

Chapter 2

Transplantations and Borderlands

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Seventeenth-century English colonial settlements
- A. were essentially business enterprises.
 - B. were tightly controlled by the English government.
 - C. were effectively isolated from contact with other nations.
 - D. were well-planned and generally quite successful from the start.
 - E. maintained the political and social institutions of England.

Answer: A

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2. Which of the following does NOT describe the site chosen for the Jamestown settlement?
- A. It was low and swampy and subject to outbreaks of malaria.
 - B. It was inland so as to offer security from natives.
 - C. It bordered the territories of powerful Indian tribes.
 - D. It was surrounded by thick woods.
 - E. It was inaccessible by ship.

Answer: E

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3. In London, the initial promoters of Jamestown encouraged colonists to focus on
- A. the long-term success of the settlement.
 - B. building a family-centered community.
 - C. developing peaceful relations with the Indians in the area.
 - D. the search for gold.
 - E. converting the local Indians to Christianity.

Answer: D

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4. Between 1608 and 1609, Captain John Smith strengthened the Jamestown settlement by
- A. improving relations with the local Indians.
 - B. dividing the decision-making authority among the colonists to improve morale.
 - C. imposing work and order on the colonists.
 - D. introducing tobacco to the colonists.
 - E. importing African slaves to rebuild the fort.

Answer: C

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5. The “starving time” in Jamestown during the winter of 1609-1610 was partly the result of
- A. colonists being kept barricaded in their palisade by local Indians.
 - B. the extermination of the Indians who used to grow crops.
 - C. an influx of rats from settlers’ ships that ate much of the stored grains.
 - D. a drought that led to crop failures.
 - E. the sinking of the colonists’ supply ship in the Atlantic.

Answer: A

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6. The first important economic boom in Jamestown resulted from
- A. the discovery of gold and silver.
 - B. fur trade with the Indians.
 - C. the production of tobacco.
 - D. a development of fisheries and lumber.
 - E. the cultivation of cotton.

Answer: C

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7. The cultivation of tobacco around Jamestown resulted in all the following EXCEPT
- A. the rapid wearing out of the soil.
 - B. the search for new sources of labor.
 - C. rising prosperity for the colony.
 - D. improved relations with the local Indians.
 - E. the expansion of European settlement into the interior.

Answer: D

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8. The Virginia Company developed the “headright” system to
- A. attract new settlers to the colony.
 - B. discourage poor people from moving to the colony.
 - C. require families to migrate together.
 - D. raise revenue from the sale of land.
 - E. cause conflict among the neighboring Indian tribes.

Answer: A

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9. Which of the following statements best characterizes the first years of Jamestown’s existence?
- A. A majority of its colonists enjoyed significant economic success.
 - B. The settlement was often assaulted by Spanish invaders.
 - C. The settlement was notable for its peaceful relations with local Indians.
 - D. The settlement was notable for its toleration of political freedom.
 - E. The settlement survived despite an enormous loss of life.

Answer: E

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10. When the House of Burgesses was created in Virginia in 1619,
- A. it gave settlers the full political control of their colony.
 - B. landowning women colonists were allowed to vote.
 - C. colonists were given a share of local political representation.
 - D. it put an end to a violent uprising by disgruntled colonists.
 - E. it recommended that Virginia declare independence from England.

Answer: C

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11. The first blacks imported to Virginia in 1619
- A. were most likely indentured servants.
 - B. began a rapid stream of African slaves to the British colonies.
 - C. were preferred to European indentured servants.
 - D. followed Indians into slavery.
 - E. arrived as independent landowners.

Answer: A

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12. The Powhatan Indian Pocahontas
- A. married Englishman John Smith.
 - B. was kidnapped by John Rolfe.
 - C. created an interest in England in “civilizing” Indians.
 - D. was the cause of a war between the Powhatan Indians and Virginian colonists.
 - E. refused to convert to Christianity.

Answer: C

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13. Warfare between Englishmen and Powhatan Indians in Virginia
- A. continued without interruption until the early eighteenth century.
 - B. was first triggered by the kidnapping of Pocahontas.
 - C. was primarily a result of religious tensions between natives and settlers.
 - D. was uncommon until the early eighteenth century.
 - E. included an Indian attack on Jamestown that killed hundreds of colonists.

