

American Destiny, 4e (Carnes)
Chapter 2 American Society in the Making

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) According to your text, the answer to the question, “What is an American?” is that Americans
- A) were mostly Europeans whose institutions easily fit American conditions.
 - B) have shared a common religious devotion.
 - C) have had faith in democracy and freedom.
 - D) have an identity deeply rooted in their history, but still incomplete and evolving.

Answer: D

(p. 49)

Topic: Do you take risks?

Skill: Conceptual

- 2) Spain’s northern frontier of New Mexico and Texas was characterized by
- A) creation of a strong Hispanic colony in California by the end of the eighteenth century.
 - B) complete domination of Plains Indians by Spain’s military outposts.
 - C) a total and effective enslavement of the Indians.
 - D) powerful Comanche resistance to the Spanish aided by their use of horses and guns.

Answer: D

(pp. 49–50)

Topic: Society in New Mexico, Texas, and California

Skill: Conceptual

- 3) The map, “Spain’s North American Frontier, c. 1750” shows the northernmost point of Spanish settlement on the Pacific coast was at
- A) San Francisco.
 - B) Tucson.
 - C) Monterrey.
 - D) San Diego.

Answer: A

(p. 51)

Topic: Society in New Mexico, Texas, and California

Skill: Factual

- 4) Until late in the eighteenth century, the Chesapeake Bay area was characterized by a
- A) surplus of women settlers.
 - B) well-ordered, church-dominated society.
 - C) remarkably high death rate.
 - D) large number of unmarried widows.

Answer: C

(p. 53)

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

Skill: Conceptual

5) The map, “English Colonies on the Atlantic Seaboard,” shows that the present state of Vermont was at one time claimed by both

- A) New York and New Hampshire.
- B) Maine and Massachusetts.
- C) France and England.
- D) England and the Netherlands.

Answer: A

(p. 53)

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

Skill: Factual

6) The “headright” was commonly used in the southern colonies and some of the middle colonies to

- A) encourage the development of urban settlements.
- B) determine the eligibility of a settler for voting and holding office.
- C) award tracts of land to new arrivals in the colonies.
- D) provide land for churches.

Answer: C

(p. 54)

Topic: The Lure of Land

Skill: Conceptual

7) _____ servants agreed to work for a stated period in return for their transportation to America.

- A) Journeymen
- B) Foundling
- C) Headright
- D) Indentured

Answer: D

(p. 55)

Topic: The Lure of Land

Skill: Factual

8) In 1619 the first African blacks brought to English North America were probably sold in

- A) Boston.
- B) Jamestown.
- C) Plymouth.
- D) Baltimore.

Answer: B

(p. 55)

Topic: “Solving” the Labor Shortage: Slavery

Skill: Factual

- 9) Slavery of blacks in the British colonies was
- A) unique, since no other colonial nation had ever enslaved blacks.
 - B) simply copied from the institution of slavery already existing in England.
 - C) restricted to the southern colonies.
 - D) firmly established by laws in Virginia and Maryland at least as early as 1660.

Answer: D

(p. 55)

Topic: "Solving" the Labor Shortage: Slavery

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) One inducement for the shift toward slave labor in the late 1600s was that
- A) slaves were considerably cheaper than indentured servants.
 - B) indentured servitude was prohibited by Parliament.
 - C) slaves proved to be immune to the diseases which afflicted white indentured servants.
 - D) fewer indentured servants were arriving at the same time that it became easier to import slaves.

Answer: D

(p. 56)

Topic: "Solving" the Labor Shortage: Slavery

Skill: Conceptual

- 11) The great staple of the Virginia colonial economy was

- A) cotton.
- B) tobacco.
- C) indigo.
- D) sugar cane.

Answer: B

(p. 57)

Topic: Prosperity in a Pipe: Tobacco

Skill: Factual

- 12) The most accurate statement about tobacco during the seventeenth century is that it
- A) was immediately encouraged by both King James I and the London Company.
 - B) grew on semicleared land, but required a lot of human labor.
 - C) sold so poorly that there was little interest in growing it.
 - D) was initially grown on large, well-manicured fields.

Answer: B

(p. 58)

Topic: Prosperity in a Pipe: Tobacco

Skill: Conceptual

13) The primary economic problem for Virginia in the late seventeenth century was

- A) over-production of tobacco.
- B) the triangular trade.
- C) unemployed laborers.
- D) high cost of slaves.

