

Chapter 2—The Rise of the Atlantic World, 1400-1625

SHORT ANSWER

Instructions: Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the *significance* of the person or term.

1. Christopher Columbus

ANS:

REF: p. 25 | p. 36-38

2. Mali

ANS:

REF: p. 26

3. Kinfolk

ANS:

REF: p. 28

4. Islam

ANS:

REF: p. 26-29

5. Renaissance

ANS:

REF: p. 29

6. Peasant revolts

ANS:

REF: p. 30

7. European reciprocity

ANS:

REF: p. 30

8. Joint-stock company

ANS:

REF: p. 31

9. Roman Catholic Church

ANS:

REF: p. 31 | p. 33

10. Martin Luther, John Calvin

ANS:

REF: p. 32

11. "Priesthood of all believers"

ANS:

REF: p. 32

12. Counter-Reformation, Teresa of Avila, Ignatius Loyola

ANS:

REF: p. 33

13. Henry VIII, Church of England (Anglican Church)

ANS:

REF: p. 33

14. Puritans (non-Separatists and Separatists)

ANS:

REF: p. 33-34

15. Maritime Revolution

ANS:

REF: p. 35

16. Prince Henry "the Navigator", Bartolomeu Días, and Vasco da Gama

ANS:

REF: p. 35

17. "New slavery"

ANS:

REF: p. 36

18. John Cabot, Amerigo Vespucci

ANS:

REF: p. 38

19. Vasco Núñez de Balboa, Ferdinand Magellan

ANS:

REF: p. 38

20. conquistador

ANS:

REF: p. 38

21. Hernán Cortés, Moctezuma II, Francisco Pizarro

ANS:

REF: p. 38

22. Smallpox

ANS:

REF: p. 38

23. Columbian Exchange

ANS:

REF: p. 40-43

24. St. Augustine, Florida

ANS:

REF: p. 44-45

25. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, Juan Ponce de León, Hernando de Soto

ANS:

REF: p. 45

26. Encomiendas

ANS:

REF: p. 46

27. Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain

ANS:

REF: p. 47 | p. 48

28. Grand Banks

ANS:

REF: p. 47

29. Battle at Lake Champlain

ANS:

REF: p. 48

30. "Sea dogs", Francis Drake, John Hawkins

ANS:

REF: p. 49

31. Roanoke Island

ANS:

REF: p. 49

32. Armada, Philip II

ANS:

REF: p. 49

33. Virginia Company of London

ANS:

REF: p. 50

34. Jamestown, Captain John Smith, Pocahontas

ANS:

REF: p. 50

35. "Headright", indentured servants

ANS:

REF: p. 51

36. John Rolfe, tobacco

ANS:

REF: p. 50

37. Opechancanough and Anglo-Powhatan Wars

ANS:

REF: p. 51

38. Mayflower Compact, Plymouth Colony, Squanto

ANS:

REF: p. 51

39. New Netherland, Henry Hudson, New Amsterdam

ANS:

REF: p. 52

40. Sugar

ANS:

REF: p. 33

41. Kongo

ANS:

REF: p. 27

42. New Mexico

ANS:

REF: p. 44

43. Protestant Reformation

ANS:

REF: p. 32

44. New France

ANS:

REF: p. 48

45. predestination

ANS:

REF: p. 32

46. Church of England

ANS:

REF: p. 33

47. Conversion experience

ANS:

REF: p. 34

48. Little Commonwealth

ANS:

REF: p. 31

MULTIPLE CHOICE

49. When Columbus first encountered the Tainos, how did he react?

- a. He assumed they were bloodthirsty killers.
- b. He said that they reminded him of residents of England.
- c. He concluded that they were simplistic innocents who could be Christianized.
- d. He wanted to sell them as slaves in earn gold.
- e. He assumed that they were stupid savages who were good for nothing.

