

TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE: VOLUME 1  
*A New World in View*

**TEST ANSWERS**

## *Teacher...*

These tests have been designed to give the teacher several options:

**Option I:** No essay. Student takes only the “Identify” section of the test. Take three points off for each incorrect answer in questions 1–35.

**Option II:** Use of essay question. Allow up to 30 points for the essay and distribute points to each test question accordingly.

The teacher should feel free to modify the test or the grading standards to suit his or her needs. For a more challenging test, the teacher might give the student a term and ask the student to define or describe it, rather than merely asking the student to remember the term.

We recommend the use of essay questions for more advanced students because it will provide good training in recognizing key concepts, organizing data logically, and communicating effectively.

We have avoided the more traditional True-False and Multiple-Choice questions because they encourage guessing. Asking the student to provide the answer is a better test of what has been learned.

**TEST 1 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 1 – 3)****Identify:**

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Octavian (Augustus)</i>           | 1. Rome's first emperor.   |
| <i>Johann Gutenberg</i>              | 2. Inventor of movable type printing press.  |
| <i>Muhammad</i>                      | 3. Self-appointed "prophet" of God who started religion of Islam.  |
| <i>Nero</i>                          | 4. Roman emperor who launched first persecution of Christians in A.D. 64.  |
| <i>Urban II</i>                      | 5. Pope who launched the first Crusade in 1095 to drive back the armies of Islam.  |
| <i>Tertullian</i>                    | 6. Early Christian writer who stressed that the biblical worldview must serve as the standard in evaluating all competing worldviews.  |
| <i>John Wycliffe</i>                 | 7. English scholar whose insistence that the Bible alone is the authority for Christians in matters of belief and conduct challenged the authority of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and helped pave the way for the Protestant Reformation. |
| <i>Theodosius</i>                    | 8. Roman Emperor from A.D. 379 to 395 who declared the empire to be officially Christian, which mistakenly gave the label "Christian" to many pagans.  |
| <i>Hippocrates</i>                   | 9. Fifth-century B.C. Greek physician; the "father of medicine."   |
| <i>John Hus</i>                      | 10. Early church reformer from Prague who paved the way for the Protestant Reformation in Bohemia.   |
| <i>Marco Polo</i>                    | 11. Thirteenth-century Venetian traveler to China whose published journal stimulated the desire of Europeans for the wealth of the East.   |
| <i>Odoacer</i>                       | 12. German mercenary who deposed Rome's last emperor in A.D. 476 and thereby brought an end to the Roman Empire.   |
| <i>Gaius (Caligula)</i>              | 13. Roman Emperor from A.D. 37 to 41 noted for his incredible cruelty. He demanded to be worshipped as a god and required the Jews to erect a statue of himself in the sacred temple in Jerusalem.   |
| <i>Clovis</i>                        | 14. King of Franks who converted to Christianity and ordered his soldiers to be baptized, establishing the idea that the ruler's religion determined that of his subjects.   |
| <i>Kublai Khan</i>                   | 15. Great Mongol Emperor of China.   |
| <i>Muhammad</i>                      | 16. Turkish ruler whose army captured and sacked Constantinople in 1453, bringing an end to the remnants of the Byzantine Empire and setting the stage for a Muslim invasion of Eastern Europe.  |
| <i>worldview</i>                     | 17. A set of beliefs about the most important issues of life; a way of viewing or interpreting reality.  |
| <i>bubonic plague or Black Death</i> | 18. A deadly disease spread by fleas from infected rats which wiped out millions during the Middle Ages.   |
| <i>Triune</i>                        | 19. A term meaning three in one, as in the Godhead which consists of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit—three distinct persons yet one God.  |
| <i>feudal system</i>                 | 20. The relationship of a lord and his vassals in which the vassals paid homage to the lord and performed military service in return for his protection and the use of his land.   |
| <i>philosophy</i>                    | 21. The "love of wisdom."  |

