

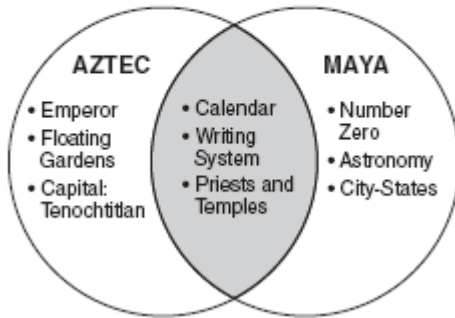
Assessment Review Questions I

1 Mountains, hills, plains, and plateaus are examples of

- (1) landforms (3) mineral resources
- (2) vegetation (4) political barriers

Base your answer to question 2 on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Comparison of Aztec and Maya Cultures



2. According to this diagram, which feature was a characteristic of both the Maya and Aztec civilizations?

- (1) creation of floating gardens
- (2) use of the number zero
- (3) improvement of fishing methods
- (4) creation of a writing system

3. What was one result of the Columbian Exchange (the Encounter)?

- (1) Native American Indian populations continued to increase.
- (2) The African slave trade ended.
- (3) Diseases were spread to native populations.
- (4) Spain's empire in the New World declined.

4. Many different native cultures developed in North America primarily because

- (1) Native American Indians worshiped many gods
- (2) Native American Indian groups did not trade with each other
- (3) hunting for food was an important activity
- (4) a variety of environmental conditions existed throughout this region

5. Which group controlled the colony that was surrendered to England in 1664 by Governor Peter Stuyvesant?

- (1) French (3) Spanish
- (2) Dutch (4) Swedish

6. The main reason most of the early settlers came to the colonies of Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island was to

- (1) seek religious freedom
- (2) purchase inexpensive farmland
- (3) profit from the fur trade
- (4) obtain better jobs

7. Early European explorers who came to the New World were looking for a northwest passage in order to

- (1) prove the world was round
- (2) improve trade with Native American Indians
- (3) explore the Great Lakes
- (4) find a shorter route to Asia

8. What was the major cause of death among Native American Indians after contact with Spanish explorers?

- (1) relocation (3) disease
- (2) slavery (4) starvation

9. The most widely accepted theory of the earliest human migration to the Americas is that people

- (1) crossed the polar ice cap from Norway to northern Canada
- (2) walked across a land bridge from Asia to Alaska
- (3) used seagoing vessels to sail from Africa to Central America
- (4) traveled in rafts and small boats from Pacific islands to South America

10. Why did most colonial farmers settle near oceans or coastal waterways?

- (1) Fewer Native American Indians lived there.
- (2) Local governments paid farmers to do so.
- (3) There were fewer problems with removal of trees and rocks.
- (4) Transportation of products was easier.

11. The belief that colonies exist to benefit the economy of the mother country is known as

- (1) triangular trade
- (2) mercantilism
- (3) free trade
- (4) nativism

12. Where were the Maya and Aztec empires located?

- (1) Canada
- (2) Central America
- (3) southeastern United States
- (4) southwestern Europe

13. The longhouse was a type of dwelling used by the

- (1) Seminoles
- (2) Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)
- (3) Nez Perce
- (4) Pueblos

14. Which development led to the other three?

- (1) Native American Indian populations were destroyed by disease.
- (2) New types of foods were shared by Europeans and Americans.
- (3) European nations sent explorers to the Americas.
- (4) Africans were brought to the Americas as slaves.

15. Along which river were most of the settlements in New France located?

- (1) Mohawk
- (2) Hudson
- (3) St. Lawrence
- (4) Missouri

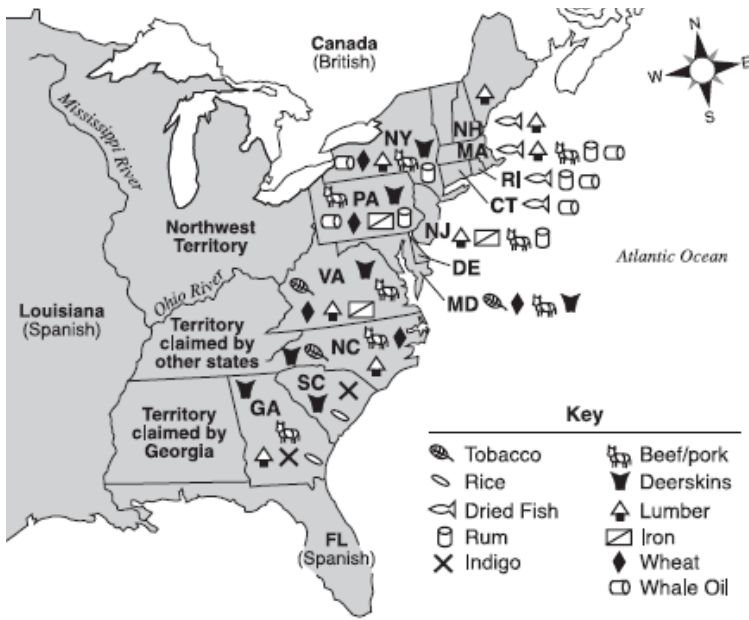
16. In which region of the United States was the first permanent English settlement located?

- (1) Pacific Northwest
- (2) Great Plains
- (3) Atlantic Coast
- (4) Great Lakes

17. Which statement provides evidence that Native American Indians adapted to their environment?

- (1) The Pueblos developed an irrigation system for farming.
- (2) The many tribes of the Great Plains spoke different languages.
- (3) The Maya made great advances in mathematics.
- (4) The Delaware used oral tradition to retell their history.

Base your answers to questions 18 and 19 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



18. Lumber, dried fish, and rum were mainly products of the

- (1) New England states
- (2) middle Atlantic states
- (3) southern states
- (4) Northwest Territory

19. The main reason for the variety of products in the different regions of the country was the differences in

- (1) family structure and education
- (2) geography and climate
- (3) political and social systems
- (4) national origins and cultures

Colonial Settlement Patterns



22. The information on the map above suggests that early colonists

- (1) were unable to achieve political unity
- (2) located towns and villages within a few miles of each other
- (3) built their settlements near bodies of water
- (4) encountered difficulties with Native American Indians

23. What were the most profitable ways of making a living in New France?

- (1) fishing and fur trading
- (2) mining for gold and silver
- (3) commercial farming of tobacco and rice
- (4) milling and manufacturing

Base your answers to questions 24 and 25 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Confederation was led by the Grand Council. It consisted of 50 sachems, or chiefs, from each nation's tribal council. Each of the five nations ran its own affairs independently.

However, the Grand Council made decisions that affected the Confederation as a whole.

The Grand Council was responsible for maintaining peace among the members. It also handled political and military matters such as forging treaties with other Indian nations and declaring war.

24. Which group of Native American Indians formed the Confederation discussed in this passage?

- (1) Algonquian (3) Navajo
- (2) Seminole (4) Iroquois

25. Which democratic idea is reflected in the passage?

- (1) representative government
- (2) judicial review
- (3) universal suffrage
- (4) checks and balances

26. Which adaptation to the environment is illustrated by the Iroquois use of the longhouse?

- (1) buffalo for clothing and shelter
- (2) horses for transportation
- (3) trees as building materials
- (4) iron for tools and weapons

27. Which development led to the other three?

- (1) Columbus landing in Hispanola
- (2) founding of the Jamestown colony
- (3) thousands of Native American Indians dying from new diseases
- (4) Europeans using both tobacco and potatoes

28. The need for agricultural workers in the early southern colonies led to the

- (1) formation of labor unions
- (2) decision to industrialize
- (3) improvement in farming
- (4) use of enslaved persons from Africa

29. From west to east, the major geographic features of the United States are the

- (1) Rocky Mountains → Great Plains → Mississippi River → Appalachian Mountains
- (2) Great Plains → Mississippi River → Rocky Mountains → Appalachian Mountains
- (3) Rocky Mountains → Great Plains → Appalachian Mountains → Mississippi River
- (4) Mississippi River → Appalachian Mountains → Great Plains → Rocky Mountains

Base your answers to questions 27 and 28 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"My children, listen well. Remember that you are brothers, that the downfall of one means the downfall of all. You must have one fire, one pipe, one war club."

—from *Hiawatha the Unifier*

30. What is the speaker recommending to his people?

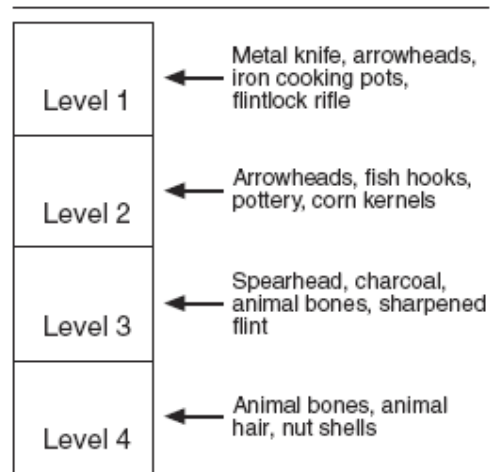
- (1) increased cooperation
- (2) economic competition
- (3) conservation of resources
- (4) cultural exchange

31. Which political structure was formed as a result of the ideas expressed in this speech?

- (1) American Indian Movement
- (2) Bureau of Indian Affairs
- (3) Indian Reservation System
- (4) League of Five Nations

Base your answers to questions 32 and 33 on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Levels of an Archaeological Dig in North America



32. At which level of the dig would an archaeologist expect to find the most recent objects?

- (1) Level 1 (3) Level 3
- (2) Level 2 (4) Level 4

33. The people who left behind the objects found at Level 3 were most likely

- (1) successful farmers
- (2) primitive hunters
- (3) part of an industrial society
- (4) dependent on trade

34. Which phrase most accurately defines the term *culture*?

- (1) the artifacts left by ancient peoples
- (2) the interaction of plants and animals within a natural environment
- (3) a way of life shared by members of a society
- (4) a firsthand account of an event

35. One way in which the Aztecs, Incas, and Mayas were similar is that they
- (1) traveled to the Western Hemisphere from Africa
 - (2) had developed advanced civilizations before the arrival of Columbus
 - (3) settled in the desert of the southwestern United States
 - (4) left no evidence to help us understand their cultures

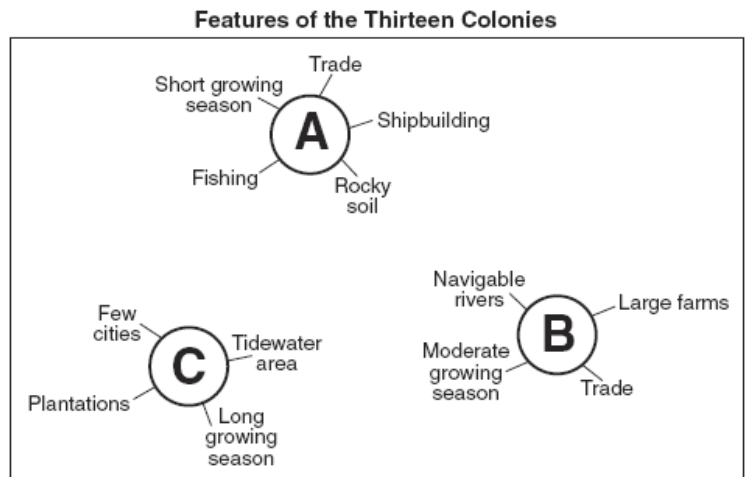
36. What was the major reason the original settlers of Plymouth Colony, Maryland, and Pennsylvania came to America?
- (1) to secure freedom from religious persecution
 - (2) to search for gold and silver
 - (3) to convert Native American Indians to Christianity
 - (4) to bring spices to the New World

37. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

<p>I. _____</p> <p>A. Europeans establish colonies in North America.</p> <p>B. Millions of Native American Indians die from diseases.</p> <p>C. Enslaved Africans arrive in the Americas.</p> <p>D. Foods from the Americas are introduced in Europe.</p>

- (1) Causes of English Colonization
- (2) Effects of the Exploration of the Americas
- (3) Cultural Contributions of Native American Indians
- (4) Discovery of the Northwest Passage

Base your answers to questions 38 through 39 on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



38. Which part of the thirteen colonies is represented by cluster A?

- (1) frontier region (3) middle colonies
- (2) New England colonies (4) southern colonies

39. The differences between the three clusters shown in the diagram were mainly due to

- (1) geographic conditions (3) political beliefs
- (2) relations with England (4) religious practices