

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 02—The Planting of English America, 1500-1733

Multiple Choice

1. The settlement founded in the early 1600s that was the most consequential for the future United States was the
- Spanish at Santa Fe in 1610.
 - French at Quebec in 1608.
 - English at Jamestown in 1607.
 - English at Massachusetts Bay in 1621.
 - French at Saint Augustine in 1611.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jonestown Seedling

2. Which word best describes England's efforts in the 1500s to compete with the Spanish Empire?
- Indifferent
 - Competitive
 - Aggressive
 - Domineering
 - Influential

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England's Imperial Stirrings

3. Identify the statement that is false.
- England took little interest in establishing its own overseas colonies in the first half of the 16th century.
 - English society was disrupted by religious conflict when King Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church in the 1530s.
 - The Protestant Reformation resulted in years of a seesaw of the balance of power between Catholics and Protestants throughout England.
 - Spain and England were long-time and bitter enemies in the first half of the 16th century.
 - When Elizabeth ascended to the English throne in 1558, the rivalry with Spain intensified.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

4. The English treatment of the Irish, under the reign of Elizabeth I, can best be described as
- firm but fair.
 - better than their treatment of any English subjects.
 - the prime example of salutary neglect.
 - violent and unjust.
 - supportive of their Catholic faith.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England's Imperial Stirrings

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5. Match each individual on the left with the correct phrase on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| A. Francis Drake | 1. "sea dog" who plundered the treasure ships of the Spanish Main |
| B. Walter Raleigh | 2. adventurer who tried but failed to establish a colony in Newfoundland |
| C. Humphrey Gilbert | 3. explorer whose voyage in 1498 established England's territorial claims in the New World |
| | 4. courtier whose colony at Roanoke Island was mysteriously abandoned in the 1580s |
| | 5. colonizer who helped establish tobacco as a cash crop in Georgia |

a. A-2, B-1, C-3

b. A-1, B-4, C-2

c. A-3, B-2, C-1

d. A-4, B-3, C-2

e. A-5, B-4, C-1

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

6. Spain's dreams of empire began to fade with the

- War of Spanish Succession.
- defeat of the Spanish Armada.
- loss of Brazil.
- Treaty of Tordesillas.
- conquest of Mexico by Portugal.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

7. The first English attempt at colonization in 1585 was in

- Newfoundland.
- St. Augustine.
- Jamestown.
- Roanoke Island.
- Massachusetts Bay.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

8. England's defeat of the Spanish Armada

- led to a Franco-Spanish alliance that prevented England from establishing its own American colonies.
- allowed England to take control of Spain's American colonies.
- demonstrated that Spanish Catholicism was inferior to English Protestantism.

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- d. helped to ensure England's naval dominance in the North Atlantic.
- e. occurred despite weather conditions, which favored Spain.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

9. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) Reformation, (B) founding of Jamestown colony, (C) Restoration, (D) defeat of the Spanish Armada, and (E) colony of Georgia founded.

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. C, A, D, B, E
- c. D, A, B, C, E
- d. A, D, B, C, E
- e. E, D, A, C, B

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England
England's Imperial Stirrings
England Plants the Jamestown Seedling
Colonizing the Carolinas
Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

10. Identify the statement that is false.

- a. England's victory over the Spanish Armada helped ensure England's naval dominance in the North Atlantic.
- b. England never experienced any religious unity or stability as it continued to have years and years of bloody warfare over religious radicalism.
- c. England's victory over the Spanish Armada started England on its way to becoming master of the world oceans.
- d. England had a strong, unified national state under a popular monarch.
- e. England had a strong vibrant sense of nationalism and national destiny.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England's Imperial Stirrings

11. The spirit of the English on the eve of colonization included all of the following *except*

- a. restlessness.
- b. limited patriotism.
- c. curiosity about the unknown.
- d. thirst for adventure.
- e. self-confidence.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire

12. On the eve of its colonizing adventure, England possessed a

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- a. unified national state.
- b. measure of religious unity.
- c. sense of nationalism.
- d. popular monarch.
- e. All of these