Answer: E

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14. The Virginia Company
- A. never sanctioned military action against the Native Americans of Virginia.
 - B. deeply opposed the importation of Africans to the colonies.
 - C. was absorbed by the crown because it was becoming too powerful.
 - D. had its charter revoked by James I.
 - E. found most of its Virginia ventures to be very profitable.

Answer: D

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15. In which area of technology were Indians more advanced than the Virginia colonists?

- A. agriculture
- B. ocean-going vessels
- C. weaponry
- D. tools
- E. animal husbandry

Answer: A

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16. In the seventeenth century, English colonists recognized that corn

- A. could only be grown in the New World.
- B. was their most financially valuable crop.
- C. produced yields greater than any of the European grains.
- D. was a particularly difficult crop to cultivate.
- E. could not be grown in the swampy land around Jamestown.

Answer: C

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17. In its beginning, the Maryland colony

- A. experienced tremendous warfare with local Indians.
- B. allowed no Protestant settlers.
- C. was a refuge for English Catholics.
- D. was led by Captain John Smith.
- E. experienced considerable conflict with nearby French settlers.

Answer: C

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18. Which the following statements regarding Sir William Berkeley is FALSE?

- A. He was a dominant political figure in Virginia for more than three decades.
- B. He encouraged Virginia to develop westward.
- C. His relations with Indians were violent and bloody.
- D. He extended political representation for frontier settlers.
- E. He sent explorers across the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Answer: D

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19. By 1670, political representation for colonists in Virginia

- A. saw elections take place every two years.
- B. was open to all white men over the age of twenty-one.
- C. had grown more restrictive.
- D. favored western counties over eastern counties.
- E. expanded to include landholding black men.

Answer: C

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20. Bacon's Rebellion

- A. spelled the demise of the Virginia Company.
- B. saw the royal governor of Virginia forced to resign.
- C. spread throughout several colonies.
- D. carried on for several years.
- E. was a conflict between eastern and western Virginia.

Answer: E

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21. The suppression of Bacon's Rebellion helped spur

- A. tobacco production.
- B. slavery in Virginia.
- C. European investment.
- D. the triangular trade.
- E. calls for independence from England.

Answer: B

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22. In 1608, Puritan Separatists who wished to leave England

- A. began to seek refuge in Virginia.
- B. emigrated quietly to northern France.
- C. were encouraged by the Church of England to emigrate.
- D. chartered a colony in Plymouth.
- E. could not legally do so without the king's permission.

Answer: E

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23. In 1620, the Puritan Pilgrims who came to North America

- A. intended to settle at Cape Cod.
- B. came over the objections of the Virginia colony.
- C. were seeking to escape military service in England.
- D. were Christian missionaries.
- E. enjoyed a particularly mild winter their first year.

Answer: D

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24. During the early years the survival and growth of the Plymouth colony

- A. was due in large part to the assistance of the natives.
- B. led the colonists to grow rich from the surrounding productive farmlands.
- C. saw the colonists carry out warfare that wiped out much of the local Indian population.
- D. nevertheless saw two-thirds of its population die.
- E. was critically important for trade routes with Jamestown to the south.

Answer: A

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25. As compared with that of King James I, King Charles I's treatment of Puritans was

- A. more tolerant.
- B. more hostile.
- C. little different.
- D. more likely to advance Puritan thought in England.
- E. less likely to involve imprisonment for religious beliefs.

Answer: B

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26. The Puritan merchants who founded the Massachusetts Bay colony

- A. established their capital in Salem.
- B. took over what had been a royal colony.
- C. were led by Miles Standish.
- D. were given their colonial charter by Charles II.
- E. carried out the largest single migration in the seventeenth century.

Answer: E

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27. The Massachusetts Bay Puritans

- A. lived as grim and joyless people.
- B. took vows of poverty as evidence of their commitment to their faith.
- C. created a colonial "theocracy."
- D. fought with the surrounding Indians almost immediately.
- E. introduced freedom of worship to the New World.

