

***Through Women's Eyes Combined Volume 6th
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TB6 1. America in the World, to 1650

1. Before Europeans came to the Americas, Indigenous women living in agricultural communities
- performed crucial tasks such as planting, harvesting, and processing food.
 - were in charge of domestic chores while men worked in the fields.
 - supplemented the food grown by the men by gathering berries.
 - assisted the men during harvesting, but spent most of their time doing domestic chores.

ANSWER: a

2. How were relations between the sexes characterized in traditional Native American societies?
- Gender roles were well defined, and society was as patriarchal as in Europe.
 - Men and women had distinct gender roles yet there was also social equality.
 - Gender relations were very fluid, and women had superior status to men.
 - Women had most of the political power and were seen as religious leaders.

ANSWER: b

3. Pueblo peoples were matrilineal, meaning that
- men left their mothers' homes upon marriage to live with their wives' families.
 - women established family identity and rights to use the land in each clan.
 - women, but not men, could end their marriages and choose new partners without stigma.
 - women decided who would serve as clan chief and when those chiefs had to relinquish the position.

ANSWER: a

4. Why were the Iroquois unique among the Indigenous peoples of the Eastern Woodland region?
- The chiefs of the Iroquois were always women.
 - They were the only tribe in the region to hunt buffalo.
 - The Iroquois created an elaborate confederation to establish peace.
 - There was no sexual division of labor among the Iroquois.

ANSWER: c

5. The Iroquois had a matrilineal system, meaning that
- lineage was generally traced through the father's line.
 - lineage was generally traced through the mother's line.
 - a woman was expected to live among her husband's people.
 - a man was expected to live among his wife's people.

ANSWER: b

6. Indigenous women appeared sexually immoral to Europeans because they
- accompanied men on hunting trips.
 - could have multiple husbands.
 - preferred to marry European men.
 - did not need to stay in unhappy marriages.

ANSWER: d

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7. European observers misunderstood Indigenous cultures and tended to view most Indigenous women as
- hostile and dangerous.
 - immoral and sexually promiscuous.
 - suitable and willing wives.
 - sexually unattractive.

ANSWER: b

8. In Pueblo ideology, which factors contributed to relatively egalitarian relationships between the sexes?
- Women's sexual power and their role in food production
 - Women's influence in political and diplomatic matters
 - Women's dominance over trade and warfare
 - Women's performance of hard physical labor and control of land

ANSWER: a

9. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, Indigenous societies
- lived in static, peaceful societies that rarely changed.
 - regularly engaged in trade with one another.
 - enjoyed a uniform culture that spread across the continent.
 - made few distinctions between the roles of women and men.

ANSWER: b

10. What type of political power did Indigenous women hold in most tribes?
- Because male chiefs had all of the power, women had little say in tribal matters.
 - Women held economic power but had no say in political matters, such as trade and warfare.
 - Women, particularly older women, were allowed to voice their opinions and participate in decision making.
 - Most Indigenous women had no power, with the exception of the Pueblos, whose sachems were often female.

ANSWER: c

11. The sexual division of labor in Iroquois tribes
- made women politically inferior to the men of the tribe.
 - was similar to that in European society.
 - meant that women were dominant in the village.
 - left women to hunt and conduct trade while the men worked in the fields.

ANSWER: c

12. Why did some Indigenous people cross gender lines and live as members of the opposite sex?
- They wanted the power of matriarchy.
 - They wanted the power of patriarchy.
 - They wanted to challenge traditional gender norms.
 - They were spiritual individuals whose vision quest dictated they cross gender lines.

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ANSWER: d

13. How did the Spanish monarchs fund Columbus's voyage of exploration?

- a. Using wealth confiscated from the expelled Spanish Jews
- b. By the sale of Queen Isabella's jewels
- c. Through a loan from Spanish Moors
- d. With gold raised through the sale of enslaved Africans

ANSWER: a

14. Why is Malinche a controversial figure in Mexican history?

- a. Malinche betrayed the Spanish, leading to their defeat at the hands of the Aztecs.
- b. By marrying Cortés, she became the first Indigenous woman to reject her own people and marry a Spaniard.
- c. She dedicated herself to religious life and sought to convert her people to Catholicism.
- d. Malinche is seen as both the mother of the Mexican race and someone who betrayed Indigenous peoples.

ANSWER: d

15. Marina de San Miguel was investigated by the Spanish Inquisition because she

- a. was a former Jew who converted to Christianity in Mexico.
- b. refused to relinquish her position as abbess of the first American convent.
- c. spoke out against the enslavement of Indigenous women.
- d. was economically and spiritually independent and influential in Mexico City.

