

Student name: _____

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) The Jamestown settlement was an instant success.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

4) The first Africans to arrive in Virginia in 1619 may have been thought of as indentured servants by the colonists rather than as slaves.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

6) The founders of Maryland encouraged both Protestants and Catholics

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

9) The Mayflower Compact set forth the principles of the Puritan religion.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

10) The Plymouth Plantation Pilgrims had very low incomes but were largely content and traded heavily in fish and furs.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

14) One result of the Restoration was the development of new colonies in North America.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

18) Like Pennsylvania, Georgia was founded as a religious colony.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

21) The Dominion of New England supported the colonists' claims for the "rights of Englishmen."

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

22) Which of the following does NOT describe the site chosen for the Jamestown settlement?

A) It was low and marshy and subject to outbreaks of malaria.

B) It was established inland because that was believed to add comfort and stability.

C) It bordered the territories of powerful Indian tribes.

D) It was located on a peninsula.

E) It was inaccessible by ship.

23) Early on, the Jamestown colonists focused primarily 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 and other exports.

E) converting the local Indians to Christianity.

24) Captain John Smith helped the Jamestown settlement survive by

- A) waging all-out war with the local Indians.
- B) dividing 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.

25) The “starving time” in Jamestown during the winter of 1609–1610 was partly the result of

- A) a barricade set up by the Indians, which kept the colonists from hunting and cultivating food inland.
- 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.

26) The first profitable economic development in Jamestown resulted from

- A) the discovery of gold and silver.
- B) fur trade with the Indians.

C) the production of tobacco.

D) development

of fisheries and lumber.

E) the cultivation of cotton.

27) The cultivation of tobacco around Jamestown resulted in all the following EXCEPT

A) the importation of tobacco seeds from the West Indies.

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.

28) 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.

29) 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.

30) When the House of Burgesses was created in Virginia

in 1619,

- A) it gave settlers 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.

31) The first blacks imported to Virginia in 1619

- A) may have been considered indentured servants by the colonists.
- B) sparked an immediate rapid stream of African slaves to the British colonies.
- C) were preferred to European indentured servants.

D) were subject to the Virginia Slave Codes.

E) arrived as independent landowners.

32) The Powhatan Indian Pocahontas

- A) married Englishman John Smith and traveled to England with him.
- B) was kidnapped by John Rolfe as a means of forcing the Powhatans to teach the English how to grow tobacco.
- C) inspired a debate in England about the possibility of assimilating Indians into English culture.
- D) was the cause of a war between the Powhatan

Indians and Virginian colonists.

E) refused to convert to Christianity but managed to create a blending of native Christian customs into a hybrid religion.

33) 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.

34) 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) never managed to turn a reliable profit in its Virginia colony.

35) In its beginning, the Maryland colony

A) experienced tremendous warfare with local Indians.

B) allowed no Protestant settlers.

C) was created partly as a refuge for English Catholics.

D) was led by Captain John Smith.

E) experienced considerable conflict with nearby French settlers.

36) Which of 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.

37) By 1670, political representation for colonists in Virginia

- A) involved elections taking 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.

38) 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 political forces in Virginia.

39) The suppression of Bacon's Rebellion helped spur

- A) tobacco production.
- B) an increase in slavery in Virginia.
- C) European investment.
- D) increased use of indentured servants.
- E) calls for independence from England.

40) In 1608, the Puritan Separatists who left England

- A) sought 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) did so illegally.

41) 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) hoped to create a stable, protected Christian

community.

- E) enjoyed a particularly mild winter their first year.

42) 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.

43) Which of the following might the Massachusetts Puritans have most likely interpreted as a sign of God's approval or favor?

- A) improved attendance in church
- B) a profitable business venture
- C) an increase in the political rights of women
- D) better relations with French settlers

- E) improved relations with local Indian tribes

44) 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 of its kind in the seventeenth century.

45) 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 “theocracy” in colonial Massachusetts.
- D) fought with the surrounding Indians almost

immediately.

E) introduced freedom of worship to the New World.

46) 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.

47) Thomas Hooker is associated with establishing the colony of

- A) Rhode Island.
- B) Vermont.
- C) New Hampshire.

- D) Connecticut.
- E) Maine.

48) 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) proclaimed that the Indians had no right to the land occupied by the colonists.

D) attempted to take over the leadership of the colony.

E) advocated the principle of plural marriage.

49) 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.

50) In 1637, Anne Hutchinson was deported from the Massachusetts colony because she

A) was accused of practicing witchcraft.

B) openly challenged the idea that good works and confessed belief in Christ made one an “elect” of God.

C) challenged the prevailing assumption that the colony’s land belonged to anyone but the Indians from which it was stolen.

D) was a single mother who refused to marry.

E) preached against what she called the “Antinomian heresy.”

