

Lesson Quiz 17-1

The Age of Exploration

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. a ship invented by the Portuguese that made it possible to travel long distances | A. Magellan |
| _____ 2. leaders in the Spanish conquest of the Americas | B. cartography |
| _____ 3. the art and science of map making | C. conquistadors |
| _____ 4. Portuguese sponsor of fleets exploring Africa | D. Prince Henry the Navigator |
| _____ 5. remembered as the first to circumnavigate the globe | E. caravel |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Europeans began to explore in the 1500s because they wanted to
- A. find riches and adventure.
 - B. discover a new world.
 - C. spread Christianity to a new world.
 - D. gain riches, find adventure, and spread religion.
- _____ 7. Why did Portuguese and Spanish explorers sail in different directions to find a route to Asia?
- A. They knew Earth was round, so they would eventually reach the other side.
 - B. Portugal and Spain were rivals, so they were trying to avoid each other on the high seas.
 - C. Asia was so large that it wrapped around the globe and could be reached from either direction.
 - D. Neither country had maps or compasses, so they did not know in which direction they were sailing.
- _____ 8. The Portuguese were the first to explore other lands because they had
- A. more intelligence.
 - B. a richer government.
 - C. superior ships.
 - D. a stronger desire to spread Christianity.
- _____ 9. What advantage did better weaponry give Spanish conquistadors over the Aztec and Inca Empires?
- A. It inspired the Aztec and Inca to develop better weapons of their own.
 - B. It allowed relatively fewer men to control large populations.
 - C. It caused the Aztec and Inca to fear the Spanish and give up.
 - D. It gave the Spanish great speed to get away in battle.

Lesson Quiz 17-2

networks

The Age of Exploration

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with its definition.

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. settlement of people living in a new territory, linked with the parent country by trade and direct government control | A. colony |
| _____ 2. seventeenth-century economic theory that held that the prosperity of a nation depended on a large supply of gold and silver | B. Columbian Exchange |
| _____ 3. a large agricultural estate | C. Middle Passage |
| _____ 4. forced voyage of enslaved Africans to the Americas | D. mercantilism |
| _____ 5. exchange of plants and animals between the Americas and Europe | E. plantation |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The Dutch traded luxury items from India as well as enslaved people from West Africa in an attempt to
- become less dependent on Spain and Portugal and gain wealth.
 - start an economic revolution and spread it to other countries.
 - make the rest of the world admire their humanitarian efforts.
 - sharpen their seagoing skills and develop better ships.
- _____ 7. Which of the following explains why the *encomienda* system was a failure?
- Europeans took more plants back to Europe than to America.
 - Enslaved people from West Africa took the place of Native Americans.
 - Entire cultures changed their way of life as a result of the *encomienda* system.
 - Native Americans were often abused instead of being protected by settlers.
- _____ 8. The more that European countries expanded in the Americas, the more they increased the
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| A. Native American population. | C. need for luxury goods to sell. |
| B. slave trade from West Africa. | D. European death rate. |
- _____ 9. One effect of the slave trade on African societies was
- flourishing of art and culture.
 - transfer of European political ideas.
 - decreased warfare.
 - decreased population in some areas.

Lesson Quiz 17-3



The Age of Exploration

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ 1. Spanish and Portuguese officials who resided temporarily in Latin America | A. Brazil |
| _____ 2. area dominated by Portugal from the sixteenth century forward | B. mestizos |
| _____ 3. offspring of Europeans and Native Americans | C. peninsulares |
| _____ 4. allowed Spanish authorities to draft indigenous workers to work in silver mines | D. creoles |
| _____ 5. descendants of Europeans born in Latin America | E. mita |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. What is the correct list of social classes from colonial Latin America from highest to lowest?
- A.** missionaries, viceroy, mestizos, Native Americans
 - B.** *peninsulares*, creoles, mestizos, mulattoes
 - C.** Native Americans, mestizos, *peninsulares*, viceroys
 - D.** kings, viceroys, Native Americans, missionaries
- _____ 7. How did Catholic missionaries aid European powers in controlling the lives of Native Americans?
- A.** They brought Native Americans together in villages where they were taught trades and encouraged to grow crops.
 - B.** They supplied most of the firearms to the Europeans.
 - C.** They encouraged the idea of divine right between Europeans and Native Americans.
 - D.** They ensured that Native Americans were drafted to work in the silver mines.
- _____ 8. Spanish and Portuguese kings appointed _____ to govern their colonies in Latin America.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. viceroys | C. mestizos |
| B. viceroy | D. Native Americans |
- _____ 9. Juana Inés de la Cruz wrote
- A.** government documents that opposed the authority of the king.
 - B.** the most popular novellas in sixteenth-century Latin America.
 - C.** poetry and prose and urged that women be educated.
 - D.** the first concise history of Native Americans.