Answer: A

(p. 59)

Topic: Prosperity in a Pipe: Tobacco

Skill: Conceptual

14) Bacon's Rebellion occurred in

- A) Pennsylvania.
- B) Massachusetts.
- C) South Carolina.
- D) Virginia.

Answer: D

(p. 59)

Topic: Bacon's Rebellion

Skill: Factual

15) The main supporters of Virginia's royal governor, Sir William Berkeley, during Bacon's Rebellion were the

- A) Virginia Regulators.
- B) well-established, powerful planters.
- C) landless freemen.
- D) western frontier planters.

Answer: B

(p. 59)

Topic: Bacon's Rebellion

Skill: Factual

16) Which of the following brought an end to Bacon's Rebellion?

- A) the trial of Nathaniel Bacon
- B) the execution of Sir William Berkeley
- C) massive Indian raids on several large plantations
- D) the arrival of an English naval squadron

Answer: D

(pp. 59–60)

Topic: Bacon's Rebellion

Skill: Conceptual

17) The South Carolina cash crop of indigo

- A) could be grown side by side with rice in the paddies along the seacoast.
- B) was resisted by the British woolens industry, which sought to prohibit its production.
- C) displaced tobacco, which had been an earlier cash crop of the colony.
- D) was introduced by plantation owner Eliza Lucas.

Answer: D

(p. 60)

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Conceptual

18) Throughout the colonial era, small-scale manufacturing in the southern colonies was

- A) more important than agriculture.
- B) almost nonexistent.
- C) comparable to that in the northern colonies.
- D) instrumental in promoting rapid urban growth.

Answer: B

(p. 60)

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Conceptual

19) Slave labor so dominated the rice plantations of _____ from its founding that by 1730 a majority of its population was black.

- A) Georgia
- B) Florida
- C) Virginia
- D) South Carolina

Answer: D

(p. 61)

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Factual

20) Colonial regulations governing the behavior of blacks

- A) were forced on the colonies by the British.
- B) were part of each colony's basic constitution.
- C) allowed free blacks to vote and serve on juries.
- D) gave blacks no civil rights and had severe punishments.

Answer: D

(p. 61)

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Conceptual

21) Which statement about black resistance to slavery is true?

- A) There was little to no personal violence between blacks and whites because of the deterrent effects of harsh punishments.
- B) Most runaway slaves were field hands.
- C) Slaves with valuable skills were treated better and were less likely to run away.
- D) Organized slave rebellions were infrequent.

Answer: D

(p. 61)

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Conceptual

22) Formal education for average children in the southern colonies was

- A) almost nonexistent in their rural society.
- B) highly developed, with public funding of primary, secondary, and college levels.
- C) patterned after the village system used in New England.
- D) not valued, even by the wealthy planter elite.

Answer: A

(pp. 61–62)

Topic: Home and Family in the South

Skill: Conceptual

23) The Anglican Church was “established” in certain colonies, which meant that

- A) every citizen had to pay 10 percent of his or her income to the Anglican Church.
- B) all laws had to be approved by the church.
- C) it had the same legal status and privilege as any other religious group.
- D) its ministers were supported by public funds.

Answer: D

(p. 62)

Topic: Home and Family in the South

Skill: Conceptual

24) James Oglethorpe received a charter to establish _____, the final English colony, as a refuge for honest people imprisoned for debt.

- A) Georgia
- B) Massachusetts
- C) Pennsylvania
- D) South Carolina

Answer: A

(p. 63)

Topic: Georgia and the Back Country

Skill: Factual

25) The British government's primary concern in establishing Georgia was

- A) gaining commercial profit through royal monopolies.
- B) allowing prisoners a fresh start in life.
- C) placing a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida.
- D) creating a base for raids on Spanish shipping.

Answer: C

(p. 63)

Topic: Georgia and the Back Country

Skill: Conceptual

26) In 1771, frontier Regulators from _____, protesting their lack of representation in their colonial assembly, were defeated in a pitched battle with government troops.

- A) New York
- B) North Carolina
- C) Virginia
- D) Georgia

Answer: B

(p. 63)

Topic: Georgia and the Back Country

Skill: Factual

27) Compared to the early colonists in the Chesapeake, those in colonial New England had

- A) undependable water supplies.
- B) a far healthier habitat.
- C) scattered and isolated settlements.
- D) many more deaths due to malaria.

Answer: B

(p. 63)

Topic: Puritan New England

Skill: Conceptual

28) Under the terms of the Halfway Covenant,

- A) unbaptized church members could receive communion but could not present their own children for baptism.
- B) only those who could give evidence of God's grace could become even halfway members of the church.
- C) halfway members of the church and their children could be baptized, but could not receive communion.
- D) churches and merchants agreed to meet each other halfway in their dispute over excess profits.