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

13. All of the following were true of England as the 17th century opened up *except*
- a. a large population boom.
 - b. enclosing crop lands, thus forcing small farmers off the land.
 - c. increasing unemployment.
 - d. economic depression hit, displacing thousands of farmers.
 - e. desolate cities with a decreasing population.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire

14. The ____ decreed that only eldest sons were eligible to inherit landed estates.
- a. ancestry laws
 - b. laws of primogeniture
 - c. joint-stock companies
 - d. laws of inheritance
 - e. treaty of the elders

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire

15. The financial means for England's first permanent colonization in America were provided by
- a. a joint-stock company.
 - b. a royal proprietor.
 - c. Queen Elizabeth II.
 - d. the law of primogeniture.
 - e. an expanding wool trade.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire

16. All of the following provided motives for English colonization *except*
- a. unemployment.
 - b. thirst for adventure.
 - c. desire for markets.

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- d. desire for religious freedom.
- e. need for a place to exploit slave labor.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire

17. The Virginia Charter guaranteed that English settlers in the New World would
- a. receive land parcels of 40 acres each.
 - b. enjoy freedom of religion.
 - c. be entitled to establish a separate government from that of England.
 - d. retain the rights of Englishmen.
 - e. conduct trade only with England and those countries approved by the British government.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

18. The early years at Jamestown were mainly characterized by
- a. starvation, disease, and frequent Indian raids.
 - b. economic prosperity.
 - c. constant fear of Spanish invasion.
 - d. major technological advancement.
 - e. peace with the Native Americans.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

19. Despite an abundance of fish and game, early Jamestown settlers continued to starve because
- a. they had neither weapons nor fishing gear.
 - b. their fear of Indians prevented them from venturing too far from the town.
 - c. they were unaccustomed to fending for themselves and wasted time looking for gold.
 - d. they lacked leaders to organize efficient hunting and fishing parties.
 - e. there were not enough gentlemen to organize the work force.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

20. Captain John Smith's role at Jamestown can best be described as
- a. very limited.
 - b. saving the colony from collapse.
 - c. persuading the colonists to continue their hunt for gold.
 - d. worsening the colonists' relationship with the Indians.
 - e. reducing the terrible death toll.

ANSWER: b

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

21. Chief Powhatan had Captain John Smith kidnapped in order to
- impress Smith with his power and show the Indian's desire for peace.
 - demonstrate the Indians' desire for war.
 - punish Smith for refusing to marry Pocahontas.
 - hold him for a large ransom to be paid by King James.
 - save the Virginia community from utter collapse.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

22. Pocahontas saved Captain John Smith by
- agreeing to marry him.
 - interposing her head between his and his captor's clubs.
 - pleading with her father on Smith's behalf.
 - nursing him back to health after a battle with her tribe.
 - All of these

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

23. Of the four hundred settlers who managed to make it to Virginia, only sixty survived the "starving time" winter of
- 1601-1602.
 - 1609-1610.
 - 1621-1622.
 - 1634-1635.
 - 1645-1646.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

24. When Lord De La Warr took control of Jamestown in 1610, he
- halted the rapid population decline.
 - re-established better relations with the Indians.
 - brought many Irish immigrants with him.
 - died within a few months of his arrival.
 - imposed a harsh military regime on the colony.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

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25. Relations between the English colonists and the Powhatan were at first conciliatory, but remained tense, especially
- when the English attempted to capture all the Indians from his tribe.
 - as the Indians attempted to assimilate into the English culture.
 - as the starving colonists took to raiding Indian food supplies.
 - when the Indians joined tribes in the Powhatan Confederacy to unite against the English.
 - when Powhatan allied with the Spanish.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

26. A peace settlement ended the First Anglo-Powhatan War in 1614 by the
- marriage of Pocahontas to the colonist John Rolfe.
 - mass killing of the entire Powhatan tribe.
 - English agreeing to give up all land in Virginia to the Powhatan tribe.
 - Powhatan tribe agreeing to give up all land in Virginia to the English.
 - agreement of John Rolfe and Pocahontas to divorce.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

27. The result of the Second Anglo-Powhatan War in 1644 can best be described as
- halting white settlement on the frontier.
 - returning the Chesapeake Indians to their ancestral lands.
 - making peaceful coexistence possible between the European and native peoples.
 - ending any chance of assimilating the native peoples into Virginia society.
 - bringing together areas of white and Indian settlement.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

28. After the Second Anglo-Powhatan War, the Powhatan tribe
- were banned from their ancestral lands by the 1646 peace treaty.
 - were forced to live in separate designated areas away from white settlers.
 - were isolated in an early form of what would become the reservation system.
 - were considered extinct by the English in 1685.
 - All of these

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

29. Identify the statement that is false.
- The Powhatans were extremely resistant to European-borne maladies, unlike their other Indian counterparts.
 - The Powhatans, despite their apparent cohesiveness, lacked the unity with which to make effective opposition

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to the well-organized whites.

- c. The Powhatans served no economic function for the Virginia colonists.
- d. Once the English settlers began growing their own food crops, the Powhatans had no valuable commodities to offer them in commerce.
- e. The Indian presence frustrated the colonists, they desperately wanted their land.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

30. The native peoples of Virginia (Powhatans) succumbed to the Europeans because they

- a. died in large numbers from European diseases.
- b. lacked the unity necessary to resist the well-organized whites.
- c. were no longer a resource for food once the Virginians began growing their own crops.
- d. were not a reliable labor source and could be disposed of without harming the colonial economy.
- e. All of these

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

31. The introduction of horses brought about significant change in the lives of the Lakotas; from this they

- a. were forced to move to the west.
- b. became sedentary forest dwellers.
- c. died out.
- d. lost their oral traditions.
- e. became nomadic hunters.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Indians' New World

32. The biggest disrupter of Native American life was

- a. introduction of horses.
- b. loss of culture.
- c. disease.
- d. fire arms.
- e. the formation of new tribes.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Indians' New World

33. The Indians who had the greatest opportunity to adapt to the European incursion were

- a. those living on the Atlantic seaboard.
- b. those in Florida.
- c. inland tribes such as the Algonquians.

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- d. those in Latin America.
- e. the Pueblos.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Indians' New World

34. The cultivation of tobacco in Jamestown resulted in all of the following *except*
- a. the destruction of the soil.
 - b. a great demand for controlled labor.
 - c. soaring prosperity in the colony.
 - d. diversification of the colony's economy.
 - e. the broad-acred plantation system.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

35. After the purchases of slaves in 1619 by Jamestown settlers, additional purchases of Africans were few because
- a. they were poor workers.
 - b. many colonists were morally opposed to slavery.
 - c. their labor was not needed.
 - d. indentured servants refused to work with them.
 - e. they were too costly.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

36. By the end of the 1600s, blacks in Virginia constituted 14 percent of the colony's population and were mostly
- a. free men and women
 - b. indentured servants
 - c. slaves
 - d. English citizens
 - e. voluntary immigrants from Africa

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

37. The summoning of Virginia's House of Burgesses marked an important precedent because it
- a. failed.
 - b. was abolished by King James I.
 - c. was the first of many miniature parliaments to flourish in America.
 - d. forced King James I to revoke the colony's royal charter and grant it self-government.
 - e. allowed the seating of nonvoting Native Americans.

ANSWER: c

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

38. A major reason for the founding of the Maryland colony in 1634 was to
- establish a defensive buffer against Spanish colonies in the South.
 - be financially profitable and create a refuge for the Catholics.
 - help the Protestants, by giving them a safe haven.
 - allow Lord Baltimore to keep all the land for himself.
 - repudiate the feudal way of life.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Maryland: Catholic Haven

39. Despite its problems, Maryland prospered, and like Virginia it
- relied exclusively on African slave labor.
 - remained a strong center of cotton production in the South.
 - depended for labor in its early years mainly on white indentured servants.
 - supplied the world's largest supply of beans and corn to Europe.
 - remained a progressive state dedicated to social and economic equality of all its citizens.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Maryland: Catholic Haven

40. At the outset, Lord Baltimore allowed some religious toleration in the Maryland colony because he
- hoped to secure freedom of worship for his fellow Catholics.
 - was a committed atheist.
 - wanted the colony's Jews to be able to practice their faith.
 - hoped to maintain a Catholic majority.
 - was asked to do so by the king.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Maryland: Catholic Haven

41. In 1649, Maryland's Act of Toleration
- was issued by Lord Baltimore.
 - abolished the death penalty previously given to those who denied the divinity of Jesus.
 - gave freedom only to Catholics.
 - protected Jews and atheists.
 - guaranteed toleration to all Christians.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Maryland: Catholic Haven

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42. Tobacco was considered a poor man's crop because
- it could be produced easily and quickly.
 - it was smoked by the lower class.
 - the poor were used to plant and harvest it.
 - it could be purchased at a low price.
 - it required complicated processing.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

43. Sugar was called a rich man's crop for all of the following reasons *except* that
- it had to be planted extensively.
 - it required the clearing of much land.
 - its commercial version could be purchased only by the wealthy.
 - it required an elaborate refining process.
 - it was a capital-intensive business.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

44. Under the Barbados slave code, slaves were
- guaranteed the right to marry.
 - denied the most fundamental rights.
 - protected from the most vicious punishments.
 - given the opportunity to purchase their freedom.
 - assigned specific monetary value.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

45. What would happen to slaves who attempted to fight back against physical assaults by white men, according to the 1661 Barbados slave code?
- They would be severely whipped.
 - They would have their noses cut.
 - They would be burned with a hot iron.
 - They could be killed or dismembered, with no charges brought to the master responsible.
 - All of these

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

46.

By 1690, how many Africans were enslaved and imported to the West Indies by the white sugar lords of the West Indies?

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- a. 50,000
- b. 250,000
- c. 500,000
- d. 750,000
- e. 1,000,000

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

47. The statutes governing slavery in the North American colonies originated in
- a. England.
 - b. Virginia.
 - c. Brazil.
 - d. Barbados.
 - e. Spain.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

48. The colony of South Carolina prospered
- a. by developing close economic ties with the British West Indies.
 - b. only after Georgia was established.
 - c. as a result of the importation of Indian slaves.
 - d. because of its thriving shipbuilding industry.
 - e. under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing of the Carolinas

49. Two major exports of the Carolinas were
- a. rice and Indian slaves.
 - b. sugar and corn.
 - c. tobacco and furs.
 - d. black slaves and cotton.
 - e. sugar and cotton.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

50. Some Africans became especially valuable as slaves in the Carolinas because they
- a. had experience working in dry, desert-like areas.
 - b. were experienced in rice cultivation.
 - c. were knowledgeable regarding cotton production.

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- d. exhibited skill as soldiers.
- e. were skilled fishermen.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

51. The busiest seaport in the southern colonies was

- a. St. Augustine.
- b. Jamestown.
- c. Savannah.
- d. Baltimore.
- e. Charleston.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

52. North Carolina and Rhode Island were similar in that they

- a. were very aristocratic.
- b. exercised no independent prerogative.
- c. depended on trade with Spain.
- d. were the two most democratic colonies.
- e. were founded by Roger Williams.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of North Carolina

53. The inhabitants of North Carolina were regarded by their neighbors as

- a. hostile and violent.
- b. too submissive to authority.
- c. outcasts and irreligious.
- d. far too friendly with Spain.
- e. too Catholic.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of North Carolina

54. The attitude of Carolinians toward Indians can best be described as

- a. friendly.
- b. neutral.
- c. hostile.
- d. promoting interracial marriage.
- e. None of these

