**Chapter 1—New World Beginnings**

**SHORT ANSWER**

Identify and state the historical significance of the following:

1. Marco Polo

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World

2. Francisco Pizarro

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spanish Conquistadores | Makers of America: The Spanish Conquistadores

3. Moctezuma

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Conquest of Mexico

4. Christopher Columbus

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Columbus Comes upon a New World

5. Hernán Cortés

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spanish Conquistadores | Makers of America: The Spanish Conquistadores

6. John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto)

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

7. Francisco Coronado

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spanish Conquistadores | The Spread of Spanish America

8. Junipero Serra

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

9. Bartolomeu Dias

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Europeans Enter Africa

10. Vasco da Gama

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Europeans Enter Africa

11. Ferdinand and Isabella

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Europeans Enter Africa

12. Bartolomé de Las Casas

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spanish Conquistadores | Contending Voices: Europeans and Indians

13. Malinche

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Conquest of Mexico

14. Giovanni da Verrazano

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

15. Jacques Cartier

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

16. Robert La Salle

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

Describe and state the historical significance of the following:

17. Battle of Acoma

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

18. mestizos

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Conquest of Mexico

19. Treaty of Tordesillas

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spanish Conquistadores

20. Incas

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Peopling the Americas

21. Great Ice Age

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Peopling the Americas

22. Canadian Shield

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Shaping of North America

23. Mound Builders

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Earliest Americans

24. Chaco Canyon

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Earliest Americans

25. Black Legend

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

26. conquistadores

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spanish Conquistadores

27. Aztecs

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Peopling the Americas

28. Popé's Rebellion

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

29. Pueblo Indians

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

30. "tidewater" region

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Shaping of North America

31. Great Basin

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Shaping of North America

32. Lake Bonneville

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Shaping of North America

33. Bering Isthmus

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Peopling the Americas

34. maize

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Peopling the Americas | The Earliest Americans

35. nation-states

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Earliest Americans

36. Iroquois Confederacy

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Earliest Americans

37. matrilinear

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Earliest Americans

38. Cahokia

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Earliest Americans

39. Norse seafarers

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World

40. Columbian Exchange

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: When Worlds Collide

41. Christian crusaders

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World

42. middlemen

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World

43. caravel

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Europeans Enter Africa

44. sub-Saharan Africa

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Europeans Enter Africa

45. plantation

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Europeans Enter Africa

46. printing press

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Columbus Comes upon a New World

47. mariner's compass

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Columbus Comes upon a New World

48. ecosystems

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: When Worlds Collide

49. "sugar revolution"

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: When Worlds Collide

50. demographic

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: When Worlds Collide

51. capitalism

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spanish Conquistadores

52. encomienda

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spanish Conquistadores

53. noche triste (sad night)

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Conquest of Mexico

54. Día de la Raza

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Conquest of Mexico

55. St. Augustine, Florida

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Spread of Spanish America

56. Anasazi

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Earliest Americans

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

57. Which event prompted the development of the earth's major continents?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A series of volcanoes exploding beneath the ocean floor |
| b. | The drifting apart of the original single supercontinent |
| c. | The coming together of numerous small islands |
| d. | The crashing of an enormous meteorite into the earth |
| e. | An enormous earthquake millions of years ago |

ANS: B REF: The Shaping of North America

58. When did North America begin to take on its geological shape?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 5 million years ago |
| b. | 8 million years ago |
| c. | 3 million years ago |
| d. | 1 million years ago |
| e. | 10 million years ago |

ANS: E REF: The Shaping of North America

59. The melting of the glaciers at the end of the ice age created a large lake covering

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | most of California's Central Valley. |
| b. | the Tennessee Valley. |
| c. | the Pacific Northwest. |
| d. | much of present-day Utah, Nevada, and Idaho. |
| e. | half of today's state of Indiana. |

ANS: D REF: The Shaping of North America

60. How did the Great Ice Age facilitate the beginnings of North America's human history?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It exposed a land bridge connecting Eurasia with North America. |
| b. | The glacial withdrawal allowed migration from South America. |
| c. | The glacial withdrawal formed freshwater lakes that supported life. |
| d. | Rising ocean levels from melted glaciers made it possible to cross the Atlantic. |
| e. | It prevented the migration of dangerous animals from the Bering Isthmus. |

ANS: A REF: Peopling the Americas

61. Nomadic Asian hunters – most likely the first humans to enter the American continents – were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | conquered by Vikings from Scandinavia. |
| b. | warrior peoples. |
| c. | the immigrant ancestors of Native Americans. |
| d. | enslaved by the first European explorers. |
| e. | believed to be responsible for cultivating maize. |

ANS: C REF: Peopling the Americas

62. The native population of the two American continents in 1492

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | numbered about 54 million. |
| b. | spoke interchangeable languages. |
| c. | practiced a uniform religion. |
| d. | existed almost exclusively as nomadic tribes. |
| e. | were exclusively matrilinear. |

ANS: A REF: Peopling the Americas

63. Some of the more advanced Native American cultures did all of the following *EXCEPT*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | engage in significant ocean voyages of discovery. |
| b. | establish large, bustling cities. |
| c. | make strikingly accurate astronomical observations. |
| d. | study mathematics. |
| e. | carry on commerce. |

ANS: A REF: Peopling the Americas

64. The size and sophistication of Native American civilizations in Mexico and South America can be attributed to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Spanish influences. |
| b. | their way of life based on hunting and gathering. |
| c. | the development of agriculture. |
| d. | technology brought by the early settlers from Siberia. |
| e. | their use of draft animals and the wheel. |

ANS: C REF: Peopling the Americas

65. Approximately when did the cultivation of corn reach present-day American Southwest?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 8000 B.C. |
| b. | 4000 B.C. |
| c. | 2000 B.C. |
| d. | 200 A.D. |
| e. | 1000 A.D. |

ANS: C REF: The Earliest Americans

66. Where was early Native American (Indian) civilization *least* developed?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | North America |
| b. | Mexico |
| c. | Central America |
| d. | Peru |
| e. | Latin America |

ANS: A REF: The Earliest Americans

67. What accounted for the large population densities among the Creek, Choctaw and Cherokee peoples in the era prior to contact with European explorers?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They knew how to aggressively manipulate nature. |
| b. | Their cultures revered motherhood, which inspired high birth rates. |
| c. | They developed a rich diet based on maize, beans, and squash. |
| d. | They successfully defeated their enemies and incorporated captives into their societies. |
| e. | They deliberately set massive forest fires to create better hunting habitats. |

ANS: C REF: The Earliest Americans

68. Unlike the Indian societies of Central and South America, the native peoples of North America

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | were pacifists who opposed all warfare. |
| b. | aggressively exploited the land for agricultural development. |
| c. | lived in relatively scattered settlements without dense urban concentrations of population. |
| d. | practiced a universal system of patriarchal authority. |
| e. | had populations sufficiently large enough to make a dramatic impact on the land. |

ANS: C REF: The Earliest Americans

69. What happened to the city of Tenochtitlán?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It was seized and controlled by the Incans. |
| b. | It suffered a terrible earthquake. |
| c. | Its temples were leveled and replaced by Christian cathedrals. |
| d. | It was destroyed during battles between the Portuguese and Aztecs. |
| e. | Its ruler Moctezuma was supplanted and replaced by Malinche. |

ANS: C REF: The Conquest of Mexico

70. Which ancient Indian people were responsible for building the large settlement at Chaco Canyon in New Mexico?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Cherokees |
| b. | Aztecs |
| c. | Mound Builders |
| d. | Creeks |
| e. | Anasazis |

ANS: E REF: The Earliest Americans

71. The Pueblo peoples in the Rio Grande Valley

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | developed a wild grass into maize. |
| b. | were more advanced than those in South America. |
| c. | developed an intricate irrigation system to cultivate corn. |
| d. | depended on hunting rather than agriculture for food. |
| e. | relied on horses for transportation. |

ANS: C REF: The Earliest Americans

72. The Iroquois Confederacy was able to menace its Native American and European neighbors because of the Iroquois’

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ability to use its political and organization skills to sustain a robust military alliance. |
| b. | warriors' skill in pitched battle. |
| c. | scattered settlements, which made it difficult for their enemies to defeat them. |
| d. | alliance with the Aztecs and Incas. |
| e. | use of new weapons like the rifle. |

