

THE BEGINNINGS OF OUR GLOBAL AGE: EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS

Outline Map

Claims in the Americas, 1700s

Directions: *Locate and label the English colonies of North America; New France (Canada); the Viceroyalty of New Spain; the Viceroyalty of Peru; Brazil; Guiana; Spanish Florida; Cuba; and the Gulf of Mexico. Shade your map to show the regions populated by nomadic Native American groups. In the blank box, create a key for your map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.*



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Section 1 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

Column I

- _____ 1. the capital of the Aztec empire
- _____ 2. emperor of the Aztecs
- _____ 3. a fight between groups in the same nation
- _____ 4. Spanish conqueror of the Aztecs in Mexico
- _____ 5. resistance to a disease

Column II

- a. conquistador
- b. immunity
- c. Hernán Cortés
- d. Tenochtitlán
- e. Malinche
- f. Moctezuma
- g. civil war

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. How did the Taíno offend the Spanish?
 - a. They refused to share their goods with the Spanish.
 - b. They felt they were superior to the Spanish.
 - c. They did not pay proper respect to Christian symbols.
 - d. They refused to trade with the Spanish.
- _____ 7. With whom did Hernán Cortés arrange alliances?
 - a. the Aztecs
 - b. the enemies of the Aztecs
 - c. the Taíno
 - d. the Incas
- _____ 8. What was the attitude of the Spanish towards the Aztec religion?
 - a. They did not like it and tried to convert the Aztecs to Christianity.
 - b. They respected it and allowed the Aztecs to practice their religion.
 - c. They did not care about it.
 - d. They felt it had similarities to Christianity, so allowed it to continue.
- _____ 9. Francisco Pizarro was the conquistador who defeated
 - a. Cortés.
 - b. the Maya
 - c. the Inca
 - d. the Taíno
- _____ 10. What was one way in which Native Americans resisted the Spanish conquest of South America ?
 - a. They made an alliance with England.
 - b. They successfully defeated the Spanish.
 - c. They set up their own kingdoms in the Andes.
 - d. They preserved many aspects of their own culture.

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Section 2 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. Some pirates, called _____, operated with the approval of European governments.
2. American-born descendants of Spanish settlers are called _____.
3. The king of Spain appointed _____ to rule in his name.
4. Spanish-born _____ were at the top of the social ladder in colonial society.
5. Many Native Americans had to become _____ to pay off their debts.

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|---|
| <p>a. viceroys
b. encomiendas
c. peons
d. peninsulares
e. creoles
f. mestizos
g. privateers</p> |
|---|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. To the Spanish, gaining land was as important as
 - a. importing raw materials to Mexico.
 - b. spreading Christianity.
 - c. introducing European culture.
 - d. teaching their language.
- _____ 7. The encomienda system was used to
 - a. transport silver and gold to Spain.
 - b. control trade with England and France.
 - c. baptize and convert many Native Americans to Catholicism.
 - d. force Native Americans to work.
- _____ 8. Spanish priest Bartolomé de Las Casas
 - a. protested the mistreatment of Native Americans.
 - b. became rich by mining in Mexico.
 - c. developed the encomienda system.
 - d. became a much-feared privateer.
- _____ 9. Two social groups that reflected the mixing of populations were the

a. mulattoes and the creoles.	c. creoles and the peninsulares.
b. mestizos and the mulattoes.	d. mestizos and the peons.
- _____ 10. An area of South America that was not controlled by the Spanish was the

a. Portuguese colony in Panama.	c. French colony in Brazil.
b. Portuguese colony in Brazil	d. Dutch colony in Argentina.

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Section 3 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each term.

