

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Protestant Reformation argued that
 - a. a person could find salvation through faith alone.
 - b. a person could find salvation through good works alone.
 - c. a papal hierarchy was necessary for good order.
 - d. the seven sacraments were necessary for salvation.
 - e. the world was about to end.

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: p. 40
OBJ: F

2. The man most responsible for the French colonization of North America was
 - a. King Louis XIV
 - b. Samuel de Champlain.
 - c. François Quebec.
 - d. Cardinal Richelieu.
 - e. Cabeza de Vaca.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: p. 41
OBJ: A

3. The coureurs de bois were French
 - a. Jesuits.
 - b. fur traders.
 - c. tax collectors.
 - d. craftsmen.
 - e. soldiers.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: p. 42
OBJ: F

4. By the mid-eighteenth century, the most important French colony was
 - a. Martinique.
 - b. St. Dominique (Haiti).
 - c. Guadeloupe.
 - d. Canada.
 - e. Florida.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: p. 43
OBJ: A

5. A Dutch patroonship was
 - a. a high government office in North America.
 - b. currency.
 - c. a large estate.
 - d. a fur trader.
 - e. a sailing vessel.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: p. 45
OBJ: F

6. The English monarch most responsible for defining the Protestant Reformation in England was
 - a. Mary of Scotland.
 - b. James II.
 - c. Charles I.
 - d. Elizabeth I.

e. Philip II.

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: p. 46
OBJ: F

7. The model for England's conquest and colonization of North America was
- a. New Spain.
 - b. Brazil.
 - c. Greenland.
 - d. Wales.
 - e. Ireland.

ANS: E DIF: 2 REF: p. 47
OBJ: A

8. Which of the following statements about early Jamestown is most correct?
- a. It was a great success.
 - b. Its success or failure was unclear.
 - c. It was saved by the discovery of silver.
 - d. It saw the majority of its colonists die.
 - e. It was a profitable venture for the London Company.

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: p. 49
OBJ: A

9. The primary export of Jamestown was
- a. cotton.
 - b. wheat.
 - c. tobacco.
 - d. flax.
 - e. sugar.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: p. 50
OBJ: F

10. The colony that was established as a Catholic refuge was
- a. Massachusetts.
 - b. New Jersey.
 - c. Delaware.
 - d. Maryland.
 - e. Pennsylvania.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: p. 52
OBJ: F

11. The colony of Massachusetts Bay was settled by
- a. Catholics.
 - b. Puritans.
 - c. Quakers.
 - d. Anglicans.
 - e. Jews.

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: p. 57
OBJ: F

12. The leader banished from Massachusetts Bay for arguing that the King had no authority to take lands from Native Americans was
- Thomas Hooker.
 - John Winthrop.
 - Roger Williams.
 - William Bradstreet.
 - John Smith.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: p. 60

OBJ: F

13. The popular religious leader who was banned from Massachusetts in 1638 was
- John Cotton.
 - Increase Mather.
 - Anne Hutchinson.
 - Cotton Mather.
 - Squanto.

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: p. 60

OBJ: F

14. The Half-way Covenant refers to
- religious concessions made to those who had not had the salvation experience.
 - the responsibilities a person had to the community in which they lived.
 - the status of a couple between engagement and marriage.
 - contractual landholding responsibilities.
 - the labor contract that bound servants to work in return for their passage to the New World.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: p. 61

OBJ: F

15. The "Body of Liberties" of 1641 can best be described as
- a bill of rights.
 - a female reformer convention.
 - a collection of pamphlets.
 - a series of sermons against the king of England.
 - a massive protest against Parliament.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: p. 61

OBJ: F

16. Puritans believed that a person's salvation depended on
- good works.
 - following the teachings of the church.
 - God's covenant of grace.
 - chance.
 - attending church.

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: p. 57

OBJ: A

17. Jamestown was established and settled by
- Elizabeth I.
 - coastal fishermen from New England.
 - the Virginia company.

OBJ: F

23. In the colony of New France,
- high ranking government officials were elected by the local land owners.
 - fur trading and wheat farming provided the basis for a prosperous economy.
 - slavery was outlawed.
 - the population was two times larger than that of France itself.
 - Indians were all killed.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: p. 42

OBJ: F

24. The Dutch Republic and its North American colonies
- encouraged the ambitions of the House of Orange.
 - were ruled by centralized monarchical governments.
 - promoted free trade, religious toleration, and local political control.
 - were the smallest and poorest of the European empires.
 - had the largest number of African slaves in the world.

