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| 1. Columbus’s voyages

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|   | a.  | connected Europe with the Americas in a new way. |
|   | b.  | were sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church. |
|   | c.  | were the first European voyages to reach the Americas. |
|   | d.  | took place in the midst of the European Reformation. |
|   | e.  | were paid for by the king and queen of France. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Chapter Introduction |

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| 2. Sahagún’s research method centered on

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|   | a.  | physical analysis of Nahua artifacts. |
|   | b.  | study of archival sources. |
|   | c.  | comparative linguistics. |
|   | d.  | archeological excavations. |
|   | e.  | the questioning of Nahua elders. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sahagún’s Research Method |

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| 3. The traditions of Aztec human sacrifice and blood rituals were probably related to

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|   | a.  | the death of an elderly princess by Huitzilopochtli. |
|   | b.  | the pregnancy of a princess by Huitzilopochtli. |
|   | c.  | Huitzilopochtli killing and dismembering the priestess's daughter. |
|   | d.  | demands from Huitzilopochtli for sacrifices. |
|   | e.  | something that cannot be determined since there is no available source or record. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Religion |

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| 4. The humanists admired the culture of

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|   | a.  | China and Japan. |
|   | b.  | Africa and India. |
|   | c.  | Greece and Rome. |
|   | d.  | Arabs and Mongols. |
|   | e.  | Egyptians and Persians. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 5. Which of these crops originated in the Americas?

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|   | a.  | Apples |
|   | b.  | Oats |
|   | c.  | Barley |
|   | d.  | Wheat |
|   | e.  | Corn |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange |

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| 6. The most important Nahua deity, the \_\_\_\_, controlled agriculture and crops.

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|   | a.  | first mother |
|   | b.  | first fire |
|   | c.  | stars |
|   | d.  | moon |
|   | e.  | sun |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Religion |

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| 7. The Aztec were forced to go to war on a continuous basis because

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|   | a.  | soldiers relied on plunder. |
|   | b.  | they needed prisoners to sacrifice to their gods. |
|   | c.  | they needed slaves to work in their mines. |
|   | d.  | their major god was a god of war. |
|   | e.  | chiefs retained their respect only if they won victories. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Military and the Conquests of the Mexica. |

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| 8. Various historical evidence points to the migration of various peoples to Central Mexico around

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|   | a.  | 1000. |
|   | b.  | 1400. |
|   | c.  | 1200. |
|   | d.  | 800. |
|   | e.  | 500. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Mexica Settlement of Tenochtitlan |

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| 9. The Nahua Great Speaker was

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|   | a.  | in charge of all matters except war. |
|   | b.  | similar to a European mayor. |
|   | c.  | never allowed to marry. |
|   | d.  | treated like a god. |
|   | e.  | chosen from the common people. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Society |

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| 10. The lowest ranking people in Nahua society were

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|   | a.  | soldiers. |
|   | b.  | craftsmen. |
|   | c.  | peasants. |
|   | d.  | merchants. |
|   | e.  | slaves. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Society |

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| 11. An ayllu was a

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|   | a.  | religious leader. |
|   | b.  | older woman. |
|   | c.  | skilled warrior. |
|   | d.  | well-defined territory. |
|   | e.  | kin group |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 12. The name of the patron god of the Aztec means "the \_\_\_\_ of the south."

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|   | a.  | hummingbird |
|   | b.  | owl |
|   | c.  | falcon |
|   | d.  | golden parrot |
|   | e.  | gray bat |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
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| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Religion |

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| 13. The Nahua deities were believed to subsist on

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|   | a.  | human blood. |
|   | b.  | nothing but air. |
|   | c.  | gold nuggets. |
|   | d.  | the feathers of song birds. |
|   | e.  | bread and water. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Religion |

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| 14. The Aztec writing system was

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|   | a.  | copied from the Maya. |
|   | b.  | a type of rebus writing. |
|   | c.  | purely pictographic. |
|   | d.  | not associated with sound. |
|   | e.  | not associated with grammar and spelling. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sahagún’s Research Method |

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| 15. Which of these tasks did the Nahua consider to be women’s work?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Ancestor worship |
|   | b.  | Harvesting crops |
|   | c.  | Grinding corn |
|   | d.  | Leading soldiers in battle |
|   | e.  | Buying and selling |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Society |

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| 16. Who was eligible for entry into the highest heaven of the Nahua?

