

FRAMING AMERICA, 4th edition
TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1

Visualizing the Conquest: Colonial Spain and Indigenous Mesoamerica (c. 1500–1580)

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The Aztec center of Tenochtitlan was:
 - a) a relatively small city with simple dwellings of wood and stone
 - b) a major urban center the size of contemporary London with massive stone temples and elaborate palaces and residential neighborhoods
 - c) a major urban center the size of contemporary London composed of one-story structures
 - d) a site only for worship containing only religious structures
 - e) a distribution center for goods from the surrounding region, with only a small permanent population
2. Aztec objects made of gold and silver were received in Europe with:
 - a) indifference
 - b) a sense that the Aztecs had little artistic skill
 - c) great admiration by the King's court and artists
 - d) great admiration by the King's court but not by artists
 - e) outrage because of all at the heathen imagery
3. The Spanish were able to defeat the Aztecs because of:
 - a) the indecision of the Aztec leader Motecuhzoma II
 - b) their superior weaponry
 - c) their Aztec translator La Malinche or Doña Marina
 - d) their Tlaxcalan allies
 - e) all of the above
4. The most visible statements of Christianity in New Spain were:
 - a) mission churches
 - b) mendicant friars
 - c) prayer books
 - d) images of Christ made of tropical bird feathers
 - e) silver chalices

True or False Questions

1. Coatlicue was a powerful Aztec deity who symbolized both birth and death and who was often represented as a combination of both animal and human forms.
2. French, Spanish, and British encounters with the peoples of the Americas resulted in a greater self-consciousness about their identity as "Europeans."

3. From the moment the Aztecs saw Cortés they knew that he was their god Queztlacoatl, who was returning after a long exile.
4. The painted books or codices produced by Aztec artists working with Spanish friars in the sixteenth century contain accurate renditions of life before the arrival of the Spanish.
5. While indigenous converts to Christianity worked within the religious institutions of New Spain, they were forbidden from being employed in the colony's secular institutions.

Essay Questions

1. Both Aztec and Spanish societies included individuals trained to represent political and religious beliefs in painted form. Compare and contrast the ways in which each group was trained, the kinds of imagery that they produced (style, content, medium), the ways in which these images were used, and where they appeared.
2. Female religious figures played a powerful role in both Spanish and Aztec societies, in particular Coatlicue and the Virgin Mary. Discuss how these two figures came together in the conquest of the Aztec empire and the subsequent establishment of the colony of New Spain.

ANSWER KEY

Numbers in parentheses are references to relevant pages in the textbook.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. B (pp. 20–21)
2. C (p. 22)
3. E (p. 24)
4. A (p. 27)

True or False Questions

1. True (pp. 22–23)
2. True (p. 24)
3. False (p. 24)
4. False (p. 24)
5. False (p. 25)