

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. When Captain John Smith joined the Virginia Company and set out for North America, he wanted to
 - A) find gold and other riches.
 - B) trade with Native Americans.
 - C) establish a private settlement.
 - D) battle with Native Americans.

2. In what early North American colony did settlers interact and fight with Indian Chief Powhatan?
 - A) Virginia
 - B) Pennsylvania
 - C) North Carolina
 - D) Massachusetts

3. As newly elected governor of the Jamestown colony, John Smith ordered the English settlers to
 - A) work with Indians and force them to do the farming.
 - B) intimidate the Indians and to do their own farming.
 - C) kill the Indians, take their valuables, and go back to England.
 - D) avoid the Indians at all cost and try to survive by hunting and gathering.

4. What caused the survivors of the “starving time” at Jamestown to abandon their plans to return to England?
 - A) Supply ships arrived as they were departing.
 - B) John Rolfe discovered tobacco cultivation.
 - C) The Virginia Company threatened to punish them.
 - D) John Smith befriended Pocahontas.

5. Anne Hutchinson and John Cotton preached a covenant of grace, which means
 - A) babies were born free of sin, full of grace, and the closest to God.
 - B) people have to work hard to reject sin and to be welcomed into God's grace.
 - C) people have to rely solely on God's grace and have no individual choice in their salvation.
 - D) ministers naturally embodied God's grace more than lay people.

6. Anne Hutchinson's trial by the first synod of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts in 1637 for failing to honor the teachings of male ministers resulted in her being found
- A) guilty and sentenced to death.
 - B) innocent and allowed to resume her teachings with women only.
 - C) innocent but forced to give up the ministry.
 - D) guilty and exiled from the colony.
7. Martin Luther and John Calvin were leaders of distinct denominations of what religious movement in the sixteenth century?
- A) Roman Catholicism
 - B) Protestantism
 - C) Eastern Orthodox Christianity
 - D) Islam
8. What inspired King Henry VIII's conversion to Protestantism and his establishment of the Church of England?
- A) He was moved by Luther's writings.
 - B) He was tired of paying Catholic indulgences.
 - C) The pope refused to annul his marriage.
 - D) The pope refused to hear his penance for his wrongdoings.
9. In 1545 Pope Paul II convened the Council of Trent to
- A) end services in Latin.
 - B) demand more training for priests.
 - C) establish a peace treaty with Protestants.
 - D) start a campaign against witchcraft.
10. In 1573, why did Spain decide that missionaries rather than soldiers should direct all new imperial settlements?
- A) The Council of Trent pushed Catholic governments to emphasize religious commitments.
 - B) Soldiers were losing to Indians.
 - C) Indians were more responsive to missionaries.
 - D) The Protestant Reformation was weakening Spain's grip on its settlements.

11. What missionaries founded missions on the margins of Pueblo villages north of Mexico and named the area New Mexico?
- A) Huguenots
 - B) Jesuits
 - C) Franciscans
 - D) Anglicans
12. The Spanish returned to the area of New Mexico in 1610 and established a network of missions and estates known as *encomenderos*, a system under which Spanish
- A) elites were granted rights to land and labor.
 - B) soldiers were charged with protecting their land.
 - C) navigators who previously claimed the land could take possession of it.
 - D) priests would convert local Indians.
13. How did the Protestant Reformation affect the competition among European powers in the colonization of the Americas?
- A) It strengthened Spanish domination.
 - B) It allowed Portugal to begin colonizing portions of Brazil.
 - C) It broke the Spanish monopoly on American colonization.
 - D) Spanish colonies were forced to allow Protestant missionaries.
14. What enabled the English to defeat the Spanish attack ordered in 1588 by King Philip II?
- A) Spanish weaponry lagged behind that of English.
 - B) England had amassed the largest, most skilled navy at the time.
 - C) France provided the English with larger, more powerful bombs.
 - D) The Dutch provided the English with smaller, more maneuverable ships.
15. Which European country with Catholic rulers rejected an alliance with Spain and aimed to exploit their military defeats?
- A) Portugal
 - B) England
 - C) France
 - D) Netherlands

