

***A Social History of American Technology 2nd edition  
Cowan Test Bank***

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# **A Social History of American Technology**

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## **Chapter 1 Quiz Questions**

### *Multiple Choice*

1. In which of the following regions did Native peoples cultivate cotton and weave it into cloth for clothing?
  - a. Southwest
  - b. Northwest
  - c. Eastern coastal plains
  - d. Arctic

Answer: a (p. 7)

2. In which of the following regions did Native Americans create agricultural systems?
  - a. Southwest
  - b. Northwest
  - c. Eastern coastal plains
  - d. Arctic

Answer: c (p. 8)

3. Which of the following technological systems did Native Americans have before European colonization?
  - a. writing
  - b. metalwork
  - c. agriculture
  - d. land ownership

Answer: c (p. 8)

4. Which of the following was *not* a valuable commodity that the North American colonies sent to Europe?
  - a. tobacco
  - b. wood
  - c. potash
  - d. gold

Answer: d (pp. 18–19)

5. For a mercantilist economy, the best kind of trade was trade with
  - a. a rival nation.
  - b. your own colony.
  - c. your own people.
  - d. someone else's colony.

Answer: b (p. 23)

6. When industry flourishes, it encourages
- a. technological advancement.
  - b. technological stagnation.
  - c. intellectual development.
  - d. all of the above
- Answer: a (p. 24)

*Fill in the Blank*

7. Native Americans in Arctic regions of North America survived by focusing their technological systems on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: sea (p. 7)
8. The main natural resource that Native Americans did not exploit before colonization was \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: metal (p. 10)
9. European technology had created a society based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: differentiation or specialization (p. 14)
10. The colonial economy was based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: trade (p. 17)
11. Mercantilism's function was to make \_\_\_\_\_ rich.  
Answer: the king (p. 22)
12. The expansion of colonial trade created wealth for \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: the mother country (p. 23)

**True/False**

13. Technological change in North America has always been rapid.  
Answer: F (p. 10)
14. Native Americans created towns and cities in North America.  
Answer: T (p. 5)
15. Differences in geography created different technological systems.  
Answer: T (p. 5)
16. European settlers easily transported European technological systems to North America.  
Answer: F (p. 16)
17. Early European settlers were forced to learn the technological skills of Native Americans to survive.  
Answer: T (p.16)

18. Capitalist economics dominated Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Answer: F (p. 22)

### *Matching*

19. Match the following regions to their Native inhabitants' primary food source.

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Arctic                 | Buffalo              |
| Pacific Northwest      | Whales and sea lions |
| Plains                 | Agricultural crops   |
| Eastern coastal plains | Fish                 |

20. Match the following regions to their Native inhabitants' main source of clothing.

|                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Arctic                 | Deer hides    |
| Plains                 | Buffalo hides |
| Southwest              | Seal hides    |
| Eastern coastal plains | Cotton cloth  |

## **Chapter 2 Quiz Questions**

### *Multiple Choice*

1. A technological system links \_\_\_\_\_ to get work done.

- a. people
- b. computers
- c. tools
- d. experts

Answer: c (p. 28)

2. The majority of colonial artisans lived in cities because

- a. cost of living was cheaper.
- b. they were scared of bears.
- c. they didn't want to have to farm.
- d. transportation costs were cheaper.

Answer: d (p. 38)

3. Apprentices worked hard to learn a trade and were paid

- a. nothing.
- b. fairly well.
- c. minimum wage.
- d. in goods rather than money.

Answer: a (p. 39)

4. The wives and children of colonial craftsmen

- a. lived lives of leisure.

- b. worked in the family business.
- c. generally had jobs of their own.
- d. didn't interact with his business.

Answer: b (p. 44)

5. Iron plantations were generally owned by
- a. a master craftsman.
  - b. groups of entrepreneurs.
  - c. worker collectives.
  - d. overseas investors.

Answer: b (p. 46)

6. The pace of technological change was slow in colonial America because
- a. of government interference.
  - b. there were too many artisans.
  - c. colonists didn't need for technology.
  - d. the government didn't encourage it.

Answer: d (p. 51)

#### *Fill in the Blank*

7. Cooperation between neighboring farms developed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ economy.

Answer: barter (p. 37)

8. Only \_\_\_\_\_ farms could truly be self-sufficient in the colonial era.

Answer: wealthy (p. 37)

9. Artisans made up \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the colonial population.

Answer: 10 (p. 38)

10. Printing required a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ workforce.

Answer: literate (p. 42)

11. Iron was processed in a giant \_\_\_\_\_ furnace.

Answer: blast (p. 46)

12. Craft enterprises where the workers labored for \_\_\_\_\_ provided the model for 19th century industrialization.

Answer: wages (p. 50)

#### **True/False**

13. The culture founded by European colonists on the Atlantic seaboard is the primary foundational culture of North America.

Answer: F (p. 28)