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|   | a.  | Priests |
|   | b.  | Men who learned to read |
|   | c.  | Women who died in childbirth |
|   | d.  | Human sacrifices |
|   | e.  | Peasant farmers |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Military and the Conquests of the Mexica |

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| 17. The Mexica troops fitted their weapons with blades made from

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|   | a.  | silver. |
|   | b.  | stone. |
|   | c.  | obsidian. |
|   | d.  | iron. |
|   | e.  | bronze. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Military Conquests of the Mexica |

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| 18. By 1500, the Mexica ruled over a subject population of

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | 50 to 60 million. |
|   | b.  | 15 to 20 million. |
|   | c.  | 400,000 to 500,000. |
|   | d.  | 1 to 2 million. |
|   | e.  | 4 to 6 million. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Military Conquests of the Mexica |

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| 19. What was the major weakness of the Aztec empire?

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|   | a.  | Its failure to fully incorporate subject peoples into Aztec society |
|   | b.  | Its small population and low growth rate |
|   | c.  | Its unwillingness to add new territory to the Aztec homeland |
|   | d.  | Its lack of a large and impressive capital |
|   | e.  | Its lack of a military tradition |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Military Conquests of the Mexica |

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| 20. In what way were the Inca similar to the Aztec?

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|   | a.  | The empire was developed in the Andes. |
|   | b.  | They practiced human sacrifice. |
|   | c.  | Defeated people were integrated into the empire. |
|   | d.  | Defeated people were often resettled to avoid rebellion. |
|   | e.  | Peoples who had been defeated owed labor and military service to the empire. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Inca Empire, 1400-1532 |

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| 21. Ordinary people of the Inca empire lived in groups called ayllu, whose characteristics did *NOT* include

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|   | a.  | residing in small kin networks. |
|   | b.  | belief in a single god. |
|   | c.  | working land in zones to prevent agricultural disaster. |
|   | d.  | belief in a common ancestor. |
|   | e.  | marriage in subgroups. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 22. The Sapa Inca claimed descent from

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|   | a.  | the first human. |
|   | b.  | the sun-god. |
|   | c.  | a jaguar. |
|   | d.  | the wife of the moon. |
|   | e.  | an alien from another planet. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 23. Inca rulers were chosen by

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|   | a.  | a system similar to tanistry. |
|   | b.  | the sun-god priest. |
|   | c.  | being the eldest son. |
|   | d.  | a council of important members of the mother's side of the family. |
|   | e.  | a council of important members of the father's side of the family. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 24. Once chosen as the leader of his peoples, the Sapa Inca

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|   | a.  | ate special foods. |
|   | b.  | could be removed by the aristocracy. |
|   | c.  | chose a wife from the father's side of the family. |
|   | d.  | wore unusual clothing. |
|   | e.  | ruled with the sun-god Priest. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 25. Which of these people *was the lowest tier of the Inca aristocracy?*

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Close relatives of the ruler |
|   | b.  | Relatives of previous rulers |
|   | c.  | Rulers of groups the Incas had conquered |
|   | d.  | Ancestors of the ruler |
|   | e.  | Merchants and traders |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Inca Expansion |

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| 26. The main reason the Inca conquered neighboring lands was because they

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|   | a.  | wanted the crops and goods such lands produced. |
|   | b.  | believed it was their religious obligation. |
|   | c.  | wanted a larger population. |
|   | d.  | saw such lands as military threats. |
|   | e.  | needed land for their growing population. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Expansion |

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| 27. The Inca

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|   | a.  | had strong notions of racial superiority. |
|   | b.  | failed to incorporate subject peoples into their society. |
|   | c.  | allowed local leaders to continue to serve. |
|   | d.  | slaughtered all people they conquered. |
|   | e.  | saw subject peoples as vermin. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Rule of Subject Populations |

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| 28. The term “Renaissance” means

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|   | a.  | new light. |
|   | b.  | beauty. |
|   | c.  | perfection. |
|   | d.  | new start. |
|   | e.  | rebirth. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 29. For what innovation is Johannes Gutenberg credited?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Printing the first map that showed the Americas |
|   | b.  | Inventing movable type |
|   | c.  | Printing the first European book with movable type |
|   | d.  | Translating the Mayan writing system |
|   | e.  | Promoting the early humanists |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Europe’s First Movable Type |

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| 30. Which of these European nations made a concerted effort to involve itself in the African slave trade in the mid-fifteenth century?

