

#1



Discovery, Settlement, and Growth

1. According to the most common theory, historians believe the first humans to inhabit the Americas passed from East Asia over a “land bridge” stretching across the

- A) Bering Strait.
- B) Strait of Magellan.
- C) Mississippi River.
- D) Atlantic Ocean.

2. The first peoples to North America arrived as a natural progression of life. They did NOT come as

- A) explorers.
- B) hunters.
- C) gatherers.
- D) fishermen.

3. As the migration pattern continued over time, humans first happened upon the Great Plains near the present-day city of

- A) Detroit.
- B) Winnipeg.
- C) Milwaukee.
- D) Calgary.

4. The most advanced Native American civilizations were those of Central and South America. The primary reason for this, according to Garraty/Carnes, was

- A) location near major rivers with extensive tributary networks.
- B) domestication of corn.
- C) enormous—and therefore slower moving—herds of bison and other quarry.
- D) development of superior weaponry.

5. The first urban center located in what is now the United States was

- A) Moundville (Alabama).
- B) Etowah (Mississippi).
- C) Aztalan (Wisconsin).
- D) Cahokia (Missouri).

6. Diets, clothing, dwelling types, social norms, and customs differed among various Indian groups of North America because

- A) the total number of inhabitants across the continent was very large.
- B) all of these elements were influenced by the environment.
- C) the trade system used by North American tribes was flawed.
- D) many of the most influential tribes were nomadic.

7. The preponderance of archeological evidence indicates all of the following behaviors among early Native American peoples EXCEPT
- A) violent warfare—including torture—against enemies.
 - B) hunting methods involving massive slaughter by stampeding herds of animals over cliffs.
 - C) abortion and infanticide in order to manage population.
 - D) land management techniques—including irrigation and tree-clearing—which fostered environmental health.
8. The first intentional European contact with North America occurred
- A) during the Ice Age 10-30,000 years ago.
 - B) around 1000.
 - C) in 1492.
 - D) following advancements in maritime navigational knowledge by Portugal's Prince Henry "the Navigator."
9. Christopher Columbus and other early European explorers searched for a direct all-water route to Asia because they
- A) could prove, once and for all, that the earth was round rather than flat.
 - B) thought it could help western Europe win the Crusades against the Muslims.
 - C) hoped to gain easier access to highly valued Asian goods.
 - D) believed Japan and China were actually wealthy and not the poor countries Marco Polo had described.
10. The chief reason Christopher Columbus thought he landed in the "Indies" rather than America was
- A) the ease with which the native people understood his language.
 - B) the huge "Welcome to East Asia" billboard next to the newly-constructed visitor center.
 - C) his initial miscalculation of the total voyage distance to reach his target destination.
 - D) the plants there were similar to those in Asia.
11. "These people are very unskilled in arms . . . with fifty men they could all be subjected and made to do all that one wished." Who made this remark about the natives of San Salvador?
- A) Vasco Nuñez Balboa.
 - B) Christopher Columbus.
 - C) Ferdinand Magellan.
 - D) Hernán Cortés.
12. By the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), Spain was granted authority to exploit all of
- A) North America and Central America, but not South America.
 - B) Africa and the Middle East except Egypt.
 - C) North and South America except Brazil.
 - D) South America except Colombia.
13. Garraty/Carnes describes Spain's American empire as
- A) treating the Indians as equals by establishing joint ventures with them.
 - B) seeing the Americas as lands of opportunity and freedom, yet fearing other countries might introduce slavery.
 - C) failing totally to transplant Spanish culture in the Americas.
 - D) attempting to implant Spanish civilization and introduce Christianity, but also committing unprovoked aggression.

14. In 1500, most Indians lived in the area now known as
- A) South America.
 - B) Central America and the Caribbean.
 - C) the continental United States.
 - D) Alaska, Canada, and the Pacific Northwest region of the United States.
15. The so-called “Columbian Exchange” resulting from Europe’s discovery and exploration of the Americas
- A) was a carefully orchestrated attempt by European nations to subdue the North American Indian population.
 - B) significantly impacted Indian tribes but left little residue on the European culture.
 - C) reflected the natural process of things, ideas, and germs whenever two previously foreign cultures come into contact.
 - D) actually had minimal effect on both Indians and Europeans.
16. When discussing the question of the terrible decimation of the Native American peoples after 1500, Garraty/Carnes states that most deaths resulted from
- A) intertribal warfare.
 - B) over-hunting traditional game.
 - C) European diseases.
 - D) modern weaponry.
17. The conclusion reached in “Debating the Past: How Many Indians Perished with European Settlement?” is that
- A) based on the latest scientific studies, at least twelve million Indians died.
 - B) relatively few Indians died because there were fewer than one million in North America.
 - C) millions of Indians probably died, although no numerical estimate is indisputably reliable.
 - D) historians have no basis for estimating the number.
18. Perhaps the paramount source of problems between Europeans and Native Americans was the common European misunderstanding of the Native Americans’
- A) devotion to intertribal harmony and respect despite minor disagreements.
 - B) universal language and culture throughout the hemisphere.
 - C) desire to preserve the environment in its purest state.
 - D) idea of communal land tenure.
19. Which was NOT a causative element in Spain’s ability to amass a huge New World empire during the early 1500s?
- A) Spain was experiencing a great deal of internal tranquility at the time.
 - B) Many powerful Indian tribes throughout the Americas offered support and assistance to Spain.
 - C) Spain was the dominant European nation of the time.
 - D) Those areas which would deliver a quick and profitable return were claimed by Spanish explorers.
20. One key factor which opened the door for English entry into the New World was defeat of the mighty Spanish Armada by Sir Francis Drake in 1588. Another contributing element was
- A) the Treaty of Castile with Philip II of Spain.
 - B) accession of James I to the English throne upon the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603.
 - C) the success of Sir Walter Raleigh’s colony at Roanoke Island.
 - D) collapse of Spanish settlements in what became New England.