1. New France _____
2. revenues _____
3. Pilgrims _____
4. compact _____
5. Treaty of Paris _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The most important economic activity in New France was
- a. farming.
 - b. growing tobacco.
 - c. for trapping and trading.
 - d. importing slaves from Africa.
- _____ 7. What activity turned around the English colony at Jamestown?
- a. growing and exporting tobacco
 - b. fishing for cod
 - c. trapping and selling furs
 - d. growing and exporting corn
- _____ 8. What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
- a. It started a Parliament in New England.
 - b. It set guidelines for governing the Plymouth colony.
 - c. It set guidelines for governing the Jamestown colony.
 - d. It divided North America into English and French zones.
- _____ 9. Compared with the French and Spanish colonists, the English colonists
- a. had better relations with Native Americans.
 - b. were overseen by royal governors.
 - c. grew crops especially suited to their climates.
 - d. enjoyed more self-government.
- _____ 10. What was one result of the French and Indian War?
- a. Britain gained important sugar-producing islands.
 - b. The slave trade was outlawed in North America.
 - c. It ensured French dominance in North America.
 - d. It ensured British dominance in North America.

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Section 4 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word, name, or phrase from the box. Each answer can be used only once.

- The _____ linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
- One danger on slave ships was a _____ by the captured slaves.
- In the _____, enslaved Africans were transported to the Americas.
- An enslaved African, _____, was taken from his village when he was 11 years old.

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|--|
| <p>a. Olaudah Equiano</p> <p>b. triangular trade</p> <p>c. Middle Passage</p> <p>d. mutiny</p> |
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B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. The first European nation to get involved with the slave trade was
 - England.
 - the Netherlands.
 - France.
 - Spain.
- _____ 6. On the first leg of the international trade network,
 - Americans transported goods to France.
 - Enslaved Africans were sold to Americans.
 - Europeans transported goods to America.
 - Europeans transported goods to Africa.
- _____ 7. What did cities such as Bristol, England; Nantes, France; and Newport, Rhode Island, have in common?
 - They grew prosperous because of the triangular trade.
 - They had large shipbuilding industries.
 - They were all stops on the Middle Passage.
 - They shipped sugar and molasses to North America.
- _____ 8. The term *floating coffins* refers to
 - coffins left behind by ships.
 - slave ships.
 - slave warehouses in Africa.
 - boxes molasses was shipped in.
- _____ 9. The biggest threat to captives on slave ships was
 - disease.
 - mutiny.
 - cruel whippings.
 - raids by pirates.
- _____ 10. What was the effect of the Atlantic slave trade?
 - It provided stability in Africa.
 - Most transported slaves died.
 - It helped colonial economies.
 - It kept wages low.

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Section 5 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

Column I

- _____ 1. an economic policy aimed at strengthening national economies
- _____ 2. the investment of money to make a profit
- _____ 3. a rise in prices and a larger supply of money
- _____ 4. someone who takes on a financial risk to make a profit
- _____ 5. the period in European history when the cost of things rose rapidly

Column II

- a. Columbian Exchange
- b. inflation
- c. price revolution
- d. capitalism
- e. entrepreneur
- f. mercantilism
- g. tariff

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The Columbian Exchange refers to the
 - a. spread of deadly diseases around the world.
 - b. flow around the world of new plants, animals, and people.
 - c. transporting of slaves to the Americas.
 - d. trade of land between Spain and Portugal in the Americas.
- _____ 7. Which was a cause of the global population explosion?
 - a. the decrease in conflicts resulting in war
 - b. a decrease in the spread of diseases
 - c. the entry of entrepreneurs into health care
 - d. the dispersal of new crops from the Americas
- _____ 8. One result of the "putting-out" system was the
 - a. weakening of the guild system.
 - b. creation of joint-stock companies.
 - c. rapid rise in prices.
 - d. increased importance of banks.
- _____ 9. Colonies were important in the mercantile system because they
 - a. paid high taxes on exported goods.
 - b. provided natural resources and markets.
 - c. invented the "putting-out" system.
 - d. were able to reverse the price revolution.
- _____ 10. The main goal of tariffs was to
 - a. lower prices on imports.
 - b. encourage investments.
 - c. protect local industries.
 - d. raise the standard of living.