**SAMPLE APUSH TEST QUESTIONS**

**Multiple Choice**

“Apart from his navigational skills, what most set Columbus apart from other Europeans of his day were not the things that he believed, but the intensity with which he believed in them and the determination with which he acted upon those beliefs…Columbus was, in most respects, merely an especially active and dramatic embodiment of the Europeans – and especially the Mediterranean - mind and soul of his time; a religious fanatic obsessed with the conversion, conquest, or liquidation of all non-Christians; a latter-day Crusader in search of personal wealth and fame, who expected the enormous and mysterious world he had found to be filled with monstrous races inhabiting wild forests, and with golden people living in Eden.”

– David E. Stannard, historian, *American Holocaust: Columbus and the Conquest of the new World*, 1992

1. Which of the following European nations would be the least likely to share the characteristics Stannard uses in describing Columbus?
   1. England
   2. France
   3. Portugal
   4. Spain
2. Which of the following is a reason historians are most likely to criticize the view of Columbus expressed in this excerpt?
   1. It ignores the period in which Columbus lived
   2. It displays a bias against Christians
   3. It skips over the progress brought by Columbus
   4. It uses highly charged language

**Short Answer**

1. Answer a and b.

The arrival of Europeans in the New World greatly impacted the American Indian populations

* 1. Of the choices below, chose ONE and explain the results of that particular development for the Native Americans
     + The exchange of crops and animals
     + The spread of diseases
     + The political and social interaction between Native Americans and Europeans
  2. Explain the impact of the change you chose in Part A on the Europeans.

Sample Response

1. The introduction of European or New World cattle and horses drastically changed the lifestyle of Native Americans, such as Plains Indians, like the Apache and Sioux, whose nomadic culture quickly embraced the horse’s ability to expand their hunting grounds and further increase their mobility.
2. On the other hand, Old World crops such as sugar and coffee, which thrived in the rich soil and warm weather of Central and South America, were rapidly developed as cash crops by Europeans under plantation systems that relied upon forced labor.