Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following was a NOT characteristic of Iberian society?
   a. Heavy urbanization
   b. Absence of slaveholding traditions
   c. Emphasis on nobility
   d. Emphasis on patriarchal ideals
   e. Patriarchal families

2. How was the commercial experience of the Portuguese extended to the Americas?
   a. The Portuguese were familiar with the routes to the Far East that resulted in the circumnavigation of the globe
   b. The Portuguese were responsible for the use of galleys in the Atlantic passage
   c. The Portuguese experience in Africa and their involvement in slave trading was extended to the Americas
   d. The Portuguese introduction of tobacco estate agriculture into the Caribbean was a significant factor in American colonization
   e. The Portuguese began commercial trade after the Spanish

3. Where in the Americas did the Spanish create the models that were applied throughout their possessions in the New World?
   a. Mexico
   b. Peru
   c. Brazil
   d. The Caribbean
   e. California

4. The first Spanish colony in the New World was established on
   a. Hispaniola
   b. Cuba
   c. Puerto Rico
   d. The Antilles
   e. Matagorda

5. How did Caribbean cities differ from those of Europe?
   a. American cities were laid out in a grid plan
   b. American cities lacked churches
c. There was an absence of commerce in American cities

d. There were no Caribbean cities

e. They were built near water

6. The grants of Indians to individual Spaniards as a labor system were called
   a. Obrajes
   b. Consulados
   c. Encomiendas
   d. Audiencias
   e. Alcaldes

7. What group of Indians supplied agricultural labor for the Spaniards in the Caribbean
   a. Aztec
   b. Lakota
   c. Unami
   d. Taino
   e. Arawak

8. The Dominican friar Bartolome de Las Casas, a conquistador turned priest
   a. Was responsible for the brutal laws oppressing the Indians
   b. Became an ardent supporter of conversion of Indians and an advocate of Indian rights
   c. Was responsible for the bloody annihilation of the Indian population of Tenochtitlan in 1529
   d. Was named head of the Council of the Indies in 1518
   e. Accompanied Columbus and counseled him on Indian affairs

9. The man responsible for the conquest of the Aztec empire in Mexico was
   a. Francisco Pizarro
   b. Pedro de Valdivia
   c. Hernan Cortes
   d. Francisco Vazquez de Coronado
   e. Panfilo de Narvaez
10. Which of the following statements concerning the men who conquered much of Latin America for Spain NOT accurate?

a. Few of the conquerors were professional soldiers
b. Leadership was based on reputation and past achievement
c. An agreement was drawn between the leader and the Spanish crown that granted authority for the expedition in return for a promise to pay one-fifth of all treasure to the crown
d. The conquerors, many of humble origins, came to see themselves as a new nobility entitled to dominion over a new peasantry – the Indians
e. Most conquerors were cruel and ambitious

11. All of the following were advantages the Spanish enjoyed over the Indians EXCEPT

a. Epidemic disease that weakened the Indians and reduced their numbers
b. Horses, firearms, steep weapons
c. Internal divisions and internal rivalries among the Indians
d. The failure of nomadic tribes to mount significant resistance to conquest
e. They were feared by native populations

12. What accounted for the majority of the population loss suffered by Native Americans after the European arrival?

a. Losses in warfare
b. Enslavement
c. Epidemic diseases
d. Failure of marriage patterns among the Indians
e. Migration

13. The tremendous decline of the Indian population was matched by the rapid increase in

a. Technological development
b. European livestock
c. Spanish women
d. Imports of cotton cloth
e. Silver imports
14. Which of the following Indian institutions was retained by the Spanish to serve European administrative purpose?

a. Native American religion  
b. The priestly class  
c. The Indian nobility  
d. The Aztec emperor  
e. Inca warriors

15. Why were the encomiendas discontinued by the 1620’s?

a. The Spanish crown was unwilling to see the growth of a new nobility and the decline of the Indian population made them less attractive to descendants of conquerors  
b. The Indians refused to continue to serve under the imperial conditions established in the 1500s and demanded a new arrangement with the Spanish crown  
c. Despite the continued economic prosperity of the encomienda system, the Spanish crown discontinued them in order to establish a free labor system in the Americas  
d. The viceroy of the American colonies ordered their abolition in favor of enslavement of the Indian population  
e. As new land became scarce, existing encomiendas were divided among owners

16. The colonial governments replaced the labor of the encomienda with Indian labor extracted through local officials. Such forced labor was called the

a. Consulado  
b. Mita  
c. Obrajes  
d. Peninsulares  
e. Obreros

17. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the nature of the economy in Spanish America?

a. The majority of people in Latin America were rapidly organized into a light industrial economy intended to produce goods for American society  
b. Although the majority of people were engaged in agriculture, the whole Spanish commercial system was organized around the mining economy  
c. Latin America received almost its entire food supply from Europe, because the Spanish colonies were entirely geared to the production of sugar on estate agricultural systems  
d. The agricultural economy of Latin America absorbed virtually its entire population because of the absence of large domesticated animals prior to 1800  
e. Most people made their living in manufacturing
18. The greatest silver mine was located at
   a. Huancavelica
   b. Mexico City
   c. Santiago
   d. Potosi
   e. Veracruz

