

CHAPTER TWO
MODELS OF SETTLEMENT: ENGLISH COLONIAL SOCIETIES, 1590–1710

Multiple Choice



1. The intention of this painting is to portray tobacco smokers as
- A) unhealthy.
 - B) fun-loving.
 - C) a danger to others.
 - D) ridiculous.
 - E) worthy of emulation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

Text Asset: 2.2 The Smoking Room with Monkeys

2. Maryland was founded as a
- A) religious colony.
 - B) joint stock colony.
 - C) royal colony.
 - D) penal colony.
 - E) proprietary colony.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 40

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

3. Maryland afforded religious freedom to

- A) Puritans only.
- B) Catholics only.
- C) all Christians.
- D) Lutherans only.
- E) Calvinists only.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

4. What was a consequence of the economic boom that resulted from the sale of tobacco grown in Virginia?

- A) King James revoked the colony's charter to procure the profits for himself.
- B) English settlers flocked to the colony in overwhelming numbers.
- C) Insufficient resources were allotted to growing crops for food.
- D) Slavery soon became the dominant labor system in the region.
- E) The mortality rate of the settlers became comparable to that of residents of England.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

5. Who were permitted to vote in Massachusetts?

- A) property owners
- B) male and female Puritans alike
- C) one member of each family group
- D) male church members
- E) all townspeople

Answer: D

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

Topic: New England

6. All of the following are true of the Puritans who immigrated to America EXCEPT that

- A) they lived in Holland before leaving for America.
- B) they wanted to reform the Church of England.
- C) they founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- D) they tolerated no dissent from religious orthodoxy.
- E) their leader was John Winthrop.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

Topic: New England



7. This anti-Puritan woodcut ridicules what aspect of Puritan culture?

- A) the centrality of Christmas to its theology
- B) its complete rejection of religious ritual
- C) its outlawing of traditional Christmas customs
- D) its hypocrisy in denying the value of anything but work
- E) its scorn of those too old to be productive

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

Topic: New England

Text Asset: 2.5 Puritans Chase Away Father Christmas

8. Why did the Pilgrims encounter a relatively sparse Indian population?

- A) The land was unwelcoming and had never been thickly settled.
- B) Early European explorers had conquered and expelled much of the native population.
- C) Diseases contracted from European traders had devastated the native population.
- D) The Indian population had abandoned New England for the west in fear of European invaders.
- E) The Indian population had recently suffered a series of difficult winters.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

Topic: New England

9. Why was Roger Williams threatened with arrest?
- A) for preaching that one could earn salvation through good works
 - B) for claiming that he had received a direct revelation from God
 - C) for directly challenging the leadership of John Cotton
 - D) for advocating the separation of church and state
 - E) for proclaiming the superiority of the religious views of Indians

Answer: D

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

Topic: New England



10. This engraving of laborers on a sugar plantation shows
- A) the collaboration between whites and blacks in sugar agriculture.
 - B) the small size of the typical sugar plantation.
 - C) the various activities comprising the typical day of an African slave.
 - D) the brutality involved in sugar agriculture.
 - E) the many steps involved in sugar production.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

Text Asset: 2.7 Sugar Production

11. Puritan views on the family and the Fifth Commandment were also reflected in their
- A) intolerance for unorthodoxy.
 - B) eventual expansion throughout New England.
 - C) decision to migrate from England to America.
 - D) rejection of frivolous folk customs.
 - E) association of Indians with witchcraft.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Analytical

Topic: New England

12. The key island in the English Caribbean was Barbados because of its
- A) proximity to the North American colonies.
 - B) long tradition of sugar production.
 - C) location far from routes used by Spanish fleets.
 - D) great size and high proportion of arable land.
 - E) various means of acquiring labor.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

13. Planters in Barbados turned to each of the following to provide labor on their sugar fields EXCEPT
- A) African slaves.
 - B) indentured servants.
 - C) migrants from the American colonies.
 - D) convicts.
 - E) kidnapped individuals.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