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|   | a.  | England |
|   | b.  | France |
|   | c.  | Portugal |
|   | d.  | The Netherlands |
|   | e.  | Belgium |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444 |

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| 31. Inca knowledge of metallurgy extended to

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | creating iron implements. |
|   | b.  | manufacturing iron agricultural tools. |
|   | c.  | making magnetic needles. |
|   | d.  | making bronze. |
|   | e.  | creating light fighting armor. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Inca Expansion |

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| 32. What technique was used by the Incas to control the actions of the people they had conquered?

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|   | a.  | They enslaved women and children to avoid attack. |
|   | b.  | They held important members of the royal family hostage. |
|   | c.  | They kidnapped religious images belonging to the defeated peoples. |
|   | d.  | They kept the defeated peoples in walled compounds at night. |
|   | e.  | They chanted insulting and humiliating songs in the presence of defeated leaders. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Rule of Subject Peoples |

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| 33. The last Muslim outpost in Spain, \_\_\_\_, fell in 1492.

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|   | a.  | Balboa |
|   | b.  | The Basque lands |
|   | c.  | Aragon |
|   | d.  | Granada |
|   | e.  | Castile |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 34. The Inca resembled the \_\_\_\_ because they treated enemies gently if they surrendered.

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|   | a.  | Maya |
|   | b.  | Mongols |
|   | c.  | Ottomans |
|   | d.  | Ming dynasty |
|   | e.  | Jurchen |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Rule of Subject Peoples |

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| 35. The population census of the Inca empire was recorded on

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|   | a.  | metal cubes. |
|   | b.  | walls of temples. |
|   | c.  | bones. |
|   | d.  | knotted strings. |
|   | e.  | white bark strips. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Rule of Subject Peoples |

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| 36. Columbus believed that his trans-Atlantic voyages brought him to

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|   | a.  | Mongolia. |
|   | b.  | Siam. |
|   | c.  | India. |
|   | d.  | China. |
|   | e.  | Japan. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 37. The Incas created storehouse systems to

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|   | a.  | use in the temples. |
|   | b.  | support large landowners. |
|   | c.  | provide for the army. |
|   | d.  | provide donations to the gods and mummies. |
|   | e.  | support the Inca trade system. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Rule of Subject Peoples |

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| 38. During the time of the Aztec and Inca, changes were taking place in Europe, which included

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|   | a.  | Dutch and Belgians venturing out into unknown waters of the Atlantic. |
|   | b.  | people gaining new knowledge from reading Arabic and Persian books. |
|   | c.  | expansion of the number of books available, even though they were still hand-copied. |
|   | d.  | the founding of colonies on the Madeira and Canary Islands. |
|   | e.  | the exploration of the Pacific by sailing around Africa. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440 |

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| 39. One of the earliest humanists was \_\_\_\_, an Italian poet, who thought that scholasticism was too broad and abstract.

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|   | a.  | Cicero |
|   | b.  | Petrarch |
|   | c.  | Plato |
|   | d.  | Aristotle |
|   | e.  | Fedele |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 40. Who led an expedition that circumnavigated the globe?

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|   | a.  | Balboa |
|   | b.  | De Gama |
|   | c.  | Magellan |
|   | d.  | Vespucci |
|   | e.  | Cabot |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Spanish Exploration After Columbus’s First Voyage, 1493 – 1517 |

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| 41. What disease played a key role in the Spanish conquest of Mexico?

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|   | a.  | Typhoid |
|   | b.  | Cholera |
|   | c.  | Mumps |
|   | d.  | Yellow fever |
|   | e.  | Smallpox |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 42. European merchants, primarily from \_\_\_\_, helped to create interest in areas outside Europe, and in exploration.

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|   | a.  | Lisbon and Madrid |
|   | b.  | London and Paris |
|   | c.  | Florence and Vienna |
|   | d.  | Seville and Barcelona |
|   | e.  | Genoa and Venice |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440 |

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| 43. Starting around \_\_\_\_, European navigators began to sail past the Straits of Gibraltar into the Atlantic Ocean.

