

CHAPTER 2

Exploration and Conquest, 1400 to 1600

Multiple Choice

1. According to the video in the introduction, European expansion in the fifteenth century was motivated by a desire to find a route to the _____.

- A) Caribbean
- B) South Pacific
- C) Americas
- D) Indies

Answer: D

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Chapter Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. According to the introductory video in section 2.1, the fall of Constantinople set off a chain of events that contributed to the _____.

- A) Dark Ages
- B) Renaissance
- C) Age of Faith
- D) Crusades

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How did the fall of Constantinople help spark the age of exploration?

Topic: 2.1 Seeds of Empire

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

3. According to the introductory video in section 2.1, who captured Constantinople in 1453?

- A) Ottoman Turks
- B) Roman senators
- C) Spanish conquistadors
- D) Inca priests

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How did the fall of Constantinople help spark the age of exploration?

Topic: 2.1 Seeds of Empire

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

4. Which country took the lead in launching exploratory voyages in the Atlantic in the fifteenth century?

- A) Spain
- B) Britain
- C) Portugal
- D) France

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How did the fall of Constantinople help spark the age of exploration?

Topic: 2.1 Seeds of Empire

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts



5. What is the name of the ship shown in the image?

- A) caravel
- B) codex
- C) cargo
- D) ingot

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How did the fall of Constantinople help spark the age of exploration?

Topic: 2.1 Seeds of Empire

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6. After the fall of Constantinople, most scholars and artists left and migrated in which direction?

- A) south
- B) north
- C) west
- D) east

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How did the fall of Constantinople help spark the age of exploration?

Topic: 2.1 Seeds of Empire

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

7. According to the introductory video in section 2.2, what evidence suggests that learned Europeans knew that the earth was round?

- A) Marco Polo had gone around the entire world during his travels.
- B) Ancient Greek scholars had measured the earth's circumference.
- C) The Crusaders discovered evidence that the earth was a sphere.
- D) Alexander the Great's empire encompassed the entire world.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What trick did Columbus play on his men to entice them across the Atlantic?

Topic: 2.2 Columbus and Spain

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

8. Which country sponsored Columbus's voyages?

- A) Portugal
- B) Britain
- C) France
- D) Spain

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What trick did Columbus play on his men to entice them across the Atlantic?

Topic: 2.2 Columbus and Spain

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

9. Columbus proposed that the shortest route to Asia was to sail _____.

- A) northward
- B) southward
- C) westward
- D) eastward

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What trick did Columbus play on his men to entice them across the Atlantic?

Topic: 2.2 Columbus and Spain

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

10. What did Columbus name the island that he landed on in 1492?

- A) San Salvador
- B) Bahamas
- C) Cuba
- D) New Spain

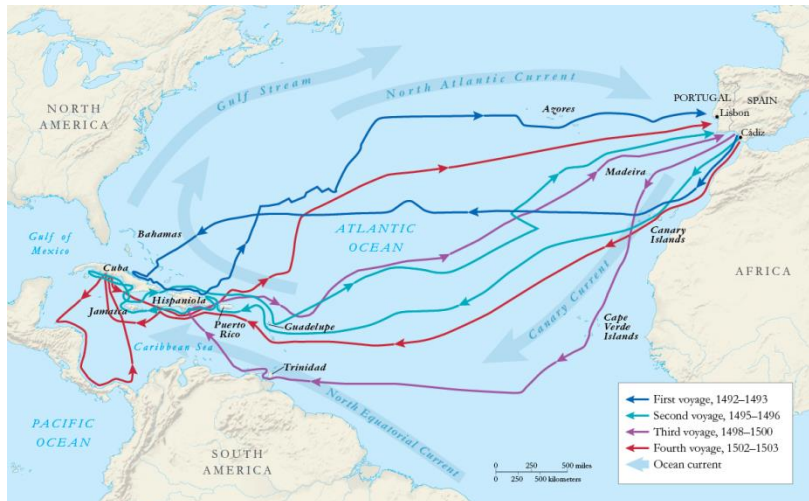
Answer: A

Learning Objective: What trick did Columbus play on his men to entice them across the Atlantic?

Topic: 2.2 Columbus and Spain

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts



11. Who led the voyages shown in the map?

- A) Vasco da Gama
- B) Walter Raleigh
- C) Leif Erikson
- D) Christopher Columbus

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What trick did Columbus play on his men to entice them across the Atlantic?