ANS: C REF: p. 38

KEY: Spain's Conquistadors, 1492-1536

50. What was the general social structure in European society in the sixteenth century?
- Egalitarian
 - Hierarchical
 - Communistic
 - Matriarchal
 - Socialistic

ANS: B REF: p. 29
KEY: European Culture and Society

51. In the early 1500s what percentage of Europe's population consisted of peasants?
- Less than 10 percent
 - Between 40 percent and 50 percent
 - About 75 percent
 - Less than one percent
 - Over 90 percent

ANS: C REF: p. 30
KEY: European Culture and Society

52. European peasant life encompassed all of the following new hardships in the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries EXCEPT:
- Dramatic population increases
 - Land shortages
 - Lower than average temperatures that led to a "Little Ice Age"
 - Abusive landlords
 - Hunger and malnutrition

ANS: D REF: p. 30
KEY: European Culture and Society

53. How did the Puritans want to reform the Church of England?
- They wanted to revert to purer Roman Catholic rituals.
 - They wanted to purify it of Roman Catholic abuses.
 - They wanted to purge the church of Quaker influences.
 - They wanted to distinguish between the clergy and the congregation.
 - They wanted to discourage laypersons from interfering in church affairs.

ANS: B REF: p. 33
KEY: The Reformation in England, 1533-1625

54. What was the major difference between Separatist and non-Separatist Puritans?
- whether or not a "pure" church had to be entirely free of Anglican "pollution"
 - the acceptability of extra-marital sex.
 - the acceptance or rejection of slavery.
 - whether women should participate fully in church affairs.
 - the necessity of a conversion experience.

ANS: A REF: p. 34
KEY: The Reformation in England, 1533-1625

55. Which of the following was *not* one of the Puritan beliefs?
- Salvation was predetermined.
 - Christ was not present in the Eucharist.
 - A learned sermon was the heart of worship.
 - Membership in the church should be extended to anyone who had been baptized.
 - It was necessary to live lives of severe self-discipline.

ANS: D REF: p. 34

KEY: The Reformation in England, 1533-1625

56. Prince Henry the Navigator aided Portuguese exploration by
- plotting new trade routes that enabled his country to become a trading empire.
 - developing new sailing technologies that made trips to Asia shorter and faster.
 - uncovering the lucrative market in North African horses.
 - Defeating the Spanish for control of Africa's Gold Coast.
 - convincing the pope to help finance his many expeditions.

ANS: A REF: p. 35

KEY: Portugal and the Atlantic, 1400-1500

57. Which statement concerning the West African empires prior to 1600 is true?
- They engaged in vigorous trade, were Islamic, and were known for their wealth.
 - They had no written language and no transportation infrastructure.
 - They were infested with tsetse flies and therefore unable to develop a state bureaucracy.
 - They were generally warrior states with little inclination to develop agriculture.
 - They were ruled over by kings whose absolute political power was based on ruthless use of force.

ANS: A REF: p. 26

KEY: West Africa: Tradition and Change

58. In West African society, marriage was
- an important way for extended families to create alliances.
 - encouraged as a way to produce children and replenish populations decimated by disease.
 - to happen at puberty for women; with the possibility of multiple wives for men.
 - All of these choices
 - None of these choices

ANS: D REF: p. 28

KEY: West Africa: Tradition and Change

59. Both African and Indian religions
- believed deities spoke to mortals through dreams.
 - believed that another world lay beyond the one that people perceived with their five senses.
 - used witchcraft to explain problems and difficulties.
 - None of these choices
 - All of these choices

ANS: E REF: p. 29

KEY: West Africa: Tradition and Change

60. Hernán Cortés and the Aztecs battled for control of the Aztec empire, but what ultimately enabled Cortés's victory?
- His marriage to Malintzin
 - A deadly smallpox epidemic among the Aztecs
 - Moctezuma's agreement to join forces with Cortés
 - Cortés's brilliant military strategy
 - None of these choices

ANS: B REF: p. 41-41
KEY: Spain's Conquistadors, 1492-1536

61. Which of the following is *not* a legacy of the Reformation?
- The development of various denominations in Europe
 - A belief in the importance of reading
 - The idea that clergy have no special powers
 - A counter-reformation by the Catholic Church
 - Cooperation between Protestant denominations and the Catholic Church

ANS: E REF: p. 31-33 KEY: Religious Upheavals

62. Why was John Rolfe important to the eventual success of the Jamestown settlement?
- He adapted a salable variety of Caribbean tobacco to conditions in Virginia.
 - He negotiated agreements with the Indians that provided essential food between 1607 and 1610.
 - He resolved the problem of an inadequate labor supply by importing slaves from Africa.
 - He introduced the policy that if you did not work you would not eat.
 - He persuaded Powhatan to teach the settlers how to grow food.