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|   | a.  | 1050 |
|   | b.  | 1150 |
|   | c.  | 1350 |
|   | d.  | 1250 |
|   | e.  | 1450 |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440 |

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| 44. Many Europeans believed that Cape Bojador marked the beginning of

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|   | a.  | the Pacific Ocean. |
|   | b.  | the edge of the earth. |
|   | c.  | Muslim territory. |
|   | d.  | the frigid zone. |
|   | e.  | the torrid zone. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440 |

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| 45. Columbus believed that

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|   | a.  | he was a semi-divine being. |
|   | b.  | the world was 50,000 miles in diameter. |
|   | c.  | he discovered a new continent. |
|   | d.  | the world was equal parts land and water. |
|   | e.  | the distance from Europe to Japan was about 2,700 miles. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 46. Why did Spanish and Portuguese scholars reject Columbus's proposal to sail to the Indies by way of the Atlantic?

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|   | a.  | They believed the route he planned would take him into the frigid zone. |
|   | b.  | They thought landmass of the Americas was too large to circumnavigate. |
|   | c.  | They thought Columbus's calculations made the world too big. |
|   | d.  | They believed the trip from Spain to Japan was longer than Columbus realized. |
|   | e.  | They cited other passages in the Bible that rejected Columbus's passages. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 47. How was America depicted on the Waldseemüller map published in 1507?

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|   | a.  | America was not shown on the map. |
|   | b.  | America was shown as a separate continent from Asia. |
|   | c.  | America was depicted as envisioned by Columbus, who considered it part of Japan. |
|   | d.  | America was shown as part of the Spanish empire. |
|   | e.  | North America was not shown. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | A Comparison of Columbus’s and Zheng He’s Voyages |

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| 48. Unlike Europeans, the Chinese had no concept of

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|   | a.  | empire. |
|   | b.  | a nation-state. |
|   | c.  | exploration for exploration’s sake. |
|   | d.  | religion. |
|   | e.  | a colony. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | A Comparison of Columbus’s and Zheng He’s Voyages |

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| 49. What made Columbus state that the earth was not round but had the shape of a pear?

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|   | a.  | He believed the ocean tilted upward. |
|   | b.  | His compass measurements were incorrect. |
|   | c.  | He agreed with the conclusions of Ptolemy. |
|   | d.  | He disagreed with the conclusions of Ptolemy. |
|   | e.  | He relied on earlier Roman and Greek maps. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 50. The Treaty of Tordesillas, signed between Spain and Portugal

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|   | a.  | was not challenged by the rest of Europe. |
|   | b.  | was rejected by the pope. |
|   | c.  | allowed the various peoples met by the Spanish and Portuguese to govern themselves. |
|   | d.  | rejected slavery. |
|   | e.  | stipulated that areas ruled by Christian leaders were not affected, but the rest of the world was divided between the two countries. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Spanish Exploration After Columbus’s First, Voyage, 1493 – 1517 |

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| 51. The Spanish arrived in the Inca empire in the immediate aftermath of a/an

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|   | a.  | religious conflict. |
|   | b.  | invasion by a rival power. |
|   | c.  | three-year famine. |
|   | d.  | civil war. |
|   | e.  | series of earthquakes. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish Conquest of Peru, 1532 - 1550 |

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| 52. The Nahua compared the horses of the Spanish to

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|   | a.  | their own gods. |
|   | b.  | the dark side of their religion. |
|   | c.  | special gods of the Spanish. |
|   | d.  | the indigenous deer of their own forests. |
|   | e.  | reincarnated former enemies returning as Spanish allies. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 53. Why was Malinche crucial to Cortés in his conquest of Mexico?

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|   | a.  | She was married Cortés. |
|   | b.  | She was a former Maya noblewoman. |
|   | c.  | Knowing Nahuatl, Mayan, and Spanish, she acted as an interpreter. |
|   | d.  | She was regarded as a spiritual leader among the Nahua peoples. |
|   | e.  | She served as a spy for Spain. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 54. The description of the encounter between the Spanish and Nahua was written from the Nahua perspective by

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|   | a.  | Malinche. |
|   | b.  | the Great Speaker. |
|   | c.  | Cortés. |
|   | d.  | Fray Bernardino de Sahagún. |
|   | e.  | Columbus. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 55. What was the initial experience of the encounter of the Spanish in Tenochtitlan?