<i>Cristendom</i>	22. The entire territory under the influence of Christianity.
<i>Gothic</i>	23. Medieval style of architecture characterized by high, vaulted ceilings, pointed arches, and flying buttresses.
<i>catholic</i>	24. A term meaning “universal.”
<i>excommunication</i>	25. The cutting off of an unrepentant member from the government, fellowship, and sacraments of the Church.
<i>Allah</i>	26. The name of the god of Muhammad.
<i>Koran (or Qu’ran)</i>	27. The holy book of Islam.
<i>culture</i>	28. The sum total of beliefs and ways of living built up by a society and passed on from one generation to the next.
<i>indulgences</i>	29. The supposed pardon of sin by Roman Catholic Church authorities and reduction of punishment in the afterlife, usually upon payment of a fee.
<i>astrolabe</i>	30. Navigational device used to measure the position of the stars.
<i>Hippocratic Oath</i>	31. A pledge formerly made by physicians to respect all life and do “no harm” to their patients.
<i>Divine Dominion</i>	32. A biblical concept which states that all lordship belongs to God, that is, that all those with authority must exercise their rule only on God’s terms as revealed in Scripture.
<i>moveable type printing press</i>	33. An invention that set off a revolution in information and publishing and paved the way for the rapid spread of both the teachings of the Protestant Reformation as well as ideas of the riches of distant lands.
<i>Constantinople</i>	34. The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire which succeeded it.
<i>transubstantiation</i>	35. The false belief, popular in the Roman Catholic Church during the Middle Ages, that during the Lord’s Supper the bread and wine are changed miraculously into the literal body and blood of Jesus.

## ESSAY QUESTION

*Describe the major problems or challenges the Church faced from its beginning through the Middle Ages, and tell what effect these struggles have had on the Church.*

### **Some possible answers might include:**

- Persecution by Roman emperors for refusing to worship emperors or state gods: Persecution reduced the ranks of the faithful through death and by frightening away those who were fearful or whose commitment was not strong. Those who remained were strengthened in the faith, thus making the Church itself stronger. Furthermore, the courage of the faithful attracted many to the Church.
- Christianization of Roman Empire: By forcing everyone in the Empire to convert, many people who were not truly Christian assumed the label “Christian.” This weakened the Church and made it look much like the pagan world around it. It brought many non-biblical ideas and practices into the Church, causing spiritual confusion.
- Islam: Muslims often spread their faith by the sword taking the lives of many Christians in their path. Because some elements of Islam are true (for example, the idea that there is but one true

God), it has been an effective rival to Christianity, and today Islam has become one of its greatest threats in many parts of the world.

- **Black Death:** Besides killing off millions of people, including millions of Christians, the Black Death forced individuals to consider their own mortality and their own sin, for many people believed that the plague was the judgment of God.
- **Heresy and corruption within the Church:** Heresy in the Church led many people astray and enslaved the ignorant. However, these corruptions also provoked the Protestant Reformation, a revival of biblical teaching and practice.
- **Persecution of true believers by the Church (of people like Hus):** Like the persecutions of the Roman Empire, persecution by the Church may have intimidated some, but provoked a storm of protest which helped lead to the Protestant Reformation when millions of people turned back to true biblical discipleship.
- **Influence of pagan worldviews like Greek and Roman philosophy:** This is probably the most difficult to assess because even the most faithful of God's people have been subtly affected by them. One contemporary example is the teaching of evolution by otherwise faithful Christians at many Christian schools and colleges.

These are just sample answers. Students may discover others. The teacher might give six points for each example—three for listing it and three more for a good explanation of its effect. Partial points could be awarded for an answer which contains some insight but is generally less than satisfactory. The teacher may expect the student to provide at least six examples, in which case each would be worth a total of five points. Grading an essay is highly subjective, but the most important thing for the teacher to remember is to be consistent. Before the test the teacher should give an example of an essay question and show exactly what is expected of the student. But if the teacher is uncomfortable with this type of question, it can be omitted entirely.