ANSWER: c

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of North Carolina

55. The colony of Georgia was founded
- by a joint-stock company.
 - as a defensive buffer against Spain for the valuable Carolinas.
 - by eight proprietors chosen by Charles II.
 - in the seventeenth century.
 - to supply New England with much-needed African slaves.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

56. Georgia's founders were determined to
- conquer Florida and add it to Britain's empire.
 - create a haven for people imprisoned for debt.
 - keep Georgia for Catholics.
 - restrict the colony to British citizens.
 - establish slavery.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Late Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

57. Georgia grew very slowly for all of the following reasons *except*
- its unhealthy climate.
 - early restrictions on black slavery.
 - Spanish attacks.
 - John Oglethorpe's leadership.
 - lack of a plantation economy.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Late Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

58. The purpose of the periodic "mourning wars" was
- to avenge the deaths of Huron warriors.
 - to stop the spread of European settlements.
 - the result of diplomatic failures among the Indians.
 - to break up the Iroquois Confederacy.
 - the large-scale adoption of captives and refugees.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

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59. The Iroquois leader who helped his nation revive its old customs was

- a. Powhatan.
- b. Handsome Lake.
- c. Pocahontas.
- d. De La Warr.
- e. Pontiac.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iroquois

60. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about Iroquois society?

- a. Two families would live together in one longhouse.
- b. When a man married, he moved into the home of his wife and her family.
- c. Women dominated Iroquois society.
- d. All men's connections and positions of prominence came from the maternal line.
- e. Five nations joined together to form the Iroquois Confederacy but maintained their independence.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iroquois

61. In the face of devastating diseases, war and dislocation, what strategy did dwindling Native American tribes use to survive?

- a. Poisoning food supplies of colonists encroaching on tribal lands
- b. Adding captive colonists as tribal members to increase their numbers
- c. Merging with other tribes
- d. Embracing the reservation system
- e. Converting to Christianity

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iroquois

62. Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia were similar in that they were all

- a. economically devoted to exporting commercial agricultural products, often a staple crop.
- b. proprietary colonies.
- c. founded after the restoration of Charles II to the throne.
- d. founded as refuges for persecuted religious sects in England.
- e. able to live in peace with the Native Americans.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco
Maryland: Catholic Haven
Colonizing the Carolinas
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63. By 1750, all the southern plantation colonies
- based their economies on the production of staple crops for export.
 - practiced slavery.
 - provided tax support for the Church of England.
 - had few large cities.
 - All of these

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco
Maryland: Catholic Haven
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Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

64. Arrange the following events in chronological order: the founding of (A) Georgia, (B) the Carolinas, (C) Virginia, and (D) Maryland.
- A, C, B, D
 - B, D, C, A
 - C, D, B, A
 - D, C, B, A
 - C, B, A, D

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco
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65. All of the following were results of the Tuscarora War *except*
- the crushing of the Tuscarora Indians by British colonists in North Carolina.
 - the sale of hundreds of Tuscarora Indians into slavery by the victorious British colonists in North Carolina.
 - Indian survivors of the Tuscaroran War wandering northward to seek protection from the Iroquois.
 - The Tuscarora Indians eventually becoming the Sixth Nation of the Iroquois Confederacy.
 - a cessation of all armed conflicts and hostilities between Indians and British colonists throughout the Carolinas.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of North Carolina

66. The defeat and the dispersal of the Yamasee Indians by South Carolinians in 1715
- resulted in the devastation of virtually all of the coastal Indian tribes in the souther colonies by about 1720.
 - proved to be a short-lived victory for the South Carolina colonists, as the Yamasees re-grouped and regained their lost coastal lands with the help of their Cherokee, Creek, and Iroquois allies.