16. Samuel de Champlain founded the first permanent French settlement in North America in 1608 in the area now known as
- A) Quebec.
 - B) New York.
 - C) Michigan.
 - D) North Carolina.
17. According to the passage, why did some Hurons believe that the “Black Robes”—Jesuit priests—were responsible for widespread deaths in their villages?
- “It's the Black Robes who are making us die by their spells. Listen to me, I will prove it by reasons that you will recognize as true. They set themselves up in a village where everyone is feeling fine; no sooner are they there, but everyone dies except for three or four people. They move to another place, and the same thing happens. They visit cabins in other villages, and only those where they have not entered are exempt from death and illness. Don't you see that when they move their lips in what they call prayer, spells are coming out of their mouths?”
- A) The Hurons harbored unusually persistent superstitious beliefs in sorcery.
 - B) French settlers employed poisons to spread disease among the Huron.
 - C) Disease outbreaks often coincided with missionary visits to Huron villages.
 - D) The Hurons did not distinguish between the priests and more violent settlers.
18. Which English settlement became the largest economic engine of English colonization in the early seventeenth century?
- A) Virginia
 - B) West Indies
 - C) Roanoke
 - D) New England
19. The Virginia Company in the early seventeenth century covered what present-day region?
- A) New York to North Carolina
 - B) Massachusetts to Virginia
 - C) Maine to Virginia
 - D) Virginia to North Carolina

20. The Indians of the Powhatan Confederacy (located near the English settlement of Virginia) spoke what language?
- A) English
 - B) Spanish
 - C) Algonquian
 - D) Iroquoian
21. How did English settlers in Jamestown, Virginia, survive in the early years?
- A) They learned to farm the land and grow corn and other vegetables.
 - B) They received a considerable amount of food from Indians.
 - C) They fished the oceans and hunted large and small game.
 - D) They subsisted primarily on berries, roots, and small game.
22. What strategy did Smith and the Virginia Company develop to save the colony and recruit new settlers that resulted in 600 new inhabitants arriving at the colony in June 1609?
- A) They imported massive numbers of African slaves.
 - B) They hired people from England for minimum-wage plus free shelter.
 - C) They recruited indentured servants from across Europe.
 - D) They forced Indians from local tribes to work the fields.
23. The harsh winter of 1609–1610 killed what fraction of the English settlers in Jamestown?
- A) 7 out of 10
 - B) 3 out of 8
 - C) 5 out of 8
 - D) 7 out of 8
24. What ultimately convinced the English to keep supporting their colony in Virginia?
- A) Labor from Europe
 - B) Decimation of the Indians
 - C) Development of a cash crop
 - D) Invention of the flintlock musket

25. What early colony was headed by a Catholic proprietor, populated by Catholics and Protestants, and passed the Act of Religious Toleration in 1649, guaranteeing religious freedom to all Christians who settled there?
- A) Maryland
 - B) Virginia
 - C) Massachusetts
 - D) North Carolina
26. If a female indentured servant became pregnant while still under servitude, the master typically
- A) extended her term by two years.
 - B) fired her immediately.
 - C) sold her contract to the highest bidder.
 - D) did nothing, because pregnancy was considered an inevitable part of life.
27. In the seventeenth century, what crop became the most lucrative for West Indies planters?
- A) Tobacco
 - B) Sugarcane
 - C) Indigo
 - D) Rice
28. What was the primary source of Dutch profit during the seventeenth-century scramble for colonies?
- A) The establishment of a colony in New York
 - B) The cultivation of the tobacco crop
 - C) The sale of world-class merchant ships
 - D) The transportation of trade goods for other nations
29. Which group of English immigrants first settled in Plymouth in 1620?
- A) Puritans
 - B) Anglicans
 - C) Catholics
 - D) Pilgrims
30. What was the first written constitution adopted in North America?
- A) The Mayflower Compact
 - B) The U.S. Constitution
 - C) The Declaration of Independence
 - D) The Articles of Confederation

31. The English immigrants who set sail on the *Mayflower* in September 1620 originally intended to settle in which region?
- A) Massachusetts
 - B) Pennsylvania
 - C) Virginia
 - D) West Indies
32. Why did Massasoit, leader of the Wampanoag people, want to form an alliance with English settlers in Plymouth, Massachusetts?
- A) He feared the English settlers would kill him otherwise.
 - B) He wanted the English to help him fight other Indians.
 - C) He was a pacifist and didn't believe in fighting.
 - D) He had first tried to kill the English and failed, so an alliance was a natural recourse.
33. What natural force minimized the spread of disease among English settlers in Plymouth?
- A) Floods caused by high moon tides
 - B) Harsh, cold winters and a generally cool climate
 - C) Hot, penetrating sunshine in the summer
 - D) Natural vaccines in their blood
34. Which group of English immigrants to North America were the most prosperous when they left for the colonies?
- A) Pilgrims
 - B) Jamestownians
 - C) Puritans
 - D) Roanokeans
35. When indentured servants suffered mistreatment, they had the right to
- A) sue their master or mistress in court.
 - B) renegotiate the terms of their indenture contract.
 - C) run away.
 - D) publish their accusations.

