

c2

Student: _____

1. Seventeenth-century English colonial settlements
 - A. were essentially business enterprises.
 - B. were tightly controlled by the English government.
 - C. were effectively isolated from contact with other nations.
 - D. were well-planned and generally quite successful from the start.
 - E. maintained the political and social institutions of England.

2. The site chosen for the Jamestown settlement included all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. it was low and swampy and subject to outbreaks of malaria.
 - B. it was inland so as to offer security from natives.
 - C. it bordered the territories of powerful Indian tribes.
 - D. it was surrounded by thick woods.
 - E. it was inaccessible by ship.

3. In London, the initial promoters of Jamestown encouraged colonists to focus 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.
 - E. converting the local Indians to Christianity.

4. Between 1608 and 1609, Captain John Smith strengthened the Jamestown settlement by
 - A. improving relations with the local Indians.
 - B. dividing the 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.

5. The "starving time" in Jamestown during the winter of 1609–1610 was partly the result of
 - A. colonists being kept barricaded in their palisade by local Indians.
 - 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.

6. The first important economic boom in Jamestown resulted from
 - A. the discovery of gold and silver.
 - B. fur trade with the Indians.
 - C. the production of tobacco.
 - D. a development of fisheries and lumber.
 - E. the cultivation of cotton.

7. The cultivation of tobacco around Jamestown resulted in all the following EXCEPT
- A. the rapid wearing out of the soil.
 - 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.

10. When the House of Burgesses was created in Virginia in 1619,

- A. it gave settlers the full political control of their colony.
- B. land-owning 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.

11. The first blacks imported to Virginia in 1619

- A. were most likely indentured servants.
- B. began a rapid stream of African slaves to the British colonies.
- C. were preferred to European indentured servants.
- D. followed Indians into slavery.
- E. arrived as independent landowners.

12. The Powhatan Indian Pocahontas

- A. married Englishman John Smith.
- B. was kidnapped by John Rolfe.
- C. created an interest in England to "civilize" Indians.
- D. was the cause of a war between the Powhatan Indians and Virginian colonists.
- E. refused to convert to Christianity.

13. 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 which killed hundreds of colonists.

14. In the first seventeen years of Virginia's existence,

- A. more than 20,000 white settlers came to Jamestown.
- B. half of the white settlers were Puritans.
- C. the colony moved from royal control to an independent government.
- D. nearly eighty percent of the white settlers died.
- E. the Virginia Company saw tremendous profits.

15. In which area of technology were Indians more advanced than the Virginia colonists?

- A. agriculture
- B. ocean-going vessels
- C. weaponry
- D. tools
- E. animal husbandry

16. In the seventeenth century, English colonists recognized that corn

- A. could only be grown in the New World.
- B. was their most financially valuable crop.
- C. produced yields greater than any of the European grains.
- D. was a particularly difficult crop to cultivate.
- E. could not be grown in the swampy land around Jamestown.

17. In its beginning, the Maryland colony

- A. experienced tremendous warfare with local Indians.
- B. allowed no Protestant settlers.
- C. was a refuge for English Catholics.
- D. was led by Captain John Smith.
- E. experienced considerable conflict with nearby French settlers.

18. Which 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 the political representation for frontier settlers.
- E. He sent explorers across the Blue Ridge Mountains.

19. By 1670, political representation for colonists in Virginia

- A. saw elections take 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.

20. 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 Virginia.

21. The suppression of Bacon's Rebellion helped spur

- A. tobacco production.
- B. slavery in Virginia.
- C. European investment.
- D. the triangular trade.
- E. calls for independence from England.

22. In 1608, Puritan separatists who wished to leave England

- A. began to seek 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. could not legally do so.

23. 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. were Christian missionaries.
- E. enjoyed a particularly mild winter their first year.

24. During its first year in North America, the Plymouth colony

- A. survived in large part due to assistance from Indians.
- B. grew rich from the surrounding productive farmlands.
- C. carried out warfare that wiped out much of the local Indian population.
- D. saw two-thirds of its population die.
- E. established critically important trade routes with Jamestown to the south.