**TEST 2 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 4 – 7)***Identify:*

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>1492</i>                    | 1. The year of Columbus's first voyage in which he discovered the West Indies.   |
| <i>Henry the Navigator</i>     | 2. Portuguese prince who founded an important school of navigation which taught navigational skills, astronomy, and cartography, and promoted exploration in the early fifteenth century.  |
| <i>Reconquista</i>             | 3. The struggle to rid the Spanish kingdoms of the Muslim Moors. "Indians" 4. The name Columbus gave the native population because he mistakenly believed he was in East Asia.   |
| <i>lateen sail</i>             | 5. Triangular sail which allowed a ship to sail into the wind in a zigzag fashion using the same principle of aerodynamic lift employed by an airplane wing.   |
| <i>Bartholomeu Dias</i>        | 6. Portuguese navigator who first rounded the Cape of Good Hope and discovered the possibility of a water route to the Indies.   |
| <i>1488</i>                    | 7. The year in which the above Portuguese navigator sailed around the Cape of Good Hope.   |
| <i>alchemy</i>                 | 8. Medieval pseudo-science which sought to turn common metals into gold or silver.   |
| <i>astrolabe (or quadrant)</i> | 9. Navigational instrument used to determine a ship's latitude by measuring the altitude of the sun or stars.  |
| <i>Pythagoras</i>              | 10. Ancient Greek philosopher and mathematician whose famous statement, "Man is the measure of all things," sums up the pagan idea of a man-centered universe.   |
| <i>cartography</i>             | 11. Map-making.  |
| <i>1492</i>                    | 12. The year in which the Spanish forces drove the Moors out of Spain.   |
| <i>caravel</i>                 | 13. Small ship designed by the Portuguese to sail against the wind.  |
| <i>Amerigo Vespucci</i>        | 14. Italian explorer who claimed he reached the continent of South America before Columbus did. A German mapmaker named the continent after him and the name stuck.  |
| <i>Cape of Good Hope</i>       | 15. Southern tip of Africa so-named because the King of Portugal believed that when the first Portuguese explorer rounded it, it gave hope that the Indies could be reached by sailing around Africa.                                  |
| <i>dead reckoning</i>          | 16. The calculation of a ship's position by means of a compass to determine direction, and a log and chronometer (clock) to determine speed by recording the time it takes the ship to pass a certain distance from a floating object. |
| <i>San Salvador</i>            | 17. The name given the island where Columbus first set foot in the New World.  |
| <i>Medicis</i>                 | 18. Powerful family of Florence, Italy, whose wealth greatly contributed to the growth of the arts during the Renaissance.   |
| <i>Moors</i>                   | 19. Descendants of Muslim invaders from North Africa who occupied Spain until driven out.  |
| <i>Claudius Ptolemy</i>        | 20. Second century Greek astronomer who drew a surprisingly accurate map of the world showing it as a sphere but omitting North and South America.   |

- Vasco da Gama* 21. Portuguese navigator who sailed around Cape of Good Hope, up the east coast of Africa, across the Indian Ocean, and on to India.
- 1497 22. The year in which the above Portuguese navigator accomplished this feat.
- “*Christ bearer*” 23. The meaning of “Christopher.”
- King John II* 24. The Portuguese king who promoted important voyages of exploration and discovery in latter fifteenth century.
- Aristotle* 25. Ancient Greek philosopher whose scientific ideas were placed on the level of Scripture by Church leaders in the late Middle Ages.
- Genoa* 26. The Italian city-state, important trading center, and home of Columbus.
- Apocrypha* 27. A group of books written in the period between Old and New Testaments that Roman Catholics believe to be inspired by God.
- eschatology* 28. Study of the future or “end times.”
- Isabella of Castile* 29. Spanish queen who married Ferdinand, helped drive out Muslims, and helped finance the voyage of Columbus.
- Renaissance* 30. The era which saw a “rebirth” of classical ideas and art.
- Treaty of Tordesillas* 31. 1494 treaty imposed by the pope that divided up the non-Christian world between Spain and Portugal.
- Papal Line* 32. The line drawn by Pope Alexander dividing the non-Christian world between Spain and Portugal according to the above treaty.
- Vatican* 33. Section of Rome which serves as the residence of the Pope and the center of administration for the Roman Catholic Church.
- Santa Maria* 34. Flagship for Columbus’s first voyage in 1492.
- Book of Prophecies* 35. Journal kept by Columbus for recording his actions and thoughts and demonstrating the spiritual motivation behind his voyages.

## ESSAY QUESTION

*Most modern history textbooks either ignore Columbus because he really did not “discover” America, or they paint him as a greedy gold-seeker and oppressor of Indians. Evaluate these two approaches to the study of Columbus.*

Concerning the first point: While it is true that Columbus was not the first explorer—or even the first European—to discover America, he was the first whose “discovery” made a significant impact in Europe and led directly to further exploration and colonization. All those who preceded him are little more than interesting historical footnotes.

Concerning the second point: While Columbus did indeed desire to find gold, he did so in part as a means of financing the Christian conquest of the Holy Land and the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem. His participation in the enslavement of Indians does seem to illustrate the darker side of his character. In his partial defense, however, Columbus apparently believed that the conquest of the Indians would bring spiritual blessings to a pagan people who were dead in their sins.