14. How did the English gain possession of the Dutch colony of New Netherland?

- A) The English invaded and defeated the troops led by Peter Stuyvesant.
- B) Dutch merchants decided to negotiate for favorable terms rather than resist the English.
- C) More and more English settled in the region and were ultimately able to vote out the Dutch leadership.
- D) With the population of beavers depleted, the Dutch lost interest in the colony and handed it over to the English.
- E) The English defeated the Dutch in a European war and claimed the colony in peace negotiations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

15. Why did William Penn view Pennsylvania as a “holy experiment”?

- A) He sought to convert the local Indian population.
- B) Settlement was open only to Quakers.
- C) He envisioned a land where people of many faiths would live in peace.
- D) The colony would be governed without leaders, like a Quaker meeting.
- E) Only those who had been persecuted for their religious beliefs were welcome.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

16. All of the colonies established during the Restoration were

- A) acquired from the Dutch.
- B) royal colonies.
- C) located in the South.
- D) proprietary colonies.
- E) established as religious refuges.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

17. English settlers of the Carolinas traded with Indians to obtain what product for export?

- A) silver and gold
- B) cattle
- C) tobacco
- D) rice
- E) slaves and deer hides

Answer: E

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies



18. This map suggests all of the following EXCEPT
- A) the large scale of the conflict during King Philip's War.
 - B) the greater number of casualties among colonists during King Philip's War.
 - C) the extensiveness of English settlement throughout New England.
 - D) the relatively small number of Indian settlements in the region.
 - E) the tendency of the English to settle near rivers and large bodies of water.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 56

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

Text Asset: 2.10 King Philip's War

19. What was the Glorious Revolution?

- A) the establishment of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector of England
- B) the execution of Charles I
- C) the ouster of James II and ascension of William and Mary
- D) the Restoration of Charles II to the throne
- E) the creation of the Dominion of New England

Answer: C

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

20. What was the cause of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia?

- A) a desire to establish Virginia as an independent state
- B) anger about the advantages given to African slaves
- C) the susceptibility of the masses to a charismatic leader
- D) frustration with the favoritism of the governor
- E) a radical vision of a slave-free territory in the colonies

Answer: D

Page Ref: 55

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

21. Puritan minister Increase Mather viewed King Philip's War as a sign of God's displeasure. Both this view and the Salem witchcraft hysteria showed that colonial Puritans

- A) had forgotten their vision of creating a "city upon a hill."
- B) were not among the elect.
- C) saw the Indians as instruments of God.
- D) deserved the troubles they confronted in New England.
- E) saw both God and Satan as active agents in their lives.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 55, 59

Skill: Analytical

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century



22. This Whig cartoon portrays the electorate as

- A) rioting to overthrow the government.
- B) listening to the speeches of political candidates.
- C) seeking bribes from candidates .
- D) discussing the merits of various candidates for office.
- E) waiting for the polls to open.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

Text Asset: 2.13 English Whig Cartoon on Electoral Corruption

23. All of the following are true of the economic system that Adam Smith called mercantilism EXCEPT that

- A) commerce within colonies was of great interest to the mother country.
- B) colonies served to create wealth for the mother country.
- C) colonies were regarded as a source of raw materials.
- D) colonies would provide markets for the products of the mother country.
- E) imports and exports to and from colonies needed to be heavily regulated.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

24. The 1707 Act of Union united

- A) the English colonies in North America.
- B) England and Canada.
- C) England and India.
- D) England and Scotland.
- E) the English colonies of the Caribbean.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

25. In the early eighteenth century, the British government created a federal system of government that divided power between

- A) central authority and local government.
- B) its various colonies in the Americas.
- C) the crown, Parliament, and the courts.
- D) commercial and political interests in the colonies.
- E) Protestants and Catholics.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