19. Why was the discovery of mercury in Peru critical to the colonial economy?
   a. Mercury was even more valuable than silver as an export commodity
   b. Mercury was a critical food component for the growing livestock inventories of New World ranches
   c. Mercury was indispensable to the extraction of silver from ore-bearing rock
   d. Mercury became a medium of exchange in place of money in the American economy
   e. It was much in demand in Europe

20. Because of the switch from indigenous methods of mining to the extraction of silver through a process of amalgamation with mercury, silver production in the Americas expanded rapidly after
   a. 1600
   b. 1610
   c. 1630
   d. 1580
   e. 1683

21. Which of the following statements concerning the agricultural system of Spanish America is NOT accurate?
   a. Colonists faced with declining Indian populations found landownership more attractive
   b. In places where large sedentary populations existed, Indian communal agriculture of traditional crops continued
   c. Plantation crops like sugar and later cacao were exported to Europe in sufficient quantities to exceed the value of bullion exports
   d. Spanish America remained predominantly an agrarian economy
   e. South America was not known as a producer of wheat or rye
22. Which of the following statements concerning the Spanish commercial system is most accurate?
   a. The merchant guild in Seville had virtual monopoly rights over goods shipped to America and handled much of the silver received in return until the eighteenth century
   b. All trade from Spain after the mid-sixteenth century was funneled through the city of Madrid
   c. Nearly all trade with the Spanish colonies was carried in ships built in the New World and captained by colonists
   d. The intent of the consulado was to keep prices in the Spanish colonies low
   e. The Council of the Indies regulated all trade

23. The Spanish convoy system that controlled trade with the Americas was made possible by the development of
   a. The astrolabe
   b. Galleons
   c. Oared galleys
   d. Gunpowder
   e. Lateen sail

24. In what way did the importation of American bullion negatively affect the Spanish economy?
   a. The apparent dependence of Spain on its bullion supply caused European bankers to avoid loaning money to the Spanish government
   b. American bullion made up nearly 90 percent of Spain’s state revenue, so that any disruption in the arrival of silver from America plunged the government into crisis
   c. The supply of bullion to Spain was highly irregular, so that the government could not accurately gauge its income or anticipate its expenditures
   d. The arrival of American treasure contributed to a sharp rise in prices in a general inflation
   e. The supply of bullion kept the Spanish from purchasing manufactured goods from England

25. The Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 divided the world into spheres of influence belonging to
   a. Portugal and Castile
   b. Spain and France
   c. Portugal, Spain and England
   d. Spain and England
   e. Mexico and Peru
26. What group of people was most critical to the bureaucratic administration of the Spanish colonies in America?
   a. Friars and monks
   b. The nobility
   c. University-trained lawyers
   d. Military commanders
   e. Viceroyos

27. The law code that became the basis of law in the Indies was called the
   a. Casa de la Contratacion
   b. Recopilacion
   c. Corpus Juris Civilis
   d. Legalia Indiana
   e. Plan de Ayala

28. The vice royalties of New Spain and Peru were divided into ten judicial divisions controlled by superior courts, or
   a. Consulados
   b. Audiencias
   c. Obrajes
   d. Encomiendas
   e. Cortes

29. The Catholic Church introduced all of the following to American life EXCEPT
   a. Universities
   b. The construction of baroque churches
   c. The sense of independence from the state
   d. The printing press
   e. Monasteries
30. What colony became the first major plantation zone, organized to produce a tropical crop demanded in Europe?
   a. Mexico  
   b. Brazil  
   c. Chile  
   d. Peru  
   e. Yucatan

31. The first landfall in the colony of Brazil took place in 1500 under the leadership of
   a. Hernan Cortes  
   b. Francisco Pizarro  
   c. Pedro de Valdivia  
   d. Pedro Alvares Cabral  
   e. Ferdinand Magellan

32. Between 1532 and 1549, colonization in Brazil was in the hands of minor Portuguese nobles granted strips of land called
   a. Consulados  
   b. Capitaincies  
   c. Duchies  
   d. Proprietary colonies  
   e. Bishoprics

33. By 1700, slaves comprised approximately what proportion of the Brazilian population?
   a. One quarter  
   b. One third  
   c. One half  
   d. Two thirds  
   e. Three fourths
34. The Brazilian model of a plantation colony was later followed in the eighteenth century by other European nations in
   a. Mexico
   b. Canada
   c. Panama
   d. The Caribbean
   e. Costa Rica

35. What was the primary difference between the Spanish and Portuguese empires?
   a. Portuguese colonies did not have the heavy influence of the Catholic Church found in Spanish colonies
   b. Portuguese colonies lacked the bureaucratic structure that characterizes the Spanish colonies after the middle of the sixteenth century
   c. Unlike the Spanish empire that was almost exclusively American, the Portuguese empire included colonies and outposts in Asia and Africa as well as Brazil
   d. The Portuguese colony of Brazil was more intellectually independent of the mother country than were the Spanish colonies in Latin America
   e. The Portuguese treated their slaves better than did the Spanish

