

1. The first Europeans to make the earliest documented contact with the New World were
 - a. Columbus and crew in 1492.
 - b. Portuguese in 1400.
 - c. Vikings in AD 500.
 - d. Norse, around AD 1000.

2. Europeans traveled to the New World in order to
 - a. learn from Indians.
 - b. conquer people and loot resources.
 - c. primarily to convert natives to Christianity.
 - d. settle down and farm right away

3. Spain's approach to the New World included
 - a. converting Indians.
 - b. taking rich resources.
 - c. establishing an imperial presence.
 - d. all of the above

4. The English came to the New World
 - a. to gain land.
 - b. to ease unemployment in Great Britain.
 - c. to get rid of criminals.
 - d. none of the above
 - e. all of the above

5. North America may be divided into six geographic areas that include
 - a. Iceland.
 - b. the Pacific coast.
 - c. the Riverine and Foothills.
 - d. no deserts.

6. North America includes
 - a. Canada and U.S. only.
 - b. Greenland.
 - c. the U.S. only.
 - d. Chile and Venezuela.
 - e. Both a. & b.

7. The low estimates for pre-contact Native American populations proposed by Europeans
 - a. were quite accurate.
 - b. explain today's small population.
 - c. justified European occupation.
 - d. made Europeans sympathetic to Indians.

8. The number of federally recognized tribes in the U.S. is
 - a. almost 1000.
 - b. less than 50.
 - c. 550.
 - d. 700.

9. Some Native American foods eaten in the U.S. today include
 - a. beans and squash.
 - b. refined sugar and kiwis.
 - c. tomatoes and corn.
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. a and b

10. The Indian slave trade was perpetuated
 - a. only by Spain.
 - b. at first, then halted out of concern for fairness.
 - c. by France and Russia.
 - d. all European powers.

11. European intrusion in the New World led to Indian
 - a. population decimation and loss of cultures.
 - b. loss of land.
 - c. health problems.
 - d. b and c
 - e. all of the above

12. European diseases
 - a. spread from South America to North America.
 - b. were transmitted through agriculture and animal domestication.
 - c. had little impact on the New World.
 - d. moved more easily from north to south.

13. Large groups of Indians who settled near trading posts found their lives impacted by
 - a. better health benefits.
 - b. increased domestic violence.

23. Some of the origin ideas for Native Americans include
- Lost Tribes of Israel.
 - Atlantis.
 - the Bering Strait migration theory.
 - all of the above
24. Paleoindians
- arrived in two migrations.
 - left fluted projectile points.
 - hunted only small animals.
 - included Eskimos.
25. The Archaic Period
- included the beginnings of agriculture.
 - was colder.
 - saw fewer resources.
 - was a time of migrations.
26. The Arctic is sometimes called a “desert” because
- it has dry sandy areas that resemble deserts under the snow.
 - the area is very low in rainfall.
 - nothing grows there.
 - the subsoil never thaws.
27. European impact on Arctic people includes
- decreased violence as they converted to Christianity.
 - depleted game and increased dependency on traders.
 - better general health.
 - all of the above
28. The most important domesticated animal for Arctic people was the
- polar bear.
 - musk ox.
 - dog.
 - mallard duck.
29. Men in the Arctic fought mainly over _____ and resolved disputes with _____.
- hunting partners, harpoon-throwing contests
 - territory, knives.
 - women, song contests.
 - food, their fists.
30. The *umiak* was
- a small boat for a single hunter.
 - a large boat for rich men rowed by women.
 - never used to hunt.
 - used to propel a harpoon.
31. The three major items of Arctic clothing are
- snowshoes, mittens, and hooded parkas.
 - hats, pants, and fur shirts.
 - hats, mittens, and sealskin overalls.
 - pants, *mukluks*, and hooded parkas.
32. Aleuts differ from Eskimos in
- language and economy.
 - their social divisions.
 - the absence of dogs.
 - a and c
 - all of the above
33. The best marriage partners for Aleuts were
- cross-cousins.
 - hunting partners’ children.
 - clan members.
 - off-islanders.
34. The most important seal animal and land animal to the Quebec Inuit were
- walrus and bears.
 - seals and caribou.
 - whales and foxes.
 - seals and bears.
35. Today the Quebec Inuit
- have a high educational level.
 - are an aging population with a low birth rate.
 - hunt with snowmobiles and motorboats.
 - have never been given any land for themselves.

