

CHAPTER 2: TRANSPLANTATION, 1600–1685

Multiple Choice

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA

1. What situation interrupted France's efforts to establish a foothold in North America?
 - a. religious warfare between Catholics and Protestants
 - b. war with Italy
 - c. political strife
 - d. inability to establish transportation to the New World

ANS: a

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2. Who founded a permanent settlement in Quebec in 1608?
 - a. Thomas Dudley
 - b. Jesuit missionaries
 - c. Samuel de Champlain
 - d. Vasco de Gama

ANS: c

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3. Which product fueled the demand for furs in Europe in the early 1600s?
 - a. beaver fur hats
 - b. fur coats
 - c. mink hats
 - d. otter fur pouches

ANS: a

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4. What was the first permanent French settlement in Canada?
 - a. St. Lawrence
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Toronto
 - d. Newfoundland

ANS: b

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5. What is the meaning of the term *filles du Roi*?
 - a. prostitutes
 - b. orphan girls
 - c. girls of the valley
 - d. king's daughters

ANS: d

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6. The total number of French settlers in Canada:
- was less than the total number of England's North American settlers.
 - was greater than the total number of England's North American settlers.
 - equaled the number of English settlers in Canada.
 - equaled the number of English settlers in North America.

ANS: a

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7. Women who chose not to marry in the French Canadian settlements chose to do what instead?
- become land owners
 - return to France
 - become an Ursuline or other type of nun
 - marry an Indian

ANS: c

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THE DUTCH OVERSEAS EMPIRE

8. The Dutch won their independence from:
- France.
 - England.
 - Spain.
 - Denmark.

ANS: c

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9. The Dutch Republic was:
- predominantly Catholic.
 - predominantly Protestant.
 - about an equal mix of Catholics and Protestants.
 - predominantly a secular country.

ANS: b

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10. By 1600, which group had become the leading economic power in Europe?
- the French
 - the Dutch
 - the English
 - the Irish

ANS: b

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11. Which of the following regions had the greatest population in 1700?
- New England
 - Lower South
 - New France
 - Middle colonies

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 37 (figure 2–1) (conceptual)

12. The instrument of colonial dominance for the Dutch was the:
- a. West India Company.
 - b. New Netherland Company.
 - c. Dutch East India Company.
 - d. Cape of Good Hope Company.

ANS: c

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13. Large, landed estates that were offered to wealthy Dutchmen from the West India Company in the 1630s were called:
- a. indentures.
 - b. patroonships.
 - c. *seigneurs*.
 - d. *pays de Illinois*.

ANS: b

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ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN THE CHESAPEAKE

14. The Virginia Company was composed primarily of merchants from:
- a. London.
 - b. Williamsburg.
 - c. Manchester.
 - d. Norfolk.

ANS: a

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15. What was the first settlement established by the Virginia Company?
- a. Roanoke
 - b. Newfoundland
 - c. Norfolk
 - d. Jamestown

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 39 (factual)

16. Who was the leader of the Jamestown settlement?
- a. Raleigh
 - b. James
 - c. Smith
 - d. Champlain

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 39 (factual)

17. What was the House of Burgesses?
- a. a large trading center in Virginia
 - b. the home of the colonial governor
 - c. the first legislative body in English America
 - d. the colonial courthouse

ANS: c

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18. Who was Pocahontas' husband?

- a. John Smith
- b. John Rolfe
- c. Powhatan
- d. Opechancanough

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 40 (factual)

19. Who was Pocahontas' father?

- a. Eneck-chak
- b. Opechancanough
- c. Powhatan
- d. Pocahata

ANS: c

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20. What were the greatest causes of death in the Virginia Company's settlements?

- a. Indian attacks
- b. battles with the French
- c. starvation and disease
- d. severe weather problems

ANS: c

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21. From where did the Jamestown settlement obtain the seeds for its successful tobacco crop?

- a. Trinidad
- b. Cuba
- c. Mexico
- d. Haiti

ANS: a

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22. Falling tobacco prices in the eighteenth century caused the colonists to:

- a. stop producing tobacco.
- b. produce less tobacco.
- c. produce more tobacco.
- d. stop shipping tobacco to England.

ANS: c

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23. Indentured servants received what for their labor?

- a. a steady wage
- b. nothing
- c. a portion of the crops they harvested
- d. free passage to America

ANS: d

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24. Calvert intended for Maryland to be a:
- a. Protestant stronghold.
 - b. tobacco trading center.
 - c. slave trading center.
 - d. refuge for Catholics.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 42 (factual)

25. This figure ruled England as a protectorate for nearly a decade:
- a. George Calvert.
 - b. Oliver Cromwell.
 - c. John Smith.
 - d. Walter Raleigh.