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: p. 43

OBJ: F

25. In the English Reformation,
- the monastic orders expanded their landholdings and increased church taxes.
 - the number of English Catholics significantly increased.
 - Henry VIII proclaimed himself the "only Supreme Head" of the Church of England.
 - the Pope appointed Henry VIII his agent in England.
 - Non-Separatists openly broke with Calvinism.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: p. 46

OBJ: F

26. Sir Francis Drake was
- the leader of the English Reformation.
 - an English explorer who led an expedition to locate the "Northwest Passage."
 - the Italian mapmaker for whom the continents of the Western Hemisphere were named.
 - the founder of the Jamestown colony.
 - an English pirate who raided Spanish possessions along the Pacific coast.

ANS: E DIF: 1 REF: p. 47

OBJ: F

27. English colonization efforts in Ireland and North America were similar in that in both places the
- Protestants comprised an overwhelming majority of the population.
 - English used brutal tactics, including massacring women and children, to subdue the native peoples.
 - English liberated the oppressed natives and introduced democratic self-government.
 - English admired and copied many of the traditions and beliefs of the natives.
 - conquest was accomplished without bloodshed.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: p. 47

OBJ: A

28. The most important crop to Virginia was
- tobacco.
 - rice.

OBJ: F

34. Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts because he believed that
- the king lacked the authority to grant title to Indian lands.
 - only adult male Puritans should be allowed to vote and hold office.
 - no Jews or atheists should be allowed in the colony.
 - all colonial churches should be under the authority of the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury.
 - the king ruled by divine right.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: p. 60

OBJ: F

35. Anne Hutchinson was
- accused of being a witch in the Salem witchcraft trials.
 - expelled from Massachusetts for claiming that she communicated directly with God.
 - the wife of the first royal governor of Massachusetts.
 - the first English woman brought to Massachusetts as an indentured servant.
 - the first notable poet in New England.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: p. 60

OBJ: F

36. The Restoration colonies were
- the smallest and least profitable colonies in New England.
 - founded by political exiles who were driven out of the Puritan colonies.
 - Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont.
 - founded by the Catholics.
 - proprietary colonies founded by cavalier supporters of Charles II and James II.

ANS: E DIF: 3 REF: p. 62

OBJ: F

37. The colony of New York
- attracted thousands of English colonists because of its democratic local government.
 - was established by a charter written by John Locke.
 - was influenced by Dutch laws and practices well into the eighteenth century.
 - was founded by Quakers escaping from religious persecution in England.
 - saw Fort Orange renamed New York City.

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: p. 64

OBJ: F

38. Quakers were persecuted because they
- believed in the absolute authority of a trained minister over the congregation.
 - rejected pacifism.
 - believed that God dwelt within each individual in the form of an Inner Light.
 - called for an immediate abolition of slavery in the seventeenth century.
 - required oath-taking as a condition to join the church.

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: p. 65

OBJ: A

39. Which of the following is true of slavery in the English colonies?
- By the time of the American Revolution, most colonies had outlawed slavery.
 - Most of the slaves in North America lived in the New England colonies.
 - The Dutch first brought slaves to the Virginia colony in 1619.

- d. Since slavery was common in England, it also was a basic feature of all the colonies.
- e. Only South Carolina had established slavery at the time of the American Revolution.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: p. 55

OBJ: F

40. The most important crop in the West Indies was

- a. rice.
- b. sugar.
- c. tobacco.
- d. wheat.
- e. rum.

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: p. 54

OBJ: F

41. The author of *Oceana* was

- a. James Harrington.
- b. John Milton.
- c. Niccolo Machiavelli.
- d. King James II.
- e. Bishop de las Casas.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: p. 62

OBJ: F

42. The staple export of South Carolina after 1690 was

- a. tobacco.
- b. wheat.
- c. cotton.
- d. rice.
- e. sugar.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: p. 63

OBJ: F

43. The founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was

- a. John Milton.
- b. John Calvin.
- c. John Winthrop.
- d. George Fox.
- e. William Penn.

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: p. 65

OBJ: F

44. Which of the following built log cabins?

- a. English
- b. French
- c. Dutch
- d. Swedes
- e. Spanish

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: p. 68

OBJ: F

45. Early Pennsylvania also was referred to as the

- a. "city upon a hill."
- b. "holy experiment."
- c. "city of God."
- d. "holy commune."
- e. "absence of sin."