25. Compared to King James I, King Charles I's treatment of Puritans

- A. was more tolerant.
- B. was more hostile.
- C. was little different.
- D. was more likely to advance Puritan thought in England.
- E. was less likely to involve imprisonment for religious beliefs.

26. The Puritan merchants who founded the Massachusetts Bay Company

- A. established their capital in Salem.
- B. began as 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 in the seventeenth century.

27. 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 colonial "theocracy."
- D. fought with the surrounding Indians almost immediately.
- E. introduced freedom of worship to the New World.

28. The Puritan founders in Massachusetts who described their colony as a "shining 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.
29. Thomas Hooker is to be associated with establishing the colony of
- A. Rhode Island.
 - B. Vermont.
 - C. New Hampshire.
 - D. Connecticut.
 - E. Maine.
30. One reason Roger Williams was deported from the Massachusetts colony was he
- A. was a confirmed Separatist.
 - B. argued that the colony should maintain allegiance to the Church of England.
 - C. said the land occupied by the colonists belonged to the Indians.
 - D. attempted to take over the leadership of the colony.
 - E. advocated the principle of plural marriage.

31. 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 emigrating.
32. In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was deported from the Massachusetts colony because she
- A. was accused of practicing witchcraft.
 - B. argued that only the "elect" were entitled to any religious or political authority.
 - C. challenged the prevailing assumptions of the proper role of women in society.
 - D. was a single mother who refused to marry.
 - E. preached against what she called the "Antinomian heresy."
33. Which New England Puritan could LEAST accurately be described as a religious dissenter?
- A. Anne Hutchinson
 - B. John Winthrop
 - C. Roger Williams
 - D. John Wheelwright
 - E. Thomas Hooker

34. Over time in the seventeenth century, an increasing number of New England Puritans came to view Indian society
- A. with condescending admiration.
 - B. with fear and contempt.
 - C. as worth preserving.
 - D. as part of the Godly community.
 - E. as helpful neighbors and partners in commerce.
35. In 1637, hostilities broke out between English settlers in the Connecticut Valley and what local Native American tribe?
- A. the Seminoles
 - B. the Powhatans
 - C. the Sioux
 - D. the Wampanoags
 - E. the Pequots
36. In King Philip's War, Indians made effective use of the relatively new weapon,
- A. the flintlock rifle.
 - B. the matchlock musket.
 - C. the repeating revolver.
 - D. the gatling gun.
 - E. the artillery cannon.

37. 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.

38. The English Restoration began with the reign of

- A. James II.
- B. Oliver Cromwell.
- C. George I.
- D. Elizabeth I.
- E. Charles II.

39. 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.

40. 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 the answers are correct.

41. 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 all other mainland colonies.

42. The New York colony

- A. saw 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.

43. Like New York, the New Jersey colony

- A. quickly developed a strong local government.
- B. had few slaves 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.

44. Which of the following was NOT a restoration colony?

- A. Maryland
- B. Carolina
- C. New York
- D. Pennsylvania
- E. New Jersey

45. Unlike Puritans, the Quakers

- A. accepted the concept of predestination.
- B. rejected the doctrine of original sin.
- C. were not persecuted by the English government.
- D. paid their clergy handsomely.
- E. All the answers are correct.

46. In the seventeenth century, English Quakers

- A. had a disregard for class or gender distinctions.
- B. had no paid clergy.
- C. were pacifists.
- D. believed all could attain salvation.
- E. All the answers are correct.

47. 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.

48. The colony established by people seeking to separate from Pennsylvania was

- A. Maryland.
- B. New Jersey.
- C. Delaware.
- D. New York.
- E. Kentucky.

49. The English colonial settlements in the Caribbean

- A. concluded it was cheaper to buy new African slaves than to protect those they owned.
- B. developed their settlements along the same lines as in the Chesapeake.
- C. developed significant economic success through the production of tobacco.
- D. had a smaller percentage of slaves than in the North American colonies.
- E. were forced to deal with larger native populations than those on the mainland.