ANS: A REF: p. 50
KEY: Failure and Success in Virginia, 1603-1625

63. Which of the following was *not* one of the problems in English society in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?
- High unemployment
 - A declining population
 - Falling wages
 - Class differences
 - Widening gap between rich and poor

ANS: B REF: p. 30
KEY: European Culture and Society

64. All of the following helped fuel the "maritime revolution" of the fifteenth century EXCEPT
- New materials for constructing ships
 - A more maneuverable ship
 - A new type of sail
 - Mastering the compass
 - Better use of the astrolabe

ANS: A REF: p. 35
KEY: Portugal and the Atlantic, 1400-1500

65. Which of the following nations led the way in exploration in the fifteenth century?
- England
 - Portugal
 - The Netherlands
 - Spain
 - France

ANS: B REF: p. 35

KEY: Portugal and the Atlantic, 1400-1500

66. In fifteenth century Africa, slaves
- could be people with debts they weren't able to pay.
 - might be released from bondage after a period of time.
 - were traded for imported products that African rulers wanted.
 - All of these choices
 - None of these choices

ANS: D REF: p. 35-36

KEY: The "New Slavery" and Racism

67. How did the European slavery that arose in the fifteenth century differ from other forms of European slavery?
- The "new slavery" was a high-volume business.
 - Slaves taken under the "new slavery" were treated harshly and were destined for exhausting, mindless labor rather than domestic service.
 - Slaves were regarded as property rather than merely as persons of low status.
 - The "new slavery" was based explicitly on the blackness and cultural differences of Africans.
 - All of these choices

ANS: E REF: p. 36

KEY: The "New Slavery" and Racism

68. Which of the following statements about Christopher Columbus is correct?
- He believed by sailing west he could reach Asia.
 - He had been recruited by the King and Queen of Spain to be the agent of Spanish territorial expansion.
 - He embarked on his expedition with limited navigating experience.
 - His sole goal was to glorify his god, and he thought nothing of personal gain or even the finances of his expedition.
 - He was simply one of about a dozen would-be explorers who roamed Europe endlessly hawking their enterprises.

ANS: A REF: p. 37

KEY: To the Americas and Beyond, 1492-1522

69. Choose the correct statement below about European explorers and their expeditions:
- Ferdinand Magellan explored the North American coast from the Carolinas to Newfoundland.
 - Jacques Cartier explored the coasts of Newfoundland, Quebec, and Nova Scotia and ascended the St. Lawrence.
 - Henry Hudson established the first successful European settlement in North America.
 - John Cabot rounded South America and crossed the Pacific to the Philippines, where he died; one of his ships became the first to sail around the world.
 - Christopher Columbus crossed the Isthmus of Panama and reached the Pacific.

ANS: B REF: p. 47 KEY: France: Colonizing Canada

70. Which of the following statements does *not* correctly portray an aspect of the "Columbian exchange"?
- Europe carried deadly germs to the Americas.
 - The Americas sent corn and potatoes to Europe.
 - The Americas sent horses and sheep to Europe.
 - Europeans transported silver to the Americas to finance new settlements.
 - Europe sent coffee and sugar to the Americas.