21. Which was NOT offered by Richard Hakluyt in *Discourse Concerning Western Planting* regarding colonization in North America?

- A) The military advantages of building forts to threaten Spanish treasure fleets.
- B) The prospect of cleansing Britain's society by sending religious dissenters and minor criminals to settle in the New World.
- C) Economic enrichment of the mother country by expanding markets for some products while adding pools of natural resources to bolster production of other goods.
- D) The idea that North American colonies would propagate the Protestant religion.

22. According to Garraty/Carnes, the prime motivating force in the effort to found English colonies was based on _____ factors.

- A) religious
- B) economic
- C) military
- D) political

23. The most direct incentive of the London Company in securing its charter was

- A) providing for religious freedom.
- B) spreading Christianity.
- C) relieving unemployment in England.
- D) financial gain.

24. A serious problem in the early years of Jamestown was the

- A) lack of pioneering skills among the settlers.
- B) religious strife between Protestants and Catholics.
- C) loss of life from constant Spanish raids.
- D) snakes and bugs and stuff.

25. Initially, the Powhatans reacted to the Virginia colonists by

- A) offering assistance for survival.
- B) arranging for Pocahontas to act as interpreter and guide.
- C) eagerly accepting their religion.
- D) threats and intimidations.

26. The eventual success of the Virginia settlement depended largely upon the

- A) overthrow of Captain John Smith's autocratic leadership.
- B) negotiation of peace treaties with the Native Americans.
- C) voluntary withdrawal of the London merchants from involvement in the colony's affairs.
- D) cultivation of tobacco as an economic staple.

27. Between 1606 and 1622, the London Company

- A) was one of the most profitable English trading companies ever established.
- B) invested very little money in the Jamestown venture but guided it effectively.
- C) sent out thousands of settlers to Virginia, more than half of whom died.
- D) populated the Jamestown colony with convicts and paupers.

28. The Pilgrims left England primarily because they
- A) were expelled from England by the government.
 - B) believed the Church of England was too corrupt to reform.
 - C) wanted to form a profitable trading company.
 - D) dreamed of founding a colony where everyone could enjoy freedom of religion.
29. The Mayflower Compact was an early example of the idea that
- A) a society should be based on a set of rules chosen by its members.
 - B) the colonists needed to have a financial stake in their success.
 - C) North American colonies should treat the native inhabitants honestly and fairly.
 - D) toleration of all religions is a foundation of American society.
30. According to its leaders, the concept of the Massachusetts Bay settlement as a “city upon a hill” meant it would demonstrate that a successful colony could be established on the principle of
- A) true democracy.
 - B) government by agents of God.
 - C) toleration for all religions.
 - D) communal landholdings.
31. The “special instrument sent of God” to the Pilgrims at Plymouth was
- A) God’s guidance and protection.
 - B) lush forests offering abundant game and clear rivers teeming with fish.
 - C) Squanto, an Indian who could speak and understand English.
 - D) the first Thanksgiving feast.
32. William Bradford described _____ as someone possessed with “many precious parts, but very unsettled in judgment.”
- A) Edward Winslow
 - B) Anne Hutchinson
 - C) Roger Williams
 - D) John Winthrop
33. Which two colonies were most identified with religious tolerance and separation of church and state?
- A) Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.
 - B) Connecticut and Maryland.
 - C) New Jersey and New York.
 - D) Massachusetts and Virginia.
34. Anne Hutchinson was banished from the Puritan community because in addition to questioning religious orthodoxy, she also challenged the belief that
- A) women should remain silent and submissive.
 - B) the Church of England needed to be purified.
 - C) divorce was an unforgivable sin.
 - D) Indians could not be baptized.

35. According to _____, “forced religion stinks in God’s nostrils.”
A) John Rolfe
B) William Penn
C) Anne Hutchinson
D) Roger Williams
36. The 1649 Maryland Toleration Act
A) removed all restrictions on the practice of religion.
B) provided for the separation of church and state.
C) granted religious freedom to all Christians who accepted the Trinity.
D) was a contributing factor to the persecution of suspected witches.
37. Which statement about New York is NOT true?
A) It was initially founded by the Dutch as New Netherland.
B) Great Britain acquired the territory in the 1660s as a result of forced takeover.
C) It was arguably the most self-supporting of the early European colonies in North America.
D) The colony resulted from Englishman Henry Hudson’s exploration of the Northeast region.
38. The charter of _____ was a grandiose plan, written with the help of political philosopher John Locke, designed to recreate a hereditary nobility and feudal society.
A) Connecticut
B) California
C) Colorado
D) Carolina
39. The colonies of Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania were similar in that they
A) relied on an agricultural economy dominated by a single crop.
B) were religious strongholds for the Anglican Church.
C) depended heavily on slave labor.
D) were proprietary colonies.
40. Which statement about Pennsylvania is NOT true?
A) The colony promoted amicable relations with the neighboring Indians; in fact, Pennsylvania settlers did not have a major conflict with any Native American tribe for some 50 years.
B) Settlement was dominated by the Quakers; the so-called “Holy Experiment” reflected the Quaker ideals of brotherhood and pacifism.
C) It was founded as a proprietary colony by William Penn in 1681; and advertised as “the best poor man’s country in the world.”
D) The colony was a collage of three distinct geographical regions; the “tidewater” and “low country” areas along the Atlantic coast, and the vast “back country” at the western foothills of the Appalachians.
41. The patroon system of land settlement and distribution is associated with _____ colonization.
A) Spanish.
B) French.
C) Dutch.
D) British.

42. "Our first concern was to keep up and maintain our religious worship. We have nothing but love and good will in our hearts, one to another. And as our worthy proprietor treated the Indians with extraordinary humanity, they became very civil and loving to us." Which colony is described?

- A) Rhode Island.
- B) Connecticut.
- C) Massachusetts.
- D) Pennsylvania.

43. Which statement about Georgia is NOT true?

- A) It was the last of the English colonies, founded by James Oglethorpe in the 1730s.
- B) Slavery, alcohol, and Catholicism were prohibited.
- C) The colony was intended as a refuge for impoverished people, hence most of the first settlers were debtors freed from British prisons.
- D) It was meant to serve as a military buffer between the Carolinas and Spanish settlements in Florida.

44. _____ were most likely to see Indians as essential business partners.

- A) Puritan clergy
- B) English merchants
- C) French settlers
- D) Spanish conquistadors



45. The animal shown above in the 1703 drawing by Frenchman Louis-Armand de Lahontan was significant in which way to the early settlement efforts in North America?

- A) Its foraging behavior was a contributing factor to the Jamestown colony's "starving time" of 1609-10 because small groups of this animal could destroy entire fields of corn in just hours.
- B) Desire for its pelts dominated early trade between Europeans and Indians in the Northeast, actually creating a fashion movement in Europe.
- C) Europeans introduced the animal to North America as a natural aid in clearing dense forestland, especially near rivers and streams.
- D) It was domesticated by many Indian tribes to form a staple of their diet and, in turn, provided abundant nourishment to English colonists during the winter months when wild game was scarce.

46. Which was the most impacting cultural chasm between Europeans and Indians?
- A) Warfare; because Europeans had a long history of defeating enemies on the battlefield, whereas many Indian tribes were unaccustomed to the concept of military battle to subjugate enemies.
 - B) Material property; because Europeans could not understand why Indians were so devoted to amassing vast collections of personal belongings.
 - C) Religion; because tribes worshipped multiple spirits rather than Christianity's one omnipotent God.
 - D) Territorial residence; because Indians sought mere land occupation, whereas Europeans emphasized outright ownership of the land they occupied.
47. With the possible exception of Spanish friars, most Europeans considered Native Americans to be
- A) contemptible heathens.
 - B) their equals in many creative, if not functional, ways.
 - C) people who should be left alone and uncontaminated by European civilization.
 - D) ideal converts to Christianity.
48. Which statement best describes the relative impact of Native American and European cultures on each other?
- A) Europeans profited extensively; Native Americans gained nothing.
 - B) The influence of European culture was limited to those tribes in immediate contact with colonies.
 - C) Europeans and Indians became interdependent.
 - D) Native American culture had no impact on Europeans, whereas European culture totally transformed the existing Native culture.
49. The capital of Arizona is
- A) Phoenix.
 - B) Flagstaff.
 - C) Tucson.
 - D) Salt Lake City.