US History 1st edition Corbett Test Bank

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Supplemental Test Items to accompany OpenStax *U.S. History*. Note that not all chapters of OpenStax *U.S. History* have accompanying test items. Building on the community-oriented nature of OpenStax resources, we invite you to submit items to be considered for future inclusion.

Chapter 01: The Americas, Europe, and Africa Before 1492

1. Evidence of a turquoise trade indicates that the Aztec people probably migrated to central Mexico from what area? (Outcome #5) (DOK 2)
    A. the East Coast
    B. the Southwest*
    C. Central America
2. What evidence most clearly indicates that the Aztec people migrated to Mexico from the American Southwest? (Outcome #5, Paired item #1) (DOK3)
    A. Maize was a dietary staple for people in both regions.
    B. An active turquoise trade existed between the regions.*
    C. Both the Aztec and Southwestern peoples built pueblos.
3. The Hohokam people of modern-day Arizona were best known for which of the following? (Outcome #3) (DOK1)
    A. canal construction*
    B. the building of pueblos
    C. pottery and jewelry making
4. Which Southwestern tribe was first to build multi-room and –story dwellings from adobe? (Outcome #3) (DOK1)
    A. the Pueblo
    B. the Navajo
    C. the Anasazi*
5. What posed the biggest threat to the early peoples of the American Southwest prior to the year 1300? (Outcome #3) (DOK2)
    A. growing populations
    B. warfare and violence
    C. environmental changes*
6. The excavations of the Hopewell peoples' burial sites in the Midwestern United States and the objects discovered within have indicated which of the following? (Outcome #4) (DOK2)
    A. The Hopewell had a wide trade network.*
    B. The Hopewell practiced a very unique religion.
    C. The Hopewell placed great emphasis on agriculture.
7. What was the location of the largest mound-building culture in early North America? (Outcome #3) (DOK1)
    A. Cahokia*
    B. Etowah
    C. Moundville
8. From where did the first migrants to North America originate? (Outcome #5) (DOK1)
    A. Siberia*
    B. Scandinavia

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C. South America

9. How did the first people to migrate to North America reach it? (Outcome #5, Paired item #1) (DOK1)
    A. by crossing the North Pole from the north
    B. by crossing the Bering Strait from the west*
    C. by crossing the Hudson Strait from the east
10. The first migrants to North America reached it from which direction? (Outcome #5, Paired item #2) (DOK1)
    A. from the east
    B. from the west*
    C. from the south
11. What happened as a result of climate change in North America at the beginning of the Archaic Era? (Outcome #4) (DOK2)
    A. People turned from hunting and gathering to farming and herding for food.*
    B. People were forced to migrate even further to the Southeast and Southwest.
    C. People learned to make weapons from stone for protection as well as hunting.
12. What was the most significant change produced by human populations on the environment and biodiversity of North America during the Paleo-Indian Era? (Outcome #4) (DOK2)
    A. the clear cutting of native forests
    B. the clearing of brush for farmland
    C. the overhunting of large mammals*
13. Which of the following characterized the post-Archaic phase in North America? (Outcome #4) (DOK2)
    A. sedentary village life*
    B. a thriving artistic culture
    C. the building of dams and canals
14. Which extensive tribe forged a political confederacy to strengthen their influence and resolve internal disputes? (Outcome #3) (DOK1)
    A. the Cherokee
    B. the Hohokam
    C. the Iroquois*
15. What was a consequence of the fact that the early people of the Americas did not have horses or oxen? (Outcome #4) (DOK3)
    A. They led very active lifestyles.
    B. They never developed wheeled vehicles.*
    C. They could not rely on agriculture as a food source.
16. What gave Western Europe an advantage over other world powers when it came to exploration of the New World? (Outcome #10) (DOK3)
    A. They had the strongest and most competent leaders.
    B. They had the greatest ambition and willingness to take risks.*
    C. They had the most trade routes established throughout the world.
17. Which European's travels first provoked the Western European curiosity for exploration and expansion? (Outcome #1) (DOK2)
    A. Leif Ericson

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B. Vasco de Gama
C. Marco Polo*

18. What was the driving force behind the Europeans' desire to find an oceanic route to Asia? (Outcome #8) (DOK2)
    A. having a shorter route to their destination
    B. being able to circumvent Arabic merchants*
    C. avoiding violence and warfare on the Silk Road
19. Why was finding an oceanic route to Asia important to the Europeans? (Outcome #8, Paired item #1) (DOK2)
    A. They wanted to circumvent Arabic merchants.*
    B. They wanted a shorter route to their destination.
    C. They wanted to avoid violence and warfare on the Silk Road.
20. To which colonies were the largest number of slaves transported from West Africa during the transatlantic slave trade? (Outcome #4) (DOK1)
    A. the British and French West Indies*
    B. the British colonies in North America
    C. the Spanish colonies in Central America
21. Which crop became popular with Europeans after slaves brought it from Africa and began growing it on southern plantations? (Outcome #2) (DOK1)
    A. bananas
    B. rice*
    C. sugar
22. Slaves who were brought from West Africa to the southern plantations were the first in North America to cultivate which crop? (Outcome #2, Paired item #1) (DOK1)
    A. barley
    B. rice*
    C. sweet potatoes
23. Why were West Africans preferred over the native people of the Americas for enslaved labor? (Outcome #4) (DOK2)
    A. They were better accustomed to sharp changes in climate.
    B. They were not as likely to start revolts against the slaveholders.
    C. They were able to resist diseases that had affected the native peoples.*

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