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|   | a.  | Together, the natives of the city and the Tlaxcalans were able to fight off the Spanish. |
|   | b.  | Moctezuma would not allow the Spanish to enter the city. |
|   | c.  | Tenochtitlan seemed abandoned by its natives who fled in fear of Spanish arms and horses. |
|   | d.  | The Great Speaker allowed the Spanish to enter the city unharmed. |
|   | e.  | Cortés ordered the execution of Moctezuma. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 56. The Tlaxcalans were

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|   | a.  | the Spaniards’ most important allies against the Mexica. |
|   | b.  | a peaceful people who lacked an army. |
|   | c.  | friendly to the Spanish from the start. |
|   | d.  | uninterested in the conflict between the Spanish and the Mexica. |
|   | e.  | wiped out completely by the Spanish. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 57. The Inca eventually fell to Pizarro and his troops because

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|   | a.  | Atahualpa fled to avoid the same fate as Moctezuma. |
|   | b.  | the Inca high priests saw the Spanish as the coming of their own gods. |
|   | c.  | the Spanish had been decimated by malaria. |
|   | d.  | the Spanish refused to negotiate with Atahualpa. |
|   | e.  | smallpox had already weakened the ranks and leadership of the Inca. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish Conquest of Peru, 1532 – 1550 |

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| 58. In what way was the Spanish encomienda system the same as the system used by earlier Aztec and Inca rulers?

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|   | a.  | The native populations' revenues were taxed. |
|   | b.  | Revenues were acquired through military conquests of various neighboring peoples. |
|   | c.  | Local Spanish officials collected revenues by use of native labor or tributes. |
|   | d.  | All revenues received through native labor or tributes went directly to the monarch. |
|   | e.  | All revenues received through native labor or tributes went to the church for teaching the natives about Christianity. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Structure of the Empire and the Encomienda System |

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| 59. Who was at the top of the social structure of Spanish America?

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|   | a.  | Those of mixed Indian-European descent |
|   | b.  | Those of European descent, but born in the Americas |
|   | c.  | Those born in Europe |
|   | d.  | Those of Indian descent |
|   | e.  | Non-Spanish Europeans |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Structure of the Empire and the Encomienda System |

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| 60. Although Cabral claimed Brazil for the Portuguese, few Portuguese migrated to the area because

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|   | a.  | they feared hostile native peoples. |
|   | b.  | the area was infected with malaria and other tropical diseases. |
|   | c.  | no important resources were found that would have invited further development. |
|   | d.  | Portuguese claims were negated by the Treaty of Tordesillas. |
|   | e.  | the Portuguese refused to allow the introduction of the encomienda system. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Settlement of Brazil, 1500 – 1580 |

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| 61. What was true about smallpox?

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|   | a.  | It was transmitted via mosquitoes. |
|   | b.  | Its victims were contagious for about a week. |
|   | c.  | Its symptoms included fevers and vomiting. |
|   | d.  | It worst effects lasted a month; then a person either died or lived with scars. |
|   | e.  | It could be cured with herb-based medicines. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange |

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| 62. Which disease likely travelled from the Americas to Europe?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Mumps |
|   | b.  | Syphilis |
|   | c.  | Smallpox |
|   | d.  | Typhoid |
|   | e.  | Bubonic plague |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange |

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| 63. What did Columbus bring to the Americas on his second voyage in 1493?

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|   | a.  | Squash |
|   | b.  | Peanuts |
|   | c.  | Potatoes |
|   | d.  | Corn |
|   | e.  | Wheat |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange |

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| **Instructions:** Please define the following key terms. |

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| 64. Christopher Columbus

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Chapter Introduction |

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| 65. Aztec empire

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Aztec Empire of Mexico, 1325 – 1519 |

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| 66. Inca empire

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Inca Empire, 1400 – 1532 |

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| 67. altepetl

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Mexica Settlement of Tenochtitlan |

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| 68. Tenochtitlan

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Mexica Settlement of Tenochtitlan |

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| 69. Huitzilopochtli

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Religion |

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| 70. Sahagún

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua ReligionSahagún’s Research Method |

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| 71. “precious water”

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Religion |

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| 72. Nahua system of writing

