

Chapter 2

Transplantations and Borderlands

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Seventeenth-century English colonial settlements
- A. were essentially business enterprises.
 - B. were tightly controlled by the English government.
 - C. were effectively isolated from contact with other nations.
 - D. were well-planned and generally quite successful from the start.
 - E. maintained the political and social institutions of England.

Answer: A

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2. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the site chosen for the Jamestown settlement?
- A. It was low and swampy and subject to outbreaks of malaria.
 - B. It was inland so as to offer security from natives.
 - C. It bordered the territories of powerful Indian tribes.
 - D. It was surrounded by thick woods.
 - E. It was inaccessible by ship.

Answer: E

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3. The English colonists of Jamestown initially focused most on
- A. the long-term success of the settlement.
 - B. building a family-centered community.
 - C. developing peaceful relations with the Indians in the area.
 - D. searching for gold.
 - E. converting the local Indians to Christianity.

Answer: D

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4. Captain John Smith strengthened the Jamestown settlement by
- A. improving relations with the local Indians.
 - B. dividing decision-making authority among the colonists to improve morale.
 - C. imposing work and order on the colonists.
 - D. introducing tobacco to the colonists.
 - E. importing African slaves to rebuild the fort.

Answer: C

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5. The “starving time” in Jamestown during the winter of 1609–1610 was partly the result of
- A. colonists being kept barricaded in their palisade by local Indians.
 - B. the extermination of the Indians who used to grow crops.
 - C. an influx of rats from settlers’ ships that ate much of the stored grains.
 - D. a drought that led to crop failures.
 - E. the sinking of the colonists’ supply ship in the Atlantic.

Answer: A

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6. The first important economic boom in Jamestown resulted from
- A. the discovery of gold and silver.
 - B. fur trade with the Indians.
 - C. the production of tobacco.
 - D. the development of fisheries and lumber.
 - E. the cultivation of cotton.

Answer: C

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7. The cultivation of tobacco around Jamestown resulted in all the following EXCEPT
- A. the rapid wearing out of the soil.
 - B. the search for new sources of labor.
 - C. rising prosperity for the colony.
 - D. improved relations with the local Indians.
 - E. the expansion of European settlement into the interior.

Answer: D

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8. The Virginia Company developed the “headright system” to
- A. attract new settlers to the colony.
 - B. discourage poor people from moving to the colony.
 - C. require families to migrate together.
 - D. raise revenue from the sale of land.
 - E. cause conflict among the neighboring Indian tribes.

Answer: A

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9. Which of the following statements best characterizes the first years of Jamestown’s existence?
- A. A majority of its colonists enjoyed significant economic success.
 - B. The settlement was often assaulted by Spanish invaders.
 - C. The settlement was notable for its peaceful relations with local Indians.
 - D. The settlement was notable for its toleration of political freedom.
 - E. The settlement survived despite an enormous loss of life.

Answer: E

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10. When the House of Burgesses was created in Virginia in 1619,
- A. it gave settlers full political control of their colony.
 - B. land-owning women colonists were allowed to vote.
 - C. colonists were given a share of local political representation.
 - D. it put an end to a violent uprising by disgruntled colonists.
 - E. it recommended that Virginia declare independence from England.

Answer: C

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11. The first Africans imported to Virginia in 1619
- A. were most likely indentured servants.
 - B. began a rapid stream of African slaves to the British colonies.
 - C. were preferred to European indentured servants.
 - D. followed Indians into slavery.
 - E. arrived as independent landowners.

Answer: A

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12. The Powhatan Indian named Pocahontas
- A. married Englishman John Smith.
 - B. was kidnapped by John Rolfe.
 - C. created an interest in England in “civilizing” Indians.
 - D. was the cause of a war between the Powhatan Indians and Virginia colonists.
 - E. refused to convert to Christianity.