ANS: B

DIF: 2

REF: p. 67

OBJ: F

46. Settlers were attracted to Pennsylvania in large numbers because of

- a. liberal land grants.
- b. religious toleration.
- c. the democratically elected assembly.
- d. liberal legal code and protection of rights
- e. all of these choices.

ANS: E

DIF: 1

REF: p. 67-69

OBJ: A

47. Which of the following is not true of the society envisioned in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina?

- a. Religious toleration was guaranteed.
- b. Slavery was prohibited.
- c. Nobles would control 40 percent of the land.
- d. Citizenship depended on church membership.
- e. A class of lowly whites would live on small tracts of land and serve their landlords.

ANS: B

DIF: 3

REF: p. 62

OBJ: A

48. Which of the following had established a permanent settlement in North America before 1600?

- a. France
- b. Spain
- c. England
- d. the Netherlands
- e. Portugal

ANS: B

DIF: 1

REF: p. 42

OBJ: F

49. The predominant motive for Dutch expansion was

- a. missionary activity.
- b. national glory.
- c. profit.
- d. spreading democracy.
- e. "civilizing" Native Americans.

ANS: C

DIF: 3

REF: p. 43

OBJ: F

50. Henry Hudson sailed for

- a. the Netherlands.
- b. France.

OBJ: F

56. By 1620, foreign trade probably exceeded that of the rest of Europe combined.
- a. German
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Portuguese
 - d. English
 - e. Dutch

ANS: E DIF: 2 REF: p. 43

OBJ: F

57. By 1645, the primary crop of Barbados was
- a. cotton.
 - b. sugar.
 - c. tobacco.
 - d. hemp.
 - e. rice.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: p. 54

OBJ: F

58. Among the Quakers hanged by Massachusetts was
- a. Mary Dyer.
 - b. Anne Hutchinson.
 - c. Samuel Gorton.
 - d. Henry Dinster.
 - e. John Winthrop.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: p. 61

OBJ: F

59. Before becoming Lord Protector of England, Oliver Cromwell gained fame as a
- a. member of the House of Lords.
 - b. member of the House of Commons.
 - c. military commander.
 - d. religious leader.
 - e. judge.

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: p. 62

OBJ: F

60. The last of the original thirteen colonies to be founded was
- a. North Carolina.
 - b. South Carolina.
 - c. New Hampshire.
 - d. Georgia.
 - e. New York.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: p. 62

OBJ: F

TRUE/FALSE

1. Women far outnumbered men in early Virginia.
ANS: F DIF: 1 REF: p. 54
OBJ: F
2. The Puritans attempted to "purify" the Catholic Church.
ANS: F DIF: 3 REF: p. 41
OBJ: A
3. The person most responsible for the development of tobacco as a cash crop in Virginia was John Rolfe.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 49-50
OBJ: F
4. Most of the colonists who sailed to England's North American colonies were young, unmarried men.
ANS: T DIF: 1 REF: p. 54
OBJ: A
5. Quakers saw children as tiny sinners and practiced harsh discipline.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 66
OBJ: A
6. Women had almost equal status with men in Quaker families.
ANS: T DIF: 1 REF: p. 66
OBJ: A
7. Anne Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts Bay because of her religious beliefs.
ANS: T DIF: 1 REF: p. 60
OBJ: F
8. The Protestants in the New World treated the Indians more humanely than did the Catholics.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 40-41
OBJ: A
9. The French Jesuit missionaries were unique in that they believed in converting the Indians to Christianity without interfering with tribal customs.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 42
OBJ: A
10. New Netherland was the most religiously and ethnically diverse of the seventeenth-century North American colonies.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 43
OBJ: F
11. The term Yankee is derived from an Indian word meaning foreigner.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 46
OBJ: F
12. William Penn received his Pennsylvania grant in payment of a debt owed by Charles II to his father.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 68
OBJ: F
13. Pennsylvania quickly became an economic success.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 69
OBJ: A
14. The New York Charter of Liberties imposed Dutch law on the English parts of the province.
ANS: F DIF: 3 REF: p. 64
OBJ: A
15. Samuel de Champlain succeeded in uniting Catholics and Protestants in New France in mutual harmony.
ANS: F DIF: 1 REF: p. 41