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sahagún’s Research Method |

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| 73. Skull-mask

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Society |

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| 74. ayllu

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 75. Paradise of the Sun-God

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Military and the Conquests of the Mexica |

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| 76. caravel

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444 |

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| 77. quipu

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Rule of Subject Populations |

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| 78. Uru

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Rule of Subject Populations |

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| 79. Cassandra Fedele

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 80. humanism

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 81. Petrarch

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 82. Henry the Navigator

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440 |

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| 83. Martin Waldseemüller

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | A Comparison of Columbus’s and Zheng He’s Voyages |

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| 84. factories

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440 |

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| 85. Yucatán Peninsula

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Spanish Exploration after Columbus’s First Voyage, 1493 – 1517 |

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| 86. Frigid and torrid zones

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440 |

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| 87. Christian act

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444 |

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| 88. "Admiral of the ocean sea" and "viceroy"

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 89. Hispaniola

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 90. Arawak

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 91. Treaty of Tordesillas

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Spanish Exploration After Columbus’s First Voyage, 1493 – 1517 |

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| 92. conquistadors

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 93. Renaissance

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 94. Malinche

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 95. *Bernardino de Sahagún*

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Chapter Introduction |

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| 96. Moctezuma

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 97. Cortés

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of Mexico, 1517 – 1540 |

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| 98. Atahualpa

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish Conquest of Peru, 1532 – 1550 |

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| 99. encomienda system

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Structure of Empire and the Encomienda System |

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| 100. John III

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Settlement of Brazil, 1500 – 1580 |

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| 101. creole

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Structure of Empire and the Encomienda System |

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| 102. Columbian exchange

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange |

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| 103. smallpox

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange |

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| 104. syphilis

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange |

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| 105. The main goal of Columbus's voyage to the Americas was scientific exploration.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 106. The sun-god Huitzilopochtli emerged from the womb to fight off an attack on his mother.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Nahua Religion |

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| 107. Like their Egyptian counterparts, the Inca mummified their rulers and placed them in tombs.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 108. The most important Inca deities were the local spirits.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 109. Modern historians relate the Renaissance to the evolution of the printing press.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 110. Knowledge was spread throughout Europe by the use of printed material and paper, both invented by the Chinese.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Europe’s First Movable Type |

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| 111. Prince Henry the Navigator launched a slave-trading expedition in 1444.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444 |

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| 112. Pizarro easily defeated the Incas, because smallpox had already traveled overland killing many Inca including the ruling Sapa Inca.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish Conquest of Peru, 1532 – 1550 |

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| 113. The encomienda system was introduced by the Spanish government to prevent abusive treatment of the Amerindians while Christianizing them, but the system was generally ignored by Spanish officials.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Structure of Empire and the Encomienda System |

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| 114. Wheat originated in the Americas.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange |

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| 115. Who were the humanists and what did they teach and believe?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Rise of Humanism |

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| 116. What were the major divisions in Inca society? What role was each social group supposed to play in maintaining and expanding the Inca Empire?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 117. Why was continual conquest so important to the Aztec?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Military and the Conquests of the Mexica |

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| 118. The Inca believed that they descended from certain ancestors, and in death their leaders were treated as important ancestors who still lived. Discuss this process.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Religion and Andean Society |

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| 119. Although the Inca language originates from Quechua, the Inca had no writing system, but did use quipu as a pre-writing system. Discuss the features and usage of quipu.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Inca Rule of Subject Peoples |

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| 120. Discuss the geographic and sailing background of Columbus's voyages.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Early European Exploration in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 1350 – 1440Columbus’s First Voyage to the Americas, 1492 |

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| 121. Discuss the importance of moveable type printing for Europe.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Europe’s First Movable Type |

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| 122. What steps did the Portuguese take to involve themselves in the African slave trade in the fifteenth century?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Slave Trade After 1444 |

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| 123. What comparison can be made between the travels of Columbus and of Zheng He?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | A Comparison of Columbus’s and Zheng He’s Voyages |

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| 124. From the beginning, Spanish entrepreneurs realized the potential of the Americas and traveled there to make their fortunes. With such an influx of Europeans, a conflict with the indigenous American peoples seems inevitable. How did the Spanish attempt to solve this problem by using the encomienda system?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Structure of Empire and the Encomienda System |

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