

Chapter 2—The Planting of English America, 1500-1733

SHORT ANSWER

Identify and state the historical significance of the following:

1. Lord De La Warr

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

2. Pocahontas

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

3. Powhatan

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

4. Elizabeth I

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

5. John Rolfe

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake | Virginia: Child of Tobacco

6. Lord Baltimore

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven

7. Sir Walter Raleigh

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

8. James Oglethorpe

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

9. Humphrey Gilbert

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

10. Oliver Cromwell

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

11. John Smith

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

12. Henry VIII

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

13. Sir Francis Drake

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

14. Philip II of Spain

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

15. James I of England

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Virginia: Child of Tobacco

16. Charles I of England

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

17. Charles II of England

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

18. Hiawatha

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Makers of America: The Iroquois

19. Roman Catholic Church

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

20. joint-stock company

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings | England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

21. "starving time"

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

22. enclosure

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

23. House of Burgesses

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

24. charter

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

25. slave codes

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

26. religious toleration

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven | Colonizing the Carolinas | Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony | The Plantation Colonies

27. smallpox and measles

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

28. longhouse

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Makers of America: The Iroquois

29. squatter

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

30. primogeniture

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

31. indentured servitude

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven

32. buffer

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

33. African diaspora

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

34. Protestantism

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings | Maryland: Catholic Haven

35. "sea dogs"

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

36. nationalism

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

37. sugar cultivation

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

38. barter-and-exchange network

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Indians' New World

39. middle ground

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: The Indians' New World

40. "seminary of sedition"

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

41. rice cultivation

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

42. backcountry planters

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven

43. Catawba Nation

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: The Indians' New World

44. First Anglo-Powhatan War of 1614

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

45. Second Anglo-Powhatan War of 1644

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

46. Powhatan Indians

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

47. Act of Toleration

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven

48. Barbados slave code

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

49. Virginia Company of London

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake | Virginia: Child of Tobacco

50. "rights of Englishmen"

ANS: Answers will vary.
REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

51. Tuscarora War

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas | Makers of America: The Iroquois

52. Iroquois Confederacy

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas | Makers of America: The Iroquois

53. Charles Town (or Charleston)

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

54. Lords Proprietors

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

55. Yamasee Indians

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

56. Jamestown

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

57. Treaty of 1646

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

58. Roanoke Island

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

59. Protestant Reformation

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

60. Spanish Armada

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

61. "Irish tactics"

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings | Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

62. Church of England

ANS: Answers will vary.

REF: Colonizing the Carolinas | The Plantation Colonies

MULTIPLE CHOICE

63. Which settlement founded in the early 1600s proved vital to the future of the English colonies?

- a. Santa Fe
- b. Quebec
- c. Jamestown
- d. Roanoke
- e. Saint Augustine

ANS: C

REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

64. Which phrase best describes England's interest in the early 1500s in establishing overseas colonies?

- a. Fervent and religiously motivated
- b. Tepid, with limited forays into colonization
- c. Virtually non-existent
- d. Incredibly strong
- e. Dangerously overambitious

ANS: C

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

65. Which monarch launched the Protestant Reformation in England?

- a. Charles I
- b. James I
- c. Henry VIII
- d. Elizabeth I
- e. George IV

ANS: C

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

66. Which phrase best describes the English treatment of the Irish during the reign of Elizabeth I?

- a. Firm but fair
- b. Better than their treatment of any English subjects
- c. A prime example of salutary neglect
- d. Violent and disdainful
- e. Supportive of their Catholic faith

ANS: D

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

67. Which phrase best describes Sir Francis Drake?

- a. A "sea dog" who plundered the treasure ships returning from Spanish colonies in the Americas
- b. The founder of a colony in Newfoundland
- c. The merchant who established the first American colony in Jamestown
- d. The first explorer to circumnavigate the world
- e. The adventurer whose colony at Roanoke Island mysteriously disappeared in the 1580s

ANS: A

REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

68. Spain's empire passed its peak and began its slow decline with the

- a. War of Spanish Succession.

- b. defeat of the Spanish Armada.
- c. loss of Brazil.
- d. Treaty of Tordesillas.
- e. conquest of Mexico by Portugal.

ANS: B REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

69. Where was the first English attempt at colonization?
- a. Newfoundland
 - b. Florida
 - c. Jamestown
 - d. Roanoke Island
 - e. Massachusetts Bay

ANS: A REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

70. What role did the "Protestant Wind" play in English history?
- a. It enabled Sir Gilbert Humphrey to sail to Newfoundland and start a Protestant colony there.
 - b. It aided Oliver Cromwell in his campaigns to suppress the Catholic Irish.
 - c. It described the growing desire of English explorers to cross the Atlantic in the early 1500s.
 - d. It helped defeat the Spanish Armada in 1588 and pave the way for English dominance of the seas.
 - e. It helped Elizabeth I triumph over her Catholic enemies and claim the English throne.

ANS: D REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

71. In the late sixteenth century, which change in English agriculture contributed to England's drive to establish overseas colonies?
- a. English empire-building had nothing to do with agriculture or economic motives.
 - b. Early industrialization drew many farm laborers off the land, creating a need for crops supplied from overseas.
 - c. A drought and poor growing conditions made it difficult for English farmers to produce enough tobacco to satisfy European demand.
 - d. The enclosure movement among landowners displaced many small farmers, creating a marginalized group that supplied many of the earliest immigrants to America.
 - e. The enclosure of many farms for sheep grazing created a need for overseas supplies of livestock feed.

ANS: D REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

72. All of the following contributed to English-Spanish tensions and rivalry in the later 1500s *EXCEPT*
- a. Irish rebellion against Queen Elizabeth I.
 - b. King Henry VIII's marriage to Anne of Cleves.
 - c. the raiding of Spanish treasure ships by English buccaneers.
 - d. the establishment of the Church of England by Henry VIII after his break with the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church.
 - e. Queen Elizabeth I's ascension to the throne as a Protestant.

ANS: B REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

73. England's new self-confidence, thirst for adventure, and strong sense of nationalism in the early 1600s made the nation similar to
- a. France under Louis XIV.

- b. Ancient China.
- c. Ireland today.
- d. Spain a century earlier.
- e. Venice in the Renaissance.

ANS: D REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

74. On the eve of its colonizing adventure, England possessed all of the following traits *EXCEPT*
- a. a unified national state.
 - b. a measure of religious unity.
 - c. a sense of nationalism.
 - d. a popular monarch.
 - e. a strong desire to spread Christianity in the New World.

ANS: E REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

75. What role did the joint-stock company play in English colonization of America?
- a. It provided a crucial means to finance colonizing ventures by pooling investor resources.
 - b. It allowed debtors to escape jail and become investors in colonial schemes.
 - c. It channeled royal funds to colonial enterprises.
 - d. It enabled English colonials to create joint ventures with Indian tribes.
 - e. It delayed the colonization of America by drawing English investors to domestic rather than overseas ventures.

ANS: A REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

76. All of the following provided motives for English colonization *EXCEPT* the
- a. relief of unemployment.
 - b. thirst for adventure.
 - c. desire for markets.
 - d. desire for religious freedom.
 - e. desire to exploit slave labor.

ANS: E REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

77. How did primogeniture contribute to England's transformation into an empire-building nation?
- a. It prevented some landowners from enclosing their lands for sheep-grazing, thus encouraging them to seek a fresh start overseas.
 - b. It banned English buccaneers from plundering Spanish treasure on the high seas, leading them to seek wealth by establishing their own colonies.
 - c. It decreed that only eldest sons could inherit landed estates, which encouraged ambitious younger sons of wealthy landholders to seek their fortunes in colonizing adventures.
 - d. It required the English monarch to fund any reasonable proposal for establishing a colony, which virtually guaranteed a ready source of capital for colonial enterprises.
 - e. It decreed that wealthy fathers had to provide equal financial support to all of their sons, which included funding adventurers who might want to explore and colonize the New World.

ANS: C REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

78. 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.

ANS: A REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

79. Why did early Jamestown settlers starve in spite of an abundance of local fish and game?

- a. They had neither weapons nor fishing gear.
- b. Their fear of Indians prevented them from venturing too far from the town.
- c. They 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.

ANS: C REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

80. Who saved the British colony of Jamestown from early collapse with his declaration, "He who shall not work shall not eat"?

- a. Sir Walter Raleigh
- b. Sir Francis Drake
- c. Lord De La Warr
- d. John Smith
- e. James Rolfe

ANS: D REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

81. 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.

ANS: A REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

82. When Lord De La Warr took control of Jamestown in 1610, he

- a. halted the rapid population decline.
- b. re-established better relations with the Indians.
- c. brought many Irish immigrants with him.
- d. died within a few months of his arrival.
- e. imposed a harsh military regime on the colony.

ANS: E REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

83. The Second Anglo-Powhatan War and peace treaty of 1646 resulted in all of the following *EXCEPT*

- a. halting white settlement on the frontier.
- b. removing the Chesapeake Indians from their ancestral lands.
- c. ending the possibility of peaceful coexistence between the European and native peoples.
- d. ending any chance of assimilating the native peoples into Virginia society.
- e. laying the groundwork for the later reservation system.

ANS: A REF: Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

84. Which combination of factors account for the Powhatans' failure to stem the tide of English expansion around the James River?

- a. The devastation of Old World diseases, a lack of unity among Indian tribes compared to the tight-knit, militarily disciplined English settlers, and the English view of the Indians as economic obstacles, rather than assets, in their quest for land

- b. The deadly spread of malaria, the English desire to take over Indian gold mines, and the unstinting hostility of the Powhatan Indians towards the English
- c. The failure of the English to find gold on Indian land, the hatred of John Rolfe for the Indians, and the spread of smallpox
- d. The similarity of the Indians and the Irish in Lord De La Warr's eyes, the susceptibility of the Indians to smallpox and measles, and the paucity of natural resources in the area
- e. The Indians' inability to understand the value to the English of the abundant gold deposits in the area, the Indians' willingness to let the English settlers take their land, and the devastation of diseases like measles and smallpox

ANS: A REF: Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

85. Why did the Lakota (Sioux) change from a sedentary forest-dwelling people to nomadic hunters living on the Great Plains?
- a. They lost most means of economic sustenance.
 - b. They began to live in larger agricultural towns.
 - c. They began to engage in warfare with other Indians.
 - d. They lost their oral traditions.
 - e. They acquired horses from the Spanish.

ANS: E REF: The Indians' New World

86. Which factor played the biggest role in disrupting Native American life?
- a. Horses
 - b. The English language
 - c. Disease
 - d. Firearms
 - e. The formation of new tribes

ANS: C REF: The Indians' New World

87. Where were Indians and European settlers most likely to create a "middle ground" of mutual accommodation in the seventeenth century?
- a. On the Atlantic seaboard
 - b. Florida
 - c. Inland areas around the Great Lakes
 - d. Latin America
 - e. The southern Piedmont region

ANS: C REF: The Indians' New World

88. After the first purchase of slaves in 1619 by Jamestown settlers, why were there few additional purchases of Africans in Virginia's early decades?
- 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 compared to indentured servants.

ANS: E REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

89. 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 plantation system.

ANS: D REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

90. The English colonists in the Americas introduced their own local form of representative government with
- a. Virginia's House of Burgesses.
 - b. the Mayflower Compact.
 - c. the Virginia joint-stock company.
 - d. the revocation of the Virginia charter by King James I.
 - e. the peace treaty following the Second Anglo-Powhatan War of 1644.

ANS: A REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

91. Did Maryland fulfill Lord Baltimore's hope of creating a vast domain modeled on feudal lines?
- a. No, it was soon the home of huge slave-based cotton plantations.
 - b. No, many of the would-be feudal peasants insisted on farming their own land as backcountry planters.
 - c. Yes, Maryland's large estates drew many willing servants and embodied feudalism at its most successful.
 - d. No, a rebellion of poorer farmers in Maryland saw larger estates broken up and confiscated for redistribution.
 - e. Yes, but feudal-style farming proved unprofitable and was quickly abandoned.

ANS: B REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven

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

ANS: A REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven

93. In 1649, Maryland's Act of Toleration
- a. was issued by Lord Baltimore.
 - b. abolished the death penalty.
 - c. gave freedom only to Catholics.
 - d. protected Jews and atheists.
 - e. extended temporary protection to Catholics.

ANS: E REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven

94. Which statement about tobacco in the colonial Chesapeake is *FALSE*?
- a. It was difficult to plant and process.
 - b. It could ruin the soil if planted too aggressively
 - c. It chained Virginia to the fluctuating price of a single crop.
 - d. It promoted the immense-acreage plantation system.
 - e. It led settlers to push westward and brush up against Indian land.

ANS: A REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

95. Sugar was called a rich man's crop for several reasons. Which statement does NOT identify one of these reasons?

- a. It had to be planted extensively.
- b. It required the clearing of much land.
- c. It could be purchased only by the wealthy.
- d. It required an elaborate refining process.
- e. It was a capital-intensive agricultural business.

ANS: C REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

96. Which statement best describes the Barbados slave code of 1661?
- a. It guaranteed slaves the right to marry.
 - b. It denied slaves the most fundamental rights.
 - c. It protected slaves from the most vicious punishments.
 - d. It gave slaves the opportunity to purchase their freedom.
 - e. It assigned specific monetary value to slaves.

ANS: B REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

97. Where did the statutes governing slavery in the North American colonies originate?
- a. England
 - b. Virginia
 - c. Brazil
 - d. Caribbean Islands
 - e. Canada

ANS: D REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

98. By about 1700, black slaves outnumbered white settlers in the English West Indies by nearly
- a. two to one.
 - b. three to one.
 - c. four to one.
 - d. six to one.
 - e. ten to one.

ANS: C REF: The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

99. One of the main objectives of the aristocratic founders of Carolina was to
- a. provide a utopian settlement for reformed convicts.
 - b. grow foodstuffs to provision sugar plantations in the West Indies.
 - c. provide a measure of religious tolerance to Catholics and Protestant dissenters.
 - d. establish sugar plantations without resorting to slave labor.
 - e. develop strong trade between the southern and northern colonies.

ANS: B REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

100. What were the Carolinas' most important exports in the early colonial era?
- a. Rice and Indian slaves
 - b. Sugar and corn
 - c. Tobacco and furs
 - d. Black slaves and cotton
 - e. Sugar and cotton

ANS: A REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

101. What made some Africans especially valuable as slaves in the Carolinas?
- a. They had experience working in dry, desert-like areas.

- b. They were experienced in rice cultivation.
- c. They were knowledgeable regarding cotton production.
- d. They proved able to increase their numbers through natural reproduction.
- e. They were skilled fishermen.

ANS: B REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

102. What role did “squatters” play in settling the Carolinas?
- a. They pioneered the use of modern agricultural techniques.
 - b. They championed the rights of the indigenous Indian tribes.
 - c. They carved out a safe haven for Jewish immigrants.
 - d. They prevented Spanish incursions on English territory.
 - e. They illegally occupied land in what became North Carolina and helped establish the new colony’s reputation as independent-minded.

ANS: E REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

103. What most distinguished North Carolina from the neighboring colonies to the north and south?
- a. Its staunch defense of Indian rights
 - b. Its vegetation
 - c. Its tendency toward democratic principles
 - d. Its aristocratic cast
 - e. Its successful resistance to the importation of slave labor

ANS: C REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

104. The inhabitants of North Carolina were regarded by their neighbors as all of the following *EXCEPT*
- a. ruffraff.
 - b. resistant to authority.
 - c. too religious.
 - d. hospitable to pirates.
 - e. poverty-stricken outcasts.

ANS: C REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

105. Which word best describes the attitude of Carolinians toward Indians?
- a. Friendly
 - b. Neutral
 - c. Hostile
 - d. Tolerant
 - e. Jealous

ANS: C REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

106. The colony of Georgia was established in order to provide
- a. profits for the investors of a joint-stock company.
 - b. a defensive buffer for South Carolina.
 - c. a model of interracial cooperation between English settlers and freed slaves.
 - d. territory for the creation of royal sugar plantations.
 - e. reservation land for Indian resettlement.

ANS: B REF: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

107. James Oglethorpe and Georgia's other founders were determined to
- a. conquer Florida and add it to Britain's empire.
 - b. create a haven for people imprisoned for debt.

- c. make Georgia a haven for persecuted Catholics.
- d. restrict the colony to British citizens.
- e. establish slavery.

ANS: B REF: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

108. The creation of the Catawba Nation represents which Indian survival strategy?
- a. Merging dwindling tribes in the face of death and dislocation caused by European settlement
 - b. Confederation to gain strength in pitting European powers against another
 - c. Creating a new tribal structure to oversee the peaceful, efficient transfer of lands from Indians to European owners
 - d. Adapting the colonial style of self-representation to Indian tribal life
 - e. Reorganizing barter-and-exchange networks to maximize Indian profits

ANS: A REF: Makers of America: The Iroquois

109. The Iroquois Confederacy succeeded by
- a. centralizing power in the hands of a primary chief.
 - b. uniting all Indian tribes of the Northeast.
 - c. allying itself firmly with the French against the British.
 - d. adopting colonial principles of parliamentary representation.
 - e. maintaining each tribe's independence while developing a common policy toward outsiders.

ANS: E REF: Makers of America: The Iroquois

110. Who was Handsome Lake?
- a. The leader of the Catawba Nation
 - b. A translator who saved Captain John Smith from execution
 - c. An Iroquois leader of the early 1800s who helped his nation revive its ancient customs
 - d. One of the founders of the Iroquois Confederacy
 - e. The tribal leader who negotiated the Treaty of 1646

ANS: C REF: Makers of America: The Iroquois

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

ANS: D REF: Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

112. Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia were similar in that they were *all*
- a. dependent on the export of commercial agricultural crops.
 - 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.

ANS: A REF: The Plantation Colonies

113. By 1750, the southern plantation colonies were characterized by all of the following *except*
- a. They based their economies on the production of staple crops for export.

- b. They practiced slavery.
- c. They provided tax support for the Church of England.
- d. They had few large cities.
- e. They were still home to large populations of indigenous Indians.

ANS: E REF: The Plantation Colonies

114. What effect did the English Civil War and the Restoration have on the American colonies?
- a. The conflict spilled over into the colonies, causing widespread bloodshed until the Restoration restored colonial peace.
 - b. The turmoil in England had no effect whatsoever in America.
 - c. The Spanish tried to take advantage of England's descent into civil war to take over the English colonies in North America, but they were repelled by Oliver Cromwell.
 - d. The Civil War interrupted colonization, but the Restoration saw colonizing activity in America resume with new vigor and closer royal involvement.
 - e. Oliver Cromwell's reign as Lord Protector saw religious tolerance firmly established throughout the colonies.

ANS: D REF: Colonizing the Carolinas

115. All of the following situations strained England's relationship with Spain in the late 1500s *EXCEPT*
- a. religious hostility between Protestantism and Catholicism.
 - b. English suppression of Spanish-assisted Irish rebels.
 - c. raids by English "sea dogs" on Spanish colonies and ships.
 - d. rivalry over placing their own puppet monarch on the French throne.
 - e. the routing of the Spanish Armada.

ANS: D REF: England's Imperial Stirrings

116. The Virginia Company intended to do all of the following *EXCEPT*
- 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.

ANS: B REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

117. What is one of the events that made 1619 an important year in American history?
- a. Blacks from Africa were first brought to English America.
 - b. Tobacco was first cultivated in Jamestown.
 - c. The House of Burgesses was established for the Maryland colony.
 - d. Jamestown was founded.
 - e. Puritans arrived in Massachusetts Bay.

ANS: A REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco

118. As in Virginia, in Maryland
- a. tobacco was cultivated on plantations.
 - b. the colony was to be a religious refuge.
 - c. there was low demand for labor.
 - d. a joint-stock company founded the colony.
 - e. colonists were represented in a House of Commons.

ANS: A REF: Maryland: Catholic Haven

ESSAY

119. What were the original motives and goals for the English colonization of North America? Which of those goals were achieved, and which failed? Should the colonization movement be regarded as a success from the standpoint of England? Was it a success from the standpoint of the colonists? Why?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: England's Imperial Stirrings | England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Maryland: Catholic Haven | Colonizing the Carolinas | Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony | The Plantation Colonies

120. Compare and contrast the colonies of Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia in terms of motives for colonization, economic and social organization, political development, and history regarding slaves and slavery. How do you explain the similarities and differences?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: England's Imperial Stirrings | England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Virginia: Child of Tobacco | Maryland: Catholic Haven | The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America | Colonizing the Carolinas | Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony | The Plantation Colonies

121. 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?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake | Virginia: Child of Tobacco | Maryland: Catholic Haven | Colonizing the Carolinas | The Plantation Colonies

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

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco | Maryland: Catholic Haven | The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America | Colonizing the Carolinas | The Plantation Colonies

123. What was the essential cause of the introduction of African slavery into North America? Why was slavery slow to take root in the seventeenth-century southern colonies except South Carolina?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco | Maryland: Catholic Haven | The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America | Colonizing the Carolinas | Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony | The Plantation Colonies

124. What were the defining characteristics of the original English colonists' relations with the Indians? How did they vary from colony to colony and how did they evolve over time?

ANS: Answers will vary. REF: England Plants the Jamestown Seedling | Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake | The Indians' New World | Colonizing the Carolinas | Makers of America: The Iroquois | Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony | The Plantation Colonies

125. 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.

ANS: REF: Virginia: Child of Tobacco | Maryland: Catholic Haven | Colonizing the Carolinas | Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony | The Plantation Colonies