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ORAL QUIZ ON COLUMBUS

The points and level of detail given below are those that an upper-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. During Columbus's time, what two rival countries had the most powerful fleets and ruled the seas? *Spain and Portugal each had strong fleets, and no one could successfully challenge their superiority on the seas.*
- 2. What were these two countries determined to attain?

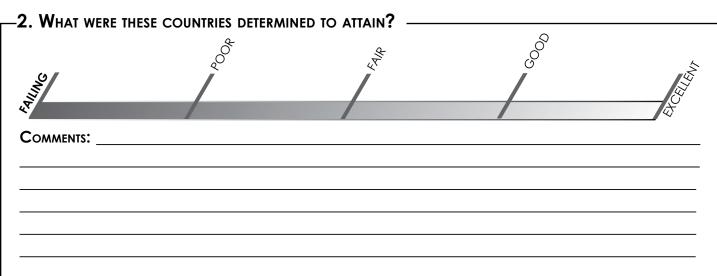
 Both countries wanted to establish new trading posts and to find new sea routes to access them.
- 3. Why did Columbus want to sail west across the Atlantic Ocean?
 In Columbus's time, land travel to the Far East was arduous and dangerous. Many people like the Portuguese and Spanish attempted to find alternative routes. Columbus, an experienced sailor, wanted to find a faster sea route to the Far East. He believed God had commissioned him to undertake this task and to bring the gospel to the unconverted people of the Indies.
- 4. Who sponsored Columbus's expedition?

 After seeking aid and waiting many years, Columbus finally received financial support for his expedition from King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.
- 5. Name the three ships that Columbus used for his expedition. *The* Niña, *the* Pinta, *and the* Santa Maria
- 6. On which of these three ships did Columbus sail? *Columbus sailed on the largest ship, the* Santa Maria.
- 7. When did Columbus and his crew set sail for the Indies? *Along with his crew, Columbus set sail for the Indies in August of 1492.*
- 8. Shortly after embarking on the trip, what happened to one of the three ships?

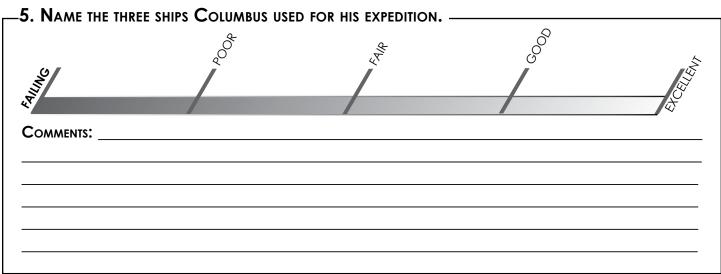
 The Pinta's rudder was not working properly and had to be repaired on the Grand Canary Island, delaying the trip twenty-one days.
- 9. For the voyage, Columbus kept a log detailing the events and sightings of the trip. As you read parts of it in your studies, how did Columbus express his faith and trust in God?

 Through much difficulty and hardship during the expedition, Columbus consistently expressed faith and trust in God. He acknowledged God as the One in control at all times and entrusted the safety of the expedition to Him, thanking Him on several occasions for His help and safe guidance.
- 10. What amazing discovery did Columbus make? What was the year?

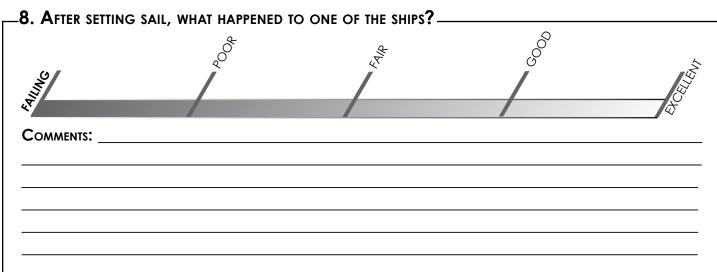
 On October 12, 1492, he came upon an island, thinking he had reached the Orient. However, he actually had discovered the New World, which would play an increasingly important role in world history.