Answer: C

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28. The Puritan founders in Massachusetts who described their colony as a "city upon a hill"

- A. felt they were creating a holy community that would be a model for the world.
- B. wanted to construct their community on high ground to save it from Indian attacks.
- C. wanted to create a community that would be open to all peoples of all faiths.
- D. sought to create a community in which all people were treated as equals.
- E. wanted to differentiate their community from the materialism and acquisitiveness of New Haven.

Answer: A

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29. Thomas Hooker is associated with establishing the colony of

- A. Rhode Island.
- B. Vermont.
- C. New Hampshire.
- D. Connecticut.
- E. Maine.

Answer: D

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30. One reason Roger Williams was deported from the Massachusetts colony was that he
- A. was a confirmed Separatist.
 - B. argued that the colony should maintain allegiance to the Church of England.
 - C. said the land occupied by the colonists belonged to the Indians.
 - D. attempted to take over the leadership of the colony.
 - E. advocated the principle of plural marriage.

Answer: A

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31. When it was established in 1644, the colony of Rhode Island
- A. had strong ties to the church in the Massachusetts colony.
 - B. organized the first fully democratic government in North America.
 - C. had no ties to the Massachusetts colony.
 - D. was notable for its religious toleration.
 - E. banned Jews from immigrating.

Answer: D

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32. In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was deported from the Massachusetts colony because she
- A. was accused of practicing witchcraft.
 - B. argued that only the “elect” were entitled to any religious or political authority.
 - C. challenged the prevailing assumptions of the proper role of women in society.
 - D. was a single mother who refused to marry.
 - E. preached against what she called the “Antinomian heresy.”

Answer: C

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33. Which New England Puritan could LEAST accurately be described as a religious dissenter?
- A. Anne Hutchinson
 - B. John Winthrop
 - C. Roger Williams
 - D. John Wheelwright
 - E. Thomas Hooker

Answer: B

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34. Over time in the seventeenth century, an increasing number of New England Puritans came to view Indian society
- A. with condescending admiration.
 - B. with fear and contempt.
 - C. as worth preserving.
 - D. as part of the godly community.
 - E. as helpful neighbors and partners in commerce.

Answer: B

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35. In 1637, hostilities broke out between English settlers in the Connecticut Valley and which local Native American tribe?

- A. the Seminoles
- B. the Powhatans
- C. the Sioux
- D. the Wampanoags
- E. the Pequots

Answer: E

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36. In King Philip's War, Indians made effective use of a relatively new weapon, the

- A. flintlock rifle.
- B. matchlock rifle.
- C. repeating revolver.
- D. Gatling gun.
- E. artillery cannon.

Answer: A

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37. In the 1640s, during the English Civil War, the Cavaliers were

- A. the forces of Parliament, who were largely Puritans.
- B. supporters of King Charles I.
- C. Scottish and Irish gentry desiring to secede from England.
- D. both the forces of Parliament and supporters of King Charles I.
- E. neither the forces of Parliament nor supporters of King Charles I.

Answer: B

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38. The English Restoration began with the reign of

- A. James II.
- B. Oliver Cromwell.
- C. George I.
- D. Elizabeth I.
- E. Charles II.

Answer: E

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39. The proprietors who founded the Carolina colony

- A. guaranteed religious freedom to all Christians.
- B. rejected the headright system.
- C. ruled the colony with dictatorial powers.
- D. quickly made it a financial success.
- E. banned the importation of indentured servants.

Answer: A

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40. The Fundamental Constitution for the Carolina colony
- A. sought to create a society of general equality among Englishmen.
 - B. was influenced by the English philosopher John Locke.
 - C. initially did not include slavery.
 - D. made no provisions for a colonial parliament.
 - E. All these answers are correct.

Answer: B

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41. The development of the Carolina colony was notable in that
- A. the colony was able to attract large numbers of settlers from nearby colonies.
 - B. the northern and southern regions were economically and socially distinct from each other.
 - C. its economy was grounded in tobacco production.
 - D. its founders had discouraged the use of slaves.
 - E. it advocated independence from England well before any other mainland colony.

