

ORAL QUIZ ON COLUMBUS

The points and level of detail given below are those which a lower-grammar student might be expected to know from his reading, though he may not include every detail. You may also use these points to prompt your student.

Christopher Columbus

1. Where was Christopher Columbus from?
Christopher Columbus was born and raised in Genoa, Italy.
2. While traveling as a young man to England on a ship, Columbus encountered pirates off the coast of Portugal. What happened and how did God help Columbus?
As a result of the skirmish with the pirates, Columbus's ship was destroyed. However, God provided work for Columbus aboard a Portuguese ship, which allowed him to learn a lot about sailing and exploring.
3. What did Columbus desire to do that had not yet been accomplished by any sailor in his time?
Columbus desired to find a new route to the Indies. Many Portuguese sailors tried to reach the Indies by sailing around Africa, but Columbus believed he could find a short cut to the Indies by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean instead.
4. Who funded Columbus's expedition to find a route to the Indies?
After the king of Portugal refused to help him and after he had been waiting many years, Columbus finally received financial aid for his expedition from King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.
5. Name the three ships that Columbus used on his voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. Which of these ships was the largest and the one on which Columbus sailed?
The three ships were the Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. Columbus sailed on the Santa Maria, which was the largest of the three ships.
6. After much adversity on his voyage, what famous discovery did Columbus make? What was the year?
Columbus set sail with his crew of sailors in August of 1492. On October 12, 1492, they sighted an island, which Columbus named San Salvador. Thinking he had reached the East Indies, Columbus unknowingly had discovered the New World.
7. How many voyages did Columbus undertake in all?
Four
8. Who does Columbus acknowledge as the one who gave him the passion and skill to explore and discover new lands?
While Columbus may have been driven by mixed motives, he possessed a sincere faith and believed God had called him to find a trading route to the East and to bring the Christian faith to the people he encountered on his travels.

1. WHERE WAS COLUMBUS FROM?

COMMENTS: _____

2. WHAT HAPPENED TO COLUMBUS OFF PORTUGAL'S COAST? HOW DID GOD HELP?

COMMENTS: _____

3. WHAT DID COLUMBUS DESIRE TO DO THAT NO ONE HAD DONE BEFORE?

COMMENTS: _____

4. WHO FUNDED COLUMBUS'S EXPEDITION? _____

COMMENTS: _____

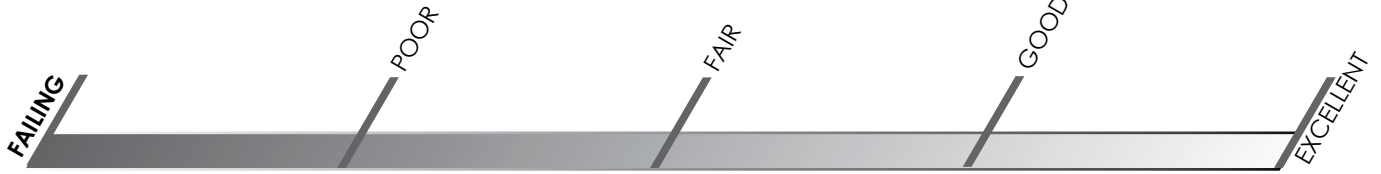
5. NAME COLUMBUS'S THREE SHIPS. WHICH ONE DID COLUMBUS SAIL IN? _____

COMMENTS: _____

6. WHAT FAMOUS DISCOVERY DID COLUMBUS MAKE? WHAT WAS THE YEAR? _____

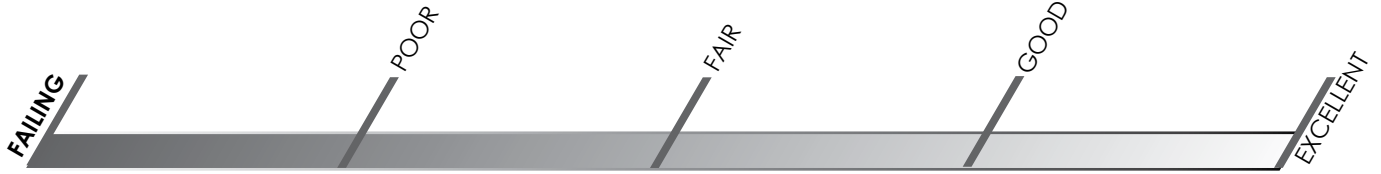
COMMENTS: _____

7. HOW MANY VOYAGES DID COLUMBUS UNDERTAKE IN ALL? _____



COMMENTS: _____

8. WHO GAVE COLUMBUS THE PASSION AND SKILL TO EXPLORE AND DISCOVER NEW LANDS? _____



COMMENTS: _____

ORAL QUIZ ON MAGELLAN

The points and level of detail given below are those which a lower-grammar student might be expected to know from his reading, though he may not include every detail. You may also use these points to prompt your student. NOTE: For this quiz, it may be helpful to have a map on hand as a visual aid.