**TEST 3 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 8 – 10)***Identify:*

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Vikings</i>                   | 1. Norse explorers and warriors who terrorized much of northern Europe and the British Isles around the 10th century and sent expeditions to North America where they established at least one verifiable settlement around the year 1000. |
| <i>cosmologists</i>              | 2. Scientists who study the universe as a whole.   |
| <i>Aztec Indians</i>             | 3. Powerful Indian empire which ruled ancient in Central America from what is now Mexico City.   |
| <i>St. Augustine</i>             | 4. Great Christian theologian from late 4th and early 5th century North Africa who wrote that the earth was spherical in nature.   |
| <i>Anno Domini</i>               | 5. The Latin phrase abbreviated A.D.   |
| <i>ziggurats</i>                 | 6. Pyramid-shaped towers built by the Aztecs which resembled those built in ancient Babylon and Sumeria.   |
| <i>Atlas</i>                     | 7. The Greek mythological figure who was condemned to hold up the heavens and the earth on his shoulders.  |
| <i>conquistadors</i>             | 8. “Conquerors”; the Spanish soldiers who conquered the Indians of Central and South America in their quest for gold.  |
| <i>circumnavigate</i>            | 9. To sail completely around.  |
| <i>Ferdinand Magellan</i>        | 10. Portuguese mariner who led the first voyage to sail completely around the earth, although he died before returning home.   |
| <i>Lief Ericson</i>              | 11. Viking explorer who discovered North America and attempted to plant colonies there around 1000.  |
| <i>Vinland</i>                   | 12. Name given to the area where the above Norse explorer failed in his several attempts to colonize North America.  |
| <i>Bering Strait</i>             | 13. Narrow body of water between Siberia and Alaska.   |
| <i>Mayan Indians</i>             | 14. An ancient and advanced Indian civilization of the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.  |
| <i>Washington Irving</i>         | 15. The Nineteenth-century American writer who created the myth that church leaders believed in a flat earth in the days of Columbus.  |
| <i>Strait of Magellan</i>        | 16. The water passage through the southern tip of South America discovered by first man to sail around the earth.  |
| <i>Vasco de Balboa</i>           | 17. The Spanish explorer who led an expedition across the Isthmus of Panama in 1513, becoming the first European to see the Pacific Ocean.   |
| <i>St. Brendan the Navigator</i> | 18. Irish monk who led a voyage which quite likely discovered North America around A.D. 550. His published account of the voyage probably encouraged and guided Christopher Columbus nearly a thousand years later.                        |
| <i>ex nihilo</i>                 | 19. The Latin phrase for “out of nothing.”   |
| <i>Inca Indians</i>              | 20. A powerful Indian civilization centered in the Andes Mountains of South America.   |
| <i>Greenland</i>                 | 21. Name given by Norse sailors to a huge ice-covered land mass in the North Atlantic, perhaps in an attempt to make it more attractive to prospective settlers.   |

- cosmos* 22. The universe.
- Tower of Babel* 23. The Ancient Babylonian structure built to reach into the heavens. Before its completion, God gave its builders mutually incomprehensible languages which caused them to scatter over the face of the earth.
- isthmus* 24. A narrow strip of land, bordered on both sides by water, connecting two larger bodies of land.
- Juan Ponce de Leon* 25. The Spanish explorer who searched unsuccessfully for the “fountain of youth” and made the first Spanish landing in North America near present-day Saint Augustine, Florida.

## ESSAY QUESTION

*Give examples of similarities between cultures in the Old World and the New World and discuss why you believe these came about.*

Aztec pyramids bear a strong resemblance to Babylonian ziggurats. Moreover, Aztecs practiced astrology and human sacrifice, built cities, and created public work projects using slave labor in a fashion like that of the ancient Near East. The religion, paper-making techniques, lunar calendar, pictographic language, and written historical legend of the Mayan Indians all show similarities to ancient Chinese culture. Inca Indians mummified some of their dead in a manner much like the Egyptians. Tools dug up in Alaska and California appear Siberian in origin, while some pottery unearthed in Ecuador bears a remarkable resemblance to Japanese pottery of the same era.

It could be that travel between the two continents was far more common than we generally believe. Perhaps the continents were separated far more recently than is commonly believed, and New World culture actually began close to Old World civilizations. Or perhaps, since we are all descended from Noah and his three sons, there are elements of our common heritage preserved by different branches of the same family as each took root in a different part of the earth.