ANS: C REF: p. 40 | p. 42-43

KEY: The Columbian exchange

71. What was the primary object of Spanish explorers in the New World?
- Agricultural land
 - Gold
 - Land for property
 - A fountain of youth
 - Furs

ANS: B REF: p. 44 KEY: Footholds in North America

72. Where was the first permanent European settlement on future United States soil?
- Jamestown, Virginia
 - Quebec, Canada
 - St. Augustine, Florida
 - Plymouth, Massachusetts
 - Santa Fe, New Mexico

ANS: C REF: p. 44 KEY: Footholds in North America

73. Where did the French attempt to make their first settlement in North America?
- Along the St. Lawrence Valley
 - South Carolina
 - Jacksonville, Florida
 - Fort Nassau
 - None of these choices

ANS: A REF: p. 47 KEY: France: Colonizing Canada

74. In the 1570s, what were England's objectives in the Western Hemisphere?
- It wanted to find the Northwest Passage and to harass the Spanish.
 - It wanted to find a steady source of furs for aristocratic English women.
 - It wanted to convert the Native Americans to Protestantism and to establish colonies.
 - It wanted to discover new sources of gold and to develop new markets for English goods.
 - It wanted to lay claim to new fishing beds and to find an outpost to which they could exile Irish rebels.

ANS: A REF: p. 49

KEY: England and the Atlantic World, 1558-1603

75. What was the leading empire in West Africa in the 14th and early 15th centuries?
- Ashanti
 - Zulu
 - Sambura
 - Mali
 - Yoruba

ANS: D REF: p. 26

KEY: West Africa: Tradition and Change

76. How did the Renaissance encourage exploration?
- It led Italian monarchs to support explorers in search of a return to Rome's greatness.
 - It encouraged individuals to search for new knowledge and information.
 - It destroyed the connections between Christianity and science.
 - It ended the disputes between Protestantism and Catholicism
 - It motivated many to look for lost treasures.

ANS: B REF: p. 29

KEY: European Culture and Society

77. What was the main problem that crippled the Roanoke colony and hurt Jamestown in its early years?
- The English settlers refused to work.
 - The nearby French settlement monopolized the Native American labor supply.
 - The Native Americans refused to trade with the English settlers.
 - The British refused to send more supplies.
 - The blacks brought by the English refused to live in harmony with the Native Americans.

ANS: A REF: p. 50

KEY: Failure and Success in Virginia, 1603-1625

78. What was European reciprocity?
- It was when European monarchs funded explorers in return for any riches found during the explorations.
 - It was when Europeans paid for exploration with gold and silver.
 - It was when the upper classes acted with dignity and the lower classes showed deference to their superiors.
 - It was the agreement between the pope and Protestant monarchs to collaborate on colonizing the New World.
 - None of these choices

ANS: C REF: p. 30

KEY: European Culture and Society

79. According to Martin Luther, what is the basis of a person's salvation?
- People can buy their salvation by giving money to the church.
 - People can earn their salvation by doing good works.
 - People can only gain their salvation through faith in God.
 - People can gain their salvation after seeing Jesus Christ.
 - None of these choices

ANS: C REF: p. 32 KEY: Religious Upheavals

80. Who broke with the Catholic Church and persuaded Parliament to create the Church of England?
- Richard I
 - Henry VIII
 - Mary I
 - Elizabeth I
 - James I

ANS: B REF: p. 33
KEY: The Reformation in England, 1533-1625

81. What was one of the purposes of the settlement at Plymouth Plantation?
- The settlers wanted to form a religious outpost to convert the Native Americans to Christianity.
 - The settlers wanted to establish a community in which all members could freely practice their religion of choice.
 - The settlers wanted to compete with the Virginia colony for furs.
 - The settlers wanted to identify a source of gold to finance future religious wars.
 - The settlers would send lumber, furs, and fish to London merchant Thomas Weston for seven years; after that, they would own the land they settled.

ANS: E REF: p. 51
KEY: New England Begins, 1614-1625

82. What was the Mayflower Compact?
- It was an agreement reached by the first Pilgrims to constitute themselves a civil body politic.
 - It was an agreement reached by the first Pilgrims to live in harmony with the local Indians.
 - It was an agreement reached by the first Pilgrims to be governed directly by England.
 - It was an agreement reached by the first Pilgrims to establish a colony open to all newcomers.
 - None of these choices

ANS: A REF: p. 51
KEY: New England Begins, 1614-1625

83. Where was the first permanent English settlement in the New World?
- Plymouth
 - Newport
 - St. Augustine
 - Jamestown
 - Charles Town