- OBJ: F
16. Jesuits did not believe that Indians had to be Europeanized before they could be Christianized.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 42
OBJ: A
17. The church tithe in New France was higher than in France itself.
ANS: F DIF: 3 REF: p. 42
OBJ: F
18. For most of the seventeenth century, the Dutch were more active overseas than the French.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 43
OBJ: F
19. The Church of England became Catholic in doctrine and theology but remained largely Calvinist in structure, liturgy, and ritual.
ANS: F DIF: 3 REF: p. 46
OBJ: A
20. The bicameral legislature that Lord Baltimore instituted in Maryland was likely to see Protestants dominate the elective assembly and Catholics control the appointive council.
ANS: T DIF: 3 REF: p. 54
OBJ: A
21. Before 1700, far more Englishmen went to the West Indies than the Chesapeake.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 54
OBJ: A
22. Slaves took the place of indentured servants toward the end of the 1600s.
ANS: T DIF: 1 REF: p. 55
OBJ: A
23. By the early 1700s, racial caste was replacing opportunity as the organizing principle of Chesapeake society.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 55
OBJ: A
24. Most that came to New England were middle class.
ANS: F DIF: 3 REF: p. 57
OBJ: F
25. The founders of Connecticut feared that Massachusetts was too lenient in certifying church members.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 59
OBJ: A
26. Early Pennsylvanians fought often with their Indian neighbors.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 68
OBJ: A
27. The Baptists posed the greatest alarm for the Puritan establishment.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 61
OBJ: A
28. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina sought to create an ideal aristocratic society.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 62
OBJ: A
29. Pennsylvanians organized a militia shortly after the founding of their colony.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 68
OBJ: A
30. From the start, wealth in Pennsylvania rested on trade with other colonies.
ANS: T DIF: 3 REF: p. 69
OBJ: A

31. The only Catholic sacrament accepted by Calvinists was baptism.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 40-41
OBJ: A
32. The Jesuits focused their missionary efforts on the Iroquois Five Tribes.
ANS: F DIF: 3 REF: p. 42
OBJ: F
33. During the seventeenth century, Spain was the most populated region of Europe.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 43
OBJ: A
34. The Dutch Republic was religiously homogeneous.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 45
OBJ: F
35. Dutch republicanism emphasized local liberties.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 43
OBJ: F
36. The Dutch East India Company was chartered before the Dutch West India Company.
ANS: T DIF: 3 REF: p. 45
OBJ: F
37. The Dutch and the French both ventured deep into the woods of their respective territorial holdings.
ANS: F DIF: 3 REF: p. 45
OBJ: A
38. The Dutch patroonship system thrived in New Netherland.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 45
OBJ: F
39. The London Company performed abysmally in Virginia, spending an extravagant sum for very little return.
ANS: T DIF: 2 REF: p. 49-50
OBJ: A
40. Like Virginia, Maryland had established churches and vestries.
ANS: F DIF: 2 REF: p. 54
OBJ: A

COMPLETION

1. The Englishman who explored the North River was _____.
ANS: Henry Hudson
DIF: 1 REF: p. 45 OBJ: F
2. The colony of Maryland was founded by the _____ family.
ANS: Calvert
DIF: 3 REF: p. 52 OBJ: F
3. The man most responsible for increasing immigration to Virginia and for implementing a series of major reforms after 1618 was _____.
ANS: Edmund Sandys
DIF: 3 REF: p. 50-51 OBJ: F
4. For Puritans, the agreement between God and man under which all humans deserve damnation was the _____.
ANS: Covenant of Works
DIF: 2 REF: p. 57 OBJ: F

5. More thought went into the planning of _____ than into the creation of any other colony.
ANS: Pennsylvania
DIF: 2 REF: p. 68 OBJ: F
6. The German monk who launched the Protestant Reformation by nailing his 95 Theses to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral was _____.
ANS: Martin Luther
DIF: 1 REF: p. 40 OBJ: F
7. _____ was the first Englishman to circumnavigate (sail around) the Earth.
ANS: Francis Drake
DIF: 2 REF: p. 47 OBJ: F
8. The Puritans wanted to push the Church of England in a more _____ direction.
ANS: Calvinist
DIF: 2 REF: p. 46 OBJ: A
9. Henry IV granted limited toleration to _____ through the Edict of Nantes in 1598.
ANS: Huguenots
DIF: 2 REF: p. 41 OBJ: F
10. Samuel de Champlain founded _____.
ANS: Quebec
DIF: 1 REF: p. 41 OBJ: F
11. By the late eighteenth century, _____ was the world's wealthiest colony.
ANS: Saint-Domingue
DIF: 2 REF: p. 43 OBJ: F
12. _____ became North America's first experiment in ethnic and religious pluralism.
ANS: New Netherland
DIF: 3 REF: p. 45 OBJ: F
13. New Sweden was located in the present day state of _____.
ANS: Delaware
DIF: 1 REF: p. 45 OBJ: F
14. After victory in the Irish wars of the 1560s, Sir _____ sought to colonize Newfoundland for England.
ANS: Humphrey Gilbert
DIF: 2 REF: p. 47 OBJ: F
15. _____ was responsible for introducing tobacco to Virginia.
ANS: John Rolfe
DIF: 2 REF: p. 50 OBJ: F
16. The first elected assembly for the English in the New World was the _____.
ANS: House of Burgesses
DIF: 1 REF: p. 50 OBJ: F
17. The population of Virginia and Maryland became self-sustaining about _____, when live births finally began to outnumber deaths.
ANS: 1680
DIF: 3 REF: p. 54 OBJ: F
18. The Wampanoag sachem at the first Thanksgiving was _____.
ANS: Massasoit
DIF: 2 REF: p. 56 OBJ: A