Answer: C

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13. Warfare between Englishmen and Powhatan Indians in Virginia
- A. continued without interruption until the early eighteenth century.
 - B. was first triggered by the kidnapping of Pocahontas.
 - C. was primarily a result of religious tensions between natives and settlers.
 - D. was uncommon until the early eighteenth century.
 - E. included an Indian attack on Jamestown that killed hundreds of colonists.

Answer: E

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14. The Virginia Company
- A. never sanctioned military action against the Native Americans of Virginia.
 - B. deeply opposed the importation of Africans to the colonies.
 - C. was absorbed by the crown because it was becoming too powerful.
 - D. had its charter revoked by James I.
 - E. found most of its Virginia ventures to be very profitable.

Answer: D

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15. In which area of technology were Indians more advanced than the Virginia colonists?

- A. agriculture
- B. ocean-going vessels
- C. weaponry
- D. tools
- E. animal husbandry

Answer: A

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16. In the seventeenth century, English colonists recognized that corn

- A. could only be grown in the New World.
- B. was their most financially valuable crop.
- C. produced yields greater than any of the European grains.
- D. was a particularly difficult crop to cultivate.
- E. could not be grown in the swampy land around Jamestown.

Answer: C

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17. In its beginning, the Maryland colony

- A. experienced tremendous warfare with local Indians.
- B. allowed no Protestant settlers.
- C. was a refuge for English Catholics.
- D. was led by Captain John Smith.
- E. experienced considerable conflict with nearby French settlers.

Answer: C

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18. Starting in 1642, who of the following was the royal governor of Virginia for more than thirty years?

- A. Captain John Smith
- B. Lord De La Warr
- C. John Rolfe
- D. Sir William Berkeley
- E. Sir Thomas Dale

Answer: D

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19. By 1670, political representation for colonists in Virginia

- A. saw elections take place every two years.
- B. was open to all white men over the age of twenty-one.
- C. had grown more restrictive.
- D. favored western counties over eastern counties.
- E. expanded to include landholding black men.

Answer: C

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20. Which of the following is true of Bacon's rebellion?
- A. It spelled the demise of the Virginia Company.
 - B. It forced the royal governor of Virginia to resign.
 - C. It spread throughout several colonies.
 - D. It carried on for several years.
 - E. It was a consequence of the indentured servant system.

Answer: E

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21. The suppression of Bacon's rebellion helped spur
- A. tobacco production.
 - B. slavery in Virginia.
 - C. European investment.
 - D. the triangular trade.
 - E. calls for independence from England.

Answer: B

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22. In 1608, Puritan Separatists who wished to leave England
- A. began to seek refuge in Virginia.
 - B. emigrated quietly to northern France.
 - C. were encouraged by the Church of England to emigrate.
 - D. chartered a colony in Plymouth.
 - E. could not legally do so.

Answer: E

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23. In 1620, the Puritan Pilgrims who came to North America
- A. intended to settle at Cape Cod.
 - B. came over the objections of the Virginia colony.
 - C. were seeking to escape military service in England.
 - D. were Christian missionaries.
 - E. enjoyed a particularly mild winter in their first year.

Answer: D

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24. During its first year in North America, the Plymouth colony
- A. survived in large part due to assistance from Indians.
 - B. grew rich from the surrounding productive farmlands.
 - C. carried out warfare that wiped out much of the local Indian population.
 - D. saw two-thirds of its population die.
 - E. established critically important trade routes with Jamestown to the south.

Answer: A

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25. Compared to King James I, King Charles I's treatment of Puritans was
- A. more tolerant.
 - B. more hostile.
 - C. little different.
 - D. more likely to advance Puritan thought in England.
 - E. less likely to involve imprisonment for religious beliefs.

Answer: B

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26. The Puritan merchants who founded the Massachusetts Bay Company
- A. established their capital in Salem.
 - B. began as a royal colony.
 - C. were led by Miles Standish.
 - D. were given their colonial charter by Charles II.
 - E. carried out the largest single migration in the seventeenth century.

