



Name _____
Date _____

American History
Unit 1 – Test
The New World

Term Identification (Worth 1 pt. each)

Directions: Pick a word from the box that best completes the sentences below

monarch	clan	feudalism	plantation	scarce
Reformation	kinship	oral history	middle class	lineage
migration	nomad	barter	cash crop	savanna

1. Family relationships: _____.
2. The traditions passed from generation to generation by word of mouth: _____.
3. Kinship groups that trace their origin to a common ancestor: _____.
4. People who move their homes regularly, usually in search of available food sources: _____.
5. To trade goods or services without money: _____.
6. Groups of families who are all descended from a common ancestor: _____.
7. One who rules over a territory, state, or kingdom: _____.
8. Revolt against the Catholic Church that began in 1517: _____.
9. Region near the Equator with tropical grasslands and scattered trees: _____.
10. Political and economic system in medieval Europe, in which lesser lords received lands from powerful nobles in exchange for service: _____.
11. Movement of people for the purpose of settling in a new place: _____.
12. In short supply: _____.
13. Large farm on which crops are raised mainly for sale or profit: _____.
14. Crop that is grown for sale: _____.
15. A new class of merchants, traders, and artisans that arose in Europe in the late Middle Ages; in modern times, the social class between the very wealthy and the lower working class: _____.

Multiple Choice (Worth 5 pts. Each)

1. The names of the three ships that Columbus took on his first voyage were
 - a. Patrick, Spongebob, and Gary
 - b. The Greatness, The Piñata, and the Santa Maria
 - c. The Nine, the Pint, and the San Mario
 - d. The Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria

2. How did Europeans regard slaves?
 - a. as employees
 - b. as property
 - c. as spiritual entities
 - d. as brothers

3. What did Marco Polo's book, *Description of the World*, spark in Europeans?
 - a. anger
 - b. fear
 - c. disgust
 - d. curiosity

4. The Columbian Exchange allowed
 - a. Europeans and West Africans to exchange goods, weapons, and culture
 - b. Europeans and Native Americans to exchange goods, weapons, and culture
 - c. Many people to travel to the New World
 - d. Europeans to exchange West African slaves for food

5. Which continent did the early Americans come from?
 - a. Asia
 - b. Africa
 - c. Australia
 - d. South America

6. How did Native Americans feel about Columbus when they first saw him?
 - a. They were afraid
 - b. They attacked in order to protect their lands
 - c. They welcomed him and gave him gifts
 - d. They believed he was a messenger from God

7. The trade of goods between different Native American tribes was known as
 - a. bartering
 - b. the Columbian Trade
 - c. triangular trade
 - d. none of the above

8. The social structure of Native American societies was made up of
 - a. family
 - b. friends
 - c. strongest warriors vs. weak ones
 - d. men vs. women

9. What did early Native Americans do to preserve their culture?
- They wrote it down
 - Through oral history
 - Through song and dance
 - Through poetry written by the elderly
10. What did the Treaty of Tordesillas do?
- It allowed slaves from West Africa to be sold for money in Europe
 - It stated that France and Spain could divide all lands on earth not already claimed by other Christians
 - It stated that Tordesillas are just as good as Quesadillas
 - It stated that Portugal and Spain could divide up all lands on earth not already claimed by other Christians
11. Which instruments, developed by Renaissance scientists, made long-range sea travel possible?
- the saxophone and the guitar
 - the compass and the steering wheel
 - the compass, the astrolabe, and the quadrant
 - a* and *b* are correct
12. Christopher Columbus believed that God had given him a heroic mission to
- find new cultures in the world
 - find the cure for indigestion
 - seek a westward sea route to the North American continent
 - seek a westward sea route to the “Indies”
13. What happened to the very earliest Native American societies over time?
- They simply died off and disappeared
 - They became expert farmers
 - They settled in different areas and developed a variety of languages and customs
 - They became very good at offering human sacrifices up to the gods

Short Answer:

Directions: Make sure you answer the question completely! Please write neatly.

1. List four reasons why the Cathay (where Marco Polo lived for seventeen years) had such an advanced culture: **(8 pts.)**

1.

2.

3.

4.

2. Explain Native American trade. How did they do it and why did they do it? **(5 pts.)**

3. List the three reasons that Spanish nobles (King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella) and the clergy wanted Christopher Columbus' mission to succeed: **(6 pts.)**

1.

2.

3.

5. Explain the difference between the way Europeans thought about land with the way that Native Americans felt about land: