

CHRIST  
AND  
THE AMERICAS  
WORKBOOK

*and Study Guide*

—With Answer Key—

*By*

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*Based on the text by*

Anne W. Carroll

TAN Books  
Charlotte, North Carolina

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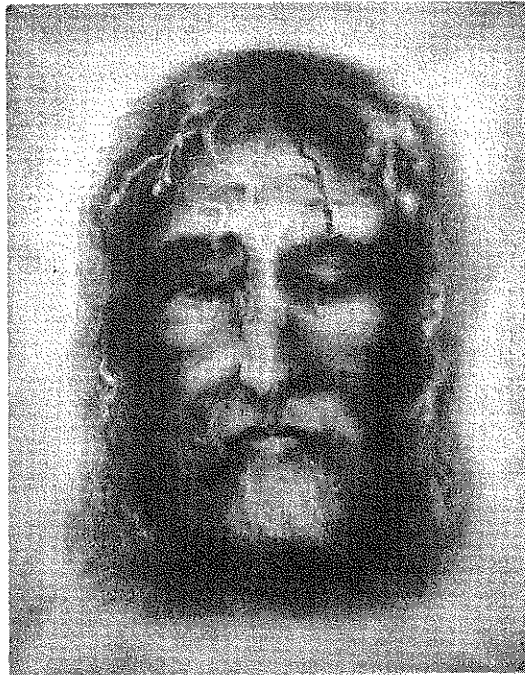
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## Dedication

In Honor of the Most Holy Name  
and in Adoration of the  
Most Holy Face of Jesus Christ.

I Praise You, Lord,  
I Bless Your Holy Name,  
I Adore Your Holy Face.  
I deeply desire to walk in the light of Your Face  
all the days of my life.

—Belinda T. Mooney, 2000



## Acknowledgment

I want to thank my son Jarred for all the help he gave me in preparing the manuscripts for both of the workbooks that accompany Anne Carroll's texts. For *Christ the King, Lord of History—Workbook and Study Guide*, he assisted me in typing the chapters by hand, using a dictaphone at the age of 12. This typing was by far the hardest part of the work. For *Christ and the Americas—Workbook and Study Guide*, he assisted me with the editing of all the chapters, typing the corrections for me and pointing out errors. Also, I thank him for giving me the time to sit and do the work necessary for each chapter by caring for the younger children and keeping the house running when I was busy writing. Without Jarred's help, these two workbooks could not have been completed. I thank God for blessing me with such a wonderful son and for the gift of home schooling him and my other children.

## A Message to the Student

Welcome to this *Workbook* for *Christ and the Americas*. This *Workbook* was designed to help you make good use of Anne Carroll's textbook, *Christ and the Americas*, which is an excellent text for understanding the basics of U.S. and Central and South American history from a Catholic perspective.

If possible, it is preferable to have completed the other text, *Christ the King—Lord of History*, before moving on to *Christ and the Americas*. World history sets American history in proper perspective. Because so much of what you have read in world history will come into play now in American history, be sure to coordinate the time periods/chapters in *Christ and the Americas* with specific chapters of *Christ the King—Lord of History*. By taking just a moment to review the *Christ the King—Lord of History* chapters that correspond to chapters in *Christ and the Americas*, you will greatly refresh your memory and have a better set-up for these chapters.

Just like *Christ the King—Lord of History*, *Christ and the Americas* is not a text to simply read through and then expect yourself to remember. Without some sort of reinforcement, the material will simply become a blur in your mind. In order to remember the information and to see how the history of the world is intimately linked with that of the Catholic Church, you have to continue to work through the material and have it presented in different formats. I have created this *Workbook* for *Christ and the Americas* to help you go over the material. This *Workbook* covers almost every major topic from the text.

Whether you are an adult working independently to learn history or a student in a Catholic school or homeschool, I recommend that you use the *Workbook* as a guide before you go through each chapter, to assist yourself in focusing on the most important elements. Then answer the questions once you have finished reading the chapter. Later, you can use the *Workbook*, with the answers filled in, as a review. In that scenario, you are studying the material in-depth three times besides reading the chapter! You could also use the questions in the text at the end of each chapter as a test.

### Study Tips

When you read *Christ and the Americas*, take the initiative in learning and remembering the material! Take notes as you read through the text. Brief notes in the form of words, phrases and dates can be so useful and will not stop your progress in reading the chapter (the way copying a whole sentence would). For more complicated material, it is highly recommended that you make yourself timelines and charts to organize it for clearer understanding and better retention. Charts help to detail and group information in a way that is more understandable and more easily accessible.

Do not rush through the material. Read the chapter, complete the *Workbook* on that

chapter, do selected projects and extra reading—completely mastering the material before moving on to the next chapter. Compose a short summary of the chapter (orally or in writing) to help you solidify the concepts. There are 26 chapters, which could be completed in 1 to 1½ weeks each, with longer time periods for larger chapters. Or, *Christ and the Americas* could be used for a two-year course, as recommended by Mrs. Carroll.

I highly recommend that you make two lists for yourself after finishing each chapter—one list called “Notes from this Chapter” and the other called “Questions/possible research areas from this Chapter.” You could keep these lists in a notebook, or you could write them out in the blank space at the end of the chapters in this *Workbook*. These lists will help you to master the material in each chapter, to think it through and to “make it your own.”

You will note that chapters 12, 17, 21 and 25 all relate to Latin American history and therefore go together. If it helps, you may want to read these in chronological order to make more sense of the sequence of history in Latin America. At the very least, review chapter 12 again before starting on 17.

### **The Catholic Meaning of History**

Remember, the more times you see the information in different forms, the better you will retain it and the more clearly you will understand history. Eventually you will feel as though you are on a road with a clear sense of your direction, knowing and understanding what is to the north, south, east and west. You will see clearly what happened before you in history and how that is affecting what is happening now. You will understand how we got to where we are today. You will see how God has worked through so many individuals and how people have affected history because of their cooperation or lack of cooperation with His Will.

Especially in *Christ and the Americas*, you will see how the Holy Catholic Church has survived despite bad decisions by government officials, lack of support from supposedly Christian nations and persecution from Communists. You will see how Our Lord’s promise that “the gates of hell shall not prevail” against His Church are being fulfilled.

I hope that my efforts to make Mrs. Carroll’s text more useful to you will help you to truly be all that God wants you to be for the Church. May God make clear to you, through the gifts of the Holy Spirit (especially Knowledge, Wisdom and Understanding), the history of His world and Church that you are about to study. I will be praying for you and I ask your prayers for me. God bless you.

—Mrs. Belinda T. Mooney

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## **Timeline of Major Events in the History of the Americas**

- B.C. 1000** Olmecs begin human sacrifices (approximate date).
- A.D. 1200** The Inca Empire established (approximate date).
- 1450** The Aztec tribe becomes powerful. Tlacaellal mandates human sacrifice on a large scale (approximate date).
- 1492** Columbus discovers the New World.
- 1513** Balboa becomes the first European to see the Pacific Ocean.
- 1521** Cortés conquers the last Aztec emperor, ending human sacrifice and devil worship.
- 1521** Magellan accomplishes the first circumnavigation of the world.
- 1531** Our Lady of Guadalupe appears to Juan Diego in what is now Mexico.
- 1531-1548** 9 million Indians in Mexico become Catholics. During the same time period, approximately the same number of Catholics are lost to Protestantism in Europe.
- 1553** Father (now Blessed) Anchieta begins work in Brazil.
- 1575** St. Turibius is appointed Archbishop of Lima in Peru. His work of evangelizing Peru is spiritually assisted by four Saints (St. Martin de Porres, St. Rose of Lima, St. Francis Solano and St. John Massias).
- 1598** Spanish missionary activity pushes north to New Mexico.
- 1646** St. Isaac Jogues is martyred: one of the 8 Jesuit Martyrs of North America.
- 1763** French and Indian War ends.
- 1768-1784** Fr. Junipero Serra evangelizes California.
- 1773** The Boston Tea Party
- 1774** The Intolerable Acts and First Continental Congress
- 1775-1782** U.S. War for Independence
- 1776** U.S. Declaration of Independence
- 1789** George Washington becomes President, as the French Revolution rages in France.
- 1789** Fr. John Carroll is appointed to become the first bishop in the U.S.
- 1791** Adoption of the Bill of Rights



- 1793** **First ordination of a Catholic priest on U.S. soil** (by Bishop John Carroll).
- 1803** **The Louisiana Purchase** doubles the size of the U.S.
- 1809** **St. Elizabeth Ann Seton founds the Sisters of Charity**, the first American religious order.
- 1812** **The War of 1812**
- 1820** **John England becomes the first Bishop of Charleston**; later establishes the first Catholic newspaper.
- 1846-1848** **The Mexican War**
- 1836-1860** **St. John Neumann ministers in America**, especially in Philadelphia.
- 1861-1865** **U.S. Civil War**
- 1867** **Emperor Maximilian** is executed in Mexico, marking the real beginning of the Revolution in Mexico.
- 1874** **Garcia Moreno** is assassinated by revolutionaries after working to restore Ecuador's Catholic heritage. Radical liberals come to power in Ecuador in 1895.
- 1898** **Spanish-American War**
- 1910** **The Revolution in Mexico**—its "formal" beginning
- 1917** **Our Lady of Fatima appears**; the **Russian Revolution** takes place.
- 1914-1918** **World War I**, which the U.S. enters in 1917. As a result of the War, and largely through President Woodrow Wilson, Communism under Stalin gains control over many Catholic nations in eastern Europe.
- 1927** **Bl. Miguel Pro's** martyrdom in Mexico proclaiming *Viva Cristo Rey!*
- 1929-1939** **The Great Depression** (approximate dates), with the Stock Market Crash taking place in 1929.
- 1933-1945** **Franklin Roosevelt's terms** as President. **The New Deal** programs fight the Depression and give the federal government much control over American life.
- 1939-1945** **World War II**, which the U.S. enters at the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941; ends with atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by U.S.
- 1945** **Founding of the United Nations**
- 1949** **The People's Republic of China** (Red China) is set up, ruled by the Communist Mao Tse-tung.
- 1950-1953** **Korean War**

*Continued . . .*

- 1952-present** **Moral decline in America**, assisted by the Warren Court, liberals in universities, etc.
- 1956** **Hungarian Freedom Fighters** die as U.S. denies them aid; Hungary falls to Communism.
- 1959** **Fidel Castro takes control of Cuba** on January 1.
- 1962-1965** **Vatican Council II**; Liberals seize the opportunity to spread Liberal ideas as “the spirit of Vatican II.”
- 1965-1973** **War in Vietnam**; Vietnam falls to Communism in 1975.
- 1968** *Humanae Vitae* (papal encyclical) reaffirms the intrinsic immorality of contraception.
- 1973** *Roe v. Wade* declares all laws prohibiting abortion to be unconstitutional; abortion takes the lives of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million U.S. babies per year by the mid-1980s.

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—With Answer Key—

**Perfect Score: 100**

(Each Question is worth 2 points.)

**Score:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Completion

**Directions:** Complete and make each statement true and accurate by writing one or more words on each blank line.

1. The change in human life by which men began to grow their own crops and raise animals rather than only hunting and gathering food occurred in the New World around 2500 B.C. and is called the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution. This contrasts with the Old World's achievement of this change around 9000 B.C.
2. After the overthrow of Quetzalcoatl, human sacrifice returned and the society of the Toltec people became \_\_\_\_\_, with the individual person being of little importance.
3. The Aztecs' chief gods were the Hummingbird Wizard and Tezcatlipoca, and their religious symbol was the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tlacaellal was so immoral and bloodthirsty that at the mass murder dedicating a new temple to the Aztec \_\_\_\_\_ gods, he ordered and watched 80,000 men be killed in four days.
5. Inca rule under Pachacuti and his son Topa Inca extended over the immense area from northern Ecuador to central \_\_\_\_\_, an area of over 350,000 square miles.
6. The island of Samana City in the Bahamas was probably the first island Christopher Columbus reached; after thanking God and claiming the land for Spain, he named the island \_\_\_\_\_, which means Holy Saviour.
7. Columbus made a total of \_\_\_\_\_ voyages from Spain to the New World between the years of 1492 and 1504. He died two years later, not having reached the Indies, but having opened up the West to the Catholic culture of Europe.

