

**CHAPTER 02: ENGLAND'S COLONIES**

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**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Englishmen had a very well-developed sense of liberty as a result of the Magna Carta and the establishment of Parliament.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 55  
OBJ: Identify Britain's reasons for establishing colonies in North America.  
TOP: Religious Conflict and War (I)

2. As a result of the Glorious Revolution, England abolished the monarchy and became a republic.

ANS: F                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 57  
OBJ: Identify Britain's reasons for establishing colonies in North America.  
TOP: Religious Conflict and War (I)

3. The Virginia Company was a joint-stock company.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 60  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700. TOP: Virginia (II.D)

4. Sir Edwin Sandys took over the Virginia Company in 1618 and instituted important changes that stabilized the colony.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 66  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700. TOP: The Virginia Company Prospers (II.G)

5. By the mid-1670s, many of Virginia's free white adult males owned no land, and squatting became a significant problem.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 67  
OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.  
TOP: Bacon's Rebellion (II.H)

6. Nathaniel Bacon was an indentured servant who led a Virginia rebellion.

ANS: F                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 68  
OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.  
TOP: Bacon's Rebellion (II.H)

7. Because of its harsh winters, New England had a death rate that was higher than that of Maryland or Virginia.

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 71  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: Settling New England (III)

8. After being banished from Massachusetts because of his strict interpretation of the Puritan faith, Roger Williams founded Rhode Island.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 78  
OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.  
TOP: Rhode Island (III.D)

9. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina established a formal nobility and provided for religious toleration.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 81-82  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: The Carolinas (V.A)

10. Peter Stuyvesant was the defiant governor of Rhode Island.

ANS: F                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 86  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: New Netherland Becomes New York (VI.A)

11. New Netherland became one of the most ethnically diverse American colonies.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 86-87  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: New Netherland Becomes New York (VI.A)

12. Delaware was originally part of Pennsylvania.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 92  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: Delaware (VI.D)

13. The Indian wars of the mid-1670s cost proportionately more casualties than any other American war.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 98  
OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.  
TOP: King Philip's War (VII.C)

14. One in six captives died during the Middle Passage.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 103  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: Slavery's African Roots (VIII.B)

15. As a result of the Christianity that was forced upon African slaves, the fundamental theme of slave religion was deliverance.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 105  
OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.  
TOP: Slave Culture (VIII.C)

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. James I:

- a. confronted a Church of England that was divided between Puritans and Anglicans
- b. openly favored the Puritans
- c. recognized the supreme authority of Parliament
- d. conquered Scotland
- e. was wise and open-minded

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 55

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.

TOP: Religious Conflict and War (I)              MSC: Remembering

2. Charles I:

- a. was willing to negotiate the extent of royal power
- b. was returned to power after the English Civil War
- c. protected Puritans during his reign
- d. disbanded Parliament from 1629 to 1640
- e. married numerous times in an effort to secure a male heir

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 56

OBJ: Identify Britain's reasons for establishing colonies in North America.

TOP: Religious Conflict and War (I)              MSC: Remembering

3. The Glorious Revolution of 1688:

- a. increased the power of Parliament
- b. resulted in the execution of Charles I
- c. ended with the death of Oliver Cromwell
- d. temporarily abolished the monarchy
- e. delayed the American Revolution

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 57

OBJ: Identify Britain's reasons for establishing colonies in North America.

TOP: Religious Conflict and War (I)              MSC: Understanding

4. For the English preparing to colonize America, one model of settlement was provided by their country's prior experience in:

- a. Africa
- b. Scotland
- c. Iceland
- d. Ireland
- e. the Canary Islands

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 58

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: People and Profits (II.A)              MSC: Understanding

5. Which is true of English society by the early 1600s?

- a. The right to trial by jury had yet to be established.
- b. There was a growing population of beggars and vagabonds.
- c. There were no limits on the power of the monarch.
- d. Titled nobles dominated the House of Commons.
- e. There were no significant class distinctions.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 59

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: The Landless English (II.C)              MSC: Evaluating

6. The stockholders who invested in the Virginia Company were motivated primarily by:

- a. religion
- d. personal loyalty to James I

- b. a spirit of adventure
- c. curiosity about the New World
- e. financial profit

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 60  
OBJ: Identify Britain's reasons for establishing colonies in North America.  
TOP: Virginia (II.D)                      MSC: Remembering