Answer: E

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27. The Massachusetts Bay Puritans
- A. lived as grim and joyless people.
 - B. took vows of poverty as evidence of their commitment to their faith.
 - C. created a colonial "theocracy."
 - D. fought with the surrounding Indians almost immediately.
 - E. introduced freedom of worship to the New World.

Answer: C

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28. The Puritan founders in Massachusetts who described their colony as a "city upon a hill"
- A. felt they were creating a holy community that would be a model for the world.
 - B. wanted to construct their community on high ground to save it from Indian attacks.
 - C. wanted to create a community that would be open to all peoples of all faiths.
 - D. sought to create a community in which all people were treated as equals.
 - E. wanted to differentiate their community from the materialism and acquisitiveness of New Haven.

Answer: A

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29. Thomas Hooker is associated with establishing the colony of
- A. Rhode Island.
 - B. Vermont.
 - C. New Hampshire.
 - D. Connecticut.
 - E. Maine.

Answer: D

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30. Which of the following statements about Roger Williams is FALSE?
- A. He was a confirmed Separatist.
 - B. He argued that the colony should abandon the Church of England.
 - C. He said the land occupied by the colonists belonged to the natives.
 - D. He escaped Massachusetts before the colonial government could deport him.
 - E. He advocated the principle of plural marriage.

Answer: E

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31. When it was established in 1644, the colony of Rhode Island
- A. had strong ties to the church in the Massachusetts colony.
 - B. organized the first fully democratic government in North America.
 - C. had no ties to the Massachusetts colony.
 - D. was notable for its religious toleration.
 - E. banned Jews from emigrating.

Answer: D

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32. In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was deported from the Massachusetts colony because she
- A. was accused of practicing witchcraft.
 - B. argued that only the “elect” were entitled to any religious or political authority.
 - C. challenged the prevailing assumptions of the proper role of women in society.
 - D. was a single mother who refused to marry.
 - E. preached against what she called the “Antinomian heresy.”

Answer: C

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33. Which New England Puritan could LEAST accurately be described as a religious dissenter?
- A. Anne Hutchinson
 - B. John Winthrop
 - C. Roger Williams
 - D. John Wheelwright
 - E. Thomas Hooker

Answer: B

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34. Over time in the seventeenth century, an increasing number of New England Puritans came to view Indian society
- A. with condescending admiration.
 - B. with fear and contempt.
 - C. as worth preserving.
 - D. as part of the Godly community.
 - E. as helpful neighbors and partners in commerce.

Answer: B

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35. In 1637, hostilities broke out between English settlers in the Connecticut Valley and what local Native American tribe?

- A. Seminoles
- B. Powhatans
- C. Sioux
- D. Wampanoags
- E. Pequots

Answer: E

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36. In King Philip's War, Indians made effective use of a relatively new weapon, the

- A. flintlock rifle.
- B. matchlock musket.
- C. repeating revolver.
- D. Gatling gun.
- E. artillery cannon.

Answer: A

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37. In the 1640s, during the English Civil War, the Cavaliers were

- A. the forces of Parliament, who were largely Puritans.
- B. supporters of King Charles I.
- C. Scottish and Irish gentry desiring to secede from England.
- D. both the forces of Parliament and supporters of King Charles I.
- E. neither the forces of Parliament nor supporters of King Charles I.

Answer: B

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38. The English Restoration began with the reign of

- A. James II.
- B. Oliver Cromwell.
- C. George I.
- D. Elizabeth I.
- E. Charles II.

Answer: E

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39. The proprietors who founded the Carolina colony

- A. guaranteed religious freedom to all Christians.
- B. rejected the headright system.
- C. ruled the colony with dictatorial powers.
- D. quickly made it a financial success.
- E. banned the importation of indentured servants.

Answer: A

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40. The Fundamental Constitution for Carolina
- A. sought to create a society of general equality among Englishmen.
 - B. was influenced by the English philosopher John Locke.
 - C. initially did not include slavery.
 - D. made no provisions for a colonial parliament.
 - E. All these answers are correct.