36. Who joined the English in a bloody attack on the Pequots that resulted in over 400 dead men, women, and children?
- A) The Narragansetts
 - B) The Iroquois
 - C) The Dutch
 - D) The Wampanoags
37. When England erupted in civil war in 1642 over issues of religion, taxation, and royal authority, who emerged as leader and ruled until his death in 1658?
- A) James I
 - B) Oliver Cromwell
 - C) Charles I
 - D) Charles II
38. In 1664, the English wrested control of what region and renamed it New York?
- A) New Amsterdam
 - B) New Jersey
 - C) New France
 - D) New England
39. During the 1637 conflict known as the Pequot War, allied Puritan and Narragansett forces launched a decisive attack in which
- A) they captured the Pequot leader and forced him to surrender.
 - B) they surrounded a Pequot village and burned it down.
 - C) they set fires in the forest to destroy Pequot hiding places.
 - D) they used superior technology to defeat the Pequots in open warfare.
40. Successful long-term colonization in North America required
- A) a strong military presence.
 - B) peaceful relations with the Indians.
 - C) fertile land.
 - D) permanent settlement.
41. What critical resource fueled most conflicts between Native Americans and Europeans?
- A) Land
 - B) Food
 - C) Wampum
 - D) Furs

42. What European power supplied guns to the Iroquois to fend off economic competition from the Hurons?
- A) Spanish
 - B) English
 - C) Dutch
 - D) French
43. Why did the French establish a fortified settlement at Montreal in 1643?
- A) To enable hunting and gathering without disruption by Indians
 - B) To extend their fur trade west
 - C) To defend their land from the English
 - D) To support missionary efforts to convert nearby Hurons
44. Dutch explorers in the Americas were primarily motivated by
- A) economic profit.
 - B) religious obligation.
 - C) new territory to settle.
 - D) revenge against Spain.
45. When the Dutch established their trading center on the Hudson River in present-day New York, who did they want to trade with?
- A) Iroquois to the west
 - B) French to the north
 - C) English to the south
 - D) Algonquians to the east
46. What compelled Algonquians to kill and eat Dutch livestock in seventeenth-century New Netherlands?
- A) The Algonquians ran out of corn due to flooding.
 - B) The Algonquians ran out of corn due to crop blight.
 - C) Europeans attacked members of the Algonquian tribe.
 - D) Europeans' pigs and cattle ate from Algonquian cornfields.
47. Where did the Dutch trade furs with the Mohawk tribe?
- A) Port Huron
 - B) Fort Orange
 - C) Susquehanna
 - D) New Amsterdam

48. The Virginia Company enticed men to try their luck at traveling to North America with
- A) the possibility of a Native American wife.
 - B) the prospect of owning land of their own.
 - C) fresh air and a new start in the country.
 - D) deceit and trickery.
49. Explain the various issues that formed the critiques of Catholicism in the sixteenth century and the great expansion of Protestantism that followed.
50. What factors shaped the relationship between English settlers in the land they named “Virginia” and the Native American tribes that occupied the area long before colonization, the Powhatan Confederacy?
51. What inspired Bacon's Rebellion, and why was it an important turning point in late-seventeenth-century Virginia?
52. The Puritan settlement thrived in seventeenth-century New England. Explain the Puritans' worldview and how they dealt with those who disagreed with them.
53. What inspired King Philip's War? Who was involved with it? What was the outcome?
54. What happened when Chief Powhatan's younger brothers encountered John Smith in the chief's territory in 1607?
55. What inspired English people to leave England and establish the colony of New England?
56. How did religious upheavals in Europe shape the expansion of empires in North America?
57. How did the Franciscan missionaries treat the Pueblo people of North America?
58. Describe the role of French fur traders and Native American women in creating a “middle ground” between the two communities.

59. John Smith was the leader of the English settlement at Jamestown, in territory belonging to the Powhatan Confederacy. Describe John Smith and Powhatan's relationship.
60. What factors in the Chesapeake region in the seventeenth century led to a decrease in indentured servants from Europe and an increase in slaves from Africa?
61. Why did Puritans leave England and settle in North America?
62. Why were the conflicts between commerce and conversion less evident in New France than in Spanish America?
63. New Amsterdam was the centerpiece of the New Netherland colony in North America. What made it successful, and why was it established?

Answer Key

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. A
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. D
24. C
25. A
26. A
27. B
28. D
29. D
30. A
31. C
32. B
33. B
34. C
35. A
36. A
37. B
38. A
39. B
40. D
41. A
42. C
43. B
44. A

- 45. A
- 46. D
- 47. B
- 48. B
- 49.
- 50.
- 51.
- 52.
- 53.
- 54.
- 55.
- 56.
- 57.
- 58.
- 59.
- 60.
- 61.
- 62.
- 63.