COMMENTS:



Comments:



-9. How did Columbus express his faith and trust in God?

Comments:

10. WHAT DISCOVERY DID COLUMBUS MAKE? WHAT WAS THE YEAR?			
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THE SOUTHERN RENAISSANCE AND THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

FILL IN THE BLANK

Your student was instructed to supply the name of the correct explorer in the following sentences. If you wish, you may give your student the list of names (included as a supplement on page 2) and simply have him choose the correct name to write in each blank. Another alternative is to give this quiz orally, reading the description and having your student supply each explorer's name.

- 1. Sailing in the service of England, <u>John</u> <u>Cabot</u>, an Italian navigator, became the first European to visit the northeast coast of North America in 1497.
- 2. An experienced Italian seaman commissioned by the French, <u>Giovanni</u> <u>da</u> <u>Verrazano</u> led the first crew to observe and explore the Hudson River, New York Bay, and Cape Cod in 1525. Unfortunately, he also captured some of the native people and brought them back to Europe for display.
- 3. From 1534 to 1543, <u>Jacques</u> <u>Cartier</u>, a French explorer, searched for a northwest passage to the Orient in what is now Canada. Though he did not find a passage, he did explore much of the interior of North America and claimed new territory for France.

 Note: If you are giving an oral quiz, you may want to mention the fact (which is not in *Tapestry*'s resource) that Jacques Cartier was also the first European to sight the St. Lawrence River.
- 4. With Spain and Portugal controlling much of the trading sea routes, countries began to smuggle goods into smaller, less supervised ports. <u>John</u> <u>Hawkins</u> was one of the English captains most active in these secret operations. Sadly, he promoted the African slave trade as well.
- 5. An English adventurer who challenged Spanish dominion of the seas, <u>Francis</u> <u>Drake</u> made several voyages to the New World and raided many of Spain's ships. In 1580, he was the first Englishman to sail around the world, making him a national hero. His daring efforts paved the way for England's future supremacy of the seas.

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THE SOUTHERN RENAISSANCE AND THE AGE OF EXPLORATION



SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF EXPLORERS

Giovanni da Verrazano

John Hawkins

Francis Drake

Jacques Cartier

John Cabot

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SPANISH DOMINION AND THE NEW WORLD: AZTECS AND INCAS

Your student was instructed to write "A" in the blank if the sentence relates to the Aztecs or "I" if the

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FILL IN THE BLANK

	nce describes the Incas. Because this quiz is lengthy, your student has been instructed to ask he should answer all of these questions, or only the ones that you mark for him to answer.
A	This empire was located in the central valley of Mexico, on what is now Mexico City.
A	Montezuma was the king of this empire in the early 1500's.
	This empire created a network of roads and bridges to connect its different parts and to make travel possible through the high Andes mountains.
	To record all kinds of information, these people used <i>quipus</i> , bundles of colored, knotted cords.
A	These people made <i>chinampas</i> , which were gardens built on swampy land used to grow fruit flowers, and vegetables.
	This civilization was the largest empire in South America, extending for nearly three thousand miles along the west coast.
	Francisco Pizarro and other Spanish conquistadores conquered this empire in 1532.
A	Hernán Cortés, along with other conquistadores, conquered this empire in 1521.
A	Tenochtitlan was the capital city of this empire.
	Because of the chilly mountain air of the Andes, these people made ponchos and knitted caps from Ilama wool.
	Atahualpa, emperor of this people, was captured and killed by the Spanish conquistadores.
A	Records in this society were kept in codices.
	The Temple of the Sun in this people's capital city Cuzco shows the image of Inti, their sun god.
A	In this society, a person's social class was shown by the hairstyle he or she wore.
	Machu Picchu was a beautiful city carved into the side of a mountain by this people.