**TEST 4 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 11 – 14)***Identify:*

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Aztecs</i>            | 1. Fierce warrior Indians who built an empire in central Mexico.   |
| <i>Incas</i>             | 2. Powerful Indian empire centered in Peru.  |
| <i>“New Castile”</i>     | 3. Official Spanish name for Peru.   |
| <i>alcalde</i>           | 4. (Spanish) town mayor.   |
| <i>Hernando de Soto</i>  | 5. Spanish explorer who roamed throughout the American South and was the first European to view the Mississippi River.   |
| <i>Tenochtitlan</i>      | 6. Aztec name for their capital city.  |
| <i>Mexico City</i>       | 7. The current name for what used to be the Aztec capital.   |
| <i>“King’s Fifth”</i>    | 8. The first twenty percent of the wealth taken by conquistadors which was reserved for the king of Spain.   |
| <i>Hernando Cortes</i>   | 9. Spanish conquistador and conqueror of the Aztecs.   |
| <i>Francisco Pizarro</i> | 10. Brutal Spanish conqueror of Inca empire.   |
| <i>1521</i>              | 11. The year of the conquest of the Aztec empire.  |
| <i>1533</i>              | 12. The year of the conquest of the Inca empire.   |
| <i>brigantines</i>       | 13. Two-masted sailing vessels used by the Spaniards in a decisive battle with the Aztecs.   |
| <i>Montezuma</i>         | 14. Dreaded chief of the Aztecs.   |
| <i>Dona Marina</i>       | 15. Former slave of the Aztecs; became the first native Mexican to become a Christian. She served as an interpreter for the Spanish in their dealings with the Aztec chief.                          |
| <i>Quetzalcoatl</i>      | 16. The white-skinned and bearded god of Aztec mythology who once ruled and taught the Aztecs about government, agriculture, and metal-working at a time the Aztecs regarded as their golden age.    |
| <i>Vera Cruz</i>         | 17. “True Cross”; the camp established by the Spanish as they planned to conquer the Aztec empire.   |
| <i>Tlaxcalans</i>        | 18. Fierce Indians whose hatred of the Aztecs led them to join the Spanish in their campaign against the Aztecs.   |
| <i>La Noche Triste</i>   | 19. “The Night of Sadness” in which the Spanish lost nearly men and the Aztec treasure as they sought to escape the Aztec capital.   |
| <i>Cuzco</i>             | 20. Capital city of the Inca empire.   |
| <i>Sapa Inca</i>         | 21. The title of the sole ruler of the Incas.  |
| <i>Atahualpa</i>         | 22. Became the unopposed Incan ruler after he won a brutal civil war against his half-brother. He was in turn conquered by the Spanish.  |
| <i>Huascar</i>           | 23. The legitimate heir to the Inca empire who was usurped by his half-brother. The resulting divided loyalties of the Incas provided the Spanish with an opportunity to conquer a disunited empire. |

*Francisco Vasquez*

*de Coronado*

24. Spanish explorer who roamed the American Southwest in search of the legendary golden-roofed cities.

*Seven Cities of Cibola*

25. Legendary golden cities of the American Southwest which were the object of a fruitless search by the above Spanish explorer.

## ESSAY QUESTION

*Compare and contrast the conquest of the Aztec Empire with that of the Inca Empire.*

Cortes seems to have been a man of higher character than Pizarro, in that Cortes sought to serve God as well as get rich. He fought a brutal Aztec empire with the aid of many Indian allies who were fed up with Aztec tyranny. His conquest was also aided by Aztec mythology which mistook Cortes for an ancient god who had returned. The Aztec ruler, Montezuma, was killed by his own people.

By contrast, Pizarro seems to have served no god but the god of gold. Like Cortes, he faced a brutal Indian empire which practiced human sacrifice and oppressed conquered people. Pizarro's conquest was aided by the rivalry between two claimants to the Inca throne which had left the empire Pizarro divided. Like Cortes, isolated the Indian chief from his people to leave them leaderless. However, Pizarro refused to honor his bargain by letting the Inca chief go after his ransom was paid, and Pizarro himself had the Inca chief put to death. Both Cortes and Pizarro looted vast amounts of gold from their conquests, although Cortes lost most of his at the bottom of a lake.

**TEST 5 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 15 – 16)****Identify:**

<i>Bartolomé de Las Casas</i>	1. Dominican priest who dedicated his long life to seeking just treatment for the Indians.
<i>King Francis</i>	2. French king who promoted the French presence in North America.
<i>Jacques Marquette</i>	3. Missionary priest sent to explore Mississippi River.
<i>Louis Joliet</i>	4. French explorer who accompanied above missionary priest in search for the mouth of the Mississippi River.
<i>mestizos</i>	5. People born of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.
<i>Northwest Passage</i>	6. A water route to Asia either north of or through the North American continent which early explorers hoped to find. They never found it because it does not exist.
<i>Giovanni da Verrazano</i>	7. Italian explorer who, while in service of the French king, explored the Atlantic coast of North America looking for the nonexistent water route to Asia.
<i>“Black Legend”</i>	8. The idea that all Spaniards in the New World were cruel, barbarous, greedy villains who did nothing but oppress and exploit the Indians.
<i>Jacques Cartier</i>	9. French explorer who discovered the St. Lawrence River and claimed much of Canada for France.
<i>encomienda</i>	10. The system by which chosen Spanish colonists were entrusted with authority over Indian families.
<i>New Laws</i>	11. Spanish laws passed in 1542 to end the above system and establish guidelines for the just treatment of the Indians.
<i>New France</i>	12. French North America.
<i>Samuel de Champlain</i>	13. Father of French North America who founded the settlement of Quebec in 1608.
<i>Louisiana</i>	14. The land drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries; it is named in honor of the French king.
<i>“Knights of the Golden Spur”</i>	15. Spanish leaders of a failed scheme to convert Indians to Spanish religion and culture.
<i>mulattoes</i>	16. People who had one parent of African blood and the other of either Spanish or Indian blood.
<i>Huron and Algonquian Indians</i>	17. Two Indian tribes closely allied to the French.
<i>Five Nations of Iroquois</i>	18. The Indian tribe that was the enemy of the Indians who were closely allied to the French.
<i>kanata</i>	19. Indian word meaning “community.” Through a misunderstanding, it became the name for the entire region north of present-day United States.
<i>Mississippi River</i>	20. The “Father of Waters.”
<i>Jean Nicollet</i>	21. French scout who crossed Lake Michigan and “discovered” Wisconsin, believing he had reached China.
<i>Father Brebeuf</i>	22. Jesuit missionary martyred by the Indians he hoped to convert to Christianity.
<i>Quebec</i>	23. Settlement on St. Lawrence River founded by the French in 1608.

