

#1: Discovery, Settlement, and Growth

1. Columbus and other early explorers searched for a direct all-water route to Asia because they
 - A) hoped to gain easier access to highly valued Asian goods.
 - B) could help western Europe win the Crusades against the Muslims.
 - C) could prove that the earth was round rather than flat.
 - D) thought Japan and China were rich and not the poor countries Marco Polo described.
2. The map “European Voyages of Discovery” depicts the 1497-1499 journey around Africa by
 - A) Vasco da Gama.
 - B) John Cabot.
 - C) Jacques Cartier.
 - D) Ferdinand Magellan.
3. Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal was noted for
 - A) voyaging to the area of Brazil long before Columbus.
 - B) sponsoring the slave trade which brought so much profit to his nation.
 - C) discovering the southern tip of Africa.
 - D) improving and codifying navigational knowledge in order to find a route to Asia.
4. When Columbus landed in America, the chief reason that he thought he had landed in “the Indies” was
 - A) the ease with which the natives understood his language.
 - B) his discovery of the place of the Grand Khan.
 - C) his firm belief that he had sailed far enough westward to reach them.
 - D) the plants there were similar to those in Asia.
5. “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) Ferdinand Magellan.
 - C) Francisco Pizarro.
 - D) Christopher Columbus.
6. By the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), Spain had 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.

7. 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) trying to implant Spanish civilization and introduce Christianity, but also committing unprovoked aggression.
8. In the 1670s thousands of Pueblo rebelled to drive the
- A) Spanish from New Mexico.
 - B) Portuguese out of Brazil.
 - C) Spanish from Florida.
 - D) French out of Texas.
9. When discussing the question of the terrible decimation of the Native American peoples after 1500, Garraty/Carnes concludes that most deaths resulted from
- A) intertribal warfare.
 - B) European diseases.
 - C) modern weaponry.
 - D) extermination of traditional game.
10. 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 12 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 estimates are reliable.
 - D) we have no basis for estimating the number.
11. The exploration and exploitation of the Americas in the sixteenth century was dominated by
- A) Holland.
 - B) Spain.
 - C) England.
 - D) France.
12. One of the major reasons the Protestant Reformation succeeded was that
- A) Italian merchants realized it made fewer financial demands on them than Catholicism.
 - B) political figures could use its challenge to Rome's spiritual authority in order to increase their power.
 - C) the Catholic church made many enemies by strongly attacking luxury and corruption.
 - D) it encouraged democratic revolutions to overthrow monarchies throughout Europe.
13. The king who brought the Protestant Reformation to England by declaring himself head of the English Church in order to divorce his first wife was
- A) Charles V.
 - B) Henry VIII.
 - C) James I.
 - D) Richard III.

14. The bold captain encouraged by Queen Elizabeth I to plunder Spanish merchant ships on the high seas was
- A) Martin Frobisher.
 - B) Sir Walter Raleigh.
 - C) Humphrey Gilbert.
 - D) Francis Drake.
15. Spain could no longer block English entry into the New World because of the
- A) Treaty of Castile with Philip II of Spain.
 - B) success of Walter Raleigh's colony at Roanoke Island.
 - C) English destruction of the invading Spanish Armada.
 - D) collapse of Spanish settlements in what became New England.
16. In arguing for royal assistance for English colonization, Richard Hakluyt stressed the
- A) military advantages of building forts to threaten Spanish treasure fleets.
 - B) likelihood of settling religious dissenters and criminals in the New World.
 - C) possibilities of jointly exploiting the New World with Spain.
 - D) need to prevent Dutch expansion.
17. According to Garraty/Carnes, the organizing force in the effort to found English colonies came from
- A) merchant capitalists.
 - B) Protestant reformers.
 - C) Queen Elizabeth.
 - D) political reformers.
18. The earliest British colonies were initially financed by
- A) the Crown.
 - B) joint-stock companies.
 - C) wealthy merchants.
 - D) churches.
19. The most direct motive of the London Company in securing its charter was
- A) providing for religious freedom.
 - B) spreading Christianity.
 - C) relieving unemployment in England.
 - D) making money.
20. 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) exclusive focus on public improvements and farming.
21. The eventual success of the Virginia settlement depended largely upon the
- A) overthrow of Captain John Smith's dictatorial 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.

22. Initially, the Powhatan Native Americans reacted to the Virginia colonists by
- A) helping them survive.
 - B) worshipping them as gods.
 - C) eagerly accepting their religion.
 - D) rapidly adopting their technology.
23. Between 1606 and 1622, the London Company, which established the Virginia Colony,
- A) was one of the most profitable trading companies ever established.
 - B) sent out thousands of settlers, more than half of whom died.
 - C) invested very little money in the project but guided it effectively.
 - D) populated the colony with convicts and paupers.
24. In 1624, the charter of the London Company was
- A) renewed.
 - B) revoked.
 - C) initiated.
 - D) renegotiated.
25. Puritans objected to the way Queen Elizabeth I's bishops interpreted the Protestant doctrine of predestination because the bishops argued that
- A) the morality of individual behavior on earth had no effect on God's decision about a person's salvation.
 - B) people who knew they were saved need not be bound by earthly laws.
 - C) a person's efforts to lead a good life might cause God to change His mind and save a person who was previously damned.
 - D) the correctness of an individual's religious beliefs had no effect on whether a person was saved or damned.
26. 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 save.
 - C) wanted to form a profitable trading company.
 - D) wanted to establish a colony where everyone could have freedom of religion.
27. 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) a colony should treat the Native Americans honestly and fairly.
 - C) the colonists needed to have a financial stake in their success.
 - D) toleration of all religions is a foundation of American society.
28. The religious dissenters who established Plymouth colony were the
- A) Methodists.
 - B) Quakers.
 - C) Puritans.
 - D) Pilgrims.