19. The Cambridge Platform defined _____ worship and church organization.
ANS: Congregationalist
DIF: 3 REF: p. 60-61 OBJ: F
20. The clergy's answer to a lack of conversions was the _____.
ANS: Half-way covenant
DIF: 2 REF: p. 61 OBJ: F
21. _____ was the first genuine city in the American South.
ANS: Charleston
DIF: 2 REF: p. 63 OBJ: F
22. _____ founded the Society of Friends, or Quakers.
ANS: George Fox
DIF: 2 REF: p. 65 OBJ: F
23. By 1700, about _____ of the Quakers in England and Wales had moved to America.
ANS: half
DIF: 3 REF: p. 66 OBJ: F
24. Henry IV of France was _____, which meant that he insisted that the survival of the state took precedence over religious differences.
ANS: *politique*
DIF: 3 REF: p. 41 OBJ: F
25. In 1560, England's chief export was _____.
ANS: woolen cloth
DIF: 2 REF: p. 46 OBJ: F
26. _____ was governor of Plymouth almost continuously from 1620 to his death in 1656.
ANS: William Bradford
DIF: 3 REF: p. 56 OBJ: F
27. _____ formulated the idea that New England would be a "city upon a hill."
ANS: John Winthrop
DIF: 1 REF: p. 57 OBJ: F
28. The Body of Liberties, formulated in _____ in 1641, may be history's first bill of rights.
ANS: Massachusetts
DIF: 2 REF: p. 61 OBJ: F
29. The most fascinating social experiment of the Restoration era was the founding and spread of the _____.
ANS:
Quakers (or Society of Friends)
Quakers
Society of Friends
DIF: 2 REF: p. 64-65 OBJ: A
30. New Orange survived for _____ months.
ANS: 15
DIF: 3 REF: p. 64 OBJ: F

IDENTIFICATIONS

1. **John Smith**

ANS:

adventurer often credited with saving the early Chesapeake settlement of Jamestown by forcing the colonists to work. His real impact is hard to assess because of his habit of exaggerating his exploits.

2. **joint-stock company**

ANS:

precursor of the modern corporation. Acted as an organizing force in the settlement of North America. Each stockholder had one vote regardless of how many shares he owned. The stockholders met quarterly but entrusted everyday management to the company's treasurer.

3. **patroonship**

ANS:

large grant of land from the Dutch West India Company to a few individual landholders in New Netherland. Meant to act as a spur to settlement, it actually retarded New Netherland's growth.

4. **Anne Hutchinson**

ANS:

powerful, religious woman in early Massachusetts Bay whose attack on the clergy in the colony threatened the male power structure and led to her banishment.

5. ***coureurs de bois***

ANS:

French fur traders who lived among the Native Americans with whom they traded in the forests.

6. **John Calvin**

ANS:

French Protestant leader who wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*. His emphasis on predestination and hard work influenced the English Puritans, French Huguenots, Scots Presbyterians, and Dutch Reformed churches.

7. **Sir Walter Raleigh**

ANS:

half-brother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Made two unsuccessful attempts to colonize in North America. The inhabitants of his lost colony of Roanoke disappeared between 1587 and 1590.

8. **James Harrington**

ANS:

author of *Oceana* (1656). Greatly influenced colonial political thought by advocating a republic based on widespread land ownership, with term limits for officeholders, secret balloting, and a two-house legislature.

9. **predestination**

ANS:

religious doctrine that asserted that God had already decreed who would be saved and who would be damned. Engendered in Calvinists a compelling inner need to find out whether they had been saved. Forced them to struggle to recognize in themselves a conversion experience—the process by which God's elect discovered that they had been saved.