8. At this time period, the strength of the Catholic Faith in Europe was most evident in Spain, which was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, who were known as *los Reyes Católicos*—"the Catholic Kings."
9. The Spaniards who colonized the New World in South and Central America built a \_\_\_\_\_ society continuing to this day and influencing even the U.S.A. in the names of cities such as San Francisco, San Antonio and Santa Fe.
10. After Pedro Cabral's discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1500, Portugal regularly sent ships to the New World to continue to explore.
11. The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) gave Spain the right to explore west of the imaginary Line of \_\_\_\_\_, an area consisting of most of North and South America, while Portugal was allowed the eastern part of South America.
12. In his remarkable exploration of the continental United States, while searching for the alleged "Fountain of Youth," the Spaniard Juan Ponce de Leon discovered the Gulf Stream and land which is now the state of \_\_\_\_\_, becoming the first white man to explore what is now the continental U.S.A.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Caribbean island which Diego Velazquez colonized in 1511. This was the base from which expeditions to Mexico were later sent.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the man whose name was given to the new continents, even though he lied about making a voyage there in 1497 and was not one of the first Europeans in the New World, as he claimed.

## Multiple Choice

**Directions:** After each statement below, there is a set of words or phrases. Circle the letter next to the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. The staple crop around which life revolved in the New World was not known in the Old World. It was:
  - a) wheat
  - b) corn
  - c) potatoes
  - d) sweet potatoes
  - e) none of the above

2. All of the following were part of the Mayan civilization, except:
  - a) abolition of human sacrifice
  - b) advanced mathematics
  - c) excellent astronomy
  - d) development in irrigation
  
3. According to a prophecy, Quetzalcoatl would return in the year:
  - a) 2-Reed
  - b) 3-Reed
  - c) 1496
  - d) none of the above
  
4. The Inca culture of Peru included:
  - a) written communication
  - b) a highly developed governmental system
  - c) beautiful architecture
  - d) b and c only
  - e) a, b and c
  
5. The highly organized society of the Incas, in which individuals existed to serve the government, was structured as a:
  - a) circle
  - b) pyramid
  - c) hexagon
  - d) triangle
  
6. The first known European colonies in the New World were those of:
  - a) St. Brendan the Voyager
  - b) Christopher Columbus
  - c) the Vikings
  - d) the Phoenicians
  
7. The ship of Columbus that ran aground on a coral reef was the:
  - a) Niña
  - b) Pinta
  - c) Santa María
  - d) none of the above
  
8. Portugal's Prince Henry, who wanted to find a new route to the Indies and further the Kingdom of God, financed many voyages down the African coast, giving his men his vision and courage, until finally in 1498 they were successful. He was known as:
  - a) The Navigator
  - b) The Voyager
  - c) The Sailor
  - d) The Zealous

9. To follow up on earlier discoveries, Portugal sent three ships to Brazil in 1501 under the command of:
  - a) Amerigo Vespucci
  - b) Gonáclo Coelho
  - c) Pedro Cabral
  - d) none of the above
  
10. The leader of the second Spanish expedition into Mexico, during which the Spaniards first realized that the Aztecs practiced human sacrifice, was:
  - a) Hernan Cortés
  - b) Diego Velazquez
  - c) Vasco da Gama
  - d) Juan Grijalba

## True/False

**Directions:** Circle the letter T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.

1.    T    F    The New World was not far behind the Old World in beginning to grow crops and raise animals.
  
2.    T    F    The Aztecs were the first civilization to offer human sacrifices.
  
3.    T    F    The difference between a civilization and barbarism is the presence of cities and the ability to write; the Mayan civilization in Central America and southern Mexico was the first civilization.
  
4.    T    F    The eighteen-month year that the Mayans developed is slightly more accurate than our present-day calendar.
  
5.    T    F    Montezuma I was the most powerful man in the Aztec Empire during his reign, effectively ruling the Aztecs for 67 years.
  
6.    T    F    The first white child to be born in the New World was born to Thorfinn and Gudrid Karlsefni, Vikings who attempted to form a colony on the northern tip of Newfoundland.
  
7.    T    F    Christopher Columbus was born in Portugal in 1451.
  
8.    T    F    Queen Isabel wrote a letter in Spanish to the King of China—to be delivered through Christopher Columbus, even though she was not sure the King would be able to read it.
  
9.    T    F    The second voyage of Christopher Columbus, in 1493, resulted in the discovery of Venezuela.
  
10.   T    F    Columbus was primarily motivated to bring Christ to people who did not know Him, for the glory of God.

11. T F The third voyage of Columbus, in 1498, was to Cuba; this was his first continental landfall in the New World.
12. T F Columbus was as good an administrator as he was a navigator. Due to his good administration of the colonies, Isabel was very pleased with Columbus, especially with his treatment of the Indians.
13. T F Columbus' fourth voyage, from 1502 to 1504, was spent primarily in ensuring correct administration of the colonies.

