Spain, and England.
 - D) Mexico and Peru.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 430

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Factual

- 27) What group of people was critical to the bureaucratic administration of the Spanish colonies in America?

- A) Friars and monks
- B) Viceroys
- C) University-trained lawyers
- D) Military commanders

Answer: C

Page Ref: 430

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Factual

- 28) The law code that became the basis of law in the Indies was called the

- A) *Casa de la Contratación*.
- B) *Recopilación*.
- C) *Corpus Juris Civilis*.
- D) *Legalia Indiana*.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 430

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Factual

29) The viceroyalties of New Spain and Peru were divided into 10 judicial divisions controlled by superior courts known as

- A) *consulados*.
- B) *audiencias*.
- C) *encomiendas*.
- D) *cortes*.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 430

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Factual

30) The Catholic church introduced all of the following to American life EXCEPT

- A) universities.
- B) the construction of baroque churches.
- C) the sense of independence from the state.
- D) establishing missions in outlying areas.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 431

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Conceptual

31) What American colony became the first major plantation zone, organized to produce a tropical crop demanded in Europe?

- A) Mexico
- B) Brazil
- C) Chile
- D) Peru

Answer: B

Page Ref: 431-432

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Factual

32) The first European landfall in Brazil took place in 1500 under the leadership of

- A) Hernan Cortés.
- B) Francisco Pizarro.
- C) Pedro de Valdivia.
- D) Pedro Alvares Cabral.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 431

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Factual

33) In the years following 1532, colonization in Brazil was in the hands of minor Portuguese nobles granted strips of land called

- A) *consulados*.
- B) captaincies.
- C) proprietary colonies.
- D) mitas

Answer: B

Page Ref: 432

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Factual

34) By 1700, slaves comprised approximately what proportion of the Brazilian population?

- A) One quarter
- B) One third
- C) One half
- D) Two thirds

Answer: C

Page Ref: 432

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Factual

35) The Brazilian model of a plantation colony was later followed in the 18th century by other European nations in

- A) Mexico.
- B) Canada.
- C) Panama.
- D) the Caribbean.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 432

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Factual

- 36) What was the primary difference between the Spanish and Portuguese empires?
- A) Portuguese colonies did not have the heavy influence of the Catholic church found in Spanish colonies.
 - B) Portuguese colonies lacked the bureaucratic structure that characterized the Spanish colonies after the middle of the 16th century.
 - C) Unlike the Spanish empire that was almost exclusively American, the Portuguese empire included colonies and outposts in Asia and Africa as well as Brazil.
 - D) The Portuguese colony of Brazil was more intellectually independent of the mother country than were the Spanish colonies in Latin America.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 433

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Conceptual

- 37) What conditions undercut the position of the Brazilian sugar plantation economy?
- A) A demographic disaster among the Indians of Brazil resulted in a shortage of labor for the sugar plantations shortly after 1700.
 - B) Competition from English, French, and Dutch plantation colonies in the Caribbean led to rising prices for slaves and falling prices for sugar.
 - C) The European market was flooded with sugar supplied from Asian colonies.
 - D) A series of unusually wet winters flooded the traditional sugar regions and caused Brazilian planters to seek new land for the production of sugar.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 433

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Conceptual

- 38) In what region was gold discovered in Brazil in 1695?
- A) Salvador
 - B) Casas Orientes
 - C) Minas Gerais
 - D) Siglo D'Oro

Answer: C

Page Ref: 433

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Factual

39) What port was associated with the discovery of gold in Brazil and subsequently became the capital of the colony?

- A) Buenos Aires
- B) Salvador
- C) Santiago
- D) Rio de Janeiro

Answer: D

Page Ref: 433

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Factual

40) What was the negative impact of the Brazilian discovery of gold on Portugal?

- A) Portugal failed to develop internal industries because the supply of gold allowed the Portuguese to purchase manufactured goods from other European countries.
- B) Portugal was forced to hand Brazil over to the more powerful Dutch navy.
- C) Portugal's agricultural economy was devastated by the flow of capital from domestic produce to Brazilian imports.
- D) Portugal became increasingly dependent on France due to the wars of the 18th century.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 434

Topic: Brazil: The First Plantation Economy

Skill: Conceptual

41) What was the basis for the social hierarchy that developed in the Americas?

- A) Wealth
- B) Occupation
- C) Racial origins
- D) Education

Answer: C

Page Ref: 434-436

Topic: Multiracial Societies

Skill: Factual

42) What Spanish dynasty was responsible for the series of 18th-century reforms that recast the colonial administration of the Americas?

- A) Bourbon
- B) Habsburg
- C) Aragon
- D) Carlist

Answer: A

Page Ref: 438

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Factual

43) The Minister of the Indies responsible for the 18th-century reforms within the Spanish empire was

- A) Garcia Floridablanca.
- B) the Marquis of Pombal.
- C) Elijio Martínez.
- D) José de Gálvez.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 438

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Factual

44) Which of the following statements concerning the 18th-century Spanish reforms in America is most accurate?