10. **Pavonia Massacre**

ANS:

1643 massacre of Indian refugees led by New Netherland governor Willem Kieft. Against Indians who had been granted asylum from other Indians on Manhattan. Set off a war with the nearby Algonquian nations that nearly destroyed New Netherland.

11. **covenant theology**

ANS:

religious system embraced by the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. Held that God had made two biblical covenants with humans, the covenant of works and the covenant of grace. The covenant of works, which grew out of Adam's fall, saw humans as evil and incapable of obeying God's laws. The covenant of grace promised eternal salvation to those whom God had chosen. Puritans added communal counterparts to these individual covenants. The church covenant called for the organization of a church body, most of the members of which were presumed to be saved. The national covenant ensured that if the community as a whole adhered to God's laws, it would not be punished for the misdeeds of individuals.

SHORT ANSWER

1. Examine the Puritans. Describe their religious beliefs as well as the reasons they left England for North America.

ANS:

The Puritans left England for two reasons, both relating to religious circumstances. On one hand, the unfavorable and, at times, persecutory conditions under which they lived in pre-civil war England made emigration popular. In addition, the strict religious beliefs of these seventeenth-century Puritans were so at odds with the Church of England that many felt emigration, though not separation was their only alternative. On the other hand, some, though not most, came to North America for economic reasons. It should be clear, however, that many Puritans, such as John Winthrop, gave up great estates to venture to New England. Once here, the Puritans were able to institutionalize their own beliefs in an environment they could control. The central and most characteristic Puritan institution was the covenant. The covenant worked on several levels: individual, religious, and social. Only the elect, or saved, were part of the Covenant of Grace. The other covenants worked more or less to enforce a communitarian ethic. The Church Covenant connected all church members, and the Social Covenant connected members of a town or community. Indeed, although inherent in Puritanism was an individualistic strain, in early seventeenth-century New England, the prevailing trend was toward community.

2. Describe the French colonization of Canada.

ANS:

The French colonization of North America was unique, whether compared to other European nations or to other French strategies in the Atlantic islands. The French began colonizing much later than the Spanish and Portuguese and were delayed further (until after 1600) because of a lack of interest and capital. Samuel de Champlain was the major instigator of French colonization of Canada. Canadian colonization was characterized by two groups: fur traders and missionaries. Fur traders, or *coureurs de bois*, lived among the Indians, sometimes intermarried with them, and carried on a vigorous trade for furs and beaver. But they never numbered more than a few hundred, few women came until after 1660, and no real large-scale attempts to build settlements were begun until after the French crown took over the colony in the 1660s. The second major goal of colonization, and the one that often overshadowed the first, was the missionary goal. The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, made a major effort to convert the local Indian population. At times, this effort was very successful, especially with the Huron and Algonquin. At other times, this effort ran into roadblocks from Native Americans and even the *coureurs de bois*. Never as successful as other French colonies, the central import of France's adventure in Canada remained fur.

3. Who were Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams? Why were they banished from Massachusetts Bay?

ANS:

Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams were both religious nonconformists whose banishment from Massachusetts reveals the limits of free expression in a society that was most interested in order and conformity. Hutchinson questioned many of the sermons of Boston's clergy, arguing that they were supporting the Covenant of Works, not the Covenant of Grace. In essence, by questioning the ideals of the Puritan church, she also was questioning and threatening the hierarchy of Puritan society. After making the fatal admission that she received direct messages from God (blasphemy according to Puritans), she was banished. Central to her banishment, and revealing of Puritan attitudes, was that she was a strong woman who seemed to threaten established gender roles. Roger Williams was banished as well, both for his nonconformity and for the threat he represented to the official congregational churches. Williams was an extreme separatist who demanded that Puritan New England move further away from the Church of England, something most Puritans were not ready or willing to do. Williams demanded an almost complete separation of church and state (to protect the purity of the church from the government) as well as proper payment to local Indian tribes for land used by Massachusetts Bay. The Massachusetts government demanded his banishment. The central theme to both incidents is that the Puritans were suspicious of, and resistant to, those who challenged their beliefs or power.

