

CHAPTER 2

2.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The state is defined as
- A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized.
 - B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture,
 - C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people.
 - D. a group of people who hold ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state.

Answer: C

Page Reference: 35

Skill Level: understanding

2. Government is defined as
- A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized.
 - B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture.
 - C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people.
 - D. a group of people who hold ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state.

Answer: D

Page Reference: 36-37

Skill Level: understanding

3. Regime is defined as
- A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized.
 - B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture.
 - C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people.
 - D. a group of people who hold ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 36

Skill Level: understanding

4. Nation is defined as
- A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized.
 - B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture.
 - C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people.
 - D. a group of people who hold ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 35-36

Skill Level: understanding

5. A state is primarily defined by what measure?

- A. freedom
- B. culture
- C. order
- D. competition

Answer: C

Page Reference: 38

Skill Level: understanding

6. Which region of Latin America proved most suitable for large civilizations?

- A. the tropical lowlands
- B. the coastal regions
- C. the Caribbean Islands
- D. the highlands

Answer: D

Page Reference: 39

Skill Level: application

7. Which empire was located along the Andes Mountain range?

- A. The Olmecs
- B. The Incas
- C. The Mayans
- D. The Chavin

Answer: B

Page Reference: 40

Skill Level: understanding

8. Which region was most populated at the time of conquest?

- A. North America
- B. Mexico
- C. Central America
- D. Lowland South America

Answer: B

Page Reference: 40

Skill Level: understanding

9. The Spanish first arrived and settled in which contemporary country?

- A. Costa Rica
- B. Dominican Republic
- C. Mexico
- D. Venezuela

Answer: B

Page Reference: 44

Skill Level: understanding

10. Today, most Latin Americans identify with which ethnic grouping?

- A. mulattos
- B. mestizos
- C. indigenous
- D. peninsulares

Answer: B

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: application

11. In contemporary Latin America, which country has the largest indigenous population?

- A. Argentina
- B. Brazil
- C. Bolivia
- D. Chile

Answer: C

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: application

12. Which two countries stood at the center of Spain's colonial empire in Latin America?

- A. Brazil and Chile
- B. Mexico and Peru
- C. Mexico and Argentina
- D. Peru and Argentina

Answer: B

Page Reference: 41

Skill Level: understanding

13. Mercantilism had the most devastating effect on which economic sector?

- A. the agricultural sector
- B. the services sector
- C. the raw materials sector
- D. the manufacturing sector

Answer: D

Page Reference: 54

Skill Level: analysis

14. Which of the following accurately describes the Bourbon Reforms?

- A. The reforms gave the criollos the advantage
- B. The reforms centralized authority.
- C. The reforms granted the Church greater authority over economic matters.
- D. The reforms created a boom in manufacturing.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 56

Skill Level: analysis

15. Which independence hero(es) led the fight from Argentina, through Chile, and into Peru?

- A. José de San Martín
- B. Francisco de Miranda
- C. Miguel Hidalgo and José María Morelos
- D. Simón Bolívar

Answer: A

Page Reference: 59

Skill Level: understanding

16. Which independence hero(es) showed the strongest support for indigenous rights?

- A. José de San Martín
- B. Francisco de Miranda
- C. Miguel Hidalgo and José María Morelos
- D. Simón Bolívar

Answer: C

Page Reference: 59

Skill Level: understanding

17. Early economic activity in Brazil centered on which product?

- A. bananas
- B. gold and silver
- C. sugar
- D. cocoa

Answer: C

Page Reference: 46

Skill Level: understanding

18. Individuals holding which colonial position developed the most rebellious relationship with the Spanish crown?

- A. oidores
- B. viceroys
- C. intendants
- D. corregidores

Answer: D

Page Reference: analysis

Skill Level: 56

19. Many of the early colonial institutions created by the Spanish crown were designed to

- A. ensure the enslavement of the indigenous.
- B. block the rise of a new nobility in the Americas.
- C. replicate the feudal relations seen in Europe.
- D. promote industrialization.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 47

Skill Level: application

20. According to the theory of mercantilism, economic growth occurs through
- A. the accumulation of wealth by the state.
 - B. trade among nations.
 - C. private investment.
 - D. large private holdings in agriculture and mining.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 49

Skill Level: application

21. The Spanish crown placed a priority on what value as it designed institutions?
- A. economic efficiency
 - B. domination
 - C. preventing the rise of a rival
 - D. local control

Answer: C

Page Reference: 47

Skill Level: understanding

22. On a day-to-day basis, power in the colonies largely rested in the hands of the
- A. audiencia.
 - B. corregidor.
 - C. viceroy.
 - D. encomendero.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: analysis

23. Which group played the most pivotal role in the move toward independence?
- A. peninsulares
 - B. mestizos
 - C. indigenous
 - D. criollos

Answer: D

Page Reference: 57

Skill Level: understanding

24. What event in European history most significantly affected the path to independence in Latin America?
- A. the French Revolution
 - B. the Reformation
 - C. the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia
 - D. the unification of Germany

Answer: A

Page Reference: 57

Skill Level: analysis

25. Which of the following was similar in both the political development of the United States and political development in Latin America?
- A. cultural values
 - B. the size of indigenous settlements
 - C. the repression of ethnic minorities
 - D. the dispersion of economic power

Answer: C

Page Reference: 61-65

Skill Level: analysis

2.2 TRUE- FALSE

1. Nations can create states, but states cannot create nations.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 35-36

Skill Level: application

2. Democracy is a characteristic of the state.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 35-36

Skill Level: understanding

3. An institutional approach to politics focuses on the regime level.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 36

Skill Level: application

4. Much of the Americas was pristine land, untouched by humans, before the Spanish Conquest.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 40

Skill Level: understanding

5. The Portuguese crown had a much closer and more agreeable relationship with its colonial subjects than the Spanish crown had with its colonial subjects.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 46-47

Skill Level: understanding

6. The Spanish crown closely supervised the creation and development of haciendas.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 50

Skill Level: understanding

7. The Bourbon reforms favored the peninsulares in colonial Latin America.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 56

Skill Level: application

8. During the colonial period, the religious orders maintained a cooperative relationship with the monarchy.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 52-53

Skill Level: understanding

9. The *patronato real* gave the Spanish monarchy control over Church activities in the colonies.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 53

Skill Level: understanding

10. By the time of independence in Spanish America, most colonial subjects saw more in common with the military than with the government.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 56-57

Skill Level: application

11. The Tupac Amaru II rebellion inspired criollos to embrace independence.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 57

Skill Level: application

12. Spanish conquistadores did not settle in North America because they failed to explore the region.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 61

Skill Level: understanding

13. Rebellious colonists in Latin America succeeded in their bid for independence only after they unified under liberal ideals.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 59-60

Skill Level: application

14. The liberal ideas of the French Revolution unified the independence leaders of Latin America.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 59-60

Skill Level: application

15. The cabildo in colonial Latin America provided practice for national assemblies after independence.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 63

Skill Level: application

2.3 DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the impact of geography on human settlements and political development in Latin America.

Page Reference: 37-43

Skill Level: application

2. Describe the relationship between the Spain and the Catholic Church in colonial Latin America. How did it affect colonization?

Page Reference: 47-48, 52-53

Skill Level: analysis

3. Describe how the role of armed forces grew under colonialism and influenced its development.

Page Reference: 47-48, 56-58, 61-62

Skill Level: analysis

4. How and why did the Spanish compromise economic efficiency during the colonial period?

Page Reference: 47-52, 54-57

Skill Level: analysis

5. Explain how the political authority of the Spanish crown diminished over time.

Page Reference: 47-60

Skill Level: evaluation