Answer: B

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42. The New York colony
- A. had its founding proprietors from the Carolina colony.
 - B. made a commitment to representative assemblies.
 - C. emerged after a struggle between the English and the Dutch.
 - D. saw its population grow slowly for its first fifty years.
 - F. banned slavery from its inception.

Answer: C

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43. Like New York, the New Jersey colony
- A. quickly developed a strong local government.
 - B. had few slaves during its early existence.
 - C. was characterized by a unified and generally peaceful society.
 - D. had great ethnic and religious diversity.
 - E. developed an important class of large landowners.

Answer: D

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44. Which of the following was NOT a Stuart Restoration colony?
- A. Maryland
 - B. Carolina
 - C. New York
 - D. Pennsylvania
 - E. New Jersey

Answer: A

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45. Unlike Puritans, the Quakers
- A. accepted the concept of predestination.
 - B. rejected the doctrine of original sin.
 - C. were not persecuted by the English government.
 - D. paid their clergy handsomely.
 - E. All these answers are correct.

Answer: B

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46. In the seventeenth century, English Quakers
- A. had a disregard for class or gender distinctions.
 - B. had no paid clergy.
 - C. were pacifists.
 - D. believed all could attain salvation.
 - E. All these answers are correct.

Answer: E

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47. William Penn
- A. was a man of great wealth who converted to Quakerism.
 - B. established a moderately successful but never cosmopolitan colony.
 - C. suppressed the local Indians in Pennsylvania with a strong military presence.
 - D. never visited Pennsylvania.
 - F. used unscrupulous and deceptive advertising to attract settlers.

Answer: A

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48. The colony established by people seeking to separate from Pennsylvania was
- A. Maryland.
 - B. New Jersey.
 - C. Delaware.
 - D. New York.
 - E. Kentucky.

Answer: C

Page: 54

49. The English colonial settlements in the Caribbean
- A. concluded it was cheaper to buy new African slaves than to protect those they owned.
 - B. developed their settlements along the same lines as those of the Chesapeake.
 - C. developed significant economic success through the production of tobacco.
 - D. had a smaller percentage of slaves than held by the North American colonies.
 - E. were forced to deal with larger native populations than settlements on the mainland.

Answer: A

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50. Which of the following was NOT an agricultural technique used for improving the soil?

- A. burning
- B. planting beans
- C. planting tobacco
- D. planting corn and beans together
- E. All these answers are correct.

Answer: C

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51. Regarding the origins of slavery in the North American English colonies,

- A. the practice of using slave labor in England was carried over into the colonies.
- B. royal colonies were required by their government to use slaves.
- C. English racism prevented blacks and whites from working together on equal terms.
- D. many colonies gradually embraced slavery as a solution to their labor troubles.
- E. proprietary colonies were required by their charters to use slaves.

Answer: D

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52. By 1700, the Spanish colonies north of Mexico

- A. had attracted considerable interest from the Spanish government.
- B. were being developed through a string of Catholic missions.
- C. added little economic value to the Spanish Empire.
- D. contained more than one million Spanish citizens.
- E. included the largest Spanish city in the Americas.

Answer: C

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53. Georgia was founded

- A. to provide a refuge for Catholics.
- B. to create a military barrier against the Spanish.
- C. to quickly make money for its investors.
- D. by Quaker missionaries.
- E. as a haven for religious dissenters.

Answer: B

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54. Originally, the Georgia colony excluded

- A. free Africans.
- B. slaves.
- C. indentured servants.
- D. both free Africans and slaves.
- E. neither free Africans nor slaves.

Answer: D

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55. In colonial North America, the “middle grounds” refers to a region in which

- A. no one European or Indian group held a clear dominance.
- B. Indian tribes were largely able to keep European colonists out.
- C. English colonists quickly became the dominant power.
- D. Spanish colonists were long the dominant power.
- E. French colonists managed to hold the balance of power.