4. Examine the early Jamestown settlement. What were the problems and successes there?

ANS:

The problems of Virginia's early settlement in Jamestown seem to outweigh its successes. The colony was settled in 1607 by the Virginia Company of London, a joint-stock company committed to turning a profit for its investors. Over one hundred young men, many unsuited for farming or survival, were sent. The first winter proved devastating, as indeed, did the first several years. About 80 percent of the settlers died because of disease (Jamestown was located in a malaria-infested swamp), starvation, or warfare with the Indians. Starvation was a problem because so few settlers came properly supplied or prepared for farming. Most came with the idea of finding some cash crop and returning home rich. Problems with the Indians persisted through the first several decades, as the Indians became resentful about white encroachment, theft, and diseases. These problems culminated in the massacre of 1622, when over three hundred settlers perished. During the early lean years, however, Virginia finally did discover a profitable crop: tobacco. Although this made very little noticeable difference for most early settlers, it did promise future success for the colony.

5. Analyze relations between Native Americans and European colonizers in North America.

ANS:

Relations between Native Americans and Europeans were generally poor. Occasionally, as with the people of Plymouth and local Indian tribes, these relations began in a friendly manner, but soon deteriorated. The English and Dutch more or less followed the Spanish and Portuguese in South America, if not in policies, in general results. Relations that would begin amiably, or at least peacefully, soon became strained, aggressive, and violent. The French, however, were far more successful than the other Europeans at establishing friendly relations with most Indians. Although the French had disastrous initial relations with the Iroquois, they went much further in missionary work, living among the Indians and marrying into Indian tribes. The Dutch, under Willem Kieft, began a war with an Algonquian nation that nearly led to the destruction of the colony. The English, particularly in the Chesapeake, began their relationship with local Indians poorly, and this led to some thirty years of virtual guerrilla warfare. The one theme that emerges from these various contacts was that most European settlers tended to see Native Americans as less than fully human and as a hindrance to their (European) settlement efforts.

6. Examine the origin and theology of the Quakers and explain the reasons they were persecuted.

ANS:

In the 1640s, George Fox founded The Society of Friends in England. From the very beginning members of this religious group, commonly known as Quakers, were persecuted by every society in which they established themselves. Despite their peaceful and orderly behavior the Quakers were considered dangerous radicals. In a world of public and private violence, they were pacifists. The Quakers felt that killing was a violation of the Ten Commandments and of Jesus' philosophy of turning the other cheek. Thus, Quakers would not participate in war and often spoke out in protest. They believed that all human beings possessed an "Inner Light" that, if followed, would guide them and help them perfect themselves. They also refused to "swear" even though assuming public office and participating in court proceedings required oath taking. The Quakers also disapproved of slavery and eventually spearheaded the abolitionist movement in North America. Their belief in the spiritual equality of all people led them to defy social traditions that elevated one person above another. Therefore, Quakers would not doff their hats or use titles in deference to members of the upper classes. They referred to everyone with the polite and egalitarian "Thee" and "Thou." Their concept of equality extended to women, who fully participated in decision making, preaching, and even martyrdom when necessary. Quaker families reared their children with gentleness instead of harsh discipline. Marrying a non-Quaker was, however, a violation that would cause expulsion from the Society of Friends. Other Protestants were shocked by Quaker theology as well as by Quaker social and political views. The concept of the "Inner Light" supplanted Calvinist predestination and original sin. Quaker religious services were unstructured and they had no use for either an established clergy or even the sacraments. Men and women spoke openly in religious meetings whenever they felt compelled by the Light to do so. In almost every way, these calm and gentle people challenged the power structure of the government, institutionalized religion, and society in general.

7. Examine the Protestant and English reformations. What was the most significant difference between the two?

ANS:

The Protestant Reformation was started by Martin Luther in 1517. Luther was a German Roman Catholic monk who disputed with high church authorities over doctrinal issues. Contrary to accepted Catholic doctrine, Luther asserted that good works could not warrant salvation. Instead he insisted that salvation came through the grace of God who bestowed eternal life upon those who recognized their unworthiness and yet who demonstrated their faith by struggling to live according to Christian principles. Luther founded the Lutheran Church, which spread throughout Germany and Scandinavia. Probably the most influential sixteenth-century leader was John Calvin. Calvin was a French Catholic who was converted to Protestantism through Luther's writings. He moved to Geneva, Switzerland, where he developed his own brand of militant Christianity. Calvin adopted Luther's "faith alone" theory and rejected Roman Catholic traditions such as veneration of saints, celibacy of clergy, papal supremacy, and good works. Calvin emphasized that God separated the elect, who were saved, from the non elect, who were condemned to hell, before the creation of the Earth. All were predestined either to eternal salvation or damnation. Calvin's ideas influenced the French Huguenots, Dutch Reformed Church, Scots Presbyterian Church, and Anglican Puritans. While the continental Protestant reform movements of Luther and Calvin stemmed from serious theological disagreements, the English Reformation was the result of economic concerns. King Henry VIII of England launched the Protestant movement in his realm because the Pope would not give him a divorce from his first wife. Henry VIII broke with the Roman Church, divorced his wife, made himself the "Only Supreme Head" of the Anglican Church, and enriched his treasury by confiscating monastic property. His youngest daughter, Elizabeth I, solidified the Protestant movement in England through a compromise between Calvinist religious precepts and Catholic organization and ceremony. The Book of Common Prayer became the basis of Anglican rituals. Within the Church of England, reformers continued to push for changes that would eliminate the vestiges of Roman Catholicism and thereby "purify" the church. Eventually many of the Puritans and Separatists came to the New World to establish Protestant colonies.

