1. The Native Americans who lived in Georgia during the Mississippian Period built many mounds such as the ones that can be found at Etowah. These mounds were primarily used for

A. farming.
B. hunting.
C. religion.
D. trade.

2. Which statement best describes the reason prehistoric Georgia Indians built the Etowah mounds?

A. The height of the mounds made it easier for hunters to see animals.
B. Temples for religious ceremonies and burial places were located there.
C. They served as marketplaces for trading goods with neighboring groups.
D. Seeds and harvested crops, such as corn, could be stored inside the mounds.

3. The Woodland tribe, who lived in Georgia from about 1000 bce to 1000 ce., built many earthen mounds, such as Rock Eagle Mound in northern Georgia. Anthropologists believe these mounds were used mainly for

A. protection from enemies.
B. religious and ceremonial purposes.
C. housing a tribe's families.
D. trading and commerce centers.

4. Which development resulted in increased population and permanent settlements among Georgia's prehistoric Native Americans?

A. Improved weapons meant that more animals could be killed efficiently.
B. The Native Americans began to trade throughout eastern North America.
C. Improvements in agriculture meant food could be grown and stored.
D. The tribes established more complicated social structures and ceremonies.

5. What was a misunderstanding that many times led to warfare between Europeans and Native Americans?

A. disagreement about a division of labor between men and women
B. differences about common ownership of land in North America
C. wanting a common language and culture throughout North America
D. Native American insistence that white Europeans adopt Native American customs and beliefs
6. How did Hernando de Soto's travels throughout Georgia and other southern states NEGATIVELY IMPACT the Native Americans living there?

A. The Spanish soldiers brought death and disease.
B. The Native Americans adopted many European customs.
C. The Native Americans joined de Soto's quest for gold.
D. The soldiers lived among the Native Americans in peace.

7. Cultural differences often lead to conflict between cultural groups. There were many differences between the culture of the first white settlers in Georgia and the Native American population. Which statement best describes a major difference between the early Georgia settlers and the Native Americans?

A. Georgia's Native Americans were nomadic; whites people settled in towns and other permanent settlements.
B. Georgia's Native Americans held no spiritual beliefs; white settlers believed in an all-powerful god.
C. Georgia's Native Americans' warfare methods were uncivilized; white settlers used more civilized methods of warfare.
D. Georgia's Native Americans recognized no one person's right to own property; white people felt that the ownership of personal property was very important.

8. Which explorer is most associated with the exploration of Georgia?

A. Ponce de León
B. Amerigo Vespucci
C. Hernando de Soto
D. Christopher Columbus