

What impact did early European exploration and colonisation have on indigenous people?

Multiple choice questions: /5

1: What was the name of the Aztec Empire's capital city?

- A) Tenochtitlan.
- B) Havana.
- C) Roanoke.

2: A statue of which figure was stolen from a Mexico City park?

- A) Moctezuma, the leader of the Aztec Empire before the arrival of the Spanish.
- B) Martin, the son of Cortés and the indigenous woman Malintzin.
- C) William Bradford, the Puritan colony leader attached to the Plymouth Colony.

3: What major material/resource was found in large quantities in Bolivia?

- A) Sugar.
- B) Tobacco.
- C) Silver.

4: English explorer Martin Frobisher was trying to find what?

- A) A route that would allow sailors to reach Asia by travelling around North America.
- B) The southernmost point of South America.
- C) A land suitable for the English to colonise in modern-day Massachusetts.

5: Which holiday was first celebrated when English colonists arrived and had a feast with indigenous people in North America?

- A) Christmas.
- B) Day of the Dead.
- C) Thanksgiving.

Put the key events in chronological order: /5

The Plymouth Colony was established.

Columbus arrived in the Americas for the first time.

Raleigh's colonists tried to settle Roanoke Island.

Cortés defeated the Aztec Empire.

Pizarro colonised the Inca Empire.

Match up the key terms with their definitions: /5

Colony

A large farm where crops are grown, often using enslaved workers.

Indigenous

Someone who moves to live in a new colony or land.

Enslave

People who are originally from a particular place/region.

Plantation

A country or area controlled by another country.

Settler

To force someone to work without freedom/payment.

Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Why do people disagree about the legacy of Christopher Columbus?

2: Describe life in the Aztec Empire before the Spanish arrived.

3: What impact did Spanish colonisation have on the Aztec Empire?

4: What was the lasting legacy of the Spanish Empire in the Americas?

5: Why did it take so long for the English to establish overseas colonies?

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The Plymouth Colony was established.	5 (1620)
Columbus arrived in the Americas for the first time.	1 (1492)
Raleigh's colonists tried to settle Roanoke Island.	4 (1580s)
Cortés defeated the Aztec Empire.	2 (1519)
Pizarro colonised the Inca Empire.	3 (1530s)

Match up the key terms with their definitions: /5

Colony	A large farm where crops are grown, often using enslaved workers.
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Settler	To force someone to work without freedom/payment.

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1: Why do people disagree about the legacy of Christopher Columbus?	<i>He committed acts of violence and abuse towards the local people that he met in the Americas; however, he also opened up new parts of the world for trade, bringing back riches for the Spanish.</i>
2: Describe life in the Aztec Empire before the Spanish arrived.	<i>The people were ruled by the 'Huey Tlatoani' (leaders like Moctezuma), who relied on 'shamans' (religious leaders) to help them communicate with gods and nature - and nobles to help them keep order. Human sacrifice was part of their beliefs.</i>
3: What impact did Spanish colonisation have on the Aztec Empire?	<i>Huge destruction (including Tenochtitlan) and loss of life - partly caused by the spread of smallpox. Attempted conversion to Catholicism (though some aspects of religious life remained).</i>
4: What was the lasting legacy of the Spanish Empire in the Americas?	<i>Economic: new global trade routes were opened up. Political: Spain provided money and weapons to support the USA in gaining independence. Cultural: 'Spanish' culture still prevalent in the Americas today, e.g. dancing, architecture.</i>
5: Why did it take so long for the English to establish overseas colonies?	<i>They were held back by internal factors (being preoccupied with religious and political matters back home), and the external strengths of Spain and Portugal (who had already established powerful overseas colonies in the Americas).</i>