

1. Why is the Columbian Exchange named after Christopher Columbus?

- A. He invented the term
- B. He was an expert on New World species
- C. His ship was nicknamed the Columbian Exchange
- D. His voyages marked the Exchange's beginning

2. During the Columbian Exchange, which way did plants, animals, diseases, and people flow?

- A. From west to east only
- B. From east to west only
- C. From both east to west and west to east
- D. From both north to south and south to north

3. What do potatoes, corn, and gold have in common?

- A. Native Americans transported them to the Old World
- B. They all made countries of the Old World richer
- C. They were all discovered by Columbus
- D. Europeans introduced all of them to the New World

4. Which of these statements best describes Christian missionaries' impact on the native people of South America?

- A. Missionaries protected individuals, often at the cost of the native culture
- B. Missionaries helped conquistadors enslave the native people
- C. Missionaries helped native people protect their own way of life
- D. Missionaries had little impact on native people, good or bad

5. Which of these had both positive and negative effects on the natives of the Americas?

- A. Smallpox
- B. Horses
- C. Slavery
- D. Corn



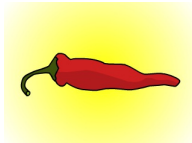

6. Which of the following would have best prepared Native Americans for the challenges of the Columbian Exchange?

- A. Access to sugarcane and other European crops
- B. Immunity from smallpox and the flu
- C. The ability to shape iron into cookware and guns
- D. A native population of horses to be domesticated





7. How did sugarcane contribute to the formation of the Atlantic slave trade?

- A. Slave trading ships were made out of sugarcane stalks
- B. Only African slaves knew how to grow sugarcane
- C. African slaves were needed to work on sugarcane plantations
- D. Sugarcane was the main currency used in the Atlantic slave trade

8. Which food led to a decrease in European famine during the Columbian exchange?

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

9. Which continent benefitted most during the first 100 years of the Columbian Exchange?

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

10. Which of these is an example of the long-lasting impact of the Columbian Exchange?

- A. Horses are still used for transportation in many parts of Europe
- B. Corn remains a staple of many North American diets
- C. Smallpox can now be prevented with a vaccine
- D. Spanish is the main spoken language many South American countries