ANSWER: d

16. How were colonial French marriages to Indigenous women different from Spanish interactions with Indigenous women?

- a. The Spanish only married white women and preferred to maintain Indigenous women as their concubines.
- b. French men integrated themselves into Indigenous culture, whereas Spanish men forced their Indigenous wives to integrate into European culture.
- c. The French demanded that their Indigenous wives convert to Catholicism, whereas the Spanish allowed them to retain Indigenous religions.
- d. Spanish men used their relations with Indigenous women to achieve alliances, whereas the French marriages angered tribal leaders and led to warfare.

ANSWER: b

17. How did the Protestant Reformation affect European women's lives in the sixteenth century?

- a. Women gained new economic opportunities as old Catholic ideas restricting them to domestic duties were overturned.
- b. In Protestant areas of Europe, most female religious orders closed, confining women to wifehood and motherhood and denying them access to education and status.
- c. The Protestant Puritan religion swept over many Western European societies and placed greater restrictions on sexual intimacy in marriage.
- d. Most Protestant churches accorded women a greater religious and political equality, ending the patriarchal family in Protestant areas.

ANSWER: b

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18. How did the advent of modern European capitalism affect European women's lives in the sixteenth century?
- a. It made women economically subordinate to men and confined them to limited occupations.
 - b. It freed them from their confinement as domestic laborers and opened economic opportunities outside the home.
 - c. It limited every European's prospects for economic advancement, catalyzing emigration to the New World.
 - d. It led to a dramatic fall in the birthrate, resulting in smaller families and longer life spans for women.

ANSWER: a

19. Which role performed by some Indigenous women was most valuable to Spanish conquistadores?
- a. Cooks and laundresses
 - b. Travel guides
 - c. Military advisors
 - d. Diplomatic aides

ANSWER: d

20. Early Spanish exploration by Christopher Columbus was partly shaped by
- a. Ferdinand and Isabella's desire to challenge the English in North America.
 - b. Ferdinand and Isabella's hunger for gold from the New World.
 - c. Spanish eagerness to import Indigenous laborers to Spain.
 - d. Isabella's passion to spread Catholicism throughout the world.

ANSWER: d

21. Why did many Spanish women see immigration to New Spain as a great opportunity during the middle of the sixteenth century?
- a. The Catholic Church had less influence there and did not keep women tied to the home.
 - b. The Spanish government promised grants of land to women who emigrated.
 - c. They could better their position through advantageous marriages and easy inheritances.
 - d. Male Spanish colonists had adopted Indigenous customs and abandoned the patriarchal family.

ANSWER: c

22. How did French involvement in the fur trade affect Indigenous family and gender relationships?
- a. Women stopped working in the field and joined men on the hunt for furs.
 - b. Men spent more time away from their families as the hunt for fur intensified.
 - c. The French fur traders enslaved Indigenous women to skin and process the furs.
 - d. Warfare between the French and Indigenous people led to the death of many males, disrupting families.

ANSWER: b

23. Which group created "frontiers of exclusion" by pushing Indigenous people off their lands to establish colonial settlements?
- a. The Spanish
 - b. The Portuguese

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- c. The French
- d. The English

ANSWER: d

24. Why did Sir Walter Raleigh give the name “Virginia” to the land he was granted for a colony in North America?

- a. His wife’s name was Virginia, and he set out for the new land on her birthday.
- b. He hoped to win Queen Isabella’s favor by dedicating the land to the Virgin Mary.
- c. He was a court favorite of Elizabeth I of England and wanted to honor his Virgin Queen.
- d. He viewed it as pristine, virgin territory that had not been modified by human hands.

ANSWER: c

25. After the first attempt to colonize Jamestown nearly failed, what did the colony’s leaders decide they had to do to ensure commitment for a permanent settlement?

- a. Offer more free land for those willing to move to and settle in the new colony
- b. Recruit unmarried English women to become settlers’ wives
- c. Allow the settlers to use Indigenous people as workers on their plantations
- d. Convert the Indigenous women to Christianity so they could become wives for male settlers

ANSWER: b

26. Why did England’s Queen Elizabeth show interest in colonizing North America in the late sixteenth century?

- a. She wanted to challenge the legacy of Spain’s Queen Isabella.
- b. She wished to spread the Protestant faith to new lands.
- c. She hoped to use the land to attract a royal marriage.
- d. She hoped farming in North America would give England needed food.

ANSWER: a

27. In contrast to Catholic settlers, the Protestant English had few structures for converting Indigenous peoples to Christianity and were

- a. less likely to marry Indigenous women, choosing instead to import white women early on.
- b. therefore more willing to allow their Indigenous wives to keep their religion and culture.
- c. able to make alliances with the Indigenous people more easily since they did not threaten their culture.
- d. often more focused on fighting the French and Spanish than interacting with the Indigenous people.