36. The first Europeans to contact the people of the Subarctic were
- British fur traders in the 1600s.
 - French fur traders in the 1500s.
 - Russian fur traders in the 1700s.
 - Norse explorers around A.D. 1000.
37. European impact on the Subarctic included
- removal of Indian settlements to distant regions.
 - increased conservation of resources.
 - the introduction of devastating diseases.
 - All of the above
38. Subarctic people were primarily hunters and fishermen. A. True B. False
39. A striking characteristic of the Subarctic was their permanent towns and houses. A. True B. False
40. The Western Woods Cree employed
- vision quests for both sexes.
 - cross-cousin marriages.
 - being affectionate with your mother-in-law.
 - All of the above
 - a and b
41. Chief Joseph is rightfully known for what was his true strength, his physical prowess as a war chief.
A. True B. False
42. The Nez Perce have recently regained the home of Chief Joseph, the _____ Valley.
A. Red River. B. Rio Grande. C. Wallowa. D. Big
43. The most important food among most Plateau groups is:
A. corn B. salmon C. bison D. duck
44. Washat incorporates aspects of Christianity. A. True B. False
45. Most groups in the Plateau area speak a language from the _____ language phylum.
A. Algonquian. B. Salishan. C. Iroquoian. D. Aleut
46. Pawnee society was organized into an upper class, commoners, and social outcasts.
A. True B. False
47. Pawnee children were
- not highly valued.
 - taught to be dependent on others.
 - had a guardian animal spirit.
 - were uncooperative.
48. Which of the following would count for more coup?
- burning the enemy's tipi while he was away
 - touching an enemy and living to tell about it
 - plotting witchcraft against an enemy
 - killing an enemy in his sleep
 - making up a good story of exploits
49. Which of the following did buffalo (bison) provide for Plains Indians?
- robes, shields, containers
 - sinew for sewing and bowing
 - scrapers, axes, awls
 - all of these
 - none of these
50. Due to economic abundance created by the horse, classes emerged on the Plains.
A. True B. False
51. The potlatch was banned in _____ and reinstated in _____ .

A. 1885; 1921. B. 1895; 1951. C. 1875; 1951.

52. Which of the following statements is NOT a reason for the potlatch system in the Northwest Coast?
A. It created a demand for labor and goods and provided “jobs” for many people.
B. Potlatch determined who would be chief for the following year.
C. Since wealthy people gave gifts of food and goods to poor people at a potlatch, it provided a sort of welfare system for poorer people.
D. The potlatch system recorded in the late 19th century had replaced competition between groups that had formerly manifested in warfare.
53. _____ was the staple food for most Northwest Coast people.
A. Elk. B. Moose. C. Salmon. D. Geese.
54. The figure at the top of any given totem pole in the Northwest Coast tradition was of:
A. lowest rank. B. middle management. C. highest rank. D. a deity.
55. Traditionally, the six nations of the Iroquois Confederacy live mostly in what state?
A. Illinois B. Michigan C. . New York D. Massachusetts
56. Besides the confederacy, what other two types of political organizations existed across the Northeast?
A. tribes; gangs. B. bands; gangs. C. bands; tribes. D. none of these.
57. Disney’s Pocahontas is a symbolic love story between John Smith and Pocahontas that ends in peace between Native Americans and Whites. Another reason besides love that many scholars give that could explain why Pocahontas throws herself on top of John Smith is that in the Powhatan community this act was a sign of bestowing honor and respect on the guest. A. True. B. False
58. Handsome Lake helped to found the _____ Religion of the Iroquois.
A. Longhouse. B. Sun. C. Earth. D. Peyote.
59. The famous allies of the Ottawa around 1763 were the _____ .
A. English. B. Spanish. C. French. D. Canadians.
60. Around how many Iroquois are there today?
A. 10,000 B. 40,000 C. 60,000 D. 90,000
61. What is one place that has a strong Ottawa community today in the United States?
A. Tennessee. B. Michigan. C. Wyoming. D. Manitoulin Island
- 62 According to Sutton, when a highest Natchez class person dies, their lower class spouse is obligated to:
A. bring special flowers to the funeral B. sing a death song at the funeral
C. remain unmarried forever D. die with the higher class person
63. Monk’s Mound at Cahokia is best known for being:
A. the most sacred place in the Southeast B. the largest mound in N. America
C. the capitol of all the cities in the Southeast D. a complete mystery
64. Seminole is a Creek derived word that means _____ .
A. meat eater. B. cave dweller. C. runaway. D. chicken plucker.
65. Today, Cherokees rank what in Native American population?