1. Compare and contrast the colonies of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay. Describe the similarities and differences as well as the objectives of settlement.

ANS:

Essay should address several key points:

- A. Reasons for settlement
 1. Virginia
 - a. Profit-oriented
 - b. Founding
 2. Massachusetts
 - a. Religious
 - b. Social
 - B. New World experience
 1. Virginia
 - a. Difficult early years
 - b. Starvation/death and disease
 - c. Failure
 2. Massachusetts
 - a. Winthrop
 - b. Puritan ideal
 - c. A covenanted society
 - C. Economic and social development
 1. Virginia
 - a. Tobacco
 - b. Economic stability
 2. Massachusetts
 - a. Communitarian ethos
 - b. A "New England"/mixed economy
2. Compare and contrast the Dutch colonization of North America with that of the English.

ANS:

Essay should address several key points:

- A. Reasons for colonization
 1. English
 - a. Economic/financial
 - b. Religious/Puritans
 - c. Entrepreneurial/corporation
 2. Dutch
 - a. Economic/trade (Dutch West India Co.)
 - b. Little religious imperative (more than Virginia, less than New England)
- B. Settlement patterns
 1. English
 - a. Virginia
 - b. Communitarian towns (Massachusetts)
 - c. Individual freeholders
 2. Dutch
 - a. Patroonships
 - b. Trading centers/Albany
- C. Long-term commitment
 1. English
 - a. Large-scale immigration
 - b. Imperial ties
 2. Dutch
 - a. Small population
 - b. Weak imperial support

3. Compare and contrast the settlers' relations with Indians in early Virginia and New England.

ANS:

Essay should address several key points:

A. Early contact

1. Jamestown
 - a. English and Powhatan
 - b. Settlers dependent upon Indians for survival
 - c. John Rolfe, tobacco and Indian trade
 - d. English encroachment and violence
2. New England
 - a. Amicable early relations with local tribes
 - b. Squanto, Massasoit, and Wampanoags
 - c. Mutual trade

B. Developing relations

1. Jamestown
 - a. Strained food supply and strained relations
 - b. Opechancanough
 - c. Massacre of 1622
 - d. Increased European immigration and westward push of Indians
2. New England
 - a. Land pressures lead to encroachment on Indian land
 - b. Pequot War (1637)
 - c. Roger Williams and the spectrum of Indian relations

4. Examine the role of religion in stimulating seventeenth-century English colonization efforts in North America.

ANS:

Essay should address several key points:

A. The English Reformation

1. Henry VIII
 - a. Reasons for creating Church of England
 - b. Policies
2. Mary I
 - a. Struggle between Catholics and Protestants
 - b. Consequences
3. Elizabeth I
 - a. Characteristics of Church of England
 - b. Origin of Puritans and Separatists
 - c. Defeat of Spanish Armada

B. Maryland

1. Catholic Calverts
 - a. Organization of the colony
 - b. Consequences
2. Impact of English Civil War
 - a. Toleration Act of 1649
 - b. Conditions in 1660

C. The New England Colonies

1. Plymouth
 - a. Pilgrims or Separatists
 - b. Surviving the first year
2. Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - a. Puritans
 - b. Organizing the colony
3. Basic beliefs

- a. Covenant theology
 - b. Halfway covenant
- 4. Founding of Connecticut and Rhode Island
 - a. Disputes over theology
 - b. Consequences
- D. Pennsylvania and West New Jersey
 - 1. Origin of Quakers
 - a. Basic beliefs
 - b. Expansion of faith
 - 2. William Penn
 - a. Organizing the colony
 - b. Dealing with disputes