Answer: A

Page: 59-60

56. Which of the following statements regarding the Navigation Acts (1660s) is FALSE?

- A. English colonies were closed to all trade except that carried by English ships.
- B. Certain colonial products could be exported only to England.
- C. All European goods sent to the colonies had to pass through England and were subject to taxes.
- D. English colonists could only produce products that were also sold in England.
- E. Duties were imposed on the coastal trade among the English colonies.

Answer: D

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57. The English Parliament enacted the Navigation Acts primarily to benefit

- A. colonial American tobacco plantations.
- B. British business and merchants.
- C. New England merchants.
- D. Virginian planters.
- E. business and planters in the British Caribbean.

Answer: B

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58. The Dominion of New England

- A. preserved existing colonial legislative assemblies.
- B. was called into being by King Charles II.
- C. was limited to what now constitutes New England.
- D. declared the Navigation Acts null and void.
- E. called for a single royal governor.

Answer: E

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59. Leisler’s Rebellion took place in

- A. Rhode Island.
- B. New Jersey.
- C. Massachusetts.
- D. New York.
- E. Connecticut.

Answer: D

Page: 63

60. The Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689

- A. saw an English king, James II, flee to the European continent.
- B. enhanced the influence of Catholicism in England.
- C. helped put in place the Dominion of New England.
- D. kept the English crown among Englishmen.
- E. had no effect on colonial governments.

Answer: A

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True/False Questions

61. English colonies in the Chesapeake were first and foremost business enterprises.

Answer: True

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62. The Jamestown settlement was an instant success.

Answer: False

Page: 37

63. John Smith imposed order on the Jamestown settlement, but he thought it wise not to antagonize local Indians.

Answer: False

Page: 37

64. The tobacco culture of Virginia created great pressure for territorial expansion.

Answer: True

Page: 38

65. The first Africans to arrive in Virginia in 1619 were probably servants rather than slaves.

Answer: True

Page: 39

66. The survival of Jamestown was largely a result of the English borrowing from the agricultural knowledge of the Indians.

Answer: True

Page: 40

67. Virginia did not become a royal colony until the eve of the American Revolution.

Answer: False

Page: 40

68. The Englishmen who founded Maryland were Puritans, but not Separatists.

Answer: False

Page: 40

69. The founders of Maryland encouraged both Protestants and Catholics to migrate to the colony.

Answer: True

Page: 41

70. Like Virginia, Maryland became a center for the cultivation of tobacco.

Answer: True

Page: 41

71. During the middle of the seventeenth century, the right to vote in Virginia was becoming more restricted.

Answer: True

Page: 42

72. Bacon's Rebellion was undertaken to do away with slavery in Virginia.

Answer: False

Page: 42

73. Bacon's Rebellion accelerated the development of slavery in Virginia.

Answer: True

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74. White settlers learned crucial agricultural techniques such as annual burning and the planting of beans to keep insect infestations at bay.

Answer: False

Page: 47-48

75. England's Caribbean settlements were the main source of slaves for the English colonies of North America.

Answer: True

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76. The Mayflower Compact set forth the principles of the Puritan religion.

Answer: False

Page: 43

77. James I of England may have believed in the divine right of kings, but he was not particularly harsh in his treatment of Puritans.

Answer: False

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78. Charles I dissolved Parliament and was later beheaded.

Answer: True

Page: 50

79. Residents of Massachusetts generally had greater freedom of worship than the Puritans had had in England.

Answer: False

Page: 45-46

80. Unlike the colonists of Jamestown, the Puritans of Massachusetts established settlements based on families.

Answer: True

Page: 45

81. Thomas Hooker and Roger Williams were both exiled and executed for their dissent on the major tenets of Puritanism.

Answer: False

Page: 46

82. Both the Pequot War and King Philip's War ended disastrously for the Indians.

Answer: True

Page: 49

83. Indians using bows and arrows often bested English settlers using matchlock rifles.

Answer: True

Page: 50

84. In the English Civil War, the Cavaliers captured King Charles I and beheaded him.

Answer: False

Page: 50

85. One result of the Stuart Restoration was the development of new colonies in North America.

Answer: True

Page: 50

86. Philosopher John Locke helped draw up the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina.

Answer: True

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87. The New Jersey colony developed no significant class of large landowners.