Answer: C

(p. 65)

Topic: Puritan New England

Skill: Conceptual

- 29) The Puritans justified laws requiring church attendance and establishing the death penalty for blaspheming a parent on the grounds that they
- A) followed the early Christian practices described in the New Testament.
 - B) were based on government's role as a civil covenant designed to police and maintain social order.
 - C) were intended to create a society which promoted individual religious liberty.
 - D) needed to restore order because of the rampant crime in the colony.

Answer: B

(p. 65)

Topic: Democracies without Democrats

Skill: Conceptual

- 30) As a result of the Glorious Revolution in 1688, _____ became a royal colony in the early 1690s.

- A) Georgia
- B) Pennsylvania
- C) Virginia
- D) Massachusetts

Answer: D

(p. 66)

Topic: The Dominion of New England

Skill: Factual

- 31) The main evidence presented against the accused witches in Salem Village was the

- A) sudden increase in birth deformities among livestock.
- B) frightening total solar eclipse of that year.
- C) recent and devastating typhoid fever epidemic.
- D) raving testimony of young girls.

Answer: D

(pp. 67–68)

Topic: Salem Bewitched

Skill: Conceptual

- 32) Which of the following called for the end of the executions of Salem's "witches" because "it were better that ten witches should escape, than that one innocent person should be condemned"?

- A) William Phips
- B) Mary Phips
- C) Increase Mather
- D) Cotton Mather

Answer: C

(p. 68)

Topic: Salem Bewitched

Skill: Factual

33) The American crop which was easily cultivated, and in the form of liquor was easy to transport and to store, was

- A) potatoes.
- B) wheat.
- C) corn.
- D) pumpkins.

Answer: C

(pp. 68–69)

Topic: A Merchant's World

Skill: Factual

34) The driving force of the colonial New England economy became

- A) small textile factories and their workers.
- B) maritime trade and those engaged in it.
- C) banking and financial services.
- D) fishing and whaling.

Answer: B

(p. 69)

Topic: A Merchant's World

Skill: Conceptual

35) Because of their ethnic and religious heterogeneity, the colonies which possessed traits that later would be seen as distinctly "American" were

- A) the Middle Colonies.
- B) North and South Carolina.
- C) Virginia and Maryland.
- D) the New England colonies.

Answer: A

(p. 71)

Topic: The Middle Colonies: An Intermingling of Peoples

Skill: Conceptual

36) In the early eighteenth century, large numbers of _____ Presbyterians immigrated to backcountry Pennsylvania.

- A) Scots-Irish
- B) Swedish
- C) Welsh
- D) French

Answer: A

(p. 71)

Topic: The Middle Colonies: An Intermingling of Peoples

Skill: Factual

37) According to the map, “Ethnic Groups of Eastern North America, 1750,” the group most likely to settle in the backcountry of Pennsylvania were the

- A) Welsh.
- B) French.
- C) Scots-Irish.
- D) English.

Answer: C

(p. 72)

Topic: The Middle Colonies: An Intermingling of Peoples

Skill: Factual

38) Both Leisler’s Rebellion and the “Paxton Boys” uprising

- A) successfully overthrew existing colonial governments.
- B) challenged the traditional authority of masters over their slaves.
- C) led to more women assuming public authority.
- D) were challenges by outsiders to those who traditionally had power in colonial governments.

Answer: D

(pp. 73, 76)

Topic: Politics of Diversity

Skill: Conceptual

39) The New York printer whose trial for seditious libel became one of the most celebrated tests of freedom of the press in the history of journalism was

- A) James Hamilton.
- B) John Peter Zenger.
- C) Benjamin Franklin.
- D) Jacob Leisler.

Answer: B

(p. 76)

Topic: The Politics of Diversity

Skill: Factual

40) The “Paxton Boys” revolt in Pennsylvania

- A) revealed western dissatisfaction with England.
- B) was led by German tradesmen.
- C) revealed western dissatisfaction with the state assembly.
- D) was led by Benjamin Franklin.

Answer: C

(p. 76)

Topic: The Politics of Diversity

Skill: Conceptual

2.2 True/False Questions

41) Throughout most of the seventeenth century, few indentured servants eventually became landowners.

Answer: FALSE

(p. 55)

Topic: The Lure of Land

Skill: Conceptual

42) According to the map, “Atlantic Slave Trade, 1451–1870,” the vast majority of enslaved West Africans were brought to Brazil.