Topic: 2.2 Columbus and Spain

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

12. According to the introductory video in section 2.3, where did Hernán Cortés go to find gold?

- A) Mexico
- B) Peru
- C) Roanoke
- D) Canada

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How did Cortés and Pizarro, with their small military forces, defeat large empires?

Topic: 2.3 The Conquistadors

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

13. Which of the following reflects Spain's goals in the Americas?

- A) science and technology
- B) tolerance and equality
- C) justice and peace
- D) God and gold

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How did Cortés and Pizarro, with their small military forces, defeat large empires?

Topic: 2.3 The Conquistadors

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

14. Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro were both _____.

- A) Moors
- B) Huguenots
- C) conquistadors
- D) slaves

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How did Cortés and Pizarro, with their small military forces, defeat large empires?

Topic: 2.3 The Conquistadors

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

15. The conquests of Francisco Pizarro added the lands of which modern-day country to New Spain?

- A) Peru
- B) Mexico
- C) United States
- D) Cuba

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How did Cortés and Pizarro, with their small military forces, defeat large empires?

Topic: 2.3 The Conquistadors

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. Who was the first explorer to sight the Pacific Ocean?

- A) Bartolomeu Dias
- B) Henry the Navigator
- C) Vasco Núñez de Balboa
- D) Samuel de Champlain

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How did Cortés and Pizarro, with their small military forces, defeat large empires?

Topic: 2.3 The Conquistadors

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

17. Which of the following contributed to Hernan Cortés's conquest of the Aztecs?

- A) Cortés had more ships.
- B) Cortés had indigenous allies.
- C) The Aztecs were fighting with the Incas.
- D) The Aztec ruler was a child.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How did Cortés and Pizarro, with their small military forces, defeat large empires?

Topic: 2.3 The Conquistadors

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

18. What did Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro both do?

- A) establish centers to preserve indigenous traditions
- B) fund public projects to promote Christopher Columbus
- C) redistribute their wealth to the indigenous poor
- D) hold hostage the ruler of the empire they conquered

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How did Cortés and Pizarro, with their small military forces, defeat large empires?

Topic: 2.3 The Conquistadors

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

19. According to the introductory video in 2.4, in the late sixteenth century, the English monarchy required all ships to be close at hand to deal with the threat from which country?

- A) France
- B) Russia
- C) Austria
- D) Spain

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

20. Which of the following countries remained Catholic during the Protestant Reformation?

- A) Scotland
- B) Spain
- C) Scandinavia
- D) England

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

21. Puritans and Huguenots are both _____.

- A) Protestant
- B) Catholic
- C) Moors
- D) Jewish

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

22. In the sixteenth century, which country hoped to find a northern passage to the Pacific and the Indies?

- A) France
- B) Spain
- C) Portugal
- D) Italy

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

23. Despite their differences, Protestants and Catholics placed their faith in the _____.

- A) Catholic Church
- B) Church of England
- C) Bible
- D) pope

Answer: C

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Learning Objective: Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

24. Which country had the largest empire in the Americas in the sixteenth century?

- A) Britain
- B) France
- C) Portugal
- D) Spain

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

25. According to the Arguing History video in section 2.5, the European conquest of the Americas was driven by _____.

- A) a fear of diseases
- B) a combination of motives
- C) supernatural forces
- D) technological change

Answer: B

Learning Objective: None

Topic: 2.5 Thinking Historically

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

26. According to the How Do We Know? video in section 2.5, what did Columbus do to persuade his crew to continue on with the voyage?

- A) appeal to their self-interest
- B) threaten to commit suicide
- C) throw a sailor overboard
- D) imprison anyone who spoke

Answer: A

Learning Objective: None

Topic: 2.5 Thinking Historically

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

27. The Past and Present video in section 2.5 draws a parallel between the motives of the Europeans in the colonization of the Americas to the foreign policy decisions of which country today?

- A) Iraq
- B) Germany
- C) United States
- D) China

Answer: C

Learning Objective: None

Topic: 2.5 Thinking Historically

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Essay

28. Identify specific Europeans who participated in the exploration and conquest of the Americas, and explain how each one advanced the interests of the rulers that sponsored their voyages.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. Bartolomeu Dias sailed to the Cape of Good Hope and paved the way for a route to the Indies for Portugal.
- b. Vasco da Gama sailed to the Indies and gave Portugal the lead in expansion.
- c. Christopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered the Americas, which gave Spain an advantage over its competitors.
- d. Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro conquered, respectively, the Aztecs and the Incas, and brought wide stretches of land in North and South America under Spanish control.
- e. Sir Walter Raleigh sponsored a colony on Roanoke Island; its failure temporarily stalled English exploration of the Americas.
- f. Samuel de Champlain established a colony in present-day Quebec City and paved the way for France's empire in North America.