ANS: D REF: p. 51
KEY: Failure and Success in Virginia, 1603-1625

84. Virginia's primary labor force in its early years, indentured servants, were
- Irish poor who were forcibly exported to the colonies.
 - people who agreed to work in the colonies for two to four years, in exchange for their passage, food, clothing, and shelter.
 - Native Americans who worked for and paid tribute to explorers and settlers.
 - Slaves.
 - None of these choices

ANS: B REF: p. 51

KEY: Failure and Success in Virginia, 1603-1625

85. How did Governor Francis Wyatt wage the Second Anglo-Powhatan War?
- He ordered all captured Indians enslaved.
 - He made an alliance with Chippewa Indians to overwhelm the Powhatan Indians.
 - He used ruthless tactics like destroying food supplies to cause starvation and driving Indians from their homes during winter.
 - He attempted to minimize bloodshed by offering generous concession to the Indians if they stopped fighting.
 - He laid siege to the Indians' villages and then negotiated.

ANS: C REF: p. 51

KEY: Failure and Success in Virginia, 1603-1625

86. Britain's Queen Elizabeth
- walked the line between affirming the monarch's role as head of the Anglican Church yet allowing individual churches to decide which practices to follow.
 - encouraged merchants to invest in Atlantic-oriented ventures.
 - helped finance the raids of the English "sea dogs" on Spanish ports and ships and shared in the plunder.
 - secretly aided Protestant revolts in Europe against Spanish domination.
 - viewed English Catholics as potential traitors in the days after the pope declared her a heretic.

ANS: A REF: p. 34 | p. 49

KEY: England and the Atlantic World, 1558-1603

87. Where was the colony of New Netherland established?
- Near Albany
 - On the Canadian border
 - On the St. Lawrence River
 - Near Plymouth
 - On the Savannah River

ANS: A REF: p. 52

KEY: A "New Netherland" on the Hudson, 1609-1625

88. What was the largest sugar producer in the 16th century?
- Jamaica
 - Argentina
 - Cuba
 - Brazil
 - Peru

ANS: D REF: p. 41 KEY: Production in the Americas

89. What was a result of the battle at Lake Champlain in 1609?
- The French gained control of Atlantic Canada.
 - Indian and European governments – instead of individuals and small groups – now managed trade, diplomacy and warfare.
 - The lake's value as a highway for Indian traders, diplomats, and warriors ended.
 - The English controlled all of North America except for Florida.
 - The fish and waterfowl populations virtually died out.

ANS: B REF: p. 48 KEY: France Colonizing Canada

90. To Puritans, what was the "little commonwealth"?
- It was the individual.
 - It was the nuclear family.
 - It was the extended family.
 - It was the local village.
 - It was the entire colony.

ANS: B REF: p. 31
KEY: European Culture and Society

91. In French, English, and Spanish colonies, interracial unions between Europeans and slaves or Native Americans were
- universally frowned upon.
 - typical in most regions.
 - an accepted fact of life.
 - responded to differently by the various European groups.
 - None of these choices

ANS: D REF: p. 43
KEY: Europe and the Atlantic World, 1400-1600

92. What happened at Ácoma?
- Franciscan missionaries brought Christianity to Native Americans.
 - Indians who refused to give the Spanish food and other essentials were brutally slaughtered.
 - Oñate established one of the most successful Spanish colonies in New Mexico.
 - None of these choices
 - All of these choices

ANS: B REF: p. 46 KEY: Footholds in North America

ESSAY

93. What was the Columbian Exchange? What did the Old World send to the New World and vice versa? How did this exchange influence cultures on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean? Explain.

ANS:

94. Compare and contrast black African and Native American societies before European contacts.

ANS:

95. European society in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was characterized by hierarchy, economic change, and religious upheaval. Explain how these three factors affected European exploration and settlement of the Western Hemisphere.

ANS:

96. What did the French and Dutch colonies have in common? How were they different? Why were those colonies significant? What impact did they have on the Indian populations of North America?

ANS:

97. Examine the motives behind Portuguese and Spanish exploration in the 15th century. Why did these countries decide to explore? How were their motives similar and different? What leaders provided support for exploration? Why? Did the countries achieve their goals? Explain.

