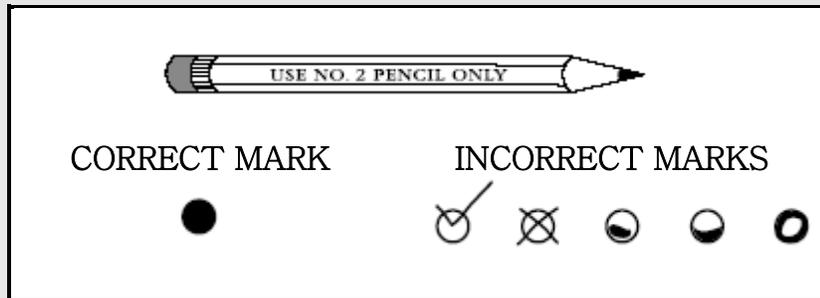


PRACTICE TEST



Grade 5 Social Studies POSTTEST 5 EUROPEANS REACH THE AMERICAS

WHEN ANSWERING QUESTIONS IN THIS TEST BOOKLET



- Use only soft black lead pencil (No. 2).
- Do NOT use ink or ball point pen.
- When marking your answers to multiple-choice questions, mark heavy, dark marks that completely fill the circle. Mark one answer for each question.
- Erase completely any marks you wish to change.
- Make NO STRAY marks on any page of your test booklet.
- For the open-response questions, be sure you write your answers on the lines and spaces provided. Answers or parts of answers written outside the boxed areas cannot be scored.

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Columbus and his crew landed in the Bahamas on an island he renamed San Salvador. The natives called the island
 - a. Spain.
 - b. Guanahanni.
 - c. Italy.
 - d. Genoa.

2. Which of the following was NOT an impact of Columbus's voyage?
 - a. Changed the way Europeans thought of the world and their place in it.
 - b. Began a new era of interaction between Europe and the Americas.
 - c. Created conflict as countries vied to add lands to their growing empires.
 - d. Improved the lives of Native Americans by strengthening their culture.

3. The name given to the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between Europe and the Americas is
 - a. Columbian Exchange.
 - b. Old World.
 - c. Circumnavigation.
 - d. New World.

4. America is named for
 - a. Christopher Columbus.
 - b. Ferdinand Magellan.
 - c. Amerigo Vespucci.
 - d. Juan Ponce de Leon.

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5. Christopher Columbus persuaded King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to
 - a. sail across the Atlantic with three ships.
 - b. make four voyages to the Americas.
 - c. bring horses, cattle, pigs, and grains such as barley and wheat to the Americas.
 - d. pay for an expedition across the Atlantic.

6. Which of the following is true of Christopher Columbus?
 - a. He had previously been a Portuguese slave trader.
 - b. He was a sailor from Paris, France.
 - c. He had heard stories of great wealth from Africa.
 - d. On July 12, 1492, he reached the Americas

7. The first European to see the Pacific Ocean in 1513 was
 - a. Christopher Columbus.
 - b. Ferdinand Magellan.
 - c. Vasco Nunez de Balboa.
 - d. Amerigo Vespucci.

8. Guanahanni means
 - a. land of many iguanas.
 - b. San Salvador.
 - c. the Columbian Exchange.
 - d. Old World.

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9. The natives Columbus encountered on Guanahanni called themselves the
- Magellans.
 - Guanahannians.
 - Taino.
 - Bahamaians.
10. Why did Christopher Columbus call the natives he met “Indians”?
- Because he thought he was in the Indies (India/Asia).
 - The natives asked him to call them Indians.
 - It was just a name Columbus chose.
 - It was part of the religion of the natives.
11. Which of the following was NOT something **Europeans took back to Europe from** the Americas?
- tomatoes and potatoes
 - pigs and horses.
 - corn and peppers
 - beans and squash
12. Which European explorer headed an expedition in 1519 that eventually circumnavigated, or sailed around, the world?
- Amerigo Vespucci
 - Ferdinand Magellan
 - Christopher Columbus
 - Leif Eriksson

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13. Christopher Columbus sailed and reached a continent that was previously unknown to him. Which ocean did he cross?
- a. Pacific Ocean
 - b. Indian Ocean
 - c. Atlantic Ocean
 - d. Gulf of Mexico
14. This European explorer sailed to Florida in 1521, named it, and founded St. Augustine. He may have also been looking for a Fountain of Youth. He was
- a. Ferdinand Magellan
 - b. Juan Ponce de Leon
 - c. Christopher Columbus
 - d. Vasco Nunez de Balboa
15. How can the effects of the Columbian Exchange on Native Americans be **best** described?
- a. positive
 - b. changing
 - c. devastating
 - d. converting
16. When Columbus first encountered the natives he met, what was he most interested in obtaining?
- a. gold
 - b. land
 - c. food
 - d. directions

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17. Which of the following can best describe what happened after Columbus's voyages?
- a. Amerigo Vespucci circumnavigated the world.
 - b. Native American lives improved.
 - c. No other explorers came to the Americas.
 - d. Other explorers sailed to the Americas.
18. The impact of Columbus's voyages on the world was not realized until
- a. after his second trip to the Americas.
 - b. years after his death.
 - c. after his third trip to the Americas.
 - d. Amerigo Vespucci made his voyage.
19. What came from Europe and killed hundreds of thousands of American Indians?
- a. war
 - b. pigs.
 - c. diseases
 - d. horses.
20. Which United States state was named by Juan Ponce de Leon?
- a. Florida
 - b. Kentucky.
 - c. San Salvador.
 - d. Guanahanni.

STOP!

ANSWER KEY

Question	Answer
1.	B
2.	D
3.	A
4.	C
5.	D
6.	A
7.	C
8.	A
9.	C
10.	A
11.	B
12.	B
13.	C
14.	B
15.	C
16.	A
17.	D
18.	B
19.	C
20.	A