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- c. prompted the weakened Cherokees, Creeks, and Iroquois to abandon their settlements in the hills and valleys of the Appalachian Mountains and move westward.
- d. proved to be very unpopular among the many Carolinian colonists sympathetic to the Yamasee Indians.
- e. none of the choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of North Carolina

67. All of the English plantation colonies in the South

- a. permitted some religious toleration.
- b. generally relied on the commerical export of profitable staple crops such as rice and tobacco.
- c. permitted slavery after 1750.
- d. lacked the development of large cities.
- e. all of the choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Plantation Colonies

68. All of the following characteristics generally described the colonists of North Carolina except...

- a. poorer than the aristocratic neighbors in Virginia and South Carolina
- b. resistant to authority and independent-minded
- c. irreligious
- d. sympathetic to Indian tribes
- e. sturdy and adaptable to their physical environment

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

69. Which of the following characteristics distinguished the community of Charleston, South Carolina?

- a. Charleston was religiously diverse community composed of French Protestant refugees, Jews, Catholics, and Anglicans.
- b. Charleston was dominated by "squatters."
- c. Charleston lacked an aristocratic elite dominating the community.
- d. Charleston lacked a viable, busy seaport.
- e. none of the choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

70. Senator Joseph McCarthy first rose to national prominence by

- a. revealing that communist spies were passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.
- b. charging that there was extensive communist influence in Hollywood and the media.
- c. asserting that General George Marshall was part of a vast communist conspiracy within the U.S. Army.

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- d. mobilizing Republicans to demand a stronger anticommunist foreign policy in East Asia.
- e. charging that dozens of known communists were working within the U.S. State Department.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Cold War Home Front

Multiple Response

Each of the following multiple choice questions has multiple correct responses. Select the correct responses for each of the following questions.

71. During the 1500s, England had little interest in establishing its own overseas colonies because
- a. it was Spain's ally.
 - b. it suffered from internal religious conflict.
 - c. the French had already established their presence overseas.
 - d. Henry VIII did not seek to increase England's power.
 - e. they did not have distractors to come.

ANSWER: a, b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England's Imperial Stirrings

72. In American history, 1619 is important because in that year
- a. blacks from Africa first arrived in English America.
 - b. tobacco was first cultivated in Jamestown.
 - c. the House of Burgesses was established for the Virginia colony.
 - d. Jamestown was founded.
 - e. Puritans arrived in Massachusetts Bay.

ANSWER: a, c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

73. Originally, the Virginia Company intended to
- a. find a passage through America to the Indies.
 - b. grow rice as a cash crop.
 - c. guarantee its settlers the same rights as other English citizens.
 - d. realize a quick profit from its investment.
 - e. search for gold.

ANSWER: a, c, d, e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

74. Like Virginia, Maryland
- a. cultivated tobacco on plantations.
 - b. was founded as a religious refuge.

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- c. created a high demand for labor.
- d. was founded by a joint-stock company.
- e. had a house of Burgesses.