ANS:

98. Discuss the "new slavery" that emerged in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. What nations were involved? What were the reasons for the slave trade? How did it affect African societies and politics? How did the "new slavery" differ from previous slavery?

ANS:

99. What were the goals of the Spanish empire in the Western Hemisphere? What were their methods? To what extent were they successful?

ANS:

100. Compare the experiences of the first English settlements: Roanoke, Jamestown, and Plymouth. What were their motivations for settlement? What problems did the settlers face, and how, if at all, did they overcome them? What lessons did the English learn from their experiences in each colony?

ANS:

101. Why were the English late in joining the European expansion that began in the sixteenth century? What factors eventually stimulated English expansion? How did the goals and techniques of the English differ from those of other European nations? To what extent were they similar?

ANS:

102. Explore the Reformation in England. What were the main issues that led to England's split from the Catholic Church and the establishment of the Church of England? How did the Reformation influence England's development in the late 16th and early 17th centuries?

ANS:

103. What role did Spain's and Portugal's island colonies play in revolutionizing sugar production?

ANS:

104. How did developments in mill technology interact with other factors to make sugar the most profitable crop in the Americas?

ANS:

105. What forces were transforming West Africa before the advent of the Atlantic slave trade?

ANS:

106. How did European monarchs use commerce and religion to advance their nations' fortunes?

ANS:

107. What role did the Columbian exchange play in the formation of an Atlantic world?

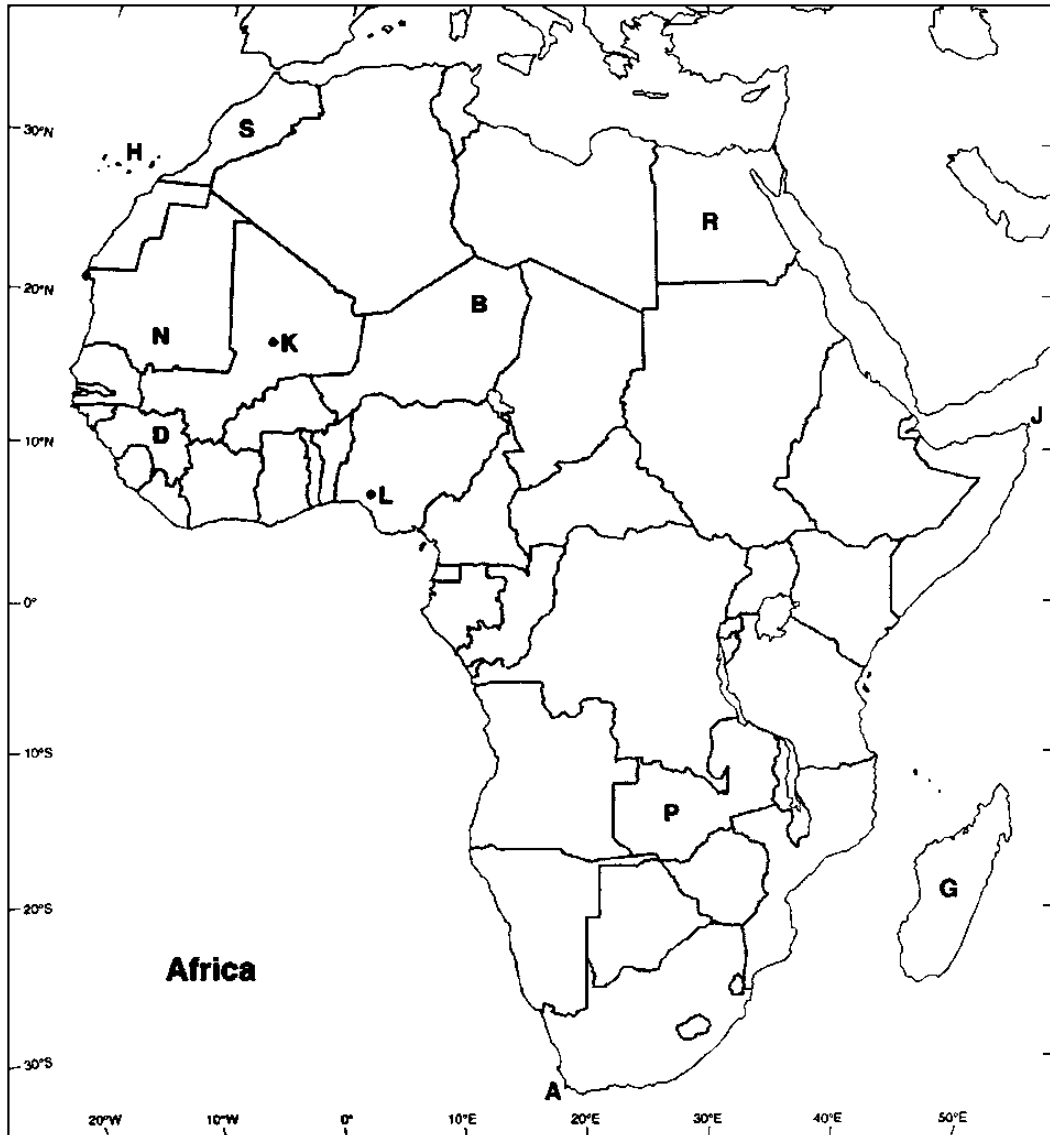
ANS:

108. How did European relations with Native Americans affect the success of early European colonizing efforts?

ANS:

MAP QUESTIONS

Instructions: Choose the letter on the accompanying map of Africa that correctly identifies each of the following:



109. Sahara Desert

ANS:
[B]

110. Timbuktu, Mali

ANS:
[K]

111. Senegambia

ANS:

[N]

112. Benin

ANS:

[L]

113. Guinea

ANS:

[D]

114. Cape of Good Hope

ANS:

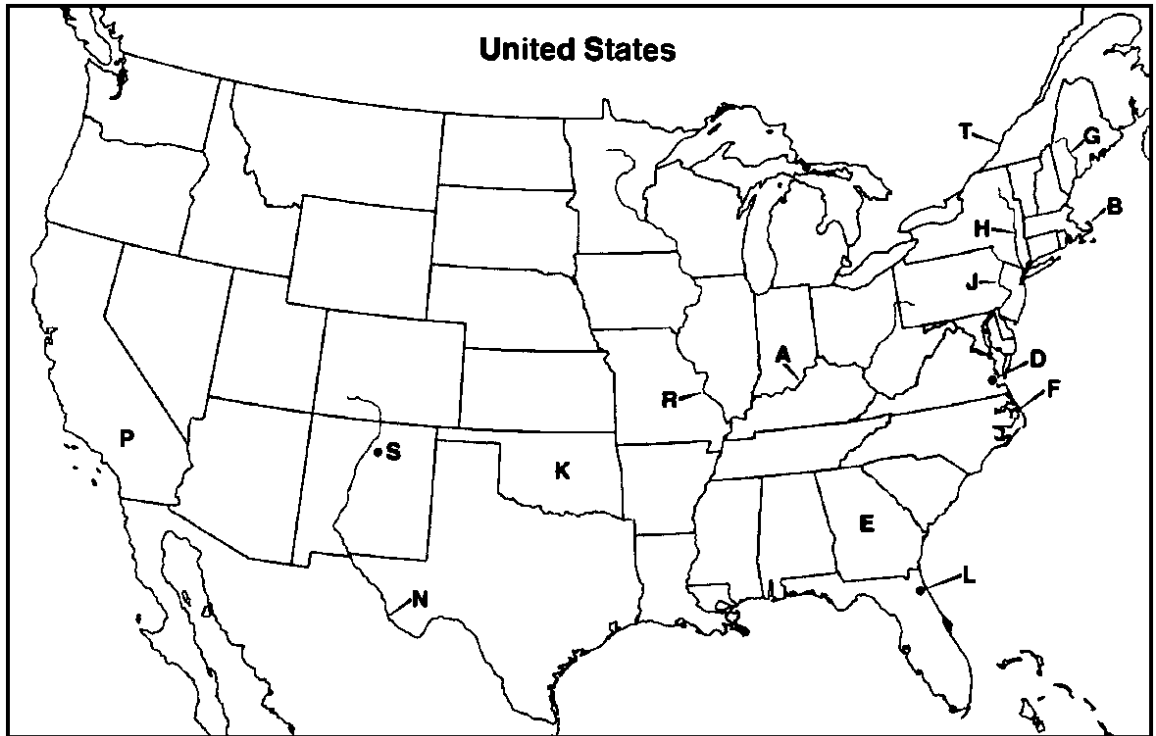
[A]