- Sieur de La Salle* 24. French explorer who sailed down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, named the area drained by the Mississippi in honor of French king, and claimed it for France.
- Jean Talon* 25. The French King's personal representative in Canada and overseer of a profitable fur trade; he commissioned a French explorer and a priest to explore the Mississippi River.

## ESSAY QUESTION

*Discuss some ways in which French North America differed from Spanish Central and South America. What similarities were there between the two?*

Despite the fact that the French and Spanish had many different goals in exploring the New World, they shared some fundamental similarities as well. First of all, they followed different paths to securing their fortune. The French obtained their wealth by trading fur with the Indians and from fishing. Spanish found their wealth from gold first by conquering the Indians and later through agricultural plantations. Secondly, they had different policies in their treatment of the various Indian populations. The Spanish enslaved Indians to work their plantations, and later attempted to halt the abuse of Indians by instituting the *encomienda* system, which was only a small improvement over slavery. The New Laws, which attempted to end the abuses of *encomiendas*, led mainly to rebellion by the colonists and hunger for everyone. By contrast, the French engaged in little agriculture, no slavery, and enjoyed generally good relations with at least some of the Indians, whom they tended to treat pretty much as equals.

Despite these differences, the French and Spanish were similar in several ways. Both France and Spain were Roman Catholic countries that sent missionary priests to convert the Indians. In addition, both countries sent exploring expeditions to seek a route through or around the Americas, and both nations ruled their colonies through a rigid hierarchy which sought to serve the mother country first.

## FINAL EXAM

### Identify:

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>worldview</i>                     | 1. A set of beliefs about the most important issues of life; a way of viewing or interpreting reality.   |
| <i>Divine Dominion</i>               | 2. A biblical concept which states that all lordship belongs to God, that is, that all those with authority must exercise their rule only on God's terms as revealed in Scripture.   |
| <i>Triune</i>                        | 3. A term meaning three in one, as in the Godhead which consists of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit—three distinct persons yet one God.   |
| <i>catholic</i>                      | 4. A term meaning “universal.”   |
| <i>Muhammad</i>                      | 5. Self-appointed “prophet” of God who started the religion of Islam.  |
| <i>Allah</i>                         | 6. The name of the god of Muhammad.  |
| <i>Koran (Qu’ran)</i>                | 7. The holy book of Islam.   |
| <i>John Wycliffe</i>                 | 8. English scholar whose insistence that the Bible alone was the authority for the Christian in matters of belief and conduct challenged the authority of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and paved the way for the Protestant Reformation.                 |
| <i>John Hus</i>                      | 9. Early church reformer from Prague who paved the way for the Protestant Reformation in Bohemia.  |
| <i>Marco Polo</i>                    | 10. Thirteenth-century Venetian traveller to China whose published journal stimulated the desire of Europeans for the wealth of the East.  |
| <i>Johann Gutenberg</i>              | 11. Inventor of the movable type printing press.   |
| <i>Black Death or bubonic plague</i> | 12. A deadly disease which was spread by fleas from infected rats and wiped out millions during the Middle Ages.   |
| <i>Hippocrates</i>                   | 13. Fifth-century B.C. Greek physician; the “father of medicine.”  |
| <i>Nero</i>                          | 14. Roman emperor who launched the first persecution of Christians in A.D. 64.   |
| <i>Tertullian</i>                    | 15. Early Christian writer who stressed that the biblical worldview must serve as the standard in evaluating all competing worldviews.   |
| <i>Clovis</i>                        | 16. King of the Franks who converted to Christianity and ordered his soldiers to be baptized, in keeping with the idea that the ruler's religion determined that of his subjects.  |
| <i>feudal system</i>                 | 17. A system of localized government that prevailed during the Middle Ages. The relationship of a lord and his vassals in which the vassals paid homage to the lord and performed military service in return for his protection and the use of his land. |
| <i>indulgences</i>                   | 18. The supposed pardon of sin by Roman Catholic Church authorities and reduction of punishment in the afterlife, usually upon payment of a fee.   |
| <i>excommunication</i>               | 19. The cutting off of a believer from the government, fellowship, and sacraments of the Church in the hope that this would bring the believer to repentance and restoration.  |
| <i>transubstantiation</i>            | 20. The false belief, popular in the Roman Catholic Church during the Middle Ages, that during the Lord's Supper the bread and wine are changed miraculously into the literal body and blood of Jesus.   |

