**Chapter 1 Worlds Apart, to 1700**

***Women and the Making of America***

1.1

Multiple-Choice Questions

1)

The story of Corn-woman that opens the chapter illustrates the

A)

relationship between men and women in Indian culture.

B)

relationship between Native American spirituality and Christianity.

C)

Natchez reliance on corn.

D)

close relationship between women and fertility in Indian culture.

Answer:

D

Page Ref: 3-4

2)

Which one of the following was true of Native American culture prior to conquest?

A)

A strict gender division of labor between hunting men and farming women was widespread.

B)

Women were typically not involved in decision making.

C)

It is hard to make generalizations about gender divisions of labor.

D)

Gender divisions of labor were established by the Native Americans arrival in the Americas.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 5

3)

In the Iroquois culture, agriculture was the work of

A)

men and women.

B)

women only.

C)

men only.

D)

female servants.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 7

4)

Division of labor in Pueblo societies shared all of the following characteristics with that of the Iroquois, EXCEPT

A)

women and men took part in raising food crops.

B)

women alone were responsible for food preparation.

C)

households were controlled by women.

D)

child rearing was the only responsibility of women.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 9

5)

Because land was rarely held individually in Native American cultures,

A)

marriage was generally a question of personal choice.

B)

parents controlled marriages.

C)

marriages were arranged by tribal leaders.

D)

men generally had the ultimate decision concerning marriage.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 10

6)

The practice of polygamy, common among Native Americans, seems to indicate

A)

the low status of women in these societies.

B)

the relatively high status of male leaders.

C)

there was no debasement for multiple wives.

D)

a secondary status for second wives.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 10

7)

Two-spirit people were

A)

biologically male, and gendered male.

B)

gendered female, but were biologically female.

C)

biologically male, and gendered female.

D)

illustrated by the Corn-mother legends.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 11

8)

What best describes attitudes towards two-spirit people, or men-women?

A)

They were shunned by their community.

B)

They were accepted, but their differences were ignored.

C)

Their differences were accepted, and often valued.

D)

Their differences were accepted, but they were marginalized.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 11

9)

Women of pre-conquest North America wielded power

A)

only if they were of the highest classes.

B)

in all cultures.

C)

only until marriage.

D)

only after marriage.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 11-12

10)

The role of *shaman*, or spiritual leader, was fulfilled by

A)

two-spirit people only.

B)

men only.

C)

high-status women in more mobile societies.

D)

by women and men.

Answer:

D

Page Ref: 12

11)

European society just prior to 1492, had been disturbed by

A)

the bubonic plague.

B)

increasing trade with Asia.

C)

the 100 Years War.

D)

famine.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 14

12)

On the eve of conquest, European women played what economic role?

A)

They produced goods for home and for sale.

B)

They provided factory labor.

C)

They were traveling merchants.

D)

They organized fairs.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 14

13)

The Black Death, in spite of the high mortality rates, opened opportunities for women in

A)

jobs where they earned more than men.

B)

guild membership.

C)

education.

D)

medical trades.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 14

14)

Which of the following ideas influenced the European view of women as inferior and needing to be controlled?

A)

Women were particularly intellectual.

B)

Women were both weak and sexually insatiable.

C)

The role of Eve as victim.

D)

Women were good wage earners.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 15

15)

Europe was dominantly *patriarchal*, meaning

A)

property was inherited through the father's line.

B)

newly married couples lived with the man's father.

C)

men controlled marriage choices.

D)

men governed the household.

Answer:

D

Page Ref: 17

16)

European and Native American societies were, respectively

A)

strictly monogamous, strictly polygamous.

B)

patriarchal, matriarchal.

C)

patrilineal, matrilineal.

D)

predominantly monogamous, patriarchal.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 19

17)

An English woman retained the following when she married:

A)

rights over her dowry.

B)

the right to make contracts in her own name.

C)

right over her own property.

D)

one-third of her husbands' property when he died.

Answer:

D

Page Ref: 17

18)

Marriage in Europe, by 1500, was becoming

A)

increasingly open and flexible.

B)

typically polygamous.

C)

more formal.

D)

less common.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 17

19)

Women held power in Europe

A)

directly.

B)

indirectly.

C)

through inheritance.

D)

only as wives of powerful men.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 20

20)

Crafting pottery or weaving, women's work throughout Africa, influenced the lives of women because these crafts

A)

could coincide with their roles as mothers.

B)

tied women to low-skilled work.

C)

were superior to men's work.

D)

excluded women from power.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 21

21)

The Americas, prior to the arrival of Columbus, were inhabited

A)

exclusively by hunter-gatherer societies.

B)

only by nomadic hunter groups.

C)

very sparsely.

D)

by a huge variety of peoples.

Answer:

D

Page Ref: 5 et seq.

22)

American societies, by 1000 C.E., were highly

A)

homogenous.

B)

differentiated.

C)

patriarchal.

D)

nomadic.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 5-12

23)

In the Cahokia civilization,

A)

women had status at least in religious terms.

B)

egalitarian principles dominated.

C)

small isolated bands were typical.

D)

scattered settlements were farmed by women.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 8

24)

Women rulers in Indian culture were

A)

nonexistent.

B)

common, but short-lived.

C)

found among the Aztecs.

D)

exclusively found among the Mayans.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 12

25)

Convents were religious communities of women that were

A)

secluded for their own protection.

B)

devoted to a religious life.

C)

not able to marry.

D)

without other options.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 20

26)

Female status and power, in Europe

A)

were tied to income.

B)

were dependent on religious affiliation.

C)

remained low.

D)

were dependent on rank or household position.