Answer: B

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41. The development of the Carolina colony was notable in that
- A. the colony was able to attract large numbers of settlers from nearby colonies.
 - B. the northern and southern regions were economically and socially distinct from each other.
 - C. its economy was grounded in tobacco production.
 - D. its founders had discouraged the use of slaves.
 - E. it advocated independence from England well before all other mainland colonies.

Answer: B

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42. The New York colony
- A. was founded by proprietors from the Carolina colony.
 - B. made a commitment to representative assemblies.
 - C. emerged after a struggle between the English and the Dutch.
 - D. saw its population grow slowly for its first fifty years.
 - F. banned slavery from its inception.

Answer: C

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43. Like New York, the New Jersey colony
- A. quickly developed a strong local government.
 - B. had few slaves during its early existence.
 - C. was characterized by a unified and generally peaceful society.
 - D. had great ethnic and religious diversity.
 - E. developed an important class of large landowners.

Answer: D

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44. Which of the following was NOT a Restoration colony?
- A. Maryland
 - B. Carolina
 - C. New York
 - D. Pennsylvania
 - E. New Jersey

Answer: A

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45. Unlike Puritans, the Quakers
- A. accepted the concept of predestination.
 - B. rejected the doctrine of original sin.
 - C. were not persecuted by the English government.
 - D. paid their clergy handsomely.
 - E. All these answers are correct.

Answer: B

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46. In the seventeenth century, English Quakers
- A. had a disregard for class or gender distinctions.
 - B. had no paid clergy.
 - C. were pacifists.
 - D. believed all could attain salvation.
 - E. All these answers are correct.

Answer: E

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47. William Penn
- A. was a man of great wealth who converted to Quakerism.
 - B. established a moderately successful but never cosmopolitan colony.
 - C. suppressed the local Indians in Pennsylvania with a strong military presence.
 - D. never visited Pennsylvania.
 - F. used unscrupulous and deceptive advertising to attract settlers.

Answer: A

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48. The colony established by people seeking to separate from Pennsylvania was
- A. Maryland.
 - B. New Jersey.
 - C. Delaware.
 - D. New York.
 - E. Kentucky.

Answer: C

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49. The English colonial settlements in the Caribbean
- A. concluded it was cheaper to buy new African slaves than to protect those they owned.
 - B. developed their settlements along the same lines as in the Chesapeake.
 - C. developed significant economic success through the production of tobacco.
 - D. had a smaller percentage of slaves than in the North American colonies.
 - E. were forced to deal with larger native populations than those on the mainland.

Answer: A

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50. What social institution did Europeans in the Caribbean share with their counterparts in North America?

- A. town hall meeting
- B. House of Burgesses
- C. Quakerism
- D. religious tolerance
- E. slavery

Answer: E

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51. The culture of Africans in the Caribbean

- A. was unable to flourish because of the harsh working conditions.
- B. abandoned all African social traditions.
- C. embraced Christianity.
- D. was more elaborate than that of the white settlers.
- E. developed because the proprietary colonies were required by their charters to use slaves.

Answer: D

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52. By 1700, the Spanish colonies north of Mexico

- A. had attracted considerable interest from the Spanish government.
- B. were being developed through a string of Catholic missions.
- C. added little economic value to the Spanish Empire.
- D. contained more than one million Spanish citizens.
- E. included the largest Spanish city in the Americas.

Answer: C

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53. Georgia was founded

- A. to provide a refuge for Catholics.
- B. to create a military barrier against the Spanish.
- C. to quickly make money for its investors.
- D. by Quaker missionaries.
- E. as a haven for religious dissenters.

Answer: B

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54. Originally, the Georgia colony excluded

- A. free Africans.
- B. slaves.
- C. indentured servants.
- D. both free Africans and slaves.
- E. neither free Africans nor slaves.

Answer: D

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55. In colonial North America, the “middle grounds” refers to a region in which

- A. no one European or Indian group held a clear dominance.
- B. Indian tribes were largely able to keep out European colonists.
- C. English colonists quickly became the dominant power.
- D. Spanish colonists were long the dominant power.
- E. French colonists managed to hold the balance of power.