Ferdinand Magellan

1. Where are the Spice Islands, and why were they important during the Age of Exploration?
The Spice Islands are a group of tiny islands located between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They were very important because of their valuable spices, such as nutmeg and cloves.
2. Which two countries sought to claim these islands?
Spain and Portugal
3. Where was Ferdinand Magellan born?
Portugal
4. What was Magellan's mission?
Magellan's mission was to find a westward sea passage from Spain to the Spice Islands in the Far East.
5. What kinds of training prepared Magellan for his sea exploration?
As a young page in the Portugal royal court, Magellan learned how to read the stars. When he became a man, he was trained as a navigator and sailed on Portuguese ships to places like Africa and India.
6. Who sponsored Magellan's expedition?
The Portuguese king refused to finance Magellan's trip, but the Spanish king offered Magellan funds and gave him a fleet of five ships.
7. What was the major challenge Magellan faced with his crew on the voyage?
In light of the rivalry between Portugal and Spain, the Spanish sailors distrusted the leadership of a Portuguese commander. On at least two occasions, Magellan subdued mutiny attempts by his crew.
8. What did Magellan discover on his mission? What is the name for his famous discovery?
Although Magellan's trip was grueling, he did discover a passage or strait between the southern tip of South America and the coast of Antarctica, connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. This passage, which he discovered in 1520, is called the Strait of Magellan. As Magellan continued his quest, he became the leader of the first voyage to circumnavigate (sail around) the globe.

1. WHERE ARE THE SPICE ISLANDS, AND WHY WERE THEY IMPORTANT?

FAILING POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

COMMENTS: _____

2. WHICH TWO COUNTRIES SOUGHT TO CLAIM THESE ISLANDS?

FAILING POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

COMMENTS: _____

3. WHERE WAS FERDINAND MAGELLAN BORN?

FAILING POOR FAIR GOOD EXCELLENT

COMMENTS: _____

4. WHAT WAS **MAGELLAN'S MISSION?**

COMMENTS: _____

5. WHAT KINDS OF TRAINING PREPARED **MAGELLAN** FOR HIS EXPLORATION?

COMMENTS: _____

6. WHO SPONSORED **MAGELLAN'S EXPEDITION?**

COMMENTS: _____

7. WHAT WAS THE MAJOR CHALLENGE **MAGELLAN** FACED WITH HIS CREW?

COMMENTS: _____

8. WHAT DID **MAGELLAN** DISCOVER? WHAT IS THE NAME FOR HIS FAMOUS DISCOVERY?

COMMENTS: _____

ORAL QUIZ ON AZTECS AND INCAS

In order to cover both the Aztecs and Incas, we have included more questions than usual in this quiz, and some of the questions are more involved than is generally the case. We suggest that you choose the number of questions and level of detail appropriate for your student. NOTE: Many of the names and places in this week's study may be difficult for young students (and adults too!) to pronounce, so feel free to prompt them as needed. Having an atlas at hand may also be useful.