26. How did Virginia Company of London treasurer Sir Edwin Sandys attract settlers to Virginia?

- A) He instituted a system allotting land to anyone who paid for his passage to Virginia.
- B) He began to bring African slaves to Virginia.
- C) He expelled the Indians from the vicinity of Jamestown.
- D) He drained the swamps near Jamestown to rid the region of mosquitoes and disease.
- E) He raised the price of tobacco to lure growers with the promise of riches.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39–40

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies



27. For what reason did Theodore de Bry most likely include such details as tablecloths and a European-style walled city in this engraving of the 1622 assault on the English settlers of Virginia?

- A) De Bry wanted to portray the English as more civilized than the Indians.
- B) De Bry was ignorant of the actual conditions of life in the colonies.
- C) De Bry hoped to lure more settlers to Virginia despite the violence.
- D) De Bry believed that the English were deserving of their fate.
- E) De Bry wanted to show that no fortifications could protect settlers from the Indians.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 40

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

Text Asset: 2.3 Theodore de Bry Engraving of the “Massacre” of 1622

28. Which of the following statements best describes why Jamestown was a poor choice for permanent settlement?

- A) The land was suitable for growing tobacco, but unfit for growing food.
- B) It was built on swampy land that could not be fortified against attacks by Spanish ships.
- C) The soil was too sandy to support crops either for sustenance or for export.
- D) Indians refused to allow passage from the sea to the vast lands available nearby for settlement.
- E) It was a breeding ground for mosquitoes that carried disease, and the drinking water was easily contaminated.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 36

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

29. What role did John Smith play in helping Jamestown in its first years?
- A) He procured the labor of Indians to assist in the production of extra crops.
 - B) He secured the release from captivity of the leaders of the settlement.
 - C) His marriage to Pocahontas ensured peace between the English settlers and Indians.
 - D) He negotiated an exchange of goods for food to prevent starvation.
 - E) He persuaded settlers to forgo cannibalism when they were starving.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies



30. In his painting *The Topsy-Turvy World*, Jan Steen portrays Dutch urban life as

- A) pervaded with longing for religious transformation.
- B) superior to that of the English Separatists.
- C) centered on domesticity.
- D) similar to life in the Dutch countryside.
- E) indulgent and corrupt.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: New England

Text Asset: Jan Steen, *The Topsy-Turvy World*, page 43

31. What was the purpose of the *Mayflower Compact*?

- A) to provide governing principles for the community of Plymouth
- B) to establish a foundation of religious tolerance in New England
- C) to secure peace between English settlers and Indians in New England
- D) to declare a break from governance by England
- E) to outline a plan for avoiding the difficulties encountered in Jamestown

Answer: A

Page Ref: 44

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: New England

32. With the ascension of Charles I to the throne of England, the Puritans had good reason to fear

- A) imprisonment for their beliefs.
- B) civil war.
- C) a revival of Catholicism.
- D) a forced separation from the Church of England.
- E) exile in Holland.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 42, 44

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: New England

33. How did the settlement of Puritan New England differ from that of the colonies of the Chesapeake?

- A) Puritans migrated as families.
- B) Puritans came from the upper classes of society.
- C) Puritans tended to settle on remote independent farms.
- D) Puritans frequently clashed with the native populations of New England.
- E) Puritans arrived from throughout Protestant Europe.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 45

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: New England

34. How did patterns of settlement in Puritan towns help to reinforce their religious mission?

- A) The Puritans' scattered patterns of settlement compelled individuals to turn inward for spiritual guidance.
- B) By requiring the placement of homesteads on the outskirts of town, the Puritans ensured that no other religious sects could enter their settlements.
- C) The Puritans' tendency to settle along rivers provided the community with numerous places to baptize new members.
- D) The proximity of homesteads to the meeting house and each other enabled families to watch one another and report anti-social or irreligious behavior.
- E) The minister's home was typically the center of town and served as the meeting place for all religious assemblies.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: New England

