Chapter 3

Name _____ Date _____

Test

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS HSS 4.2

MULTIPLE CHOICE (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Select the letter of the best answer.

1. Why did Spanish explorers want to find the Strait of Anián?
   - A to find an easier route to California
   - (B) to make trading with Asia easier
   - C to cross the Sierra Nevada
   - D to ship captured Indians back to Spain

   HSS 4.2.2, HI 1, 4

2. Where did the Spanish believe the Strait of Anián was located?
   - A in the northern Caribbean Sea
   - B at the southern tip of South America
   - (C) in the northern Pacific Ocean
   - D between the Philippines and New Spain

   HSS 4.2.2, CS 5, HI 1

3. Which group did Hernando Cortés conquer?
   - A the Chumash
   - (B) the Aztec
   - C the Cahuilla
   - D the Miwok

   HSS 4.2, HI 1

4. What did later explorers discover about the island northwest of New Spain that Cortés had claimed for Spain?
   - (A) that it was a peninsula, not an island
   - B that English settlements had already been built there
   - C that the Strait of Anián was just north of it
   - D that the native peoples of the island had a lot of gold

   HSS 4.2, HI 2

5. How did the Spanish learn about the coast of Alta California?
   - A from an Indian map painted on the walls of a cave
   - B from charts made by Francis Drake
   - C from maps that Cortés took back to Spain
   - (D) from a sea expedition led by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo

   HSS 4.2.2

6. In which bay did the explorer Sebastián Vizcaíno claim to have found a good harbor for a port?
   - A San Francisco Bay
   - B San Diego Bay
   - C Humboldt Bay
   - (D) Monterey Bay

   HSS 4.2.2

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Use the map to answer question 7.

7. Based on the map, which country appears to be Spain's greatest rival for control of the Pacific coast of North America?
   - (A) Russia
   - B Britain
   - C France
   - D Mexico

   HSS 4.2, 4.2.3, CS 4

8. Who started the first missions in Alta California?
   - A Gaspar de Portolá
   - B Juan Crespí
   - (C) Junípero Serra
   - D Fernando Rivera y Moncada

   HSS 4.2.3, CS 1

9. Why were most supplies sent to Alta California by sea?
   - A because the land routes were controlled by California Indians
   - B because Alta California had many good harbors
   - C because no land routes had yet been discovered
   - (D) because the land routes were too difficult

   HSS 4.2.2, 4.2.3

10. Which of the following would be an important primary source about daily life in Alta California?
    - A a recent newspaper article about Spanish missions in California history
    - B a biography of Juan Bautista de Anza
    - (C) Father Junípero Serra's diary
    - D an encyclopedia entry about King Carlos III

    HSS 4.2, HR 1

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FILL IN THE BLANK (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Fill in the blank with the correct word or words from the box below.

presidios ocean currents pueblos missionaries neophytes

11. Most of the **missionaries** in California were Franciscan priests, who taught Catholicism and Spanish ways of life to the Indians. HSS 4.2.3, 4.2.6

12. The Spanish in California built **presidios** to defend the coastline and to protect the missions from attacks. HSS 4.2.4

13. Spanish ships sailing from New Spain to the Philippines depended on **ocean currents** to speed them on their way. HSS 4.2.2

14. Indians new to Catholicism, who were called **neophytes**, had to give up their traditional beliefs. HSS 4.2.3, 4.2.5

15. The cities known as San Jose and Los Angeles began as farming communities called **pueblos**. HSS 4.2.4, CS 3

SHORT ANSWER (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Answer each question in the space provided.

16. Where were the California missions located? Why was this so? HSS 4.2.4

Possible responses: The missions were located along the coast near Indian villages or trails. The Spanish hoped that being close to Indian villages would make the task of bringing Indians into the missions easier. Also, those locations usually had fresh water and fertile soil for farming.

17. In what ways did Indians' lives change when they went to live at the missions? HSS 4.2.5, 4.2.6, HI 3

Possible responses: They learned new skills, such as farming, taking care of livestock, carpentry, and metalworking. They became laborers for the missions and the presidios. They had to give up their traditional ways of life and were often punished if they resisted.

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18. What did the Spanish do to encourage people to settle in the pueblos? HSS 4.2.3, HI 1

Possible response: They offered to give new settlers land, farming equipment, farm animals, and money.

19. Why did the Spanish have difficulty getting settlers to move to the pueblos? HSS 4.2.3, 4.2.5, CS 5, HI 1, 3

Possible response: Few people wanted to make the long, hard journey to Alta California.

DIRECTIONS Read each passage below. Then answer the question in the space provided.

A

The most serious threat to the mission Indians was disease. . . . The diseases spread quickly and sometimes killed whole villages.

B

"Sickness is always with us, and I fear it is the end of the Indian race. What can we do?"

—Father José Viader

20. Which of the statements above, A or B, is a primary source? Explain how you know. HSS 4.2.5, HR 1

B. Possible response: This statement is a primary source because the author uses the personal pronouns *I* and *we* when expressing feelings about the events. Also, the statement is in quotation marks and attributed to Father José Viader, indicating that he made the statement about a subject of which he had firsthand knowledge.

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