

20 Multiple choice questions

1. The exchange of goods and ideas between Native Americans and Europeans.
The transfer of ideas, plants, animals, and diseases between the Western and Eastern hemispheres.
 - A. Transatlantic Slave Trade
 - B. Iroquois League
 - C. Columbian Exchange
 - D. subsistence farming

2. is the period that took place in the 1400s and 1500s. At this time, Europeans began exploring other parts of the world. Better navigation tools and a desire to find better trade routes to Asia led Europeans to set sail for new parts of the world. This led to European colonization and settlement of the Americas in the 1500s and 1600s.
 - A. Oneidas
 - B. Inca
 - C. Age of Exploration also known as Age of Discovery
 - D. Mayans

3. a cone-shaped tent used by some Native American groups for shelter
 - A. tepee
 - B. Aztec
 - C. charters
 - D. society

4. can also be called civilizations, tribes, or colonies
 - A. society
 - B. charters
 - C. mammoths
 - D. doctrines

5. The exchange of slaves and goods between the West Indies, the American colonies, and West Africa.
 - A. Transatlantic Slave Trade
 - B. migration
 - C. Dutch West India Company
 - D. Columbian Exchange

6. the forced voyage of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas
- A. Iroquois League
 - B. Paleo-Indians
 - C. circumnavigate
 - D. Middle Passage
7. (1621-1794) Trading company chartered by the Dutch government to conduct its merchants' trade in the Americas and Africa (slavery).
- A. Beringia
 - B. subsistence farming
 - C. Dutch West India Company
 - D. Transatlantic Slave Trade
8. a person who goes on a religious mission, usually to promote his or her religion.
- A. Paleo-Indians
 - B. Middle Passage
 - C. missionary
 - D. migration
9. United by their dislike of the Church of England, the Separatists wanted to either do away with the Church or sever all ties with it. The Separatists felt persecuted within their own country.
- A. Oneidas
 - B. Senaca
 - C. Separatists
 - D. Dahomey
10. documents granting the right to organize settlements in an area
- A. tepee
 - B. Aztec
 - C. charters
 - D. mammoths
11. one who worked for a set time without pay in exchange for a free passage to America
- A. Bering Strait
 - B. subsistence farming
 - C. indentured servant
 - D. Middle Passage

12. a confederation of five Indian nations, including the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca.



- A. Iroquois League
 B. Paleo-Indians
 C. circumnavigate
 D. Bering Strait
13. a powerful kingdom in western Africa in the 1700s and 1800s. Today, it is known as Benin. It was conquered by another West African kingdom and, as a result, became involved with that kingdom's slave trade. The kingdom began exporting slaves, who were usually captives from other kingdoms, to Europe.
- A. Pastoral nomads
 B. Senaca
 C. Oneidas
 D. Dahomey
14. They developed terrace farming, writing, 365 day calendar and the concept of zero.
 This was the most dominant group in Central America (present day southern Mexico - El Salvador)
- A. Nomads
 B. Oneidas
 C. Chattel Slavery
 D. Mayans
15. an enslaved person who is owned forever and whose children and children's children are automatically enslaved. These slaves are individuals treated as complete property, to be bought and sold.
- A. Pastoral nomads
 B. Chattel Slavery
 C. Nomads
 D. Oneidas
16. a large farm
- A. plantation
 B. expedition
 C. migration
 D. mammoths

17. The search for safety, food, and shelter has resulted in mass movement, of people from one part of the world to another.
- A. plantation
 - B. missionary
 - C. Middle Passage
 - D. migration
18. "to travel, or navigate, all the way around something."
- A. circumnavigate
 - B. Bering Strait
 - C. Middle Passage
 - D. Paleo-Indians
19. which brought about great scientific and artistic learning. The achievements of this period led to the Age of Exploration, which led to the founding of the American colonies and eventually the United States.
- A. Mayans
 - B. Europe's Renaissance period
 - C. Age of Exploration also known as Age of Discovery
 - D. Senaca
20. the condition of being owned by another person and being made to work without wages. They were considered human beings and in some cultures had rights. A man or woman who were a slave were not inferior by nature, but unfortunate (enslaved through war). Slaves were often better educated and could teach senators in the Greek culture.
- A. charters
 - B. slavery
 - C. missionary
 - D. society