36. What conditions undercut the position of the Brazilian sugar plantation economy?
   a. A demographic disaster among the Indians of Brazil resulted in a shortage of labor for the sugar plantations shortly after 1700
   b. Competition from English, French and Dutch plantation colonies in the Caribbean led to rising prices for slaves and falling prices for sugar
   c. The European market was flooded with sugar supplied from Asian colonies
   d. A series of unusually wet winters flooded the traditional sugar regions and caused Brazilian planters to seek new land for the production of sugar
   e. The growth of manufacturing made plantations less important to the economy

37. In what regions was gold discovered in Brazil?
   a. Salvador
   b. Casa Orientes
   c. Minas Gerais
   d. Siglo D’Oro
   e. Orinoco
38. What port was associated with the discovery of gold in Brazil and subsequently became the capital of the colony?
   a. Buenos Aires
   b. Salvador
   c. Santiago
   d. Rio de Janeiro
   e. Recife

39. What was the negative impact of the discovery of gold in Portugal?
   a. Portugal failed to develop internal industries because the supply of gold allowed the Portuguese to purchase manufactured goods from other European countries
   b. Portugal was forced to hand Brazil over the more powerful Dutch navy
   c. Portugal’s agricultural economy was devastated by the flow of capital from domestic produce to Brazilian imports
   d. Portugal became increasingly dependent on France
   e. Portugal was trading with China for gold

40. What was the basis for the social hierarchy that developed in the Americas?
   a. Wealth
   b. The prestige associated with one’s occupation
   c. Race
   d. The Spanish social hierarchy
   e. Education

41. What Spanish dynasty was responsible for the series of eighteenth century reforms that recast the colonial administration of the Americas?
   a. Bourbon
   b. Habsburg
   c. Aragon
   d. Carlist
   e. Pombal
42. The Minister of the Indies responsible for the eighteenth century reforms within the Spanish empire was

a. Garcia Floridablanca
b. The Marquis of Pombal
c. Elijio Martinez
d. Jose de Galvez
e. Jose de San Martin

43. Which of the following statements concerning the eighteenth century Spanish reforms in America is most accurate?

a. The English system of justices of the peace was introduced to replace the audiencias, causing the decline in influence of the educated lawyers in America
b. The Spanish colonies were largely demilitarized, as Spain became increasingly dependent on the navy of France to protect its interest in America
c. The French Intendancy system was introduced. Government improved, but the traditional patterns of influence and power among the Creole bureaucrats was disrupted
d. The Spanish reforms did little to alter the patterns of local administration and the fundamental structure of power and authority in the Latin American colonies
e. Governments were formed based on natural rights

44. Which of the following was NOT an impact of the Bourbon reforms on colonial economy?

a. The establishment of state monopolies on items like tobacco and gun powder
b. The extension of the plantation agricultural system in Cuba
c. The growth of Buenos Aires as a regional trade center
d. The frontiers of Spanish America became fixed
e. More government control over the economy

45. The minister responsible for the eighteenth century reforms in Portugal and Brazil was

a. Garcia Floridablanca
b. The Marquis of Pombal
c. Elijio Martinez
d. Jose de Galvez
e. Jose de Escandon
46. What was the impact of the eighteenth century reforms on slavery in Brazil?
   a. Slavery abolished
   b. The slave trade with Africa abolished
   c. Slave imports were restricted to encourage the elimination of the plantation economy
   d. Brazil remained as profoundly based on slavery in the late eighteenth century as it had ever been
   e. Slave imports abolished

47. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the state of the Portuguese and Spanish American colonies by the middle of the eighteenth century?
   a. The population of the American colonies never recovered from the initial loss of the Indian population
   b. While the population of the American colonies was growing, largely due to the importation of African slaves, the economy was largely stagnant
   c. The American colonies of Spain and Portugal were experiencing considerable growth in population and the productive capacity
   d. Following the disruption of the plantation economies, the Portuguese and Spanish American colonies experienced population loss and economic depression
   e. England was threatening to take over the Caribbean colonies

48. Who was the leader of the Indian revolution in Peru in 1781?
   a. Gracia Floridablanca
   b. Nez Perce
   c. Tupac Amaru
   d. Chichen Itza
   e. Emiliano Zapata

49. What accounts for the general failure of eighteenth century colonial revolutions against Spanish and Portuguese rule?
   a. The various racial and social groups, fearful of unsettling the social hierarchy, failed to act together to unseat the colonial governments
   b. The Spanish reforms were generally so successful that there were few dissatisfied elements in the colonies
   c. Rebel armies enjoyed no success against the military forces of the colonial government
   d. Indians were so little incorporated into American society that they were not interested in changing the political organization of their masters
   e. They were challenging popularly elected governments