50. What social institution did Europeans in the Caribbean share with their counterparts in North America?

- A. town hall meeting
- B. House of Burgesses
- C. Quakerism
- D. religious tolerance
- E. slavery

51. Regarding the origins of slavery in the North American English colonies,

- A. the practice of using slave labor in England was carried over into the colonies.
- B. royal colonies were required by their government to use slaves.
- C. English racism prevented blacks and whites from working together on equal terms.
- D. many colonies gradually embraced slavery as a solution to their labor troubles.
- E. proprietary colonies were required by their charters to use slaves.

52. By 1700, the Spanish colonies north of Mexico

- A. had attracted considerable interest from the Spanish government.
- B. were being developed through a string of Catholic missions.
- C. added little economic value to the Spanish Empire.
- D. contained more than one million Spanish citizens.
- E. included the largest Spanish city in the Americas.

53. 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.

54. Originally, the Georgia colony excluded

- A. free blacks.
- B. slaves.
- C. indentured servants.
- D. both free blacks and slaves.
- E. neither free blacks nor slaves.

55. In colonial North America, the "middle grounds" refers to a region in which

- A. no one European or Indian group held a clear dominance.
- B. Indian tribes were largely able to keep out European colonists.
- C. English colonists quickly became the dominant power.
- D. Spanish colonists were long the dominant power.
- E. French colonists managed to hold the balance of power.

56. Which of the following statement regarding the Navigation Acts (1660s) 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.

57. The English Parliament enacted the Navigation Acts primarily to benefit

- A. colonial American tobacco plantations.
- B. British business and merchants.
- C. New England merchants.
- D. Virginian planters.
- E. Business and planters in the British Caribbean.

58. 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. called for a single royal governor.

59. Leisler's Rebellion took place in

- A. Rhode Island.
- B. New Jersey.
- C. Massachusetts.
- D. New York.
- E. Connecticut.

60. 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.

61. English colonies in the Chesapeake were first and foremost business enterprises.

True False

62. The Jamestown settlement was an instant success.

True False

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

True False

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

True False

65. The first Africans to arrive in Virginia in 1619 were probably servants rather than slaves.

True False

66. The survival of Jamestown was largely a result of the English borrowing from the agricultural knowledge of the Indians.

True False

67. In hunting, Indian canoes compared unfavorably to the larger, more durable English vessels.

True False

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

True False

69. The Englishmen who founded Maryland were Puritans, but not Separatists.

True False

70. The founders of Maryland encouraged both Protestants and Catholics to migrate to the colony.

True False

71. Like Virginia, Maryland became a center for the cultivation of tobacco.

True False

72. During the middle of the seventeenth century, the right to vote in Virginia was becoming more restricted.

True False

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

True False

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

True False

75. The Caribbean colonies of England were generally less democratic than the North American colonies of England.

True False

76. The Caribbean settlements of England were the main source of slaves for the English colonies of North America.

True False

77. The Mayflower Compact set forth the principles of the Puritan religion.

True False

78. James I of England may have believed in the divine right of kings, but he was not particularly harsh in his treatment of Puritans.

True False

79. Charles I dissolved Parliament and was later beheaded.

True False

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

True False

81. Unlike the colonists of Jamestown, the Puritans of Massachusetts established settlements based on families.

True False

82. Thomas Hooker and Roger Williams were both exiled and executed for their dissents from the major tenets of Puritanism.

True False

83. Anne Hutchinson preached a version of the Antinomian heresy when she contended that faithful Puritans could communicate directly with God.

True False

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

True False

85. Indians using bows and arrows often bested English settlers using matchlock rifles.

True False

86. In the English Civil War, the Cavaliers captured King Charles I and beheaded him.

True False

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

True False

88. The philosopher John Locke helped draw up the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina.

True False

89. The New Jersey colony developed no significant class of large landowners.

True False

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

True False

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

True False

92. Like Pennsylvania, Georgia was founded as a religious colony.

True False

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

True False

94. The "middle ground" refers in part to areas on the western edges of English colonial settlements.

True False

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

True False

96. The Navigation Acts were a part of the English mercantile system.

True False

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

True False

98. The Glorious Revolution helped to solidify the Dominion of New England.

True False

99. Captain John Smith is to be associated primarily with the colony of _____.

100. In Jamestown the winter of 1609–1610 was known as the _____.

101. The first truly marketable crop in Virginia was _____.

102. To entice new workers to the colony, the Virginia Company put in place what it called the _____ system.

103. The first meeting of an elected legislature in what is now the United States took place in the Virginia House of _____.