- Reconquista* 21. The struggle to rid the Spanish kingdoms of the Muslims.
- Henry the Navigator* 22. Portuguese prince who promoted exploration in the early fifteenth century by establishing an important school of navigation which taught navigation skills, astronomy, and cartography.
- Bartholomeu Dias* 23. Portuguese navigator who first rounded the Cape of Good Hope and discovered the possibility of a water route to the Indies.
- Pythagoras* 24. Ancient Greek philosopher and mathematician whose famous statement “Man is the measure of all things” sums up the pagan idea of a man-centered universe.
- cartography* 25. Map-making.
- Amerigo Vespucci* 26. Italian explorer who claimed he reached the continent of South America before Columbus did. A German mapmaker named the continent after him and the name stuck.
- Medici* 27. Powerful family of Florence, Italy, whose wealth greatly contributed to the growth of the arts during the Renaissance.
- Moors* 28. Descendants of Muslim invaders from North Africa who occupied Spain until driven out.
- Vasco de Gama* 29. Portuguese navigator who sailed around Cape of Good Hope, up the east coast of Africa, across the Indian Ocean, and on to India.
- Vatican* 30. Section of Rome which serves as the residence of the Pope and the center of administration for the Roman Catholic Church.
- Santa Maria* 31. Flagship for Columbus’s first voyage in 1492.
- Treaty of Tordesillas* 32. 1494 treaty imposed by the pope to divide up the non-Christian world between Spain and Portugal.
- lateen sail* 33. Triangular sail which allowed a ship to sail into the wind in a zigzag fashion using the same principle of aerodynamic lift employed by an airplane wing.
- alchemy* 34. Medieval pseudo-science which sought to turn common metals into gold or silver.
- San Salvador* 35. The name Columbus gave the island he first set foot in the New World.
- Ptolemy* 36. Second-century Greek astronomer who drew a surprisingly accurate map of the world showing it as a sphere, although he omitted North and South America.
- “Christ Bearer”* 37. The meaning of the name “Christophet.”
- Aristotle* 38. Ancient Greek philosopher whose scientific ideas were placed on the level of Scripture by Church leaders in the late Middle Ages.
- Apocrypha* 39. Books written in the period between Old and New Testaments, which are considered inspired by the Roman Catholics.
- eschatology* 40. Study of the future or “end times.”
- cosmologists* 41. Scientists who study the universe as a whole.
- Aztecs* 42. Powerful Indian empire which ruled ancient Mexico from what is now Mexico City.
- Ponce de Leon* 43. Explorer who searched unsuccessfully for the “fountain of youth” and made the first Spanish landing in North America near Saint Augustine, Florida.

- Augustine* 44. Great Christian theologian from late fourth- and early fifth-century North Africa who wrote that the earth was spherical in nature.
- Vikings* 45. Norse explorers and warriors, from present-day Scandinavia, who terrorized much of northern Europe and the British Isles around the tenth century and sent expeditions to North America where they established at least one verifiable settlement around the year 1000.
- ziggurats* 46. Pyramid-shaped towers built by the Aztecs which resemble those built in ancient Babylon and Sumeria which were probably used for astrology and other religious purposes.
- conquistadors* 47. The Spanish soldiers who conquered the Indians of Central and South America.
- circumnavigate* 48. To sail completely around.
- Magellan* 49. Portuguese mariner who led the first voyage to sail completely around the earth, although he died before returning home.
- Lief Ericson* 50. Norse explorer who discovered North America and attempted to plant colonies there around 1000.
- Mayas* 51. Ancient and advanced Indian civilization of the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.
- Washington Irving* 52. Nineteenth-century American writer who created the myth that church leaders believed in a flat earth in the days of Columbus.
- cosmos* 53. The universe.
- Tower of Babel* 54. Ancient Babylonian structure built to reach the heavens. Before its completion, God gave its builders mutually incomprehensible languages which caused them to scatter over the face of the earth.
- isthmus* 55. A narrow strip of land, bordered on both sides by water, connecting two larger bodies of land.
- Anno Domini* 56. "The year of our Lord."
- Balboa* 57. The Spanish explorer who led an expedition across Panama in 1513 becoming the first European to see the Pacific Ocean.
- St. Brendan the Navigator* 58. Irish monk who led a voyage which quite likely discovered North America around A.D. 550. His published account of the voyage probably encouraged and guided Christopher Columbus nearly a thousand years later.
- ex nihilo* 59. "Out of nothing."
- Incas* 60. Powerful Indian empire centered in the Andes Mountains of South America.
- Hernando de Soto* 61. Spanish explorer who roamed throughout the American South and was the first European to view the Mississippi River.
- Tenochtitlan* 62. Aztec name for their capital city.
- Mexico City* 63. The current name for the Aztec capital.
- Cortes* 64. Spanish conquistador and conqueror of the Aztecs.
- Pizarro* 65. Brutal Spanish conqueror of the Inca empire.