ANS: b

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26. Which law, passed in 1649, called for freedom of worship for all Christians?
- a. The Act for Religious Toleration
 - b. The Separatist Act
 - c. The Freedom of Religion Act
 - d. The Scrooby Act

ANS: a

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27. Marriages between Virginians and Indians were:
- a. uncommon.
 - b. common.
 - c. illegal.
 - d. banned by the church.

ANS: a

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28. Widows in the English colonies:
- a. were barred from inheriting their husbands' lands.
 - b. controlled their deceased husbands' lands until their eldest son reached 21.
 - c. usually never remarried.
 - d. usually returned to Europe.

ANS: b

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THE FOUNDING OF NEW ENGLAND

29. The Puritans:
- a. were anti-Protestant.
 - b. wanted to reform the Anglican Church.
 - c. called for a mix of Catholic and Protestant beliefs.
 - d. were favored by Queen Elizabeth over all others.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 45 (conceptual)

30. The first New England settlement, founded in 1620, was:
- a. Plymouth Colony.
 - b. Chesapeake Bay Colony.
 - c. Sagadahoc River Colony.
 - d. Connecticut Valley Colony.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 45 (factual)

31. The first document to establish self-government—and the decisions of the majority—in North America was:
- a. the Mayflower Compact.
 - b. the Virginia Declaration of Rights.
 - c. Penn's Code.
 - d. the Burgesses Law.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 45 (conceptual)

32. The Wampanoag leader was named:
- a. Squanto.
 - b. Samoset.
 - c. Eneck-Chak.
 - d. Massasoit.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 45 (factual)

33. The Pequot War began primarily along the:
- a. Hudson River Valley.
 - b. St. Lawrence Seaway.
 - c. Connecticut River Valley.
 - d. Boston Harbor.

ANS: c

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34. Freeman in the General Court in Massachusetts were those male property holders who:
- a. were church members.
 - b. owned slaves.
 - c. had royal titles.
 - d. were church clergy.

ANS: a

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35. The settlers in which area adopted the Fundamental Orders?
- a. New York
 - b. Maryland
 - c. Virginia
 - d. Connecticut

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 47 (factual)

36. Roger Williams founded:
- a. New Hampshire.
 - b. Connecticut.
 - c. Rhode Island.
 - d. Boston.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 47 (factual)

37. Who argued for a separation of church and state?
- a. John Winthrop
 - b. Jonathan Edwards
 - c. Roger Williams
 - d. Charles I

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 47 (factual)

38. An antinomian is someone who:
- a. believes in Satan.
 - b. claims to be free from obedience to moral law.
 - c. believes in a separation of church and state.
 - d. believes in autocratic rule.

ANS: b

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39. Anne Hutchinson held religious meetings in:
- a. Providence.
 - b. Manhattan.
 - c. Boston.
 - d. Plymouth.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 48 (factual)

40. Governor Winthrop generally:
- a. supported Anne Hutchinson's activities.
 - b. was ignorant of Anne Hutchinson's activities.
 - c. was upset by Anne Hutchinson's activities.
 - d. considered Anne Hutchinson an ally.

ANS: c

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41. John Davenport and a group of Puritans founded:
- a. Long Island.
 - b. New Haven.
 - c. Providence.
 - d. Plymouth.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 48 (factual)

42. What happened in 1642 that slowed the number of settlers to New England?
- a. the spread of smallpox in New England
 - b. a widespread war with Indians in New England
 - c. initiation of naval warfare with Spain
 - d. the outbreak of the English Civil War

ANS: d

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43. Unlike the Virginia settlers, most New Englanders settled in America with:
- a. no family.
 - b. their families.
 - c. little money.
 - d. slaves in tow.

ANS: b

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44. Compared to families in the Chesapeake region, New England families:
- a. had more children.
 - b. had shorter lives.
 - c. were less common because there was a lower ratio of women to men.
 - d. suffered more from malaria.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 48 (conceptual)

45. In early New England, women's economic contributions:
- a. didn't matter much.
 - b. were central to a family's success.
 - c. were the only thing that kept a family alive.
 - d. were nonexistent.

ANS: b

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46. Those who oversaw the day-to-day affairs of most Massachusetts towns were called:
- a. selectmen.
 - b. assemblymen.
 - c. colonial governors.
 - d. town criers.

ANS: a

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47. Relative to Virginia's economy, New England's economy was:
- a. more agricultural.
 - b. less diversified.
 - c. more rural.
 - d. more diversified.

ANS: d

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48. London merchants generally _____ New England trade.
- a. benefited from
 - b. complained about
 - c. were unaffected by
 - d. ignored

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 50 (conceptual)

49. New England merchants focused on trade with:
- a. England.
 - b. continental Europe.
 - c. French colonies.
 - d. the West Indies.

ANS: d

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COMPETITION IN THE CARIBBEAN

50. The English took Jamaica from whom in 1655?
- a. Spain
 - b. France
 - c. Portugal
 - d. Italy

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 51 (factual)

51. The first Europeans in the Caribbean concentrated on:
- a. exporting slaves.
 - b. mining.
 - c. agriculture.
 - d. timber export.