Answer: A

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56. Which of the following statements regarding the Navigation Acts (1660s) is FALSE?

- A. English colonies were closed to all trade except that carried by English ships.
- B. Certain colonial products could be exported only to England.
- C. All European goods sent to the colonies had to pass through England and were subject to taxes.
- D. English colonists could only produce products that were also sold in England.
- E. Duties were imposed on the coastal trade among the English colonies.

Answer: D

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57. The Navigation Acts primarily benefited

- A. colonial American tobacco plantations.
- B. British business and merchants.
- C. New England merchants.
- D. Virginian planters.
- E. business and planters in the British Caribbean.

Answer: B

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58. The Dominion of New England

- A. preserved existing colonial legislative assemblies.
- B. was called into being by King Charles II.
- C. was limited to what now constitutes New England.
- D. declared the Navigation Acts null and void.
- E. called for a single royal governor.

Answer: E

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59. Leisler’s rebellion took place in

- A. Rhode Island.
- B. New Jersey.
- C. Massachusetts.
- D. New York.
- E. Connecticut.

Answer: D

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60. The Glorious Revolution of 1688–1689

- A. saw an English king, James II, flee to the European continent.
- B. enhanced the influence of Catholicism in England.
- C. helped put in place the Dominion of New England.
- D. kept the English crown among Englishmen.
- E. had no effect on colonial governments.

Answer: A

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True/False Questions

61. English colonies in the Chesapeake were first and foremost business enterprises.

Answer: True

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62. The Jamestown settlement was an instant success.

Answer: False

Page: 26-27

63. John Smith imposed order on the Jamestown settlement, but he thought it wise not to antagonize local Indians.

Answer: False

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64. The tobacco culture of Virginia created great pressure for territorial expansion.

Answer: True

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65. The first Africans to arrive in Virginia in 1619 were probably servants rather than slaves.

Answer: True

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66. The survival of Jamestown was largely a result of the English borrowing from the agricultural knowledge of the Indians.

Answer: True

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67. Virginia did not become a royal colony until the eve of the American Revolution.

Answer: False

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68. The Englishmen who founded Maryland were Puritans, but not Separatists.

Answer: False

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69. The founders of Maryland encouraged both Protestants and Catholics to migrate to the colony.

Answer: True

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70. Like Virginia, Maryland became a center for the cultivation of tobacco.

Answer: True

Page: 30

71. During the middle of the seventeenth century, the right to vote in Virginia was becoming more restricted.

Answer: True

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72. Bacon's rebellion was undertaken to do away with slavery in Virginia.

Answer: False

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73. Bacon's rebellion accelerated the development of slavery in Virginia.

Answer: True

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74. The Caribbean colonies of England were generally less democratic than the North American colonies of England.

Answer: True

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75. The Caribbean settlements of England were the main source of slaves for the English colonies of North America.

Answer: True

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76. The Mayflower Compact set forth the principles of the Puritan religion.

Answer: False

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77. Among the English monarchs, James I was most tolerant of the Puritans.

Answer: False

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78. Charles I dissolved Parliament and was later beheaded.

Answer: True

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79. Residents of Massachusetts generally had greater freedom of worship than the Puritans had had in England.

Answer: False

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80. Unlike the colonists of Jamestown, the Puritans of Massachusetts established settlements based on families.

Answer: True

Page: 34

81. Thomas Hooker and Roger Williams were both exiled and executed for their dissents on the major tenets of Puritanism.

Answer: False

Page: 34-36

82. Both the Pequot War and King Philip's War ended disastrously for the Indians.

Answer: True

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83. The Indians were able to make effective use of the flintlock rifle, which they acquired from the English.

Answer: True

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84. In the English Civil War, the Cavaliers captured King Charles I and beheaded him.

Answer: False

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85. One result of the Restoration was the development of new colonies in North America.