104. The Englishman responsible for bringing the first Africans to British North America was _____.

105. The first English colony to establish the principle of religious toleration was _____.

106. The royal governor of Virginia who clashed with Nathaniel Bacon was _____.

107. The conflict between tidewater Virginia and a rising elite to its west was called

_____.

108. The Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth wrote the _____ Compact.

109. _____, the leader of the Massachusetts Bay colony, sought to have his people serve as a "city upon a _____."

110. _____ is to be associated with the establishment of Connecticut.

111. Anne Hutchinson preached the _____ heresy.

112. King Philip was known among his people as _____.

113. The European weapon quickly appropriated by Indians was the _____.

114. The founding of Carolina was aided by the English philosopher _____.

115. The duke of York became King _____.

116. The most cosmopolitan of all the English colonies was _____.

117. The last English colony to be established in what is now the United States was _____.

118. The founder of Georgia was _____.

119. The most concerted attempt by King James II to consolidate control in North America was called the _____.

120. The Glorious Revolution brought to power _____ in England.

121. Compare the experiences of the Roanoke colony with those of the Jamestown colony and explain what factors led to the failure of the former and the eventual success of the latter.

122. What were the critical differences between the English settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts?

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

124. What role did the Caribbean colonies play in the development of British North America?

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

126. Which people, Europeans or Indians, enjoyed greater benefit from the fifteenth and sixteenth century exchange of technology of weaponry and agriculture?

127. Compare the similarities and differences between Massachusetts Puritans and Pennsylvania Quakers.

128. What were the major characteristics of the Restoration colonies?

129. What steps did England take to establish greater control over her North American colonies? Why were they not always successful?

130. Compare the colonization efforts of England, Spain, and France in the New World.

c2 Key

1. Seventeenth-century English colonial settlements

(p. 27)

- A. were essentially business enterprises.
- B. were tightly controlled by the English government.
- C. were effectively isolated from contact with other nations.
- D. were well-planned and generally quite successful from the start.
- E. maintained the political and social institutions of England.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #1

2. The site chosen for the Jamestown settlement included all of the following EXCEPT

(p. 28)

- A. it was low and swampy and subject to outbreaks of malaria.
- B. it was inland so as to offer security from natives.
- C. it bordered the territories of powerful Indian tribes.
- D. it was surrounded by thick woods.
- E. it was inaccessible by ship.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #2

3. In London, the initial promoters of Jamestown encouraged colonists to focus on

(p. 28)

- 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.
- E. converting the local Indians to Christianity.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #3

4. Between 1608 and 1609, Captain John Smith strengthened the Jamestown settlement by

(p. 28)

- A. improving relations with the local Indians.
- B. dividing the 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #4

5. The "starving time" in Jamestown during the winter of 1609–1610 was partly the result of

(p. 29)

- A. colonists being kept barricaded in their palisade by local Indians.
- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #5

6. The first important economic boom in Jamestown resulted from

(p. 30)

- A. the discovery of gold and silver.
- B. fur trade with the Indians.
- C. the production of tobacco.
- D. a development of fisheries and lumber.
- E. the cultivation of cotton.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #6

7. The cultivation of tobacco around Jamestown resulted in all the following EXCEPT

(p. 30)

- A. the rapid wearing out of the soil.
- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #7

8. The Virginia Company developed the "headright" system to

(p. 30)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #8

9. Which of the following statements best characterizes the first years of Jamestown's existence?
(p. 31)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #9

10. When the House of Burgesses was created in Virginia in 1619,
(p. 30)

- A. it gave settlers the full political control of their colony.
- B. land-owning 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #10

11. The first blacks imported to Virginia in 1619
(p. 31)

- A. were most likely indentured servants.
- B. began a rapid stream of African slaves to the British colonies.
- C. were preferred to European indentured servants.
- D. followed Indians into slavery.
- E. arrived as independent landowners.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #11

12. The Powhatan Indian Pocahontas

(p. 31)

- A. married Englishman John Smith.
- B. was kidnapped by John Rolfe.
- C. created an interest in England to "civilize" Indians.
- D. was the cause of a war between the Powhatan Indians and Virginian colonists.
- E. refused to convert to Christianity.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #12

13. Warfare between Englishmen and Powhatan Indians in Virginia

(p. 31)

- 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 which killed hundreds of colonists.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #13

14. In the first seventeen years of Virginia's existence,

(p. 31)

- A. more than 20,000 white settlers came to Jamestown.
- B. half of the white settlers were Puritans.
- C. the colony moved from royal control to an independent government.
- D. nearly eighty percent of the white settlers died.
- E. the Virginia Company saw tremendous profits.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #14

15. In which area of technology were Indians more advanced than the Virginia colonists?

(p. 32)

- A. agriculture
- B. ocean-going vessels
- C. weaponry
- D. tools
- E. animal husbandry

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #15

16. In the seventeenth century, English colonists recognized that corn

(p. 32)

- A. could only be grown in the New World.
- B. was their most financially valuable crop.
- C. produced yields greater than any of the European grains.
- D. was a particularly difficult crop to cultivate.
- E. could not be grown in the swampy land around Jamestown.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #16

17. In its beginning, the Maryland colony

(p. 32)

- A. experienced tremendous warfare with local Indians.
- B. allowed no Protestant settlers.
- C. was a refuge for English Catholics.
- D. was led by Captain John Smith.
- E. experienced considerable conflict with nearby French settlers.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #17

18. Which the following statements regarding Sir William Berkeley is FALSE?

(p. 34-35)

- 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 the political representation for frontier settlers.
- E. He sent explorers across the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #18

19. By 1670, political representation for colonists in Virginia

(p. 34)

- A. saw elections take 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #19

20. Bacon's Rebellion

(p. 34-35)

- 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 Virginia.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #20

21. The suppression of Bacon's Rebellion helped spur

(p. 35)

- A. tobacco production.
- B.** slavery in Virginia.
- C. European investment.
- D. the triangular trade.
- E. calls for independence from England.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #21

22. In 1608, Puritan separatists who wished to leave England

(p. 35-36)

- A. began to seek 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.** could not legally do so.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #22

23. In 1620, the Puritan Pilgrims who came to North America

(p. 36)

- 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.** were Christian missionaries.
- E. enjoyed a particularly mild winter their first year.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #23

24. During its first year in North America, the Plymouth colony

(p. 36)

- A. survived in large part due to assistance from Indians.
- B. grew rich from the surrounding productive farmlands.
- C. carried out warfare that wiped out much of the local Indian population.
- D. saw two-thirds of its population die.
- E. established critically important trade routes with Jamestown to the south.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #24

25. Compared to King James I, King Charles I's treatment of Puritans

(p. 37)

- A. was more tolerant.
- B. was more hostile.
- C. was little different.
- D. was more likely to advance Puritan thought in England.
- E. was less likely to involve imprisonment for religious beliefs.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #25

26. The Puritan merchants who founded the Massachusetts Bay Company

(p. 37)

- A. established their capital in Salem.
- B. began as 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 in the seventeenth century.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #26

27. The Massachusetts Bay Puritans

(p. 37)

- A. lived as grim and joyless people.
- B. took vows of poverty as evidence of their commitment to their faith.
- C. created a colonial "theocracy."
- D. fought with the surrounding Indians almost immediately.
- E. introduced freedom of worship to the New World.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #27

28. The Puritan founders in Massachusetts who described their colony as a "shining city upon a hill"

(p. 37)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #28

29. Thomas Hooker is to be associated with establishing the colony of

(p. 38)

- A. Rhode Island.
- B. Vermont.
- C. New Hampshire.
- D. Connecticut.
- E. Maine.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #29

30. One reason Roger Williams was deported from the Massachusetts colony was he
(p. 38)

- A. was a confirmed Separatist.
- B. argued that the colony should maintain allegiance to the Church of England.
- C. said the land occupied by the colonists belonged to the Indians.
- D. attempted to take over the leadership of the colony.
- E. advocated the principle of plural marriage.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #30

31. When it was established in 1644, the colony of Rhode Island
(p. 38)

- 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 emigrating.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #31

32. In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was deported from the Massachusetts colony because she
(p. 39)

- A. was accused of practicing witchcraft.
- B. argued that only the "elect" were entitled to any religious or political authority.
- C. challenged the prevailing assumptions of the proper role of women in society.
- D. was a single mother who refused to marry.
- E. preached against what she called the "Antinomian heresy."

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #32

33. Which New England Puritan could LEAST accurately be described as a religious dissenter?

(p. 37)

- A. Anne Hutchinson
- B. John Winthrop**
- C. Roger Williams
- D. John Wheelwright
- E. Thomas Hooker

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #33

34. Over time in the seventeenth century, an increasing number of New England Puritans came to view Indian society

(p. 40)

- A. with condescending admiration.
- B. with fear and contempt.**
- C. as worth preserving.
- D. as part of the Godly community.
- E. as helpful neighbors and partners in commerce.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #34

35. In 1637, hostilities broke out between English settlers in the Connecticut Valley and what local Native American tribe?

(p. 40)

- A. the Seminoles
- B. the Powhatans
- C. the Sioux
- D. the Wampanoags
- E. the Pequots**

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #35

36. In King Philip's War, Indians made effective use of the relatively new weapon,
(p. 41)

- A. the flintlock rifle.
- B. the matchlock musket.
- C. the repeating revolver.
- D. the gatling gun.
- E. the artillery cannon.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #36

37. In the 1640s, during the English Civil War, the Cavaliers were
(p. 42)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #37

38. The English Restoration began with the reign of
(p. 42)

- A. James II.
- B. Oliver Cromwell.
- C. George I.
- D. Elizabeth I.
- E. Charles II.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #38

39. The proprietors who founded the Carolina colony

(p. 43)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #39

40. The Fundamental Constitution for the Carolina colony

(p. 43)

- 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 the answers are correct.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #40

41. The development of the Carolina colony was notable in that

(p. 43)

- 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 all other mainland colonies.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #41

42. The New York colony

(p. 44)

- A. saw 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #42

43. Like New York, the New Jersey colony

(p. 45)

- A. quickly developed a strong local government.
- B. had few slaves 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #43

44. Which of the following was NOT a restoration colony?

(p. 43-45)

- A. Maryland
- B. Carolina
- C. New York
- D. Pennsylvania
- E. New Jersey

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #44

45. Unlike Puritans, the Quakers

(p. 45)

- A. accepted the concept of predestination.
- B. rejected the doctrine of original sin.
- C. were not persecuted by the English government.
- D. paid their clergy handsomely.
- E. All the answers are correct.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #45

46. In the seventeenth century, English Quakers

(p. 45)

- A. had a disregard for class or gender distinctions.
- B. had no paid clergy.
- C. were pacifists.
- D. believed all could attain salvation.
- E. All the answers are correct.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #46

47. William Penn

(p. 45)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #47

48. The colony established by people seeking to separate from Pennsylvania was

(p. 46)

- A. Maryland.
- B. New Jersey.
- C. Delaware.
- D. New York.
- E. Kentucky.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #48

49. The English colonial settlements in the Caribbean

(p. 48)

- A. concluded it was cheaper to buy new African slaves than to protect those they owned.
- B. developed their settlements along the same lines as in the Chesapeake.
- C. developed significant economic success through the production of tobacco.
- D. had a smaller percentage of slaves than in the North American colonies.
- E. were forced to deal with larger native populations than those on the mainland.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #49

50. What social institution did Europeans in the Caribbean share with their counterparts in North America?

(p. 48)

- A. town hall meeting
- B. House of Burgesses
- C. Quakerism
- D. religious tolerance
- E. slavery

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #50

51. Regarding the origins of slavery in the North American English colonies,

(p. 47)

- A. the practice of using slave labor in England was carried over into the colonies.
- B. royal colonies were required by their government to use slaves.
- C. English racism prevented blacks and whites from working together on equal terms.
- D. many colonies gradually embraced slavery as a solution to their labor troubles.
- E. proprietary colonies were required by their charters to use slaves.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #51

52. By 1700, the Spanish colonies north of Mexico

(p. 48)

- A. had attracted considerable interest from the Spanish government.
- B. were being developed through a string of Catholic missions.
- C. added little economic value to the Spanish Empire.
- D. contained more than one million Spanish citizens.
- E. included the largest Spanish city in the Americas.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #52

53. Georgia was founded

(p. 51)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #53

54. Originally, the Georgia colony excluded

(p. 51)

- A. free blacks.
- B. slaves.
- C. indentured servants.
- D. both free blacks and slaves.
- E. neither free blacks nor slaves.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #54

55. In colonial North America, the "middle grounds" refers to a region in which

(p. 52)

- A. no one European or Indian group held a clear dominance.
- B. Indian tribes were largely able to keep out European colonists.
- C. English colonists quickly became the dominant power.
- D. Spanish colonists were long the dominant power.
- E. French colonists managed to hold the balance of power.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #55

56. Which of the following statement regarding the Navigation Acts (1660s) is FALSE?

(p. 55)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #56

57. The English Parliament enacted the Navigation Acts primarily to benefit

(p. 55)

- A. colonial American tobacco plantations.
- B. British business and merchants.
- C. New England merchants.
- D. Virginian planters.
- E. Business and planters in the British Caribbean.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #57

58. The Dominion of New England

(p. 56)

- 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. called for a single royal governor.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #58

59. Leisler's Rebellion took place in

(p. 57)

- A. Rhode Island.
- B. New Jersey.
- C. Massachusetts.
- D. New York.
- E. Connecticut.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #59

60. The Glorious Revolution of 1688–1689

(p. 57)

- 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.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #60

61. English colonies in the Chesapeake were first and foremost business enterprises.

(p. 27)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #61

62. The Jamestown settlement was an instant success.

(p. 28)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #62

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

(p. 28)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #63

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

(p. 30)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #64

65. The first Africans to arrive in Virginia in 1619 were probably servants rather than slaves.

(p. 31)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #65

66. The survival of Jamestown was largely a result of the English borrowing from the agricultural knowledge of the Indians.

(p. 32)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #66

67. In hunting, Indian canoes compared unfavorably to the larger, more durable English vessels.

(p. 32)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #67

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

(p. 31)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #68

69. The Englishmen who founded Maryland were Puritans, but not Separatists.

(p. 32)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #69

70. The founders of Maryland encouraged both Protestants and Catholics to migrate to the colony.
(p. 33)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #70

71. Like Virginia, Maryland became a center for the cultivation of tobacco.
(p. 34)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #71

72. During the middle of the seventeenth century, the right to vote in Virginia was becoming more restricted.
(p. 34)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #72

73. Bacon's Rebellion was undertaken to do away with slavery in Virginia.
(p. 34)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #73

74. Bacon's Rebellion accelerated the development of slavery in Virginia.
(p. 35)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #74

75. The Caribbean colonies of England were generally less democratic than the North American colonies of England.
(p. 48)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #75

76. The Caribbean settlements of England were the main source of slaves for the English colonies of North America.
(p. 48)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #76

77. The Mayflower Compact set forth the principles of the Puritan religion.
(p. 36)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #77

78. James I of England may have believed in the divine right of kings, but he was not particularly harsh in his treatment of Puritans.
(p. 37)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #78

79. Charles I dissolved Parliament and was later beheaded.

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #79

80. Residents of Massachusetts generally had greater freedom of worship than the Puritans had had in England.
(p. 37)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #80

81. Unlike the colonists of Jamestown, the Puritans of Massachusetts established settlements based on families.
(p. 37)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #81

82. Thomas Hooker and Roger Williams were both exiled and executed for their dissents from the major tenets of Puritanism.
(p. 38)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #82

83. Anne Hutchinson preached a version of the Antinomian heresy when she contended that faithful Puritans could communicate directly with God.
(p. 38)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #83

84. Both the Pequot War and King Philip's War ended disastrously for the Indians.
(p. 40)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #84