ANS: A REF: The Earliest Americans

73. Before the Portuguese arrived in Africa,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | African and Arab merchants were already engaged in a lucrative slave trade. |
| b. | they established sugar plantations in the Caribbean. |
| c. | they signed the Treaty of Tordesillas with Spain. |
| d. | conflicts between Arab and African slave merchants were common. |
| e. | Spain controlled the water route to India. |

ANS: A REF: Europeans Enter Africa

74. The lack of a strong nation-state prevented which region’s explorers from developing a permanent settlement in North America?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | England |
| b. | Mediterranean |
| c. | Scandinavia |
| d. | Portugal |
| e. | China |

ANS: C REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World

75. How did the Christian crusaders play an indirect role in the discovery of America by Europeans?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Their victory over the Muslims freed up funds for travel. |
| b. | They created a European taste for Asian silk, drugs, perfumes, sugar, and spices. |
| c. | They succeeded in establishing improved business relations between Muslims and Christians. |
| d. | They returned with captured Muslim maps showing the North and South American continents, piquing their interests in other parts of the world. |
| e. | They developed an interest in inter-religious dialogue. |

ANS: B REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | break the hold that Muslim and Italian merchants had on trade with Asia. |
| b. | become the sole merchants of goods from Asia. |
| c. | discover cheaper ways to manufacture various products. |
| d. | test and develop new seafaring technologies. |
| e. | find gold and other precious metals to enrich their rulers. |

ANS: A REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World

77. Why did slave traders charge higher prices for some slaves over others?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Slaves with plantation experience were worth more. |
| b. | They thought Europeans could afford the heftier prices. |
| c. | Male slaves were valued more highly than female slaves. |
| d. | They charged more for slaves from distant regions who could not escape home. |
| e. | Younger slaves who could be worked harder and longer were sold at higher prices. |

ANS: D REF: Europeans Enter Africa

78. What was one advantage of the Portuguese caravel?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It was better suited for the warm waters off the African coast. |
| b. | It proved fast enough to escape Mediterranean pirate ships. |
| c. | It could sail more closely to the wind and thus successfully travel back north from the African West coast. |
| d. | It was cheaper to build in large numbers. |
| e. | It was the first ship to rely exclusively on sails without the assistance of rowers. |

ANS: C REF: Europeans Enter Africa

79. Which statement about the development of the modern plantation system is *FALSE*?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It can be traced back to the Portuguese exploration of and trade with Africa. |
| b. | It originated from the Portuguese sugar plantations. |
| c. | It combined large-scale commercial agriculture and slave labor. |
| d. | It was based on the European feudal system. |
| e. | It would shape the course of the New World. |

ANS: D REF: Europeans Enter Africa

80. Which statement about Malinche is *TRUE*?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | She was an Aztec goddess, revered by Native people at the time of Spanish conquest. |
| b. | She was an Indian slave who served as Cortés’s translator. |
| c. | She was the wife of Moctezuma. |
| d. | She betrayed her people by telling Cortés’s army about the locations of Indian warriors. |
| e. | She controlled the largest gold reserves in early Mexico. |

ANS: B REF: Europeans Enter Africa

81. Which of these was *NOT* an important factor in setting the stage for Columbus’s exploration of the New World?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | European demand had increased for more and cheaper products from Asia. |
| b. | Africa was established as a source of slave labor. |
| c. | The Portuguese had demonstrated the feasibility of long-range ocean navigation. |
| d. | The Renaissance nurtured a spirit of optimism and adventure. |
| e. | There was explosive population growth in Europe. |

ANS: E REF: Columbus Comes Upon a New World

82. What occurred in the centuries after Columbus’s arrival in the New World?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Europeans were ravaged by new diseases. |
| b. | Native Americans were successfully cultivating the European crop of tobacco. |
| c. | Native Americans had developed a taste for sugar. |
| d. | The Apache and Sioux tribes were wiped out by warfare with European explorers. |
| e. | Roughly 90 percent of the Native American population perished. |

ANS: E REF: When Worlds Collide

83. What was Bartolome de Las Casas’ relationship to the encomienda system?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | He designed and implemented it. |
| b. | He considered it the lynchpin of capitalism. |
| c. | He considered it immoral and protested it. |
| d. | He performed marriages between Spanish explorers and enslaved native women. |
| e. | He convinced Moctezuma to provide slaves to Spanish settlements. |

