

APUSH Period 1: Formative Multiple-Choice Questions**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Earliest migrants to North America were required to adapt to which initial environmental challenge?
 - a. Ice and glaciers
 - b. Drought and heat
 - c. Rising oceans
 - d. Shortages of game and herd animals

2. The maize culture of the Southwest was most similar to the pre-Columbian culture of the
 - a. Cahokia.
 - b. Pueblo.
 - c. Algonquian.
 - d. Creek.

3. Before the arrival of Europeans, Great Basin and Western Plains Indians
 - a. developed larger permanent communities.
 - b. responded to a lack of resources by developing mobile lifestyles.
 - c. became dependent on agriculture and maize cultivation.
 - d. created strong trade networks among North American tribes.

4. In northeastern North America before European contact, the Iroquois developed the tradition of
 - a. potlatch.
 - b. mound building.
 - c. sun worship.
 - d. the longhouse.

5. Pre-Columbian Southwest Indians were most noted for which environmental transformation practice?
 - a. Draining swamps
 - b. Burning grasslands and forests
 - c. Irrigation
 - d. Overhunting and extinction of herd animals

6. Fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Spanish exploration and conquest created a racially mixed culture known as
 - a. mulatto.
 - b. mestizo.
 - c. Chicano.
 - d. Latino.

7. Which deadly epidemic most devastated Mexican natives and was the subject of numerous 15th- and 16th-century primary accounts of disease?
 - a. Measles
 - b. Influenza
 - c. Smallpox
 - d. Syphilis

8. Which 15th-century European country dominated the African slave trade?
 - a. Portugal
 - b. Holland
 - c. England
 - d. France

9. Which of the following livestock introduced by the Spanish had the greatest impact on Great Plains Indian settlement patterns?
 - a. Cows
 - b. Horses
 - c. Pigs
 - d. Buffalo

10. Which Old World crop introduced by the Spanish most dramatically increased demand for African slaves in the Caribbean?
 - a. Sugar
 - b. Wheat
 - c. Rice
 - d. Indigo

11. The *encomienda* system primarily relied on labor from
 - a. African slaves.
 - b. Spanish indentured servants.
 - c. American Indians.
 - d. women.

12. *Encomienda* labor focused most on
 - a. domestic service.
 - b. jungle clearing.
 - c. plantation agriculture.
 - d. trade and commerce.

13. As Spanish labor demands grew, the labor source for imperial production transitioned to
 - a. Spanish peasants.
 - b. indentured servants.
 - c. Indians.
 - d. African slaves.