Answer: True

Page: 53

88. Quakers is a term applied to a dissenting English Protestant sect, the Society of Friends.

Answer: True

Page: 53

89. During its early years, the Pennsylvania colony often faced financial ruin.

Answer: False

Page: 54

90. Like Pennsylvania, Georgia was founded as a religious colony.

Answer: False

Page: 59

91. California was first colonized by Spain, which used local Indians as its main source of labor.

Answer: True

Page: 58

92. The “middle grounds” refers in part to areas on the western edges of English colonial settlements.

Answer: True

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93. The Navigation Acts were designed primarily to control migration into the Americas.

Answer: False

Page: 62-63

94. The Navigation Acts were a part of the English mercantile system.

Answer: True

Page: 62

95. The Dominion of New England supported the colonists’ claims for the “rights of Englishmen.”

Answer: False

Page: 63

96. The Glorious Revolution helped to solidify the Dominion of New England.

Answer: False

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Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

97. Captain _____ is associated primarily with the colony of Jamestown.

Answer: John Smith

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98. In Jamestown, the winter of 1609-1610 was known as the “_____.”

Answer: starving time

Page: 37

99. The first truly marketable crop in Virginia was _____.

Answer: tobacco

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100. To entice new workers to the colony, the Virginia Company put in place what it called the _____ system.

Answer: headright

Page: 39

101. The first meeting of an elected legislature in what is now the United States took place in the Virginia House of _____.

Answer: Burgesses

Page: 39

102. The Englishman who documented the arrival of the first Africans to British North America was _____.

Answer: John Rolfe

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103. The first English colony to establish the principle of religious toleration was _____.

Answer: Maryland

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104. The royal governor of Virginia who clashed with Nathaniel Bacon was _____.

Answer: William Berkeley

Page: 41-42

105. The conflict between tidewater Virginia and a rising elite to its west was called _____.

Answer: Bacon's Rebellion

Page: 42

106. The Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth wrote the _____ Compact.

Answer: Mayflower

Page: 43

107. _____, the leader of the Massachusetts Bay colony, sought to have his people serve as a "city upon a hill."

Answer: John Winthrop

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108. The minister _____ is associated with the establishment of Connecticut.

Answer: Thomas Hooker

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109. Anne Hutchinson preached the _____ heresy.

Answer: Antinomian

Page: 46

110. King Philip was known among his people as _____.

Answer: Metacomet

Page: 49

111. The European weapon quickly appropriated by Indians was the _____ rifle.

Answer: flintlock

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112. The founding of Carolina was aided by the English philosopher _____.

Answer: John Locke

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113. The duke of York became King _____.

Answer: James II

Page: 53

114. The most cosmopolitan of all the English colonies was _____.

Answer: Pennsylvania

Page: 54

115. The English colony established as a buffer north of Spanish colonial holdings on the Atlantic Ocean was _____.

Answer: Georgia

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116. The founder of Georgia was _____.

Answer: James Oglethorpe

Page: 59

117. The most concerted attempt by King James II to consolidate control in North America was called the _____.

Answer: Dominion of New England

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118. The Glorious Revolution brought _____ to power in England as joint sovereigns.

Answer: William and Mary

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Essay Questions

119. Compare the experiences of the Roanoke colony with those of the Jamestown colony, and explain what factors led to the failure of the former and the eventual success of the latter.

120. What were the critical differences between the English settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts?

121. Why did slavery emerge as a major labor source in the North American colonies by the end of the seventeenth century?
122. What role did the Caribbean colonies play in the development of British North America?
123. Describe how the relationship between Europeans and Indians changed as a result of colonization.
124. Which people, Europeans or Indians, enjoyed greater benefit from the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century exchange of technology of weaponry and agriculture?
125. Compare the similarities and differences between Massachusetts Puritans and Pennsylvania Quakers.
126. What were the major characteristics of the Stuart Restoration colonies?
127. What steps did England take to establish greater control over her North American colonies? Why were these steps not always successful?
128. Compare the colonization efforts of England, Spain, and France in the New World.