

# The Conquistadors

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## Quizzes

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## Chapter 1: Pizarro and Atahualpa

### Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Pizarro go to Peru?
  - a. To help the Incas build an army.
  - b. To find a new route from Europe to North America.
  - c. To find gold and conquer new lands for Spain.
  - d. To bring Atahualpa a new golden throne from the King of Spain.
  
2. What did the Incas believe about their emperor, Atahualpa?
  - a. That Atahualpa was related to the god of the sun.
  - b. That Atahualpa was friends with Christopher Columbus.
  - c. That Atahualpa had been a runner in the Olympics.
  - d. That Atahualpa was planning an expedition to Spain.
  
3. How did Pizarro take over the Inca Empire?
  - a. By promising to give Atahualpa's soldiers enough gold to fill a room.
  - b. By using guns and swords to capture Atahualpa, then taking him prisoner, and killing him.
  - c. By marching 10,000 miles and setting up Spanish settlements all over Peru.
  - d. By surrounding Atahualpa's army with an army of over 30,000 Spanish soldiers.

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# The Conquistadors

Start-to-Finish® Core Content



## Chapter 1: Pizarro and Atahualpa

### Vocabulary Questions

1. Men who came from Spain to the New World to take land and gold for Spain were called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. native people
  - b. athletes
  - c. Atahualpa
  - d. conquistadors
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of lands or countries that are controlled by one powerful group or country.
  - a. The Americas
  - b. An empire
  - c. The New World
  - d. An expedition
  
3. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people making a trip for a special purpose.
  - a. expedition
  - b. emperor
  - c. Olympic
  - d. empire
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name that the Europeans used for North America, South America, and the Caribbean Islands.
  - a. Atahualpa
  - b. Peru
  - c. Europe
  - d. New World



## Chapter 2: Cortés and Montezuma

### Comprehension Questions

1. What big risk did Cortés take in Mexico?
  - a. He killed one of his best soldiers because the soldier tried to run away.
  - b. He traded all of his guns and swords for gold.
  - c. He told the native people that he was related to the god of the sun.
  - d. He sank his own ships so that his men could not leave Mexico.
2. What difficult decision did the Aztec emperor Montezuma face?
  - a. Should he trade all of his gold for the new kind of weapons that Cortés had brought?
  - b. Should he welcome Cortés and his men or make war against them?
  - c. Should he sink the Spanish ships?
  - d. Should he go with Cortés back to Spain or stay in Tenochtitlán?
3. Why did Montezuma welcome the Spanish?
  - a. Because Montezuma wanted to trick Cortés and his men, and then kill them as a sacrifice to the sun god.
  - b. Because a legend said that an Aztec god would return as a white-skinned man with a beard in the year 1519.
  - c. Because Montezuma had promised the King of Spain that he would welcome the king's men in Tenochtitlán.
  - d. Because Montezuma knew that his soldiers could never win a war against men with guns.

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# The Conquistadors

Start-to-Finish® Core Content



## Chapter 2: Cortés and Montezuma

### Vocabulary Questions

1. Killing people as an offering to the gods is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a legend
  - b. a ransom
  - c. a festival
  - d. human sacrifice
  
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a story that has been told for many years. The story may not be true.
  - a. legend
  - b. triumph
  - c. gamble
  - d. decision
  
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a long strip of high ground.
  - a. ridge
  - b. tunnel
  - c. valley
  - d. ransom
  
4. To make sure the sun would continue to rise, the Aztecs thought they had to offer the sun god a regular supply of fresh \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. clothes
  - b. Incas
  - c. human hearts
  - d. corn



## Chapter 3: Coronado's Search for the Cities of Gold

### Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Coronado plan a great expedition?
  - a. To capture Montezuma, the leader of the Aztecs.
  - b. To find the Seven Cities of Gold.
  - c. To claim North America for Spain.
  - d. To build new churches in lands to the north of Mexico.
  
2. Coronado expected to find a city of gold in the desert. What did he find instead?
  - a. A small village with houses made of mud-brick and stone.
  - b. Father Marcos and the Spanish governor.
  - c. The royal palace of the Aztec emperor.
  - d. Pyramids with temples on top of them.
  
3. What two natural wonders did Coronado discover?
  - a. The golden cities of Cíbola.
  - b. The Andes Mountains and the Caribbean Islands.
  - c. The New World and the island of Cuba.
  - d. The Grand Canyon and the Great Plains.

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# The Conquistadors

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## Chapter 3: Coronado's Search for the Cities of Gold

### Vocabulary Questions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a village of the native people of Arizona or New Mexico.
  - a. An empire
  - b. An expedition
  - c. A pueblo
  - d. Cíbola
  
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who leads others in the right direction.
  - a. conquistador
  - b. guide
  - c. neighbor
  - d. guard
  
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a long, narrow valley with steep sides.
  - a. canyon
  - b. ridge
  - c. pueblo
  - d. pyramid
  
4. The American \_\_\_\_\_ is a wild animal like a cow. Native American people hunted this animal for food and clothing.
  - a. horse
  - b. Atahualpa
  - c. goat
  - d. buffalo





## Chapter 4: How the Conquistadors Changed the World

### Comprehension Questions

1. What did the Spanish gain by coming to the Americas?
  - a. Riches like gold and silver, food like corn and potatoes, and new lands.
  - b. Nearly 1,000 new churches for 5,000 new missionaries.
  - c. The right to claim all of North America and South America for Mexico.
  - d. Guns from the Incas, iron swords from the Aztecs, and a large room full of gold.
2. Why did millions of native people die after the Spanish arrived in the New World?
  - a. Because native people used human sacrifice to pray to their gods.
  - b. Because the conquistadors conquered native people and sent them into the desert to die.
  - c. Because the conquistadors killed the buffalo, and native people starved.
  - d. Because the Europeans brought new diseases that killed millions of native people.
3. Why did the Spanish take statues, masks, and jewelry from the Aztec and Inca empires?
  - a. To bury these objects in Europe.
  - b. To trade with other native people in the Americas.
  - c. To melt these objects down into bars of gold.
  - d. To use these objects in Christian churches.

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# The Conquistadors

Start-to-Finish® Core Content



## Chapter 4: How the Conquistadors Changed the World

### Vocabulary Questions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are people who are sent out by a church to spread its ideas.
  - a. Incas
  - b. Missionaries
  - c. Athletes
  - d. Soldiers
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are plants that people grow in large amounts to eat, such as corn and potatoes.
  - a. Andes
  - b. Cloaks
  - c. Gardens
  - d. Crops
  
3. Smallpox and measles are two kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. diseases
  - b. crops
  - c. sacrifices
  - d. treasures
  
4. Spanish missionaries convinced thousands of natives to become \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Christian
  - b. conquistadors
  - c. pueblos
  - d. Spanish