29. Many Puritans left England around 1630 to settle in Massachusetts Bay because
- A) Jamestown and Plymouth were economically successful.
 - B) Anglican cleric William Laud was removing ministers with Puritan sympathies and tightening his centralized control of the church.
 - C) they read about the amazing fertility of the land and decided they would gain great wealth overnight.
 - D) Anglican cleric William Laud ordered them to forfeit their property or leave.
30. According to the leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the inspiration for their organization stemmed from
- A) a proclamation by Queen Elizabeth I.
 - B) the Mayflower Compact.
 - C) a treaty with the natives.
 - D) the divine.
31. The first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was
- A) Edward Winslow.
 - B) William Bradford.
 - C) John Smith.
 - D) John Winthrop.
32. The Puritan commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay was characterized by
- A) true and complete democracy.
 - B) practical democracy.
 - C) communal holding of land.
 - D) toleration for all religions.
33. William Bradford described _____ as someone possessed with “many precious parts, but very unsettled in judgment.”
- A) Ignatius Loyola
 - B) John Winthrop
 - C) Roger Williams
 - D) Anne Hutchinson
34. Rhode Island, distinguished for its religious freedom and rigid separation of church and state, was founded by
- A) Roger Williams.
 - B) Thomas Hooker.
 - C) William Bradford.
 - D) John Winthrop.
35. Who was banished from Massachusetts for claiming that she regularly received divine insights?
- A) Betty Sewall.
 - B) Anne Bradstreet.
 - C) Eliza Pinckney.
 - D) Anne Hutchinson.

36. In the proprietary colony, the proprietor's income resulted primarily from
- A) profits gained from trading with the Native Americans.
 - B) annual rents from lands granted to settlers.
 - C) import and export duties paid by the colonists.
 - D) payments from the monarchy.
37. The colony founded as a religious refuge for Catholics was
- A) Rhode Island.
 - B) New Jersey.
 - C) Virginia.
 - D) Maryland.
38. The religion of Maryland's colonists was
- A) partly Protestant, but a large majority were Catholic.
 - B) almost entirely Puritan.
 - C) partly Catholic, but a large majority were Protestant.
 - D) almost entirely Catholic.
39. The colony whose charter was a grandiose plan, written with the help of political philosopher John Locke and designed to recreate a hereditary nobility and feudal society was
- A) New York.
 - B) Maryland.
 - C) New Jersey.
 - D) Carolina.
40. _____ traders were most likely to see Indians as essential trading partners.
- A) Dutch
 - B) English
 - C) French
 - D) Spanish
41. New York was an English colony because the English
- A) planted a colony there before any other colonizing power.
 - B) immigrants to the area gradually overwhelmed foreign interests.
 - C) captured the area from the Dutch.
 - D) defeated the French in the War of Spanish Succession.
42. The Quakers' religious beliefs were based on
- A) submission to governmental authority.
 - B) a hierarchical society led by a hereditary nobility.
 - C) an educated and ordained ministry.
 - D) direct, mystical experience of religious truth.
43. The proprietor of the colony founded as a haven for Quakers was
- A) William Penn.
 - B) Lord Baltimore.
 - C) John Oriole.
 - D) Sir John Colleton.

44. All of the following contributed to the success of the colony of Pennsylvania except
- A) the presence of settled colonies on all sides.
 - B) fertile soil.
 - C) William Penn's tireless promotion.
 - D) the democratic political system put in place by William Penn.
45. Except possibly for the Spanish friars, most Europeans considered the Native Americans to be
- A) contemptible heathens.
 - B) their equals in every way.
 - C) people who should be left alone and uncontaminated by European civilization.
 - D) ideal converts to Christianity.
46. The attitude of most Native Americans toward their environment can be seen in the way they
- A) feared Satan's control of nature.
 - B) obeyed God's command to dominate and subdue nature.
 - C) diverted rivers, cleared fields, and built roads.
 - D) allowed the wilderness to remain pristine.
47. One source of problems between the Europeans and the Native Americans was the common European misunderstanding of the Native Americans'
- A) sharp division of labor between men's and women's work.
 - B) common language and culture throughout the hemisphere.
 - C) desire to preserve the environment in its purest state.
 - D) idea of communal land tenure.
48. The cultural chasm between Europeans and Indians was most evident in the area of
- A) religion; because the language barrier prevented the "worthy" Indians from being properly converted to Christianity.
 - B) material property; because Europeans could not understand why Indians were so devoted to amassing vast collections of personal property.
 - C) warfare; because Europeans fought in large groups to destroy their enemies, whereas Indians fought more often to display their courage or avenge a wrong.
 - D) gender relations; because Europeans were angered by the fact that Indian women refused to work in the fields.
49. Which of the following was domesticated by many tribes to form a staple of their diet and contributed enormously to the success of the English colonies?
- A) Cattle.
 - B) Corn.
 - C) Moose.
 - D) Wheat.
50. Which of the following 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) The Europeans and the Indians became interdependent.
 - D) Native American culture had no impact on Europeans, whereas European culture totally transformed the existing Native culture.