35. How did the cultivation of sugar affect the economy of the English Caribbean?

- A) It triggered turf wars over scarce land, and many lives were lost and plantations destroyed.
- B) It gradually became a drain on the economy because of the demanding labor it required.
- C) It undermined economic stability by over-taxing the labor force.
- D) It produced substantial wealth and attracted many immigrants to the West Indies .
- E) It created almost as much wealth for the English as did the cultivation of tobacco.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

36. How did Barbados influence the institution of slavery in the English Atlantic?

- A) For the first time, African slaves were used for agricultural production.
- B) A comprehensive set of laws was enacted to govern relations with slaves .
- C) The evils of slavery were made apparent, and an abolition movement was begun.
- D) Practices developed that were more lenient than those of the Spanish and Portuguese.
- E) Barbados began to export slaves as well as sugar, thus popularizing the practice.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

37. Why was it difficult to maintain an adequate labor force in Barbados?

- A) the harshness of the labor conditions
- B) the ravages of disease
- C) the frequency of rebellions
- D) the ease with which slaves escaped
- E) the especially brutal weather

Answer: A

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

38. Why could Carolina be characterized as a “colony of a colony”?

- A) It was under direct control of the crown.
- B) It was effectively controlled by the proprietors of other colonies.
- C) Its Lords Proprietors were especially heavy-handed in their treatment of settlers.
- D) It produced goods to support West Indian agriculture and trade.
- E) Its simple economy was like that of peoples whom the Europeans had conquered elsewhere.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies



39. What view of the Glorious Revolution does this medal commemorate?

- A) that Parliament would ultimately wrest control from the crown
- B) that the reign of William and Mary would be one of peace
- C) that liberty was restored under William of Orange
- D) that the Dutch had gained dominion over England
- E) that Biblical law should rightfully be the law of the land

Answer: C

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

Text Asset: 2.11 Glorious Revolution Commemorative Medal



40. This image of Indians in the vicinity of New Amsterdam illustrates

- A) the indifference of the Dutch to the fur trade.
- B) an Indian marriage ceremony.
- C) traditional gender roles among the Indians.
- D) how Europeanized Indians in the region had become.
- E) the importance Indian trappers to the wealth of the region.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

Text Asset: 2.9 New Amsterdam

41. William Penn drew from the ideas of James Harrington, a political philosopher who believed that property ownership gave people both a stake in society and greater independence. This belief was in line with those of

- A) the Whigs.
- B) the Tories.
- C) the Puritans.
- D) the Separatists.
- E) colonial proprietors.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 54, 60

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies, The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

42. The Dutch city of New Amsterdam welcomed

- A) escaped slaves from the south.
- B) English settlers from the northeast.
- C) all Europeans, including Jews.
- D) only Protestant settlers.
- E) Indians willing to convert to Christianity.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

43. In 1680, why did the Pueblo people revolt against the Spanish in New Mexico?

- A) The Pueblo were taking advantage of laxity among the Spanish Catholic missionaries.
- B) Spanish authority had been weakened due to drought in the region.
- C) The Spanish were intending to unite hostile Apache and Navajo tribes with the Pueblo.
- D) The Pueblo were inspired by news of King Philip's War.
- E) The Spanish were attempting to repress their traditional religious practices.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

44. Why did the English title of proprietor carry enormous political power?

- A) It granted the individual almost king-like authority over his domain.
- B) It granted the recipient 50 acres of land in the colonies.
- C) It provided autonomy against the king.
- D) It allowed the individual to trade with the native population.
- E) It provided exclusive trading rights with the French.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 40

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

45. All of the following may have contributed to the Salem witchcraft hysteria EXCEPT

- A) fear about fighting between Indians and colonists in nearby Maine.
- B) a belief that Puritan New England was an attractive target for the Devil.
- C) a waning in the power of Puritan ministers and beliefs.
- D) anxiety about the lack of a stable government in Massachusetts.
- E) paranoia that French Catholics were plotting against New England.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 58

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century



46. Which aspect of Puritan beliefs about witchcraft is portrayed in this woodcut?

- A) The victims of witchcraft were mostly young women.
- B) The accused were typically older women.
- C) The Devil was often described as being like an American Indian.
- D) Witchcraft was especially attractive to the wealthy.
- E) Witches were believed to enter a covenant with the Devil.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 59

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

Text Asset: 2.12 Signing Satan's Book

47. Which term best describes the Whig view of politics?

- A) democratic
- B) elitist
- C) backward
- D) opportunistic
- E) corrupt

Answer: B

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Analytical

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

48. In 1689, the English Bill of Rights established

- A) the relative autonomy of the English colonies.
- B) the principle that absolute power does not exist.
- C) the exclusive right of the crown to levy taxes.
- D) a firm boundary between church and state.
- E) the rights of free speech and assembly.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 60

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

49. What was the purpose of the Woolens Act of 1699?

- A) to protect the English woolen industry from competition
- B) to require English merchants to purchase woolens produced in the colonies
- C) to prohibit the colonists from buying wool from anywhere but England
- D) to ban the production and trade of woolens within the colonies
- E) to punish the colonies for importing woolens from non-English sources

Answer: A

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

50. The distribution of power in the British Empire influenced the government of the future United States in its

- A) including representatives of all subjects of the Empire in Parliament.
- B) division between church and state.
- C) establishment of three branches of government.
- D) establishing the primacy of central authority.
- E) division between local and national authority .

Answer: E

Page Ref: 61

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

51. The decision of Lord Baltimore with regards to religious freedoms in Maryland could best be characterized as

- A) ignorant.
- B) visionary.
- C) foolhardy.
- D) practical.
- E) intolerant.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 40–41

Skill: Analytical

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

52. According to the text, “During the first generation of settlement, when land was plentiful and the immigrant population small, Pennsylvania upheld Penn’s promise to treat the Indians with respect.” What does this statement imply about relations between the colonists and Indians?

- A) Only the leadership of a committed individual could keep the peace.
- B) Harmony could not be maintained between two different cultures.
- C) Conflicts resulted from tensions over land.
- D) Later generations of colonists did not respect the wishes of their predecessors.
- E) People did not want to immigrate to colonies where Indians were respected.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 54

Skill: Analytical

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

53. Why were colonial powers like the French, Spanish, and English constantly warring over their Caribbean possessions?

- A) Wealthy aristocrats and officials from the colonial powers wanted to vacation or retire in the Caribbean.
- B) The Caribbean islands had many ports that colonial powers needed for the fight against piracy.
- C) The colonial powers fought to capture slaves from each other.
- D) Most of the Caribbean islands had valuable gold and silver mines.
- E) The enormous wealth of the sugar economy made these colonies especially valuable.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

54. The Dutch Prince William of Orange was able to claim the English throne on the basis of

- A) the support of English colonists.
- B) his Protestantism.
- C) the superiority of Dutch naval power.
- D) his marriage to the daughter of King James II.
- E) his long service in Parliament.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

55. Why did King James II revoke the charters of New York and New Jersey and create the Dominion of New England?

A) He felt that the consolidation would make it easier for him to impose Catholicism on Puritan New England.

B) He had lost interest in colonial affairs and believed that it would be easier to administer one large colony than several small ones.

C) He wanted to consolidate the English colonies and place them under powerful governors, in the style of Spain.

D) He wished to squash unrest among colonists seeking independence from England and the crown.