85. Indians using bows and arrows often bested English settlers using matchlock rifles.

(p. 41)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #85

86. In the English Civil War, the Cavaliers captured King Charles I and beheaded him.

(p. 42)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #86

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

(p. 42)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #87

88. The philosopher John Locke helped draw up the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina.

(p. 43)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #88

89. The New Jersey colony developed no significant class of large landowners.

(p. 45)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #89

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

(p. 45)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #90

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

(p. 46)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #91

92. Like Pennsylvania, Georgia was founded as a religious colony.

(p. 51)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #92

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

(p. 49-50)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #93

94. The "middle ground" refers in part to areas on the western edges of English colonial settlements.

(p. 52)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #94

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

(p. 55)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #95

96. The Navigation Acts were a part of the English mercantile system.

(p. 55)

TRUE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #96

97. The Dominion of New England supported the colonists' claims for the "rights of Englishmen."
(p. 56)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #97

98. The Glorious Revolution helped to solidify the Dominion of New England.
(p. 56)

FALSE

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #98

99. Captain John Smith is to be associated primarily with the colony of _____.
(p. 28)

Virginia

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #99

100. In Jamestown the winter of 1609–1610 was known as the _____.
(p. 29)

"starving time"

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #100

101. The first truly marketable crop in Virginia was _____.
(p. 30)

tobacco

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #101

102. To entice new workers to the colony, the Virginia Company put in place what it called the _____ system.
(p. 30)

headright

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #102

103. The first meeting of an elected legislature in what is now the United States took place in the
(p. 30) Virginia House of _____.

Burgesses

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #103

104. The Englishman responsible for bringing the first Africans to British North America was
(p. 31) _____.

John Rolfe

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #104

105. The first English colony to establish the principle of religious toleration was
(p. 33) _____.

Maryland

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #105

106. The royal governor of Virginia who clashed with Nathaniel Bacon was _____.
(p. 34)

William Berkeley

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #106

107. The conflict between tidewater Virginia and a rising elite to its west was called
(p. 34-35) _____.

Bacon's Rebellion

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #107

108. The Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth wrote the _____ Compact.

(p. 36)

Mayflower

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #108

109. _____, the leader of the Massachusetts Bay colony, sought to have his people serve as a "city upon a _____."

(p. 37)

John Winthrop, hill

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #109

110. _____ is to be associated with the establishment of Connecticut.

(p. 38)

Thomas Hooker

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #110

111. Anne Hutchinson preached the _____ heresy.

(p. 38)

Antinomian

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #111

112. King Philip was known among his people as _____.

(p. 40)

Metacomet

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #112

113. The European weapon quickly appropriated by Indians was the_____.

(p. 41)

flintlock musket

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #113

114. The founding of Carolina was aided by the English philosopher _____.

(p. 43)

John Locke

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #114

115. The duke of York became King _____.

(p. 44)

James II

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #115

116. The most cosmopolitan of all the English colonies was _____.

(p. 45-46)

Pennsylvania

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #116

117. The last English colony to be established in what is now the United States was

(p. 51)

_____.

Georgia

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #117

118. The founder of Georgia was _____.

(p. 51)

James Oglethorpe

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #118

119. The most concerted attempt by King James II to consolidate control in North America was called the _____.

(p. 56)

Dominion of New England

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #119

120. The Glorious Revolution brought to power _____ in England.

(p. 56)

William and Mary

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #120

121. Compare the experiences of the Roanoke colony with those of the Jamestown colony and explain what factors led to the failure of the former and the eventual success of the latter.

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #121

122. What were the critical differences between the English settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts?

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #122

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

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #123

124. What role did the Caribbean colonies play in the development of British North America?

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #124

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

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #125

126. Which people, Europeans or Indians, enjoyed greater benefit from the fifteenth and sixteenth century exchange of technology of weaponry and agriculture?

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #126

127. Compare the similarities and differences between Massachusetts Puritans and Pennsylvania Quakers.

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #127

128. What were the major characteristics of the Restoration colonies?

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #128

129. What steps did England take to establish greater control over her North American colonies?
Why were they not always successful?

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #129

130. Compare the colonization efforts of England, Spain, and France in the New World.

Answers will vary.

Brinkley - 002 Chapter... #130

c2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Brinkley - 002 Chapter...	130