Answer: TRUE

(p. 57)

Topic: “Solving” the Labor Shortage: Slavery

Skill: Factual

43) By 1740, the economy of South Carolina was based on the cash crop of cotton.

Answer: FALSE

(p. 60)

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Factual

44) By present standards, life for most families in the colonial South was uncomfortable.

Answer: TRUE

(p. 61)

Topic: Home and Family in the South

Skill: Factual

45) As a result of the English Civil War and the execution of Charles I, Edmund Andros ruled England as Lord Protector.

Answer: FALSE

(p. 66)

Topic: The Dominion of New England

Skill: Factual

46) According to your text, the only clergyman who effectively opposed the witchcraft trials in Salem Village was Increase Mather.

Answer: TRUE

(p. 68)

Topic: Salem Bewitched

Skill: Factual

47) The pattern of overseas trade developed by New England merchants is known as the “triangular trade.”

Answer: TRUE

(p. 69)

Topic: A Merchant’s World

Skill: Factual

48) The Middle Colonies experienced frequent conflicts because of the major ethnic differences among the settlers and the lack of economic opportunity.

Answer: FALSE

(p. 73)

Topic: “The Best Poor Man’s Country”

Skill: Conceptual

49) In discussing *The Crucible*, your text notes that the extraordinarily high rate of premarital pregnancy in puritan New England supports the film’s suggestion of an affair between the elderly John Proctor and young Abigail Williams.

Answer: FALSE

(pp. 74–75)

Topic: Re-Viewing the Past: *The Crucible*

Skill: Conceptual

2.3 Essay Questions

50) Chapter Two of your text describes “American Society in the Making.” Describe three specific examples of how the colonies began to emerge as distinctively American in this era.

(pp. 48–78)

Topic: American Society in the Making

51) Explain the economic, social, and psychological factors that caused Europeans and Americans to enslave Africans.

(pp. 55–56)

Topic: “Solving” the Labor Shortage: Slavery

52) Compare and contrast the climate, terrain, and native populations encountered by settlers to the various colonies.

(pp. 48–78)

Topic: American Society in the Making

53) Explain how the Middle Colonies were populated. Discuss how the various ethnic groups related and why there were so few English colonists among the population.

(pp. 71–72)

Topic: The Middle Colonies: An Intermingling of People

2.4 Identification Questions

54) **Bacon’s Rebellion** An armed uprising in 1676, led by Nathaniel Bacon, against Virginia governor Sir William Berkeley. Initially the rebels attacked Indian settlements but later moved against Berkeley’s political faction and burned Jamestown, capital of the colony. After Bacon’s death that year, the rebellion collapsed.

(p. 59)

Topic: Bacon’s Rebellion

Skill: Factual

55) **Glorious Revolution** The peaceful accession of William II, a Protestant, and Queen Mary to the British throne in 1688, ending the Catholic rule of James II. Many colonists rebelled against governors who had been appointed by James II and demanded greater political rights.

(p. 66)

Topic: The Dominion of New England

Skill: Factual

56) **Half-Way Covenant** A modification of puritan practice, adopted by many Congregational churches during the 1650s and afterwards, that allowed baptized puritans who had not experienced saving grace to acquire partial church membership and receive sacraments.

(p. 65)

Topic: Visible Puritan Saints and Others

Skill: Factual

57) **headright** A system of land distribution, adopted first in Virginia and later in Maryland, that granted colonists fifty acres for themselves and another fifty for each “head” (or person) they brought with them to the colony. This system was often used in conjunction with indentured servitude to build large plantations and supply them with labor.

(p. 54)

Topic: The Lure of the Land

Skill: Factual

58) **indentured servants** Individuals working under a form of contract labor that provided them with free passage to America in return for a promise to work for a fixed period, usually seven years. Indentured servitude was the primary labor system in the Chesapeake colonies for most of the seventeenth century.

(p. 55)

Topic: The Lure of the Land

Skill: Factual

59) **Leisler’s Rebellion** An uprising in 1689, led by Jacob Leisler, that wrested control of New York’s government following the abdication of King James II. The rebellion ended when Leisler was arrested and executed in 1690.

(p. 73)

Topic: The Politics of Diversity

Skill: Factual

60) **triangular trade** An oversimplified term for the trade among England, its colonies in the Americas, and slave markets in Africa and the Caribbean.

(p. 69)

Topic: A Merchant’s World

Skill: Factual