A. 1st B. 2nd C. 5th D. 6th

66. What state is a part of traditional Cherokee lands?
A. Tennessee B. Florida C. Louisiana D. Mississippi
67. The Hopi snake dancers mainly hoped to:
A. pray for new born children B. scare away poisonous snakes
C. call in rain D. prevent illness
68. The tribe farthest away from the four corners area is the:
A. Hopi B. Navajo C. O'odham D. Tarahumara
69. According to scientific theory, the Navajo came to the Southwest from which direction?
A. the northwest B. the southeast C. the southwest D. the northeast
70. What was most unusual about the Tarahumara winner of a long distance race?
A. He was fat. B. He was blind. C. He was a senior citizen.
D. He was very short. E. All of the Above.
71. Where did Geronimo die?
A. Arizona B. Oklahoma C. California D. Nevada
72. The Anasazi are known for being the ancestors of the:
A. Navajo B. Pueblo C. Tarahumara D. O'odham
73. The Spanish were able to conquer the Apache.
A. True. B. False
74. L. H. Morgan is credited with first thinking of which of the following theories:
A. Functionalism. B. Historical Particularism. C. Unilineal Evolution. D. Structuralism.
75. Franz Boas is credited with first thinking of which of the following theories:
A. Functionalism. B. Historical Particularism. C. Unilineal Evolution. D. Structuralism.
76. The three stages of Unilineal Evolution are:
A. Savagery, Bartering, & Civilizing. B. promiscuity, polygamy, & monogamy.
C. patrilineal, matrilineal, & bilateral. D. Savagism, Barbarism, & Civilization.
77. _____ was the first theorist to put forth the notion of "cultural relativism."
A. L.H. Morgan. B. Franz Boas. C. Clifford Geertz. D. Bea Medicine.
78. L.H. Morgan worked with the _____ and Franz Boas worked with the _____.
A. Iroquois; Kwakiutl. B. Trobrianders; Cherokees.
C. Chinook; Iroquois. D. Shinnecock; Baka.

Match the housing types to the Culture Area:



79. wickiup



87. wigwam



80. grass house



88. pueblo



81. chickee



82. earthen house



83. plank house



84. longhouse



85. igloo



86. teepee

Choices for Housing: Match the Culture Areas.

- A. Arctic
- B. Subarctic
- C. Northwest Coast
- D. California
- E. Plateau

- A. Great Basin
- B. Southwest
- C. Plains
- D. Southeast
- E. Northeast

Match the following food and/or environment to the Culture Areas above.

- 89. The 3 sisters, beans, corn & squash
- 90. pemmican
- 91. desert-cold
- 92. Pinion nuts
- 93. Salmon
- 94. swamps at one end, mountains at the other
- 95. bison
- 96. cactus and chilies
- 97. "Fry Bread" or bannock
- 98. arid, high grassland
- 99. walrus meat
- 100. maple sugar or syrup.