Learning Objective: How did the fall of Constantinople help spark the age of exploration?; What trick did Columbus play on his men to entice them across the Atlantic?; How did Cortés and Pizarro, with their small military forces, defeat large empires?; Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.1 Seeds of Empire; 2.2 Columbus and Spain; 2.3 The Conquistadors; 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

29. To what extent was Spain the most powerful country in Europe during the sixteenth century?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. Spain enjoyed political and religious unity.
- b. The Spanish monarchs sponsored Columbus's voyage, which gave Spain a head start in the conquest of the Americas.
- c. Britain and France were embroiled in wars of religion triggered by the Protestant Reformation and thus offered no competition during this time.
- d. England saw Spanish military might as a threat.
- e. England grounded all its ships when a Spanish invasion seemed imminent.

Learning Objective: What trick did Columbus play on his men to entice them across the Atlantic?; Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.2 Columbus and Spain; 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

30. What was the relationship between religion and politics in sixteenth-century Europe?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. Religion and politics were inextricably linked.
- b. In Spain, political unity was followed by religious unity as the Spanish monarchs sought to expel the Moors and Jews who did not convert to Christianity.
- c. In Britain and France, wars of religion were driven by political agendas.
- d. After the Protestant Reformation, the religion of a country generally followed the religion of the ruler.
- e. For example, when Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church and established the Church of England, the entire country became Protestant.

Learning Objective: What trick did Columbus play on his men to entice them across the Atlantic?; Why were England and France slow to enter the contest for empire?

Topic: 2.2 Columbus and Spain; 2.4 Northern Europe Belatedly Enters the Contest

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

In-Class Module: Culture and History: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

1. In mercantilism, which of the following is considered to hold the highest value?

- A) labor
- B) gold
- C) stocks
- D) bonds

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Compare Indian and Spanish accounts of the conquest of the Americas.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. Who held the title of Protector of the Indians?

- A) Moctezuma
- B) Bartolomé de las Casas
- C) Atahualpa
- D) Martin Luther

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Compare Indian and Spanish accounts of the conquest of the Americas.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. The oral histories that reflect the Indian perspective of the Spanish conquest of the Americas are recorded in _____.

- A) ingots
- B) sacraments
- C) codices
- D) caravels

Answer: C

Learning Objective: Use details from primary source documents to support interpretations of the Spanish conquest.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

4. Who was the ruler of the Aztec empire when the Spanish conquest began?

- A) Atahualpa
- B) Moctezuma
- C) Henry VIII
- D) Elizabeth

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Compare Indian and Spanish accounts of the conquest of the Americas.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts



5. The image shows the first meeting between Moctezuma and _____.

- A) Christopher Columbus
- B) Bartolomé de las Casas
- C) Hernán Cortés
- D) Walter Raleigh

Answer: C

Learning Objective: Use details from visual sources to explain how the conquest was portrayed.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6. What was the goal of mercantilist policies?

- A) provide public relief for the poor
- B) support the arts and sciences
- C) limit the power of the state
- D) increase the wealth of the state

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Compare Indian and Spanish accounts of the conquest of the Americas.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

7. Which of the following played a central role in the collection of oral histories of Indian accounts of the Spanish conquest in the sixteenth century?

- A) missionaries
- B) conquistadors
- C) mercantilists
- D) Huguenots

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Use details from primary source documents to support interpretations of the Spanish conquest.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

8. According to the Codex Ramirez and Codex Aubin, the Spaniards viciously attacked the Aztecs during what event?

- A) St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
- B) Protestant Reformation
- C) Renaissance
- D) Fiesta of Toxcatl

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Use details from primary source documents to support interpretations of the Spanish conquest.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

9. Who would have been the most critical of the activities carried out by the Spanish conquistadors in the Americas?

- A) Ferdinand and Isabella
- B) Bartolomé de las Casas
- C) Hernán Cortés
- D) Francisco Pizarro

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Compare Indian and Spanish accounts of the conquest of the Americas.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

10. The description of the Spaniards in Bartolomé de las Casas's *The Devastation of the Indies* and the codices both draw attention to the Spaniards' _____.

- A) divinity
- B) humanity
- C) greed
- D) laziness

Answer: C

Learning Objective: Use details from primary source documents to support interpretations of the Spanish conquest.

Topic: Perspectives on the Spanish Conquest

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It