Answer: True

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86. The philosopher John Locke helped draw up the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina.

Answer: True

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87. The New Jersey colony developed no significant class of large landowners.

Answer: True

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88. *Quakers* is a term applied to a dissenting English Protestant sect, the Society of Friends.

Answer: True

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89. During its early years, the Pennsylvania colony often faced financial ruin.

Answer: False

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90. Like Pennsylvania, Georgia was founded as a religious colony.

Answer: False

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91. California was first colonized by Spain, which used local Indians as its main source of labor.

Answer: True

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92. The “middle ground” refers in part to areas on the western edges of English colonial settlements.

Answer: True

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93. The Navigation Acts were designed primarily to control migration into the Americas.

Answer: False

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94. The Navigation Acts were a part of the English mercantile system.

Answer: True

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95. The Dominion of New England supported the colonists’ claims for the “rights of Englishmen.”

Answer: False

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96. The Glorious Revolution helped to solidify the Dominion of New England.

Answer: False

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Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

97. Captain John Smith is associated primarily with the colony of _____.

Answer: Virginia

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98. In Jamestown, the winter of 1609–1610 was known as the “_____.”

Answer: starving time

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99. The first truly marketable crop in Virginia was _____.

Answer: tobacco

Page: 28-29

100. To entice new workers to the colony, the Virginia Company put in place what it called the _____ system.

Answer: headright

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101. The first meeting of an elected legislature in what is now the United States took place in the Virginia House of _____.

Answer: Burgesses

Page: 29

102. The Englishman responsible for bringing the first Africans to British North America was _____.

Answer: John Rolfe

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103. The first English colony to establish the principle of religious toleration was _____.

Answer: Maryland

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104. The royal governor of Virginia who clashed with Nathaniel Bacon was _____.

Answer: William Berkeley

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105. The conflict between tidewater Virginia and a rising elite to its west was called _____.

Answer: Bacon's rebellion

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106. The Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth wrote the _____ Compact.

Answer: Mayflower

Page: 33

107. _____, the leader of the Massachusetts Bay colony, sought to have his people serve as a "city upon a hill."

Answer: John Winthrop

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108. _____ is associated with the establishment of Connecticut.

Answer: Thomas Hooker

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109. Anne Hutchinson preached the _____ heresy.

Answer: Antinomian

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110. King Philip was known among his people as _____.

Answer: Metacomet

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111. The European weapon quickly appropriated by Indians was the _____ rifle.

Answer: flintlock

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112. The founding of Carolina was aided by the English philosopher _____.

Answer: John Locke

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113. Charles II's brother, the duke of York, became King _____.

Answer: James II

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114. The most cosmopolitan of all the English colonies was _____.

Answer: Pennsylvania

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115. The last English colony to be established in what is now the United States was _____.

Answer: Georgia

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116. The founder of Georgia was _____.

Answer: James Oglethorpe

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117. The most concerted attempt by King James II to consolidate control in North America was called the _____.

Answer: Dominion of New England

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118. The Glorious Revolution brought power to _____ in England.

Answer: William and Mary

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Essay Questions

119. Compare the experiences of the Roanoke colony with those of the Jamestown colony, and explain what factors led to the failure of the former and the eventual success of the latter.

120. What were the critical differences between the English settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts?
121. Why did slavery emerge as a major labor source in the North American colonies by the end of the seventeenth century?
122. What role did the Caribbean colonies play in the development of British North America?
123. Describe how the relationship between Europeans and Indians changed as a result of colonization.
124. Which people, Europeans or Indians, enjoyed greater benefit from the fifteenth and sixteenth century exchange of technology of weaponry and agriculture?
125. Compare the similarities and differences between Massachusetts Puritans and Pennsylvania Quakers.
126. What were the major characteristics of the Restoration colonies?
127. What steps did England take to establish greater control over her North American colonies? Why were these steps not always successful?
128. Compare the colonization efforts of England, Spain, and France in the New World.