

#2



Colonial America

1. What is an American? According to Garraty/Carnes, Americans
 - A) have an identity deeply rooted in their history, yet incomplete and perpetually evolving.
 - B) have historically expressed uncompromising faith in democracy and freedom.
 - C) were mostly Europeans whose institutions conveniently fit American conditions.
 - D) have shared a common religious devotion to God.
2. Spain's northern frontier of New Mexico and Texas was characterized by
 - A) massive conversion of several tribes to Catholicism.
 - B) strategic location of Catholic missions and military presidios as means of control over Plains Indians.
 - C) effective and lasting subjugation of the Indians.
 - D) formidable Comanche resistance aided by warriors' use of horses and guns.
3. The map "Spain's North American Frontier, c. 1800" shows the northernmost point of Spanish settlement on the Pacific coast was at
 - A) Tucson.
 - B) San Diego.
 - C) El Paso.
 - D) San Francisco.
4. The _____ system of settlement and land distribution was commonly used throughout the Southern Colonies and some Middle Colonies.
 - A) plantation
 - B) encomienda
 - C) headright
 - D) patroon
5. Throughout the Colonial Era, small-scale manufacturing in the Southern Colonies
 - A) proved more economically profitable than agriculture.
 - B) was practically non-existent.
 - C) exceeded that in the Northern Colonies.
 - D) was instrumental in promoting rapid urban growth.
6. The system of indentured labor used in the English colonies
 - A) allowed England to deport most criminals.
 - B) enabled poor people to seek opportunity in America.
 - C) delayed the establishment of slavery in the South until about 1730.
 - D) facilitated the cultivation of both cotton and tobacco in the South.

7. Which was an effect of indentured servitude on southern society?
- A) Most indentured servants were unable to become landowners.
 - B) Small farms became more prosperous than large plantations.
 - C) Those with capital were doubly rewarded with land and labor for the price of labor alone.
 - D) Headrights given directly to servants upon indenture created tremendous prosperity.
8. The most accurate statement about tobacco during the seventeenth century is that it
- A) was immediately encouraged by both King James I and the London Company.
 - B) sold so poorly that there was little interest in growing it.
 - C) grew on semi-cleared land, but was quite labor intensive.
 - D) was initially grown on large, well-manicured fields.
9. It is believed that the first African black slaves brought to North America were left in _____ by Dutch traders in 1619.
- A) Boston
 - B) Charleston
 - C) Jamestown
 - D) Baltimore
10. Slavery of blacks in the British colonies was
- A) unique because no other colonial nation had ever enslaved blacks.
 - B) simply copied from the institution of slavery already existing in England.
 - C) lawfully established in Virginia and Maryland by the mid-1600s.
 - D) restricted to the Southern Colonies.
11. One inducement for the shift toward slave labor in the late 1600s was that
- A) slaves were considerably cheaper than indentured servants.
 - B) indentured servitude was prohibited by Parliament.
 - C) slaves proved to be immune to the diseases which afflicted white indentured servants.
 - D) fewer indentured servants were arriving, while at the same time, importation of slaves became easier.
12. The primary economic problem for Virginia in the late seventeenth century was
- A) over-production of tobacco.
 - B) the triangular trade system did not support agrarian interests.
 - C) unemployed laborers.
 - D) the high cost of slaves imported to the colonies.
13. Bacon's Rebellion resulted in
- A) exposed tensions between backcountry farmers and tidewater gentry.
 - B) modified election process for the colony's governor.
 - C) suspension of activity within the House of Burgesses for a period of one year.
 - D) increased land allotments for indentured servants.
14. Which was NOT characteristic of the Southern Colonies?
- A) Widespread use of the headright system to distribute and cultivate land.
 - B) Firm emphasis placed on orthodox religion and formal education.
 - C) Rural territory with no large urban centers.
 - D) Export-oriented agricultural economies in which black slaves figured prominently.