ANSWER: a, c

POINTS: 1

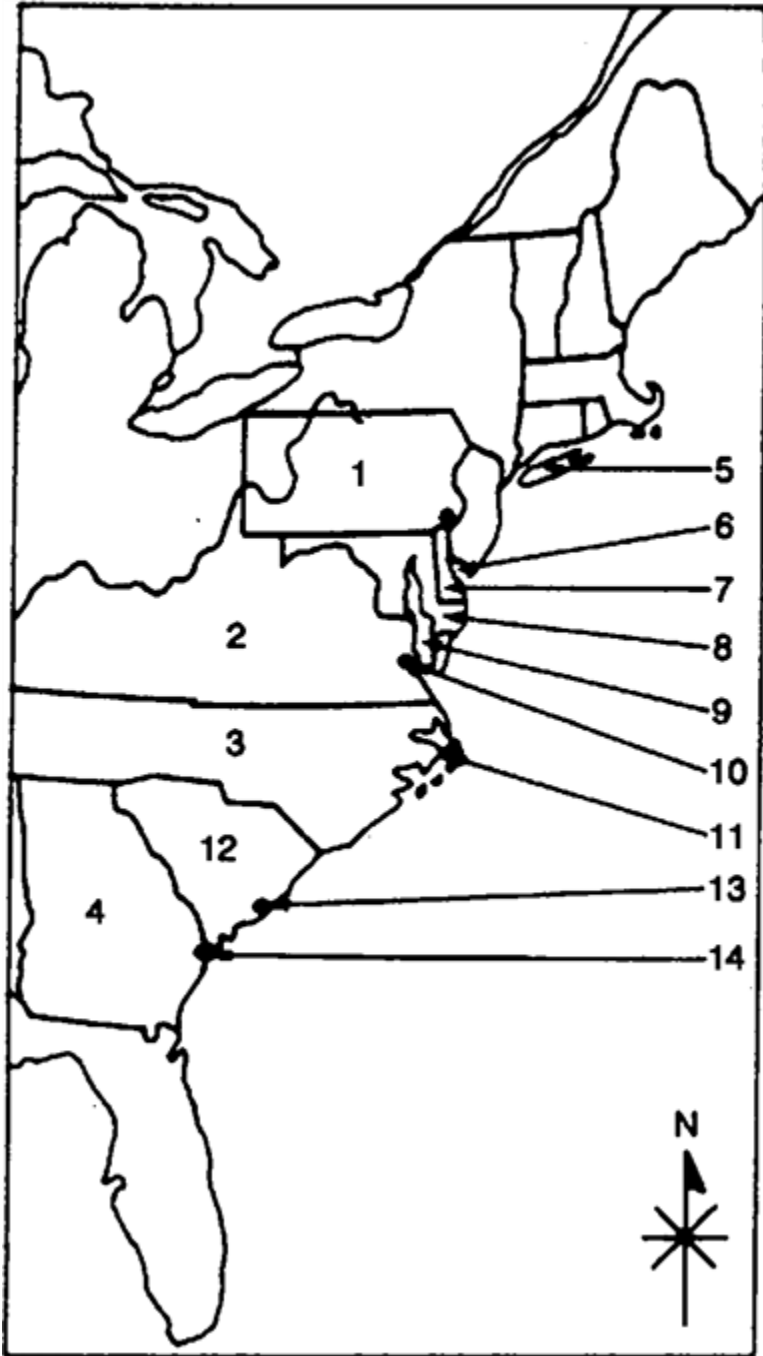
REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco
Maryland: Catholic Haven

Completion

Locate the following places by reference number on the map:

Colonizing the Chesapeake, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Pennsylvania in the 1600s

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75. ____ North Carolina

ANSWER: 3

POINTS: 1

76. ____ Roanoke Island

ANSWER: 11

POINTS: 1

77. ____ Pennsylvania

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ANSWER: 1

POINTS: 1

78. _____ Virginia

ANSWER: 2

POINTS: 1

79. _____ Savannah

ANSWER: 14

POINTS: 1

80. _____ Jamestown

ANSWER: 10

POINTS: 1

81. _____ South Carolina

ANSWER: 12

POINTS: 1

82. _____ Maryland

ANSWER: 8

POINTS: 1

83. _____ Chesapeake Bay

ANSWER: 9

POINTS: 1

84. _____ Georgia

ANSWER: 4

POINTS: 1

Subjective Short Answer

Identify and state the historical significance of the following:

85. Lord De La Warr

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

86. Pocahontas

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

87. Powhatan

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ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

88. Handsome Lake

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iroquois

89. John Rolfe

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake

90. Lord Baltimore

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Maryland: Catholic Haven

91. Walter Raleigh

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

92. James Oglethorpe

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

93. Humphrey Gilbert

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

94. Oliver Cromwell

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

95. John Smith

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

96. Francis Drake

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ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

97. William Penn

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

98. Henry VIII

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England's Imperial Stirrings

99. Elizabeth I

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

100. Philip II

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

101. James I

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

102. Charles II

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

103. Deganawidah and Hiawatha

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iroquois

104. George II

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

105. buffer

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ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

Define and state the historical significance of the following:

106. joint-stock company

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire

107. slavery

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

108. firearms trade

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Indians' New World

109. House of Burgesses

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

110. royal charter

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

111. slave codes

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

112. sugar-plantation system

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

113. proprietary colony

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Maryland: Catholic Haven

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114. longhouse

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iroquois

115. squatters

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of North Carolina

116. law of primogeniture

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire

117. indentured servants

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Maryland: Catholic Haven

118. "starving time" winter

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

119. "sea dogs"

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

120. "surplus population"

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire

Describe and state the historical significance of the following:

121. First Anglo-Powhatan War

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake

122. Second Anglo-Powhatan War

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake

123. Maryland Act of Toleration

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Maryland: Catholic Haven

124. Barbados slave code

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

125. Virginia Company

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

126. Restoration period

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

127. Savannah

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

128. Savannah Indians

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

129. Iroquois Confederacy

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Iroquois

130. Ireland

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England's Imperial Stirrings

131. Yamasee Indians

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of North Carolina

132. Jamestown

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

133. Charles Town

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

134. Tuscarora War

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of North Carolina

135. Protestant Reformation

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England's Imperial Stirrings

136. Spanish Armada

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elizabeth Energizes England

137. Powhatan's Confederacy

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake

138. Chesapeake region

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake

139. English Civil War

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

140. Quakers

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas

Essay

141. What lessons do you think English colonists learned from their early Jamestown experience? Focus on matters of fulfilling expectations, financial support, leadership skills, and relations with the Indians. What specific developments illustrate that the English living in the plantation colonies tried to apply these lessons?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Jamestown: Planting the Jamestown Seedling
Virginia: Catholic Haven
Colonizing the Carolinas
The Emergence of North Carolina
Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

142. In many ways, North Carolina was the least typical of the five plantation colonies. Describe the unique features of colonial North Carolina, and explain why this colony was so unlike its southern neighbors.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Colonizing the Carolinas
The Emergence of North Carolina

143. Write your definition of *progress*. Then use this definition to demonstrate that the exploration, settlement, and colonization of America by British colonists in the 1600s and early 1700s did *or* did not lead to progress in human history.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: England on the Eve of Empire
England Plants the Jamestown Seedling
Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake
The Indians' New World
Virginia: Child of Tobacco
Maryland: Catholic Haven
Colonizing the Carolinas
The Emergence of North Carolina
Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony
The Plantation Colonies

144. Analyze the contribution to English overseas expansion in the early 1600s by three of the following developments:

Economic depression and unemployment in England
Thirst for new economic markets for English goods
Peace with a defeated Spain
Seeking gold and adventure by early colonial promoters and settlers
Desire for religious freedom among religious minorities in England
Seeking a passage through America to the Indies

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

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POINTS: 1*REFERENCES:* Elizabeth Engergizes England
England on the Eve of Empire
Maryland: A Catholic Haven
England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

145. Rank the items in the following list, starting with the one that you think had the most important consequences. Then justify your ranking. Finally, speculate as to what might have happened had these events not occurred.

- a. The cultivation of tobacco in Virginia
- b. The introduction of slavery into the plantation colonies
- c. The "enclosing" of croplands in England

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.*POINTS:* 1*REFERENCES:* England on the Eve of Empire
Virginia: Child of Tobacco
England Plants the Jamestown Seedling
The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

146. Discuss English treatment of the Irish and its consequences for Anglo-Irish relations and for colonization and settlement in North America.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.*POINTS:* 1*REFERENCES:* England's Imperial Stirrings
Maryland: Catholic Haven

147. Compare and contrast the ways in which tobacco and sugar affected the social and economic development of colonial America.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.*POINTS:* 1*REFERENCES:* Virginia: Child of Tobacco
The West Indies: Way Station to America
Colonizing the Carolinas

148. Assess the validity of the following statement, by the end of the sixteenth century "Spain had overreached itself, sowing the seeds of its own decline."

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.*POINTS:* 1*REFERENCES:* Elizabeth Energizes England