ANSWER: a

28. Historians think that the English settlers on the island of Roanoke included women in their colony to

- a. replace Indigenous women as wives for the men already living on the island.
- b. teach Indigenous women how to process tobacco leaves for sale in the English market.
- c. serve as a signal to the Indigenous people that this was a peaceful settlement.
- d. ensure that the settlement would grow through reproduction.

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ANSWER: c

29. The English at Jamestown felt that Indigenous women's labor in the fields made them
- a. especially valuable as wives because they could help the colony survive.
 - b. an excellent example for Englishwomen, who were soon made to grow food.
 - c. drudges and showed that their Indigenous husbands were lazy and uncivilized.
 - d. useful enslaved people who would help the English make a profit growing tobacco.

ANSWER: c

30. At the time of European contact, West African women were
- a. productive, particularly in agricultural and trading roles.
 - b. mainly subservient to African men.
 - c. confined to childbearing and childrearing.
 - d. barred from spiritual rituals and practices.

ANSWER: a

31. How did Europeans view and treat African women differently than Indigenous women?
- a. They accepted African women serving as political leaders of their tribes.
 - b. They approved of African women hunting with their husbands.
 - c. They were not interested in marrying African women.
 - d. They considered the attire of African women appropriate and modest.

ANSWER: c

32. How did Europeans' impact on Indigenous peoples affect their relations with Africans in the sixteenth century?
- a. The success of the effort to convert Indigenous peoples in large numbers prompted them to attempt the same thing in Africa.
 - b. The decline of Indigenous populations from European disease contributed to the decision to import enslaved Africans to work on sugar plantations in the Americas.
 - c. After dealing with Indigenous people's hostility, the Spanish and Portuguese believed Africans would be easier to manage.
 - d. Europeans learned that converting Indians was too difficult, so they imported West Africans who were already Catholic.

ANSWER: b

33. Compared to the intra-African slave trade that preceded it, the transatlantic slave trade was more
- a. humane because African captives were treated well since they were so valuable.
 - b. focused on buying and selling enslaved women rather than enslaved men.
 - c. closely regulated by European governments for compliance with fair trading practices.
 - d. brutal and more deadly, as enslaved Africans shipped to the Americas were often worked to death.

ANSWER: d

34. During the earliest phase of the fifteenth-century slave trade, where did Portuguese and Spanish enslavers

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send captive Africans?

- a. They sent Africans to their colonies to grow tobacco.
- b. Black captives were brought to the Iberian Peninsula to work as servants.
- c. Enslaved women remained within Africa, becoming the wives of European colonists.
- d. Enslaved Africans were used primarily on the Caribbean sugar plantations.

ANSWER: b

35. What role did women traditionally play in West African society before extensive contact with Europeans?

- a. They were often responsible for cultivating major foodstuffs and textiles, and often participated in trade.
- b. They led secluded lives and were subject to male spouses' regulation through polygamous practices.
- c. They were confined to household and domestic duties and were seldom seen outside the home.
- d. They mainly participated outside the home in spiritual rituals and practices.

ANSWER: a

36. How did European slave traders first obtain enslaved Africans in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?

- a. They attacked African peoples and enslaved prisoners of war.
- b. They cooperated with African slave traders, who traded some of their captives to them.
- c. They brought Indigenous women to trade for African women.
- d. They traded tobacco from North America to African merchants in exchange for enslaved laborers.

ANSWER: b

37. The growth of the transatlantic trade in African peoples the seventeenth century was facilitated by Europeans' racial ideas that

- a. converting Africans to Christianity would make them more civilized.
- b. African women were hardy and would make excellent mates for the colonists.
- c. African childrearing and clothing practices were inferior to theirs and Africans were like animals.
- d. only men were useful as enslaved people and so only men should be brought over to the Americas.

ANSWER: c

38. How did African slavery change in North America during the eighteenth century?

- a. Slavery became more controversial as Puritan colonists began to question the morality of owning another human being.
- b. More men arrived in North America to work in the sugar, tobacco, and rice fields, creating severe gender imbalances.
- c. English colonists became less dependent on the continual importation of enslaved people because so many indentured servants came to the colonies.
- d. The enslaved population became self-reproducing, with more people being born into slavery in North America than were imported from Africa.

ANSWER: d

39. Why were the Brazilian and Caribbean plantations such deadly places for enslaved Africans during the colonial period?

- a. Europeans generally worked enslaved Africans to death because it cost less to replace them than to sustain

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them.

- b. Africans were particularly susceptible to European diseases and as a result died in large numbers.
- c. Like Europeans, enslaved Africans were frequently victims of Indigenous American raids on European settlements.
- d. Enslaved Africans staged frequent revolts, which the Europeans regularly suppressed with massive executions.

ANSWER: a

40. According to legend, what crop was introduced to North America by enslaved African women who brought the seeds over hidden in their hair?

- a. Cotton
- b. Tobacco
- c. Rice
- d. Sugarcane

ANSWER: c