ANS: C REF: The Spanish Conquistadores

84. Columbus called the native peoples he encountered "Indians" because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | that was what they called themselves. |
| b. | he believed that he had skirted the rim of the "Indies." |
| c. | it was a form of the Spanish word for heathen. |
| d. | the Vikings had first called them by that name. |
| e. | this is what they asked him to call them. |

ANS: B REF: Columbus Comes Upon a New World

85. All of the following contributed to the emergence of a new interdependent global economic system *EXCEPT* for the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | market and capital from Europe. |
| b. | labor from Africa. |
| c. | desire of European explorers to create new cultures. |
| d. | raw materials of the New World. |
| e. | advancement and improvement of technology. |

ANS: C REF: Columbus Comes Upon a New World

86. All of the following New World crops helped to revolutionize the international economy *EXCEPT*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | maize (corn). |
| b. | potatoes. |
| c. | beans. |
| d. | tomatoes. |
| e. | cotton. |

ANS: E REF: When Worlds Collide

87. The introduction of American crops such as maize, manioc, and sweet potatoes into Africa helped fuel

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a population boom in Africa. |
| b. | the introduction of new illnesses into Africa. |
| c. | an African population decline. |
| d. | a growing international trade between Africa and Europe. |
| e. | an increase in the number of obese people. |

ANS: A REF: When Worlds Collide

88. European contact with Native Americans led to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Europeans' acceptance of the horse into their culture. |
| b. | the deaths of millions of Native Americans, who had little resistance to European diseases. |
| c. | the introduction into the New World of such plants as potatoes, tomatoes, and beans. |
| d. | an increase in the Native American population. |
| e. | the use of tobacco by Native Americans. |

ANS: B REF: When Worlds Collide

89. Which phrase best describes “noche triste?”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The Spanish victory over Popé’s rebellion |
| b. | The death of millions of Native Americans to small pox and other European diseases |
| c. | The arrival of Europeans, who came to steal Native Americans’ gold |
| d. | The beginning of warfare between the Aztecs and Cortés’s army |
| e. | The enslavement of native people under the encomienda system |

ANS: C REF: The Conquest of Mexico

90. Spain secured its claim to Columbus's discoveries in the \_\_\_\_, dividing the "heathen lands" of the New World with Portugal.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Treaty of Pontiac |
| b. | Peace Treaty of Quetzalcoatl |
| c. | Treaty of Tenochtitlán |
| d. | Treaty of Tordesillas |
| e. | Treaty of Moctezuma |

ANS: D REF: The Spanish Conquistadores

91. One of the most dramatic transformations in North American Indians' way of life after the Europeans arrived was the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Indians swift adaptation to urban existence. |
| b. | use of the horse to create highly mobile hunting societies. |
| c. | introduction of commercial trade in corn and potatoes with Europe. |
| d. | overturning of Indians' previously matriarchal social structure. |
| e. | steady growth in Indian population. |

ANS: B REF: When Worlds Collide

92. What happened to the defeated Indians at the Battle of Acoma?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They were put to death. |
| b. | They were forced to work on sugar plantations. |
| c. | They had one foot cut off by the Spanish conquerors. |
| d. | The female members of their tribe were forced to marry the Spanish conquerors. |
| e. | They had their right arms severed by the Spanish. |

ANS: C REF: The Spread of Spanish America

93. Men became *conquistadores* because they wanted to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | gain unlimited access to free land for themselves in the New World. |
| b. | spread Christianity while also satisfying their desire for gold. |
| c. | have one last chance at adventure now that they were in their thirties and forties. |
| d. | prove their military might against native armies. |
| e. | find wives and establish homesteads. |

ANS: B REF: The Spanish Conquistadores | Makers of America: The Spanish Conquistadores

94. The Aztec chief Moctezuma allowed Cortés to enter the capital of Tenochtitlán because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Cortés's army was so powerful. |
| b. | Moctezuma believed that Cortés was the god Quetzalcoatl. |
| c. | there was little in the city of interest to the Spanish. |
| d. | he was told to by the gods. |
| e. | his translator Malinche persuaded him to do so. |

ANS: B REF: The Conquest of Mexico

95. The institution of *encomienda* allowed the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | native people to enslave members of other tribes. |
| b. | Europeans to marry Native Americans. |
| c. | European governments to give Indians to colonists if they promised to try to Christianize them. |
| d. | governments of Europe to abolish the practice of Indian slavery and to establish African slavery. |
| e. | Europeans to establish an economy based on capitalism. |