- 1521 66. The year of the conquest of the Aztec empire.
- 1533 67. The year of the conquest of the Inca empire.
- Montezuma* 68. Dreaded chief of the Aztecs.
- Dona Marina* 69. Former slave, first native Mexican to become a Christian, and interpreter for Spanish in their dealings with Aztec chief.
- La Noche Triste* 70. "The Night of Sadness," in which the Spanish lost nearly 900 men and the Aztec treasure as they sought to escape the Aztec capital.
- Cuzco* 71. The capital city of the Inca empire.
- Quetzalcoatl* 72. The white-skinned and bearded god of Aztec mythology who once ruled and taught the Aztecs about government, agriculture, and metal-working at a time the Aztecs regarded as their golden age. He promised to return in the future.
- Coronado* 73. Spanish explorer who roamed the American Southwest in search of legendary golden-roofed cities.
- Seven Cities of Cibola* 74. Legendary golden cities of the American Southwest which were the object of a fruitless search by the above Spanish explorer.
- brigantines* 75. Two-masted sailing vessels used by the Spaniards in a decisive battle with the Aztecs.
- Atahualpa* 76. Ruler of the Incas after he won a brutal civil war against his halfbrother. He was in turn conquered by Spanish.
- New Castile* 77. Official Spanish name for Peru.
- Vera Cruz* 78. "True Cross," the camp established by Spanish as they planned to conquer the Aztec empire.
- Sapa Inca* 79. The title of the sole ruler of the Incas.
- King's Fifth* 80. The first twenty percent of the wealth taken by conquistadors which was reserved for the king of Spain.
- Bartolomé de Las Casas* 81. Dominican priest who dedicated his long life to seeking just treatment for the Indians.
- Northwest Passage* 82. A water route to Asia either north of or through the North American continent which early explorers hoped to find. They never found it because it does not exist.
- Verrazano* 83. Italian explorer who, while in service of the French king, explored the Atlantic coast of North America for the nonexistent water route to Asia.
- Marquette* 84. Missionary priest sent to explore the Mississippi River.
- Joliet* 85. French explorer who accompanied above missionary priest in search for the mouth of Mississippi River.
- Samuel de Champlain* 86. Father of French North America who founded settlement of Quebec.
- Louisiana* 87. The land drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries; it was named in honor of the French king.
- "Black Legend"* 88. The idea that all Spaniards in the New World were cruel, barbarous, greedy villains who did nothing but oppress and exploit the Indians.

- Jacques Cartier* 89. French explorer who discovered the St. Lawrence River and claimed much of Canada for France.
- encomienda* 90. The system by which chosen Spanish colonists were entrusted with authority over Indian families.
- New Laws* 91. Spanish laws passed in 1542 to end the above system and establish guidelines for the just treatment of the Indians.
- kanata* 92. Indian word meaning “community.” Through a misunderstanding, it became the name for the entire region north of present-day United States.
- Mississippi River* 93. The “Father of Waters.”
- New France* 94. French North America.
- Jean Nicolle* 95. French scout who crossed Lake Michigan and “discovered” Wisconsin, believing he had reached China.
- Father Brebeuf* 96. Jesuit missionary martyred by the Indians he hoped to convert to Christianity.
- mestizos* 97. People born of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.
- Quebec* 98. Settlement on the St. Lawrence River founded by the French in 1608.
- La Salle* 99. French explorer who sailed down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, named the area drained by the Mississippi in honor of French king, and claimed it for France.
- Five Nations of Iroquois* 100. Indian tribe who were enemies of the Huron Indians and of the French.