Answer:

D

Page Ref: 20

27)

African societies, by 1500,

A)

were typified by tribal groups, living in isolated communities.

B)

conformed to no particular religion.

C)

displayed a wide variety of patterns.

D)

were all pastoral.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 21

28)

In Africa, as in Europe and the Americas, prior to 1500

A)

a gendered division of labor existed.

B)

men and women shared all tasks.

C)

gender was not a factor in labor roles.

D)

men dictated labor roles.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 21

29)

In West Africa, women artisans could

A)

pass on their skills to their daughters.

B)

not form craft groups, although they could practice crafts.

C)

never hope to marry.

D)

rarely sell their own handiwork.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 21-22

30)

The rule of queen mother in West African culture served to

A)

undermine the power of the king.

B)

provide an alternative route to favor.

C)

provide children.

D)

emphasize the traditionally matriarchy.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 22

31)

The spread of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa

A)

had little influence on the economy.

B)

served to render the societies that adopted it homogenous.

C)

led to unique blends of previous and Muslim customs.

D)

destroyed earlier cultures.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 23

32)

The adoption of Islam in West Africa

A)

made it impossible for women to obtain divorces.

B)

went along with intermarriage between Muslim traders and local women.

C)

led to an easy blending of Islamic patrilineal customs with earlier patrilineal traditions.

D)

meant that Islam was adopted uniformly, erasing earlier variations between cultures.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 23

33)

Slavery among Africans

A)

was virtually unheard of before the arrival of Europeans.

B)

usually involved female slaves.

C)

rated female slaves as less valuable than male.

D)

never led to freedom.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 24

34)

Early stories brought back to Europe by the first explorers

A)

spoke of high civilizations in the New World.

B)

typified the New World as a fertile woman, ready to be taken.

C)

extolled the virtues of the "noble savages."

D)

spoke highly of the achievements of Native Americans.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 26

35)

Europeans first encountering Native Americans

A)

were often impressed by Indian culture.

B)

found Indian culture degraded.

C)

were frightened by Indian practices.

D)

were pleasantly surprised by the tradition of two-spirit people.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 26

36)

Initially, the slave trade between Africa and the New World

A)

primarily involved male Africans.

B)

primarily involved female African slaves.

C)

involved slave couples.

D)

was organized by Portuguese raiding parties.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 28

37)

Slave traders along the west coast of Africa were often Luso-Africans, who were

A)

the descendants of Spanish slavers.

B)

primarily French.

C)

the descendants of Portuguese traders.

D)

the descendants of African men and Portuguese women.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 28

38)

The significance of Iroquois longhouses, for gender relations, is that

A)

women could combine the roles of mother and matron.

B)

men could more easily dominate larger groups.

C)

polygamy was more easily arranged.

D)

women were necessarily made subservient.

Answer:

A

Page Ref: 7

39)

Princesses such as Kanal Ilkal and Zak-Kuk, are used by the authors as examples of women who

A)

ruled as widows of powerful husbands.

B)

took power by force from their sons.

C)

ruled in their own right.

D)

ruled through violence.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 12

40)

Lady Xoc, the Mayan ruler, can be said to have held an important place

A)

as her husband's adjunct.

B)

in her own right, independent of her husband's position.

C)

in her own right, but by virtue of her husband's position.

D)

subordinated to her husband.

Answer:

C

Page Ref: 12

41)

Elena de Céspedes is used by the authors as an example of

A)

open attitudes towards gender in New Spain.

B)

closed attitudes towards gender in New Spain.

C)

ways women plotted against men.

D)

the prevalence of transgendered people in New Spain.

Answer:

B

Page Ref: 16

1.2

True/False Questions

1)

Women saw their lives changed by the Black Death because of new opportunities that arose.

Answer:

TRUE

Page Ref: 14

2)

Native American women were generally tied to roles as mothers and agricultural laborers.

Answer:

FALSE

Page Ref: 5-12

3)

Mayan women ruled only as queens to reigning kings.

Answer:

FALSE

Page Ref: 21

4)

The peoples of West Africa were all still in a hunter-gatherer stage when Europeans first came to trade.

Answer:

FALSE

Page Ref: 21

5)

Idia, first queen mother of Benin, ruled as the equal of a village chief.

Answer:

TRUE

Page Ref: 22

1.3

Short Answer Questions

1)

In Iroquois society, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ participated in preparing fields, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were responsible for distributing produce.

Answer:

men/women

Page Ref: 7

2)

A society in which descent is traced through the female line is termed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while the tradition of families living with the father's family is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

matrilineal/patrilocal

Page Ref: 7, 9

3)

Spiritual leaders among Native Americans, whether men or women, were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

shamans

Page Ref: 12

4)

The dominant principle of gender relations in Europe, as well as of governments, was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

patriarchal

Page Ref: 17

5)

Slaves in Africa were more likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

women/men

Page Ref: 24

1.4

Essay Questions

1)

Was the role of women in Indian societies indirect, through their male relatives, or exercised independently?

2)

A variety of primary sources are used in the text to examine the lives of women. How can thesewhether archaeological or writtenbe used together to form a more complete view of Native American women?

3)

How would you use the letter written by Margery Brew if you were to write the history of women in the 1400s? What other sources would help to round out the picture that the letter gives us?

4)

Considering the different cultures of the Native Americans, Europeans, and West Africans, what do you expect would be the areas of greatest conflict when their societies came into contact? Chose one area of life: marriage, economy, power, or religion.

5)

Think of the tendency to consider the New World as a fertile virgin, and the predominance of patriarchy in Europe. How did these notions precondition European conquest?