investment doesn't pay off, a single investor loses less than he or she would as the sole owner of a company. It lets investors take fewer risks.

3. The printing press allowed for the mass production of printed materials, such as books and pamphlets. These printed materials allowed for the spread of information to the masses.
4. Arab Muslims and then Europeans became slave traders. Before, only Black Africans were involved in the slave trade.
5. They belonged to the Iroquois League, whose goal was to create a strong force to fight against invasion.
6. Roman law and American law are both written and the laws are known to the public. Citizens are equal before the law. Citizens are innocent until proven guilty. All of these features of the law protect the rights of citizens.
7. Possible answer: The lines and arrows represent trade routes and trade goods. They indicate that trade was important in Mali and Songhai.

New Empires in the Americas

SECTION QUIZ

Section 1

1. T
2. T
3. F; Prince Henry the Navigator never set sail himself.
4. F; An astrolabe helped navigators.
5. T

Section 2

1. Christopher Columbus
2. Ferdinand, Isabella
3. Line of Demarcation
4. Amerigo Vespucci
5. Ferdinand Magellan
6. circumnavigate
7. Columbian Exchange
8. Treaty of Tordesillas
9. diseases
10. Africans

Section 3

1. b, conquistadors
2. e, Hernán Cortés
3. h, Moctezuma II
4. m, Tenochtitlán
5. g, Malintzin
6. k, presidios
7. j, Ponce de León
8. c, encomienda
9. i, plantations
10. a, Bartolomé de Las Casas

Section 4

1. Martin Luther
2. Protestant Reformation
3. printing press
4. Huguenots
5. sea dogs
6. Spanish Armada
7. Northwest Passage
8. Jacques Cartier
9. charter
10. Florida

Section 5

1. c, European diseases killed many Native Americans.
2. b, Bartolomé de Las Casas
3. a, voyage of Africans across Atlantic to be sold as slaves
4. b, about 12 million
5. d, property

CHAPTER TEST FORM A

1. d
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. b
9. b
10. b
11. a
12. b
13. c
14. Hernán Cortés
15. Native Americans
16. astrolabe
17. Vasco da Gama

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18. e
19. k
20. g
21. f
22. d
23. i
24. b
25. h

CHAPTER TEST FORM B

1. The Vikings were the first Europeans to reach North America.
2. Protestants believed people should read and think about the Bible on their own, rather than relying on the teachings of a priest, so they used the press to print Bibles. They also used it to print short essays explaining their ideas, which helped spread the ideas of the Reformation throughout Europe.
3. Generally, they increased European interest in North America. Specifically, French sailors Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain made significant explorations into North America, including Canada and the Great Lakes. Englishman Henry Hudson, hired by the Dutch, was the first to sail to present-day New York.
4. The *encomienda* system gave settlers the right to tax local Native Americans or make them work. In return, settlers had to protect local Native Americans and convert them to Christianity. It was established by the Spanish Crown to reward settlers for bringing the Crown so much wealth.
5. The Inca fell second. Francisco Pizzaro led the conquest.
6. King Philip II of Spain gathered a huge fleet of warships to attack Queen Elizabeth I of England and bring down the Anglican Church. The Armada outnumbered the English fleet, but was defeated in battle in 1588. The loss greatly weakened the Spanish Empire.
7. Christopher Columbus spent about nine years on his four voyages.

The English Colonies

SECTION QUIZ

Section 1

1. g, Jamestown
2. f, John Smith
3. j, Powhatan Confederacy
4. c, headright system
5. d, indentured servants
6. l, Toleration Act of 1649
7. h, James Oglethorpe
8. b, cash crops
9. k, slaves
10. i, Olaudah Equiano

Section 2

1. F; The Pilgrims drew up the Mayflower Compact to create fair laws.
2. T
3. T
4. F; The New England economy was based on trade, fishing, shipping, and skilled crafts.
5. F; Education was important in New England because parents wanted their children to be able to read the Bible and to make sure there would be educated ministers in the future.

Section 3

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. b

Section 4

1. b, colonial courts
2. a, assemblies
3. c, English Bill of Rights
4. l, town meetings
5. j, Middle Passage
6. h, Great Awakening
7. d, Enlightenment
8. f, French
9. g, French and Indian War
10. k, Pontiac's Rebellion

Section 5

1. a standing army
2. Sugar Act
3. consent or permission
4. Samuel Adams
5. boycott
6. Stamp Act
7. Sons of Liberty
8. Boston Massacre
9. Boston Tea Party
10. Intolerable Acts

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