1 Why is the Columbian Exchange named after Christopher Columbus?
   A He invented the term
   B He was an expert on New World species
   C His ship was nicknamed the Columbian Exchange
   D His voyages marked the Exchange’s beginning

2 During the Columbian Exchange, which way did plants, animals, diseases, and people flow?
   A From west to east only
   B From east to west only
   C From both east to west and west to east
   D From both north to south and south to north

3 What do potatoes, corn, and gold have in common?
   A Native Americans transported them to the Old World
   B They all made countries of the Old World richer
   C They were all discovered by Columbus
   D Europeans introduced all of them to the New World

4 Which of these statements best describes Christian missionaries’ impact on the native people of South America?
   A Missionaries protected individuals, often at the cost of the native culture
   B Missionaries helped conquistadors enslave the native people
   C Missionaries helped native people protect their own way of life
   D Missionaries had little impact on native people, good or bad

5 Which of these had both positive and negative effects on the natives of the Americas?
   A Smallpox
   B Horses
   C Slavery
   D Corn

6 Which of the following would have best prepared Native Americans for the challenges of the Columbian Exchange?
   A Access to sugarcane and other European crops
   B Immunity from smallpox and the flu
   C The ability to shape iron into cookware and guns
   D A native population of horses to be domesticated

7 How did sugarcane contribute to the formation of the Atlantic slave trade?
   A Slave trading ships were made out of sugarcane stalks
   B Only African slaves knew how to grow sugarcane
   C African slaves were needed to work on sugarcane plantations
   D Sugarcane was the main currency used in the Atlantic slave trade

8 Which food led to a decrease in European famine during the Columbian exchange?
   A
   B
   C
   D

9 Which continent benefitted most during the first 100 years of the Columbian Exchange?
   A
   B
   C
   D

10 Which of these is an example of the long-lasting impact of the Columbian Exchange?
   A Horses are still used for transportation in many parts of Europe
   B Corn remains a staple of many North American diets
   C Smallpox can now be prevented with a vaccine
   D Spanish is the main spoken language many South American countries