

#2: Colonial America

1. According to Garraty/Carnes, the answer to the question “What is an American?” is that Americans
 - A) were mostly Europeans whose institutions easily fit American conditions.
 - B) have shared a common religious devotion.
 - C) have had faith in democracy and freedom.
 - D) have an identity deeply rooted in their history, but still incomplete and evolving.
2. Spain’s northern frontier of New Mexico and Texas was characterized by
 - A) massive conversion of several tribes to Catholicism.
 - B) complete domination of Plains Indians by Spain’s military outposts.
 - C) total and effective enslavement of the Indians.
 - D) powerful Comanche resistance to the Spanish aided by their use of horses and guns.
3. The map “Spain’s North American Frontier, c. 1750” shows the northernmost point of Spanish settlement on the Pacific coast was at
 - A) Tucson.
 - B) San Francisco.
 - C) Monterrey.
 - D) San Diego.
4. Until late in the eighteenth century, the Chesapeake Bay area was characterized by a
 - A) surplus of women settlers.
 - B) well-ordered, church-dominated society.
 - C) remarkably high death rate.
 - D) large number of unmarried widows.
5. According to Garraty/Carnes, white women in the colonial Chesapeake region
 - A) benefited from the healthy climate and the orderly society.
 - B) greatly outnumbered men and found it difficult to marry.
 - C) usually lived on luxurious plantations with the most modern conveniences.
 - D) found it easy to remarry if they were widowed.
6. The map “English Colonies on the Atlantic Seaboard” shows that the present state of Vermont was at one time claimed by both
 - A) New York and New Hampshire.
 - B) Maine and Massachusetts.
 - C) France and England.
 - D) England and the Netherlands.
7. The “headright” was commonly used in the southern colonies and some of the middle colonies to
 - A) encourage the development of urban settlements.
 - B) determine the eligibility of a settler for voting and holding office.
 - C) award tracts of land to new arrivals in the colonies.
 - D) provide land for churches.

8. In some colonies, landowners paid an annual tax called a _____ as a way for European nations to derive income from their colonies.
- A) headright
 - B) deferential
 - C) indenture
 - D) quitrent
9. _____ servants agreed to work for a stated period in return for their transportation to America.
- A) Journeymen
 - B) Foundling
 - C) Headright
 - D) Indentured
10. Which of the following 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 among that social class.
11. In 1619 the first African blacks brought to English North America were probably sold in
- A) Boston.
 - B) Plymouth.
 - C) Jamestown.
 - D) Baltimore.
12. Slavery of blacks in the British colonies was
- A) unique, since no other colonial nation had ever enslaved blacks.
 - B) simply copied from the institution of slavery already existing in England.
 - C) restricted to the southern colonies.
 - D) firmly established by laws in Virginia and Maryland at least as early as 1660.
13. 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 at the same time that it became easier to import slaves.
14. The great staple of the Virginia colonial economy was
- A) cotton.
 - B) indigo.
 - C) tobacco.
 - D) corn.

15. 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) grew on semi-cleared land, but required a lot of human labor.
 - C) sold so poorly that there was little interest in growing it.
 - D) was initially grown on large, well-manicured fields.
16. The primary economic problem for Virginia in the late seventeenth century was
- A) over-production of tobacco.
 - B) the triangular trade.
 - C) unemployed laborers.
 - D) high cost of slaves.
17. Bacon's Rebellion occurred in
- A) South Dakota.
 - B) Massachusetts.
 - C) Virginia.
 - D) Pennsylvania.
18. The main supporters of Virginia's royal governor, Sir William Berkeley, during Bacon's Rebellion were the
- A) Virginia Regulators.
 - B) well-established, powerful planters.
 - C) landless freemen.
 - D) western frontier planters.
19. What factor brought an end to Bacon's Rebellion?
- A) The trial of Nathaniel Bacon.
 - B) The execution of Sir William Berkeley.
 - C) Massive Indian raids on several large plantations.
 - D) The arrival of an English naval squadron.
20. The South Carolina cash crop of indigo
- A) could be grown side by side with rice in the paddies along the seacoast.
 - B) was resisted by the British woolens industry, which sought to prohibit its production.
 - C) displaced tobacco, which had been an earlier cash crop of the colony.
 - D) was introduced by plantation owner Eliza Lucas.
21. Throughout the colonial era, small-scale manufacturing in the southern colonies was
- A) more important than agriculture.
 - B) almost nonexistent.
 - C) comparable to that in the northern colonies.
 - D) instrumental in promoting rapid urban growth.