## Matching

**Directions:** This list is made up of names of persons, groups, places and things. Each one corresponds to one of the lettered phrases below. In each blank, write the letter of the phrase that correctly identifies that person, group, place or thing.

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ___ Central America           | 8. ___ Bjarni Herolffson      |
| 2. ___ Quetzalcoatl              | 9. ___ Palos                  |
| 3. ___ Tlacaellel                | 10. ___ Charles I             |
| 4. ___ Pachacuti                 | 11. ___ Vasco da Gama         |
| 5. ___ St. Brendan (The Voyager) | 12. ___ Manuel                |
| 6. ___ Tim Severin               | 13. ___ Vasco Nuñez de Balboa |
| 7. ___ Eric The Red              |                               |
- 
- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| A) Spanish port near Seville from which Columbus sailed on his first voyage (September, 1492) | E) first man to reach India in 1498 by an all-water route around Africa   | J) warrior Aztec ruler for 67 years—oversaw the sacrifice of over 50,000 humans per year |
| B) Irish Saint; reached Newfoundland in a leather boat in the 6th century                     | F) established colony in Greenland in 985                                 | K) King of Portugal; married to Maria (Isabel's daughter); authorized Cabral's journey   |
| C) first European (a Spaniard) to see the Pacific Ocean                                       | G) one of the greatest Inca emperors; ruled in 1438                       | L) Irishman who duplicated St. Brendan's voyage in the 1970s                             |
| D) Toltec leader who abolished human sacrifice and reformed religion for a time               | H) oldest village sites in the New World (dating from around 2000 B.C.)   | M) first Viking to reach a continental landfall (at Newfoundland)                        |
|   | I) Isabel's grandson; defended the Church against Protestants and Moslems |  |



**Mini-Essay Question:** Describe two key aspects of the inherently unjust Aztec society as described in the text.  
(Extra credit—4 points.)

**Personal Opinion:** Name an important or interesting fact that you learned in this chapter. How could this fact affect your life?

**Supplemental Reading**

William Thomas Walsh. *Isabella of Spain: The Last Crusader*. TAN.

Warren H. Carroll. *Isabel of Spain: The Catholic Queen*. Christendom Press, Front Royal, Virginia.

# ANSWER KEY

## Chapter 1: THE NEW WORLD MEETS THE OLD

(Pages 1-5)

### Completion

1. Neolithic or Agricultural
2. collectivized
3. serpent
4. devil
5. Chile
6. San Salvador
7. four
8. Ferdinand; Isabel
9. Catholic
10. Brazil
11. Demarcation
12. Florida
13. Cuba
14. Amerigo Vespucci

### Multiple Choice

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. a
9. b
10. d

### True/False

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. F
9. F
10. T
11. F
12. F
13. F

### Matching

1. H
2. D
3. J
4. G
5. B
6. L
7. F
8. M
9. A
10. I
11. E
12. K
13. C

### Mini-Essay Question

Any two:

1. False gods were worshipped instead of the one True God.
2. Aztecs lived in a culture of death. Since society revolved around satisfying the appetites of the devil gods they worshiped with the sacrifice of living human beings, especially innocent children (estimates of 1 out of every 5 children).
3. The individual person was taught that he or she was nothing. People could not own land, but instead worked so the wealthy could live in luxury. Boys were enslaved or killed if they did not become warriors. There was no freedom, only fear and slavery.

---

## Chapter 2: TWO HEROES: CORTES AND MAGELLAN

(Pages 7-12)

### Completion

1. 15 million
2. faith
3. hosts
4. human skulls
5. greed
6. Sorrow
7. Indian
8. Charles I
9. South America
10. Victory
11. Lucia
12. Straits
13. Philippines
14. Spice

### Multiple Choice

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. e
5. a
6. e
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. a

### True/False

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. T
8. F
9. T
10. T
11. F
12. T
13. T

### Matching

1. E
2. J
3. L
4. D
5. M
6. B
7. I
8. C
9. H
10. F
11. K
12. G
13. A

### Mini-Essay Question

Both were devout Catholics who lived their faith in daily life and who had a spiritual purpose to their endeavors. Both were courageous, daring and determined. Both were great, competent leaders who faced incredible odds and hardships, terrible setbacks, and still accomplished their mission. Both contributed greatly to the Old World's discovery of the New World.