ANS: C REF: The Spanish Conquistadores

96. Spain began to fortify and settle border areas like Florida, Texas, and California in order to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | protect its Central and South American domains from encroachments by England and France. |
| b. | establish a basis for the conquest of North America. |
| c. | acquire more slaves. |
| d. | find a passage to the Pacific Ocean. |
| e. | protect the Indian cultures in those areas from exploitation. |

ANS: A REF: The Spread of Spanish America

97. During the Popé's Rebellion in 1680, Pueblo Indians rose up against

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the violent Spanish military regime. |
| b. | Spanish efforts to suppress their native religious customs. |
| c. | the attempts of Spanish settlers to enslave them. |
| d. | avaricious Spanish merchants who paid only cut-throat prices. |
| e. | French settlers who sought to undermine the Spanish community there. |

ANS: B REF: The Spread of Spanish America

98. The "Black Legend" made all of the following claims *EXCEPT* that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | conquerors tortured and butchered the Indians. |
| b. | explorers stole Native Americans’ gold. |
| c. | they infected native peoples with smallpox. |
| d. | they left little but misery behind. |
| e. | they had killed Malinche. |

ANS: E REF: The Spread of Spanish America

99. The settlement at Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, Illinois, was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | built by the Iroquois. |
| b. | home to nearly twenty thousand people. |
| c. | an important Pueblo settlement. |
| d. | a massive temple at Tenochtitlán. |
| e. | ruled by Moctezuma. |

ANS: B REF: The Earliest Americans

100. Europeans learned of the great wealth of Asia from

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Spanish explorers. |
| b. | the voyages of Norse explorers. |
| c. | Marco Polo's report of his travels. |
| d. | the voyages of Christopher Columbus. |
| e. | African slave traders. |

ANS: C REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World

101. European voyages of discovery and exploration were facilitated by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the rise of capitalism. |
| b. | new naval technology. |
| c. | the collapse of nation-states. |
| d. | the religious unity of Europe. |
| e. | the installation of a new pope. |

ANS: B REF: Europeans Enter Africa

**ESSAY**

102. Compare and contrast the impact of Europeans on Native American (Indian) cultures and the impact of native cultures on Europeans. What benefits and liabilities did each culture experienced from these intercultural interactions?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: When Worlds Collide | The Spanish Conquistadores | The Conquest of Mexico | The Spread of Spanish America

103. Assess the motives, expectations, problems, and rewards associated with the age of European expansion.

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: Indirect Discoverers of the New World | Europeans Enter Africa | Columbus Comes upon a New World | When Worlds Collide | The Spanish Conquistadores | The Conquest of Mexico | The Spread of Spanish America

104. Describe the Americas as they existed prior to European exploration. Include a discussion of the environmental/physical world, as well as the peoples who inhabited these regions and their various cultures.

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: Peopling the Americas | The Earliest Americans

105. Discuss the slave trade as it existed in Africa before and after the Portuguese arrived. What forces helped shape its growth and transformation?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: Europeans Enter Africa

106. Write your definition of the concept of *discovery.* Then use this definition to argue that Columbus was or was not the discoverer of the New World.

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: Peopling the Americas | The Earliest Americans | Indirect Discoverers of the New World | Columbus Comes upon a New World | When Worlds Collide

107. Discuss Spain’s efforts to secure its possessions in the New World. What steps did Spain take and who was most affected by these moves? How did these efforts contribute to the creation and expansion of Spain’s New World empire?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: The Spread of Spanish America

108. To what extent are the *conquistadores* to be considered villains or heroes for their actions in the Americas?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: The Spanish Conquistadores | Makers of America: The Spanish Conquistadores | The Conquest of Mexico | The Spread of Spanish America

109. Discuss early Portuguese explorations and their importance to the broader context of increasing globalization. How did the rivalry between Spain and Portugal fuel greater exploration of the New World?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: Europeans Enter Africa | Columbus Comes Upon a New World | The Spanish Conquistadores

110. Describe what is meant by the Spanish "Black Legend." What is your assessment of the Spanish impact on North American cultures? Was it basically positive or negative? Why?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: The Conquest of Mexico | The Spread of Spanish America