22. Slave labor so dominated the rice plantations of _____ from its founding that by 1730 a majority of its population was black.
- A) Georgia
 - B) Florida
 - C) Virginia
 - D) South Carolina
23. Colonial regulations governing the behavior of blacks
- A) were forced on the colonies by the British.
 - B) were part of each colony's basic constitution.
 - C) allowed free blacks to vote and serve on juries.
 - D) gave blacks no civil rights and had severe punishments.
24. Which statement about black resistance to slavery is true?
- A) There was little to 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.
25. Agents from Scotland and England who helped southern planters manage their crops and fill orders for manufactures were known as
- A) factors.
 - B) headrights.
 - C) masters.
 - D) indenturers.
26. Which of the following statements 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) It prospered because of its rejection of European middlemen.
 - D) It succeeded despite the lack of a proper harbor.
27. Formal education for average children in the southern colonies was
- A) almost nonexistent in their rural society.
 - B) highly developed, with public funding of primary, secondary, and college levels.
 - C) patterned after the village system used in New England.
 - D) not valued, even by the wealthy planter elite.
28. The Anglican Church was "established" in certain colonies, which meant that
- A) every citizen had to pay ten percent of his or her income to the Anglican Church.
 - B) all laws had to be approved by the church.
 - C) it had the same legal status and privilege as any other religious group.
 - D) its ministers were supported by public funds.

29. James Oglethorpe received a charter to establish _____, the final English colony, as a refuge for honest people imprisoned for debt.
- A) Georgia
 - B) Massachusetts
 - C) Pennsylvania
 - D) South Carolina
30. The British government's primary concern in establishing Georgia was
- A) gaining commercial profit through royal monopolies.
 - B) allowing prisoners a fresh start in life.
 - C) placing a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida.
 - D) creating a base for raids on Spanish shipping.
31. In 1771, frontier Regulators from _____, protesting their lack of representation in their colonial assembly, were defeated in a pitched battle with government troops.
- A) New York
 - B) North Carolina
 - C) Virginia
 - D) Georgia
32. Compared to the early colonists in the Chesapeake, those in colonial New England had
- A) undependable water supplies.
 - B) a far healthier habitat.
 - C) scattered and isolated settlements.
 - D) many more deaths due to malaria.
33. At the center of the Puritans' plan for the proper ordering of society was the
- A) free marketplace economy.
 - B) necessity for religious toleration.
 - C) concept of the covenant.
 - D) absolute separation of church and state.
34. 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) a family group which was both nuclear and patriarchal.
 - C) much lower status of women than in Europe.
 - D) almost total equality between men and women.
35. Colonial women generally, and New England women particularly, were
- A) 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.
36. All of the following statements about the life of women in colonial New England are true except
- A) Some were blacksmiths, butchers, and shopkeepers.
 - B) Because of harshness of colonial conditions, most opted for small families.
 - C) They were responsible for supervising servants.
 - D) They functioned as the chief operating officer of the household.

37. 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.
38. The Puritans justified laws requiring church attendance and establishing the death penalty for blaspheming a parent on the grounds that they
- A) followed the early Christian practices described in the New Testament.
 - B) were based on government's role as a civil covenant designed to police and maintain social order.
 - C) were intended to create a society which promoted individual religious liberty.
 - D) needed to restore order because of the rampant crime in the colony.
39. As a result of the Glorious Revolution in 1688, _____ became a royal colony in the early 1690s.
- A) Georgia
 - B) Pennsylvania
 - C) Virginia
 - D) Massachusetts
40. The main evidence presented against the accused witches in Salem Village was the
- A) sudden increase in birth deformities among livestock.
 - B) frightening total solar eclipse of that year.
 - C) recent and devastating typhoid fever epidemic.
 - D) raving testimony of young girls.
41. The person who called for the end of the executions of Salem's "witches" because "it were better that ten witches should escape, than that one innocent person should be condemned" was
- A) William Phips.
 - B) Mary Phips.
 - C) Increase Mather.
 - D) Cotton Mather.
42. In 1636 the Massachusetts General Court appropriated funds for the first college in America, which was later named
- A) Columbia.
 - B) Yale.
 - C) Oregon State University.
 - D) Harvard.
43. The American crop which was easily cultivated, and in the form of liquor was easy to transport and to store, was
- A) corn.
 - B) potatoes.
 - C) wheat.
 - D) raspberries.

44. The driving force of the colonial New England economy became
- A) small textile factories and their workers.
 - B) maritime trade and those engaged in it.
 - C) banking and financial services.
 - D) fishing and whaling.
45. 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.
46. In the early eighteenth century, large numbers of _____ Presbyterians immigrated to backcountry Pennsylvania.
- A) Scots-Irish
 - B) Swedish
 - C) Welsh
 - D) French
47. According to the map “Ethnic Groups of Eastern North America, 1750” the group most likely to settle in the backcountry of Pennsylvania were the
- A) Welsh.
 - B) French.
 - C) Scots-Irish.
 - D) English.
48. Both Leisler’s Rebellion and the Paxton Boys Uprising
- 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.
49. 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) Benjamin Franklin.
 - D) Jacob Leisler.
50. The Paxton Boys Uprising in Pennsylvania
- A) revealed western dissatisfaction with England.
 - B) was led by German tradesmen.
 - C) revealed western dissatisfaction with the state assembly.
 - D) was led by Benjamin Franklin.