7. One outstanding characteristic of Jamestown in its initial years was:
- a. the high percentage of slaves in its population
  - b. complete freedom of religion
  - c. the influence of women in its government
  - d. the absence of effective leaders
  - e. the high mortality rate among its settlers

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 60  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700.  
TOP: Virginia (II.D)                      MSC: Evaluating

8. One of the important factors aiding the survival of the early Jamestown settlers was:
- a. the large sums of money that were used to bring additional supplies to them regularly
  - b. their willingness to work hard and sacrifice for the good of the whole colony
  - c. the assistance they received from the Indians
  - d. the lack of the diseases and hardships that afflicted other colonies
  - e. the democratic government established by the Virginia Company

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 61  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700.  
TOP: Virginia (II.D)                      MSC: Evaluating

9. As Jamestown's leader, John Smith:
- a. made the colony a democracy
  - b. tried to wipe out the Powhatan Confederacy
  - c. made the colonists work in order to eat
  - d. argued that the colony should be abandoned
  - e. discovered deposits of gold and silver

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 63  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700.  
TOP: Virginia (II.D)                      MSC: Understanding

10. During the "starving time" of 1609–1610, Jamestown settlers:
- a. overthrew John Smith
  - b. ate horses, dogs, rats, boots, and mice
  - c. went back to England
  - d. first started growing tobacco
  - e. went to live with the Indians

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 63  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700.  
TOP: Virginia (II.D)                      MSC: Remembering

11. The Jamestown colony finally attained a measure of prosperity from:
- a. land sales
  - b. trade with Indians
  - c. gold discoveries
  - d. tobacco
  - e. trade with Spanish Florida

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 64  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700. TOP: Virginia (II.D)                      MSC: Remembering

12. Pocahontas:
- was the favorite daughter of Powhatan
  - refused to convert to Christianity
  - married John Smith
  - played virtually no role in the relationship between the natives and the English
  - like many women of that era, died young and childless

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 65  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700. TOP: Pocahontas (II.F)                      MSC: Understanding

13. The man who became head of the Virginia Company of London in 1618 and instituted a series of reforms to save the colony was:
- John Rolfe
  - Sir Edwin Sandys
  - John Smith
  - Peter Stuyvesant
  - Sir Thomas Gates

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 66  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700. TOP: The Virginia Company Prospers (II.G)                      MSC: Remembering

14. The headright system adopted for the Virginia colony consisted of:
- giving fifty acres of land to anyone who would transport himself to the colony and fifty more for any servants he might bring
  - “selling” wives to single male settlers
  - auctioning black slaves to settlers
  - giving free land to all servants who came to the colony
  - giving free land in return for five years of military service

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 66  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700. TOP: The Virginia Company Prospers (II.G)                      MSC: Evaluating

15. In 1624, a British court dissolved the struggling Virginia Company, and Virginia:
- was merged with New England
  - no longer existed
  - became a royal colony
  - lost all its funding
  - was given to the king’s brother, the Duke of York

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 67  
OBJ: Examine the similarities and differences between the various regions and colonies prior to 1700. TOP: The Virginia Company Prospers (II.G)                      MSC: Remembering

16. Sir William Berkeley:
- arrived as Virginia’s royal governor in 1642
  - caused an economic collapse as a result of his policies
  - waged near-constant war on the local Indian tribes
  - disbanded the Virginia legislative assembly that had been formed in 1619
  - captured and executed Nathaniel Bacon

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 67  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: The Virginia Company Prospers (II.G)                      MSC: Remembering

17. Which of the following was NOT true of Nathaniel Bacon?
- He embodied many of the frustrations felt by the average Virginian at the time.
  - He opposed the economic dominance of the large planters who had the governor's ear.
  - He led a revolt of the poor against the well-connected and wealthy.
  - He has been called the "Torchbearer of the Revolution."
  - He had a close relationship with Governor Berkeley.

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 68  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: Bacon's Rebellion (II.H)                      MSC: Evaluating

18. By the early 1700s, English merchants in the Carolinas established a thriving trade with southern Indians for:
- beaver pelts
  - fish
  - indigo
  - corn
  - deerskins

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Pages 82-83  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: Enslaving Indians (V.B)                      MSC: Remembering

19. Bacon's Rebellion:
- brought indentured servants and small farmers together against the colony's rich planters and political leaders
  - had the support of nearby Indian tribes
  - resulted from changes in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina that discriminated against Puritans
  - forced Governor Berkeley to abandon the colony and return to England
  - sought to make Virginia independent of England

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Page 68  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: Bacon's Rebellion (II.H)                      MSC: Analyzing

20. Maryland was established in 1634 as a refuge for:
- debtors
  - Puritans
  - ex-convicts
  - Anglicans
  - English Catholics

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 70  
OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.  
TOP: Maryland (II.I)                      MSC: Remembering

21. Maryland sought to learn from the mistakes of Jamestown by:
- focusing all of its energies on tobacco
  - instituting an official religion
  - promoting unlimited pursuit of wealth
  - encouraging widespread settlement
  - recruiting a more committed group of colonists

ANS: E                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Page 70

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: Maryland (II.I)

MSC: Applying

22. The early settlers of New England differed from those of the Chesapeake by being primarily:
- a. English
  - b. Protestant
  - c. white
  - d. middle class
  - e. male

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 71

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: Settling New England (III)

MSC: Analyzing

23. The English Puritans:

- a. converted James I to their perspective
- b. rejected the doctrines of Martin Luther
- c. opposed Catholic elements in the Church of England
- d. believed in religious freedom
- e. believed people could be saved by their own actions, not just by God's grace

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 71

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.

TOP: Settling New England (III)

MSC: Remembering

24. All of the following are true of the Pilgrims EXCEPT that they:

- a. established the Plymouth colony
- b. based their initial colonial government on the Mayflower Compact
- c. were Separatists who had abandoned the Church of England
- d. originally fled to Holland
- e. were a sect of radical Catholics

ANS: E

DIF: Moderate

REF: Pages 72-74

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.

TOP: Plymouth (III.A)

MSC: Evaluating

25. The Mayflower Compact:

- a. completely separated civil and church governments
- b. was developed by settlers in Massachusetts Bay
- c. provided the original government for the Plymouth colony
- d. called for total religious toleration
- e. originated in the House of Commons

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: Pages 73-74

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.

TOP: Plymouth (III.A)

MSC: Analyzing

26. Throughout New England, Congregational churches were:

- a. open to everyone
- b. self-governing
- c. tolerant of other religions
- d. morally opposed to slavery
- e. financially supported by the king

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 74

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.

TOP: Massachusetts Bay (III.B)

MSC: Analyzing

27. When Massachusetts leader John Winthrop spoke of “a city upon a hill,” he was referring to that colony’s desire to:
- be financially successful
  - become independent of England
  - serve as a model Christian community
  - establish an ideal government
  - convert the Indians to Christianity

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 74

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other’s presence.

TOP: Massachusetts Bay (III.B)                      MSC: Analyzing

28. Anne Hutchinson was kicked out of Massachusetts for:

- challenging the authority of male ministers
- championing equal rights for women
- insufficient knowledge of the Bible
- believing good works would earn a place in heaven
- refusing to uphold the Sabbath

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 75

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other’s presence.

TOP: Massachusetts Bay (III.B)                      MSC: Remembering

29. After 1644, the right to vote in Massachusetts Bay was restricted to those who:

- owned 100 acres of land
- had come in the first voyage from Britain
- were literate and had good moral character
- had been listed as freemen in the original charter
- were members of a Puritan church

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 76

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other’s presence.

TOP: Representative Government (III.C)                      MSC: Understanding

30. Roger Williams founded Rhode Island after he:

- devoted himself to converting the Indians
- decided he was no longer a Christian
- had been banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions
- led a rebellion against the government of Massachusetts
- discovered it had the best farmland in New England

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 77

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other’s presence.

TOP: Rhode Island (III.D)                      MSC: Remembering

31. Roger Williams believed:

- that Puritanism was the only suitable religion for Massachusetts
- in the propriety of linking church with the state
- that Indians should be forcibly Christianized
- that compulsory church attendance was an important tenet of the Christian faith
- that it was wrong to confiscate Indian lands

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 76

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other’s presence.



TOP: Rhode Island (III.D)

MSC: Analyzing

32. The English Civil War affected the American colonies by:
- permitting the colonies to essentially govern themselves
  - requiring Puritanism to be adopted in every colony
  - placing members of Oliver Cromwell's family as colonial governors
  - allowing them to pledge their loyalty to Spain during the crisis
  - devastating the Native American culture in New England

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 79

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: The English Civil War in America (IV)

MSC: Analyzing

33. The colonies established after the Restoration were all:
- joint-stock ventures
  - royal colonies
  - proprietary colonies
  - Christian commonwealths
  - west of the Appalachians

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 80

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: The Restoration in the Colonies (V)

MSC: Remembering

34. A large number of South Carolina's original settlers were British planters from:
- Barbados
  - Maryland
  - Jamaica
  - Georgia
  - North Carolina

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: Pages 80-81

OBJ: Identify Britain's reasons for establishing colonies in North America.

TOP: The Carolinas (V.A)

MSC: Remembering

35. In the Southeast, the profitability of Indian captives prompted a frenzy of:
- slaving activity
  - conversion to Christianity
  - raiding Indian villages to capture children
  - dishonest treaty making
  - missionary activity

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 83

OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.

TOP: Enslaving Indians (V.B)

MSC: Applying

36. Which of the statements is NOT true of the Dutch administration of New Netherland?
- created as a profit-making enterprise
  - encouraged the development of a democratic society
  - purchased Manhattan for the modern equivalent of \$1,000
  - encouraged settlement by granting patroonships to wealthy individuals
  - embraced ethnic and religious diversity

ANS: B

DIF: Difficult

REF: Pages 85-86

OBJ: Identify Britain's reasons for establishing colonies in North America.

TOP: New Netherland Becomes New York (VI.A)

MSC: Evaluating

37. One of the important reasons why England took New Netherland from the Dutch was because of:
- its location at the mouth of the Hudson River

- b. their military strength, which was considered a threat to English interests in North America
- c. New Netherland's direct financial competition with officially licensed English companies
- d. its interest in extending Anglicanism to this devoutly Catholic nation
- e. England's superior position as a continental financial power

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 85

OBJ: Identify Britain's reasons for establishing colonies in North America.

TOP: New Netherland Becomes New York (VI.A)                      MSC: Remembering

38. The first Jews in the colonies:

- a. were wealthy
- b. soon became very numerous
- c. arrived in New Netherland
- d. found quick acceptance from Christians
- e. migrated to Massachusetts

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 86

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.

TOP: New Netherland Becomes New York (VI.A)                      MSC: Remembering

39. All of the following are true of the English Quakers EXCEPT that they:

- a. opposed salaried ministers
- b. refused military service
- c. suffered great persecution
- d. followed charismatic preachers
- e. counted William Penn among their number

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 89-91

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.

TOP: Pennsylvania (VI.C)                      MSC: Analyzing

40. The colony of Pennsylvania was:

- a. based upon lands seized from the Indians
- b. open to all religious believers
- c. populated solely by the English
- d. governed by Quaker ministers
- e. considered part of New England

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 92

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.

TOP: Pennsylvania (VI.C)                      MSC: Remembering

41. Which of the following is NOT true of Georgia?

- a. It was the last of the English colonies to be established.
- b. It was to serve as a military buffer against Spanish Florida.
- c. It was a haven for the "poor children...that pester the streets of London."
- d. It succeeded in keeping out slavery.
- e. James Oglethorpe led the initial settlers.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 92-93

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: Georgia (VI.E)                      MSC: Evaluating

42. The first commercially important natural resource in the Indian-English dynamic was:

- a. lumber
- b. furs
- c. tobacco
- d. fish
- e. wheat

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 96

OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.

TOP: Native Peoples and English Settlers (VII)                      MSC: Analyzing

43. Puritans sought to have Indians:
- a. executed when convicted of even minor crimes
  - b. pushed farther to the north and west
  - c. move to “praying towns”
  - d. move into English settlements
  - e. relocate to Rhode Island with Roger Williams

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 97

OBJ: Describe how British colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other’s presence.

TOP: Native Americans and Christianity (VII.A)                      MSC: Remembering

44. For the Pequots, the result of the 1637 war that they fought with New England settlers was:
- a. retention of most of their traditional lands
  - b. a religious crisis
  - c. slaughter and enslavement
  - d. revenge for the previous cruelties of the English
  - e. leadership of all other Indians in the region

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 97

OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.

TOP: The Pequot War (VII.B)                      MSC: Understanding

45. A major cause of King Philip’s War was:
- a. Indian resentment over forced conversions to Christianity
  - b. King Philip’s desire for territorial expansion
  - c. Indian anger over their destruction from European diseases
  - d. Indian feelings of racial superiority over the English
  - e. the need of Indian warriors to prove themselves in battle

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 97-98

OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.

TOP: King Philip’s War (VII.C)                      MSC: Understanding

46. Metacomet:
- a. was the Indian principal behind King Philip’s War
  - b. confessed to the murder of John Sassamon, a Christian Indian
  - c. survived the war by escaping west with his tribe
  - d. was the leader of the Pequots
  - e. was a devout Christian opposed to the primacy of the Puritan Church

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 97-98

OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.

TOP: King Philip’s War (VII.C)                      MSC: Remembering

47. Which of the following is NOT true of the Iroquois League?
- a. was governed by the Great Law of Peace
  - b. was primarily based along the Mississippi River

- c. was involved in the beaver pelt trade with the Dutch and English
- d. was made up of the Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, and Cayuga
- e. believed in principles of equity and justice

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 99-100

OBJ: Examine the roles indentured servants and slaves played in colonial development.

TOP: The Iroquois League (VII.D)                      MSC: Evaluating

48. Which of the following statements is true of the institution of slavery in the American colonies?
- a. Slavery was not a factor north of the Chesapeake region during the colonial period.
  - b. Slaves did not achieve a self-sustaining rate of reproduction in the colonies prior to the American Revolution.
  - c. "Family slavery" was having slaves and masters living under the same roof.
  - d. Slaves made up nearly 50 percent of the colonial population by the time of the American Revolution.
  - e. Most slaves were working in cotton during the colonial period.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Page 100

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: Slavery in North America (VIII.A)                      MSC: Understanding

49. Which of the following statements is NOT true of Africans as slaves?
- a. They spoke many different languages and held complex religious beliefs.
  - b. Many had experienced a less brutal form of slavery in Africa.
  - c. They were often branded by the company who claimed ownership.
  - d. One in six died during the Middle Passage.
  - e. They had a long history with Christianity in Africa.

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 101-104

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: Slavery's African Roots (VIII.B)                      MSC: Evaluating

50. By the early eighteenth century, the English colonies in North America:
- a. extended beyond the Appalachians
  - b. had eliminated their French and Spanish rivals
  - c. were the most populous and prosperous on the continent
  - d. were on the verge of independence from England
  - e. remained tiny outposts of civilization

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 105

OBJ: Explain how English colonies developed into the most influential of the age.

TOP: Thriving Colonies (IX)                      MSC: Analyzing

## ESSAY

1. Do there seem to be connections between a colony's purpose and its success? That is, what type of colony seemed most apt to succeed? What type seemed most likely to fail?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

2. Describe the general pattern of white-Indian relations in the British colonies. Discuss Indian relations with Virginia, Massachusetts, and Carolina colonists, making sure to examine European motivations.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

3. Compare the settlements of Virginia and Massachusetts in regard to their founding religions, forms of government, and landholding patterns. It is noted that settlers to New England had a greater life expectancy than those to colonies south of the Chesapeake Bay. Why?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

4. Discuss the various ways in which domestic political affairs in Britain affected colonization in the New World.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

5. "The lack of plan was the genius of British colonization." What does this statement mean? How accurate is it?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

6. Describe the background, major events, and results of Bacon's Rebellion.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

7. Discuss the impact Bacon's Rebellion had on indentured servitude and African slavery.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

8. Describe the relationships between Indians and the colonists of New England.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

9. Explain the concept of separatism as it related to the Puritans who settled at Plymouth.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

10. Discuss the settlement of the Carolinas. How and why did they divide into two separate colonies?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

11. Discuss the transition of New Netherland into New York. Detail the negotiations that led to the transfer.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

12. Georgia's colonial beginnings are remarkably different from those of other colonies. Discuss how Spain's presence in Florida impacted the southern colonies.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

13. By the early eighteenth century, the British had outstripped both the French and the Spanish in the New World by becoming the most populous, prosperous, and powerful. Explain how this happened.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

## **MATCHING**

*Match each description with the item below.*

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. Carolina          | f. New Netherland |
| b. Georgia           | g. Pennsylvania   |
| c. Maryland          | h. Plymouth       |
| d. Massachusetts Bay | i. Rhode Island   |
| e. New Jersey        | j. Virginia       |
- 
1. William Bradford
  2. Cecilius Calvert
  3. eight lords proprietors
  4. George Carteret
  5. Peter Stuyvesant
  6. James Oglethorpe
  7. William Penn
  8. John Smith
  9. Roger Williams
  10. John Winthrop

1. ANS: H
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: A
4. ANS: E
5. ANS: F
6. ANS: B
7. ANS: G
8. ANS: J
9. ANS: I
10. ANS: D