115. Canary Islands

ANS:

[H]

Instructions: Choose the letter on the accompanying map of the United States that correctly identifies each of the following:



116. Roanoke Island, North Carolina

ANS:
[F]

117. Kennebec River, Maine

ANS:
[G]

118. Jamestown, Virginia

ANS:
[D]

119. Rio Grande

ANS:
[N]

120. Santa Fe, New Mexico

ANS:

[S]

121. St. Augustine, Florida

ANS:

[L]

122. St. Lawrence River

ANS:

[T]

123. Hudson River

ANS:

[H]

Instructions: Choose the letter on the accompanying map of Europe that correctly identifies each of the following:



124. Portugal

ANS:
[B]

125. England

ANS:
[E]

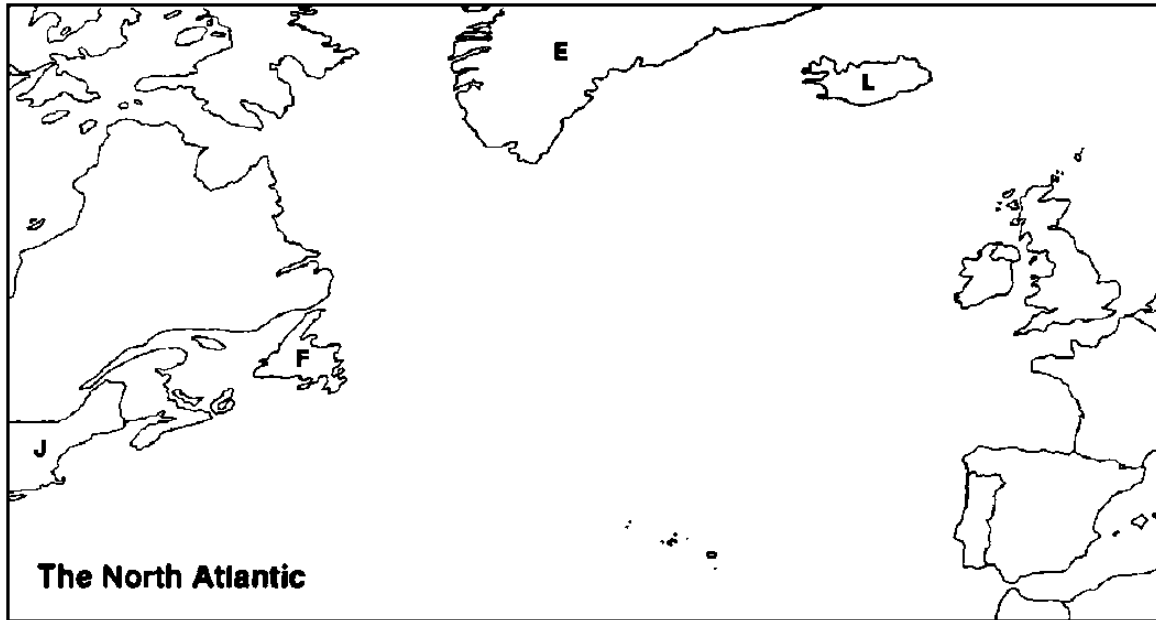
126. France

ANS:
[H]

127. Spain

ANS:
[J]

Instructions: Choose the letter on the accompanying map of the North Atlantic region that correctly identifies each of the following:



128. Iceland

ANS:
[L]

129. Greenland

ANS:
[E]

130. Newfoundland

ANS:
[F]

131. New England

ANS:
[J]