51) As a result of the bloody King Philip’s War and continued settler thirst for more land, an increasing number of

A) tried to restrict further migration of colonists westward.

B) sought to portray Indians as “heathens” and “savages.”

C) tried hard to make contractual peace with remaining Indian tribes.

New England colonial leaders

D) increased efforts to convert Indians to Christianity.

E) sought to make Indians into helpful neighbors and partners in commerce.

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

- A) Seminoles
- B) Powhatans

- C) Sioux
- D) Wampanoags
- E) Pequots

53) 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.

54) 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.

55) The English Restoration began with the reign of

- A) James II.
- B) Oliver Cromwell.

- C) George I.
- D) Elizabeth I.
- E) Charles II.

56) 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.

57) 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.

58) 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.

59) 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.
- E) banned slavery from its inception.

60) Like New York, the New Jersey colony

- A) quickly developed a strong local government.
- B) banned slavery 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.

61) Which of the following was NOT a Restoration colony?

- A) Maryland
- B) Carolina

- C) New York
- D) Pennsylvania
- E) New Jersey

62) Unlike Puritans, the Quakers

- A) accepted the concept of predestination.
- B) rejected the doctrine of original sin.
- C) were popular and well-accepted in England.

- D) paid their clergy handsomely.
- E) All these answers are correct.

63) In the seventeenth century, English Quakers

- A) disregarded gender distinctions.
- B) had no paid clergy.
- C) were pacifists.

- D) believed all could attain salvation.
- E) All these answers are correct.

64) 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.
- E) used unscrupulous and deceptive advertising to attract settlers.

65) The colony established by people seeking to separate from Pennsylvania was

- A) Maryland.
- B) New Jersey.

- C) Delaware.
- D) New York.
- E) Kentucky.

66) The English colonial settlements in the Caribbean

A) often concluded it was cheaper to buy new African slaves than to protect the health of those they owned.

B) never brought indentured servants from Europe, preferring African slaves instead.

C) developed significant economic success through the production of tobacco.

D) had a smaller percentage of slaves than that held

by the North American colonies.

E) were forced to deal with larger native populations than settlements on the mainland.

67) What became the dominant crop of the Caribbean colonies?

- A) corn
- B) beans

- C) tobacco
- D) sugar
- E) cotton

68) 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.

69) 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.

70) The “middle grounds” refers to those regions of colonial North America in which

A) neither Europeans nor Indians held clear dominance and strongly influence each other.

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 held power and had great influence on Indian tribes.

71) Which of the following statements regarding the Navigation Acts (1660s and 70s) 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.

72) 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) was governed by a single royal governor.

73) The rebellion led by Jacob Leisler took place in

- A) Rhode Island.
- B) New Jersey.
- C) Massachusetts.

- D) New York.
- E) Connecticut.

74) 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.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

75) Describe the factors—both chance and intentional—that lead to the near-failure of the Jamestown colony and also that saved it from ruin.

76) What were the critical differences between the English settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts?

77) Why did slavery emerge as a major labor source in the North American colonies by the end of the seventeenth century?

78) What role did the Caribbean colonies play in the development of British North America?

79) Describe how the relationship between Europeans and Indians changed as a result of colonization.

80) Describe the class tensions, governmental policies, and economic motives that led to the conflict that culminated in Bacon's Rebellion.

81) Compare the similarities of and differences between Massachusetts Puritans and Pennsylvania Quakers.

82) What were the major characteristics of the Restoration colonies?

83) What steps did England take to establish greater control over her North American colonies? Why were these

steps not always successful?

84) Compare the colonization efforts of England and Spain in the New World.

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02 Transplantations and...

- 1) FALSE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) TRUE
- 5) FALSE
- 6) TRUE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) TRUE
- 9) FALSE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) FALSE
- 12) FALSE
- 13) TRUE
- 14) TRUE
- 15) TRUE
- 16) TRUE
- 17) FALSE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) TRUE

20) FALSE

21) FALSE

22) E

23) D

24) C

25) A

26) C

27) D

28) A

29) E

30) C

31) A

32) C

33) E

34) D

35) C

36) D

37) C

38) E

39) B

40) E

41) D

42) A

43) B

44) E

45) C

46) A

47) D

48) A

49) D

50) C

51) B

52) E

53) A

54) B

55) E

56) A

57) B

58) B

59) C

60) D

61) A

- 62) B
- 63) E
- 64) A
- 65) C
- 66) A
- 67) D
- 68) B
- 69) D
- 70) A
- 71) D
- 72) E
- 73) D
- 74) A
- 75) Answer may vary
- 76) Answer may vary
- 77) Answer may vary
- 78) Answer may vary
- 79) Answer may vary
- 80) Answer may vary
- 81) Answer may vary
- 82) Answer may vary

83) Answer may vary

84) Answer may vary