Aztecs

- Describe the type of people the Aztecs were before they settled down.
The Aztecs were a wandering, warlike, bronze-skinned people.
- What is important about Tenochtitlan, and where was it located?
After the Aztecs moved into central Mexico, they established Tenochtitlan as their capital. It was built on a group of tiny islands located at the edge of Lake Texcoco, where Mexico City is now located.
- Did the Aztecs believe in one god or many gods?
The Aztecs were polytheistic; they believed in many gods.
- Did the Aztecs live peaceful lives?
No, the Aztecs were constantly at war with neighboring tribes.
- In 1519, Spaniards came to Mexico in search of gold and land. Who commanded the Spanish troops? Who was the Aztec leader, and how did the Aztecs respond to the Spanish arrival?
Hernando Cortes was the Spanish commander. Montezuma was the Aztec king. The Aztecs were terrified of the Spaniards. They had never before seen such strange, light-skinned men, who carried guns and had horses. Thinking Cortes was an Aztec god, Montezuma sent gifts and invited Cortes and his men to visit Tenochtitlan.
- What eventually happened between the Aztecs and the Spaniards? Why do you think this story is called, "The Sad Night"?
The Aztec king Montezuma was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. One night, fighting broke out between the Aztecs and the Spaniards. Montezuma was killed in the bloody conflict. Cortes and his men fled, and the Aztecs prevailed for a short time. A year later, in 1521, Cortes and a small army returned to the Aztec capital and completely conquered the Aztecs. Spaniards called this story "The Sad Night" because of Spain's horrible loss of lives, horses, and gold in the bloody conflict with the Aztecs. While this was true, the Aztecs also lost many lives and would eventually be brutally conquered by the returning Spaniards.

Incas

- Where did the Inca people live?
The Incas initially lived in a mountainous area around the city of Cuzco, in South America. After conquering the Chimu tribes, their civilization stretched further south along most of the Pacific coast of South America.
- Who was Pachacuti?
Pachacuti was a powerful ruler of the Incas in the early 1400's.
- How did the different parts of the Inca Empire stay connected to each other, since the empire was so large?
The Incas built a network of roads and bridges that connected the different regions of the Empire together, enabling farmers, traders, messengers and soldiers to travel.
- How did the Inca Empire end?
In 1532, Francisco Pizarro from Spain led a band of soldiers called conquistadores who captured and killed the Inca emperor. The Incas were devastated by this, and within a few years the entire civilization collapsed.

1. DESCRIBE THE AZTEC PEOPLE BEFORE THEY SETTLED DOWN.

COMMENTS: _____

2. WHAT IS IMPORTANT ABOUT TENOCHTITLAN, AND WHERE WAS IT LOCATED?

COMMENTS: _____

3. DID THE AZTECS BELIEVE IN ONE GOD OR MANY?

COMMENTS: _____

4. DID THE AZTECS LIVE PEACEFUL LIVES?

COMMENTS: _____

5. WHO LED THE SPANISH? WHO LED THE AZTECS, AND HOW DID THEY RESPOND TO THE SPANISH?

COMMENTS: _____

6. WHAT HAPPENED BETWEEN THE AZTECS AND SPANISH? WHY IS IT CALLED "THE SAD NIGHT"?

COMMENTS: _____

7. WHERE DID THE INCA PEOPLE LIVE? _____

COMMENTS: _____

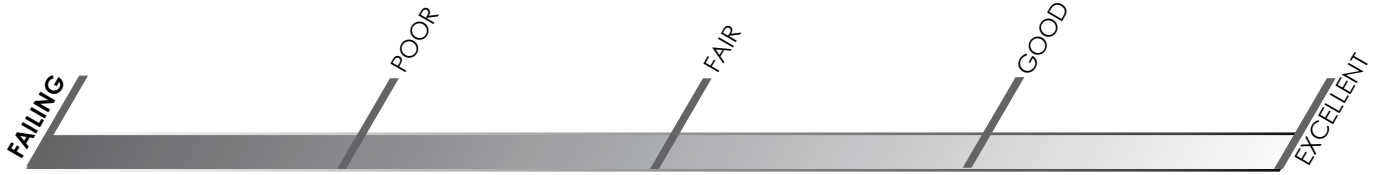
8. WHO WAS PACHACUTI? _____

COMMENTS: _____

9. HOW DID THE LARGE INCA EMPIRE STAY CONNECTED? _____

COMMENTS: _____

10. HOW DID THE INCA EMPIRE END?



COMMENTS: _____

Draw a line
to the correct cul-
ture each statement
describes.

AZTECS

1. This culture was a warlike, bronze-skinned people who settled in central Mexico and established Tenochtitlan as their capital.
2. Pachacuti was a powerful ruler of this culture in the early 1400's.
3. This culture lived in a mountainous area around the city of Cuzco and eventually stretched along most of the Pacific Coast of South America.
4. Montezuma was a king of this culture.
5. In 1532, Francis Pizarro from Spain led a band of soldiers called *conquistadores* who captured and killed this culture's king.
6. This culture built many roads and bridges that connected the different regions of the empire.
7. In 1521, a Spanish commander named Hernando Cortes arrived with a small army at this culture's capital and conquered them.

INCAS