15. Slave labor so dominated the rice plantations of _____ from its founding that by 1730 the majority of its population was black.
- A) Georgia
 - B) Florida
 - C) Virginia
 - D) South Carolina
16. Colonial regulations governing the behavior of blacks
- A) were forced on the colonies by the British.
 - B) allowed free blacks to vote and serve on juries.
 - C) were part of each colony's basic constitution.
 - D) gave blacks no civil rights and had severe punishments.
17. Which statement about black resistance to slavery is true?
- A) There was relatively no personal violence between blacks and whites because of the deterrent effects of harsh punishments.
 - B) Most runaway slaves were field hands.
 - C) Slaves with valuable skills were treated better and were less likely to run away.
 - D) Organized slave rebellions were infrequent.
18. The South Carolina Negro Act of 1740
- A) denied slaves freedom of movement and assembly, and forbade them to raise their own food, earn money, and learn to read English.
 - B) provided severe punishments, such as whipping and hanging, for runaway slaves who participated in the Stono rebellion of 1739 the like of which was a significant problem among South Carolina plantations in the 1700s.
 - C) barred white men from using their power as masters to take sexual advantage of female slaves.
 - D) limited slave ownership based on total acreage per plantation because blacks outnumbered whites almost 2-to-1 in South Carolina.
19. The southern portion of England's North American colonies consisted of two seaboard regions, the Chesapeake Bay "tidewater" colonies of Maryland and Virginia, and the "low country" Carolinas and Georgia. These two southern regions differed most profoundly in
- A) their dependence on export crops.
 - B) use of the headright system.
 - C) average longevity of life.
 - D) their fears of slave revolts.
20. An annual tax called a quitrent was a way for the _____ to derive income.
- A) colonists
 - B) churches
 - C) landowners
 - D) mother country
21. Which statement about Charleston in the early 1700s is true?
- A) It was unrivaled in its shipbuilding production.
 - B) It was the South's only urban center of importance.
 - C) Located in the midst of slave territory, the town's ordinances prohibited slavery.
 - D) It succeeded despite the lack of a proper harbor.

22. Formal education for most children in the Southern Colonies was
- A) almost non-existent in their rural society.
 - B) highly valued, with public funding of primary, secondary, and college levels.
 - C) patterned after the village system used in New England.
 - D) discounted even by the wealthy planter elite.
23. The Anglican Church was “established” in certain colonies, which meant that
- A) every citizen had to pay ten percent of personal income to the Anglican Church.
 - B) its secular authority and religious decrees exceeded other religious groups.
 - C) all local laws had to be approved by the Church.
 - D) its ministers were supported by public funds.
24. Compared to the early colonists in the Chesapeake, those in colonial New England had
- A) undependable water supplies.
 - B) far healthier habitats for relative longevity of life.
 - C) scattered and isolated settlements.
 - D) many more deaths due to malaria.
25. A basic characteristic of the colonial family, especially in New England, was
- A) large numbers of women never married because they worked full time.
 - B) both nuclear and patriarchal elements.
 - C) much lower status of women than in Europe.
 - D) almost total equality between men and women.
26. Colonial women generally, and New England women particularly, were
- A) generally better educated than colonial men.
 - B) seen by men as primarily mothers and wives.
 - C) able to vote in town meetings and hold local office.
 - D) routinely involved in civic and political affairs.
27. Which statement about the life of women in colonial New England is NOT true?
- A) Some were blacksmiths, butchers, and shopkeepers.
 - B) They were responsible for supervising servants.
 - C) Most attempted small families, using unreliable birth control methods.
 - D) They functioned as the chief operating officer of the household.
28. The map “English Colonies on the Atlantic Seaboard” shows that the present state of _____ was at one time claimed by both New York and New Hampshire.
- A) Vermont.
 - B) Maine.
 - C) Rhode Island.
 - D) North Dakota.
29. The driving force of the colonial New England economy was
- A) small textile factories.
 - B) maritime trade.
 - C) banking and financial services.
 - D) fishing and whaling.

30. Harvard and Yale were colleges established primarily to
- A) encourage scientific advances.
 - B) prepare young men for political leadership.
 - C) ensure an adequate supply of ministers.
 - D) train doctors, lawyers, and teachers.
31. Under the terms of the Halfway Covenant,
- A) unbaptized church members could receive communion but could not present their own children for baptism.
 - B) only those who could give evidence of God's grace could become even halfway members of the church.
 - C) halfway members of the church and their children could be baptized, but could not receive communion.
 - D) churches and merchants agreed to meet each other halfway in their dispute over excess profits.
32. The main evidence presented against the accused witches in Salem Village was the
- A) sudden increase in livestock being carried off by flying monkeys.
 - B) frightening total solar eclipse of 1692.
 - C) devastating recent typhoid fever epidemic, especially among the women of Salem.
 - D) raving testimony of young girls.
33. The 1953 play by Arthur Miller which applied the Salem witchcraft paranoia to an issue of the time was entitled
- A) *The Crucible*.
 - B) *Of Mice and Men*.
 - C) *The Wizard of Oz*.
 - D) *Animal Farm*.
34. One of the best strategies to avoid prosecution if accused of witchcraft was to
- A) secure a local Puritan lawyer for legal representation.
 - B) deflect attention toward another member of the community who might be particularly vulnerable.
 - C) agree to leave the colony immediately.
 - D) present evidence of faithful church attendance and devoted community service.
35. Belief in witchcraft was not uncommon in colonial America, even beyond the Puritan community, because it
- A) explained how life could have extreme tragedy even with an ever-loving God in heaven.
 - B) was viewed as a counter-balance to the Puritan concept of predestination.
 - C) grew from the Jamestown colonists' early perceptions of Virginia Indians, whom they believed to be devil worshippers.
 - D) was a perverted aspect of Hallowe'en, originally a deeply religious observance.
36. Colonial cities functioned primarily as
- A) mercantile arenas for collecting agricultural goods and distributing imported manufactured items.
 - B) hubs to which wage earners commuted from neighboring settlements.
 - C) places where most poor immigrants settled and worked as independent artisans.
 - D) headquarters where large scale financial and banking operations were conducted.

37. Because of their ethnic and religious heterogeneity, the colonies which possessed traits that later would be seen as distinctly “American” were
- A) the Middle Colonies.
 - B) North and South Carolina.
 - C) Virginia and Maryland.
 - D) the New England Colonies.
38. The map “Ethnic Groups of Eastern North America, 1750” indicates that as the Indians of Appalachia were defeated, the group(s) which moved in greatest numbers into the backcountry of Pennsylvania was/were
- A) French fur traders from the Great Lakes region.
 - B) slaveholders, indentured servants, and slaves from coastal plantations.
 - C) Puritans from New England.
 - D) Scotch-Irish, German, and English immigrants.
39. Leisler’s Rebellion and the Paxton Boys Uprising were similar in that both
- A) successfully overthrew existing colonial governments.
 - B) challenged the traditional authority of masters over their slaves.
 - C) led to more women assuming public authority.
 - D) were challenges by outsiders to those who traditionally had power in colonial governments.
40. The New York printer whose trial for seditious libel became one of the most celebrated tests of freedom of the press in the history of journalism was
- A) James Hamilton.
 - B) John Peter Zenger.
 - C) Nathaniel Bacon.
 - D) Jacob Leisler.
41. The Great Awakening tended to emphasize
- A) an emotional and revivalist style of religion.
 - B) human reason and scientific observation as the key to truth.
 - C) preaching to those who were already church members.
 - D) the basic goodness and sinlessness of human nature.
42. George Whitefield’s greatest contribution to the Great Awakening was his
- A) intellectually rigorous theological system.
 - B) insistence that the Church of England was the only true church.
 - C) ability to stir an audience emotionally by his oratory.
 - D) unpopular stand against the concept of predestination.
43. Jonathan Edwards employed typical themes of the Great Awakening when he preached that
- A) salvation came through good works.
 - B) God was an angry judge and humans were pitiful sinners.
 - C) the universe operated on impersonal, scientific laws best understood through human reasoning.
 - D) God mercifully saved all Christians.

44. Which was NOT a consequence of the Great Awakening in the American colonies?
- A) Growth of institutions of higher learning to fulfill the need for more ministers to spread God's word.
 - B) Sudden flourishing of missionary spirit as an outgrowth of more intensive religious devotion and assurance.
 - C) Lessening of doctrinal rigor and a concomitant appreciation for the more direct experiences of faith.
 - D) Renewed persecution of witches because of the heightened interest in the supernatural.
45. The view that the universe is based on impersonal, scientific laws which govern the behavior of all matter, animate and inanimate, was basic to the
- A) Great Awakening.
 - B) Puritan community.
 - C) Enlightenment.
 - D) Quakers' founding of Pennsylvania.
46. America's most famous Enlightenment figure, who embraced Deism, was
- A) John Wesley.
 - B) Cotton Mather.
 - C) Benjamin Franklin.
 - D) Jonathan Edwards.
47. Garraty/Carnes refers to _____ as "the first truly national event in America's history."
- A) the Great Awakening
 - B) Columbus's New World discovery
 - C) Bacon's Rebellion
 - D) the Enlightenment
48. The colony that required each community of 50 or more families to provide a teacher of reading and writing was
- A) Nebraska.
 - B) Massachusetts.
 - C) Virginia.
 - D) Maryland.
49. The capital of Washington is
- A) Seattle.
 - B) Olympia.
 - C) Spokane.
 - D) Honolulu.