ANS: b

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52. By the 1640s, the principal crop grown in Barbados went from being tobacco to:
- a. sugar.
 - b. corn.
 - c. wheat.
 - d. barley.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 52 (factual)

53. The switch to sugar as the primary crop in the West Indies led to:
- a. less use of African slaves.
 - b. more use of African slaves.
 - c. no changes in the slave trade.
 - d. large scale English immigration.

ANS: b

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54. Which of the following was not one of the ways that slaves managed to preserve some elements of a normal life under the brutal conditions of slavery and the slave codes?
- a. They formed families.
 - b. They preserved some African traditions.
 - c. They built churches to worship in.
 - d. They celebrated with African music.

ANS: c

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THE RESTORATION COLONIES

55. Which of the following colonies was NOT founded during the reign of Charles II?
- a. Carolina
 - b. New Jersey
 - c. Pennsylvania
 - d. Connecticut

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 53 (factual)

56. Who devised the “Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina”?
- a. Charles II
 - b. Anthony Ashley Cooper
 - c. Walter Raleigh
 - d. William Penn

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 54 (factual)

57. This crop, introduced in the 1690s, became a staple for the Carolina economy:
- a. tobacco.
 - b. sugar.
 - c. rice.
 - d. wheat.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 54 (factual)

58. English traders often sold guns to Indians in exchange for:
- a. jewelry.
 - b. captives from other tribes.
 - c. tobacco.
 - d. deer skins.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 54 (factual)

59. The profits earned from rice persuaded Carolina planters to:
- a. invest more heavily in slave labor.
 - b. plant more.
 - c. bring more indentured servants to the region.
 - d. try their hand at other crops.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 54 (conceptual)

60. By 1708 in Carolina, there were _____ white settlers.
- a. more black slaves than
 - b. just as many black slaves as
 - c. fewer black slaves than
 - d. twice as many black slaves as

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 54 (factual)

61. Which of the following colonies was founded first?
- a. Plymouth
 - b. Maryland
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. New Haven

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 53 (factual)

62. Which of the following colonies was founded last?
- a. New York
 - b. Carolina
 - c. New Hampshire
 - d. Pennsylvania

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 53 (factual)

63. William Penn belonged to which religious sect?
- a. the Methodists
 - b. the Quakers
 - c. the Calvinists
 - d. the Puritans

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 54 (factual)

64. Who envisioned his settlement as a “holy experiment”?
- a. Winthrop
 - b. Williams
 - c. Penn
 - d. Calvert

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 55 (factual)

65. Which area separated itself from Pennsylvania to effectively form its own colony?
- a. New Jersey
 - b. Maryland
 - c. Delaware
 - d. Ohio

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 56 (factual)

66. The Dutch colony of New Netherlands split to become the two proprietary colonies of:
- a. New York and Connecticut.
 - b. New Jersey and Delaware.
 - c. New Jersey and New York.
 - d. Pennsylvania and Delaware.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 57 (factual)

67. New York City had formerly been called:
- a. Manahaset.
 - b. New London.
 - c. New Amsterdam.
 - d. York.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 58 (factual)

68. The first Jews in North America immigrated to:
- a. Massachusetts.
 - b. Virginia.
 - c. New Amsterdam.
 - d. Pennsylvania.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 37 (factual)

Chronology

69. Arrange the following colonies in the order they were founded from earliest to most recent:
- a. Virginia, New Hampshire, Maryland, Rhode Island, New York
 - b. New York, New Hampshire, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia
 - c. Virginia, New York, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island
 - d. Maryland, Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, New Hampshire

ANS: a

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70. Which of the following happened first?
- a. founding of Pennsylvania
 - b. founding of New Haven colony
 - c. founding of Carolina colony
 - d. founding of Dutch East India Company

ANS: d

Page Ref: 35 (factual)

71. Which of the following happened last?
- a. Charles II restored to English throne
 - b. founding of Massachusetts Bay colony
 - c. beginning of tobacco cultivation in the colonies
 - d. arrival of first Africans in North American colonies

ANS: a

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Short Essays

- 72. Compare the religious beginnings of each of the New England colonies.
- 73. What threat did Anne Hutchinson pose to the Massachusetts leadership?
- 74. How was agriculture in New England different from agriculture in the South?
- 75. Which crops contributed most heavily to the slave trade and why?
- 76. How did William Penn's religious background affect the way he treated his colonists?

Extended Essays

- 77. Analyze the ways in which the various American colonies supported and restricted religious freedom.
- 78. Was it economic conditions or religious backgrounds that caused the North to rely so little on slavery compared with the South?
- 79. What factors determined what kinds of relations the different groups of colonists had with the Indians?
- 80. How were the seeds of the coming push for self-government sown in the early colonies?
- 81. Analyze the role joint-stock companies had in settling America.