**CHAPTER 2**

2.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The state is defined as

1. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized.
2. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture,
3. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people.
4. 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

1. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized.
2. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture.
3. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people.
4. 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

1. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized.
2. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture.
3. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people.
4. 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

1. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized.
2. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture.
3. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people.
4. 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?

1. freedom
2. culture
3. order
4. competition

*Answer:* *C*

*Page Reference*: 38

*Skill Level*: understanding

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

1. the tropical lowlands
2. the coastal regions
3. the Caribbean Islands
4. the highlands

*Answer: D*

*Page Reference*: 39

*Skill Level*: application

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

1. The Olmecs
2. The Incas
3. The Mayans
4. The Chavin

*Answer: B*

*Page Reference*: 40

*Skill Level*: understanding

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

1. North America
2. Mexico
3. Central America
4. Lowland South America

*Answer: B*

*Page Reference*: 40

*Skill Level*: understanding

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

1. Costa Rica
2. Dominican Republic
3. Mexico
4. Venezuela

*Answer*: *B*

*Page Reference*: 44

*Skill Level*: understanding

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

1. mulattos
2. mestizos
3. indigenous
4. peninsulares

*Answer: B*

*Page Reference*: 43

*Skill Level*: application

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

1. Argentina
2. Brazil
3. Bolivia
4. 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?

1. Brazil and Chile
2. Mexico and Peru
3. Mexico and Argentina
4. Peru and Argentina

*Answer: B*

*Page Reference*: 41

*Skill Level*: understanding

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

1. the agricultural sector
2. the services sector
3. the raw materials sector
4. the manufacturing sector

*Answer: D*

*Page Reference*: 54

*Skill Level*: analysis

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

1. The reforms gave the criollos the advantage
2. The reforms centralized authority.
3. The reforms granted the Church greater authority over economic matters.
4. 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?

1. José de San Martin
2. Francisco de Miranda
3. Miguel Hidalgo and José María Morelos
4. Simón Bolívar

*Answer: A*

*Page Reference*: 59

*Skill Level*: understanding

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

1. José de San Martin
2. Francisco de Miranda
3. Miguel Hidalgo and José María Morelos
4. Simón Bolívar

*Answer: C*

*Page Reference*: 59

*Skill Level*: understanding

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

1. bananas
2. gold and silver
3. sugar
4. cocoa

*Answer: C*

*Page Reference*: 46

*Skill Level*: understanding

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

1. oidores
2. viceroys
3. intendants
4. corregidores

*Answer: D*

*Page Reference*: analysis

*Skill Level*: 56

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

1. ensure the enslavement of the indigenous.
2. block the rise of a new nobility in the Americas.
3. replicate the feudal relations seen in Europe.
4. promote industrialization.

*Answer: B*

*Page Reference*: 47

*Skill Level*: application

20. According to the theory of mercantilism, economic growth occurs through

1. the accumulation of wealth by the state.
2. trade among nations.
3. private investment.
4. 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?

1. economic efficiency
2. domination
3. preventing the rise of a rival
4. 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

1. audiencia.
2. corregidor.
3. viceroy.
4. encomendero.

*Answer: B*

*Page Reference*: 52

*Skill Level*: analysis

23. Which group played the most pivotal role in the move toward independence?

1. peninsulares
2. mestizos
3. indigenous
4. 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?

1. the French Revolution
2. the Reformation
3. the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia
4. 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?

1. cultural values
2. the size of indigenous settlements
3. the repression of ethnic minorities
4. 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