- A) The English system of justices of the peace was introduced to replace the *audiencias*, causing the decline in influence of the educated lawyers in America.
- B) The Spanish colonies were largely demilitarized, as Spain became increasingly dependent on the navy of France to protect its interests in America.
- C) A system of provincial governors modeled on the French was introduced, but the traditional patterns of influence and power among the Creole bureaucrats was disrupted.
- D) The Spanish reforms did little to alter the patterns of local administration and the fundamental structure of power and authority in the Latin American colonies.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 438, 439

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Conceptual

45) Which of the following was NOT an impact of the Bourbon reforms on colonial economy?

- A) The establishment of state monopolies on items like tobacco and gunpowder
- B) The extension of the plantation agricultural system to Cuba
- C) The growth of Buenos Aires as a regional trade center
- D) The frontiers of Spanish America became fixed

Answer: D

Page Ref: 438-439

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Conceptual

46) The prime minister responsible for the 18th-century reforms in Portugal and Brazil was

- A) Garcia Floridablanca.
- B) the Marquis of Pombal.
- C) Elijio Martínez.
- D) José de Gálvez.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 439

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Factual

47) What was the impact of the 18th-century reforms on slavery in Brazil?

- A) Slavery was abolished.
- B) The slave trade with Africa was abolished.
- C) Slave imports were restricted to encourage the elimination of the plantation economy.
- D) Brazil remained as profoundly based on slavery in the late 18th century as it had ever been.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 440

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Conceptual

48) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the state of the Portuguese and Spanish American colonies by the middle of the 18th century?

- A) The population of the American colonies never recovered from the initial loss of Indian population.
- B) While the population of the American colonies was growing, largely due to the importation of African slaves, the economy was largely stagnant.
- C) The American colonies of Spain and Portugal were experiencing considerable growth in population and productive capacity.
- D) England was threatening to take over the Caribbean colonies and Spain fell into economic dependency status.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 440

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Conceptual

49) Who was the leader of the Indian revolution in Peru in 1781?

- A) Garcia Floridablanca
- B) Tupac Amaru
- C) Chichen Itza
- D) Emiliano Zapata

Answer: B

Page Ref: 440

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Factual

50) What accounts for the general failure of 18th century colonial revolutions against Spanish and Portuguese rule?

- A) The various racial and social groups, fearful of unsettling the social hierarchy, failed to work together to unseat the colonial governments.
- B) The Spanish reforms were generally so successful that there were few dissatisfied elements in the colonies.
- C) Rebel armies enjoyed no success against the military forces of the colonial government.
- D) Indians were so little incorporated into American society that they were not interested in changing the political organization of their masters.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 441

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) In what sense can it be said that the nature of the Latin American colonies was simply a reflection of Iberian society?

Answer: Heavily urbanized society in Iberian peninsula was reproduced in American colonies; use of planned cities; tendency to population agglomeration rather than even distribution; emphasis on nobility carried over to America; belief of conquerors of right to Indian labor as new form of serfdom; patriarchal society replicated in households of America, also *encomienda* system; tradition of slaveholding indigenous to Iberia; already established system of slave trading from African colonies; system of plantation agriculture also apparent in Africa.

Page Ref: 416-419

Topic: Spaniards and Portuguese: From Reconquest to Conquest

Skill: Conceptual

2) Compare and contrast the colonial economies of Spanish America and Brazil.

Answer: Spanish America: although majority of people involved in agriculture, heart of economy was mining, production of silver; based on Indian labor, some slaves; Brazil: from outset based on plantation estate system producing sugar; based on slave labor almost exclusively; in 17th century discovery of gold in Minas Gerais altered economy to more emphasis on mining; shift aided by failure of Brazil to maintain monopoly of sugar production; greater development of small industries in Spanish America.

Page Ref: 417-431

Topic: Colonial Economies and Governments

Skill: Conceptual

3) How was the society of the Latin American colonies organized? What determined the social hierarchy?

Answer: Miscegenation and racial mixture made American society fundamentally different than Western society; social hierarchy based on race and place of birth; whites at top with those born in Europe given precedence over Creoles; mixed races (blacks/Indians, Indians/whites, blacks/whites) in intermediary positions; African slaves, Indians at bottom of social order.

Page Ref: 434-436

Topic: Multiracial Societies

Skill: Conceptual

4) What was the intent of the Spanish reforms of the 18th century? To what extent were they successful?

Answer: Spanish possessions were threatened militarily and economically by France, England, Holland; need to restore colonial economies, improve efficiency of colonial government, improve military security; positive results: introduction of *commercio libre* improved trade, expanded economy of Caribbean, Buenos Aires; introduced French Intendancy, improved administration of colonies, eliminated Creoles from upper bureaucracy; regular troops sent to America, led to expansion of frontiers; negative results: alienated Creoles, created sense of self-identity, prelude to revolts.

Page Ref: 436-439

Topic: The Eighteenth-Century Reforms

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Select the punishment that was NOT applied to Indian miners, according to Guaman Poma de Ayala.

- A) Suspended by their feet.
- B) Beaten
- C) Put in the stocks
- D) Branded

Answer: D

Page Ref: 423

Topic: A Vision from the Vanquished

Skill: Factual

2) Guaman Poma de Ayala accused Spanish officials of all of the following EXCEPT

- A) squandering money.
- B) eating at the Indians' expense.
- C) paying Indians a full day's wage.
- D) using servant girls to satisfy their desires.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 423

Topic: A Vision from the Vanquished

Skill: Factual