E) He wanted to gain control of the wealth of New England as proprietor of New York.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 57

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

True/False

56. Despite his inflation of self-worth and liberties with the truth, John Smith's assertion that he saved Jamestown from disaster is accurate.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 37

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

57. *The Mayflower Compact* was a political document that stated the principles that would govern the Pilgrims' community in New England.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 44

Topic: New England

58. During the starving times, Jamestown's population declined to roughly 10% of its previous size.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 37

Topic: New England

59. An Antinomian is someone who claims to be free from obedience to moral law.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47–48

Topic: New England

60. The first Jews in North America immigrated to New Amsterdam.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

61. William Penn acquired land from the Indians by paying for it.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

62. The Puritans believed that Satan had no interest in their communities.

A) True

B) False

Answer: B

Page Ref: 58

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

63. Every individual executed during the witchcraft prosecutions had boldly declared his or her innocence.

A) True

B) False

Answer: B

Page Ref: 58

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

64. The navigation acts forbade any direct trade between the English colonies and other European merchants.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 61

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

65. A recent explanation of Matoaka's conversion and marriage sees it as consistent with the key role Indian women played in diplomacy.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

66. A central idea to Jan Steen's painting of a disorderly domestic scene in Holland seems to be that prosperity brings temptations.



A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 43

Topic: New England

67. The Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam was located in present-day Albany.

A) True

B) False

Answer: B

Page Ref: 52

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

68. Due to conflicts with Protestant settlers, Lord Baltimore ultimately barred all but Catholics from settling in Maryland.

A) True

B) False

Answer: B

Page Ref: 41

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

69. Despite the wealth that could be gained there, more English colonists migrated to the North American mainland than to the Caribbean.

A) True

B) False

Answer: B

Page Ref: 50

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

70. The economic system known as mercantilism was primarily concerned with the wealth of a “mother” country such as England rather than with the prosperity of its colonies.

A) True

B) False

Answer: A

Page Ref: 61

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

Fill-in-the-Blank

71. The first English settlers at Jamestown were a motley assortment of men but no _____.

Answer: women

Page Ref: 36

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

72. Jamestown’s difficult winter of 1609–1610 was known as the “_____.”

Answer: starving time

Page Ref: 37

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

73. The distinctive pattern of settlement in the Chesapeake was shaped by the demands of growing _____.

Answer: tobacco

Page Ref: 41

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

74. The name of the English port that the Pilgrims sailed from aboard the *Mayflower* is _____.

Answer: Plymouth

Page Ref: 44

Topic: New England

75. The first governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony was _____.

Answer: John Winthrop

Page Ref: 45

Topic: New England

76. Puritan towns in New England were clustered around a central _____.

Answer: meeting house

Page Ref: 46

Topic: New England

77. For advocating antinomian heresy and refusing to obey authority, in 1637 the Massachusetts Bay Colony banished _____.

Answer: Anne Hutchinson

Page Ref: 47–48

Topic: New England

78. “Barbadosed” was a seventeenth-century phrase that became a synonym for “_____.”

Answer: kidnapped

Page Ref: 51

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

79. In the mid-seventeenth century, England had no established legal code regarding _____.

Answer: slavery

Page Ref: 51

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

80. The foundation for the colony of New Netherland was laid by the 1609 Dutch exploration of the _____.

Answer: Hudson River

Page Ref: 52

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

81. The West Indies’ need for such supplies as pine tar and cattle led it to develop particularly close ties to the colony of _____.

Answer: Carolina

Page Ref: 54

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

82. In April 1689, 2,000 colonial militiamen supporting the Glorious Revolution marched on _____.

Answer: Boston

Page Ref: 58

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

83. The first person in Salem to confess to practicing witchcraft was _____.

Answer: Tituba

Page Ref: 58

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

84. New England colonists typically referred to the Wampanoag leader Metacom as _____.

Answer: King Philip

Page Ref: 55

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

85. In the second half of the seventeenth century, the English Parliament sought to control colonial trade by passing a number of restrictive _____.

Answer: navigation acts

Page Ref: 61

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

Essay

86. Describe the beginnings of the colony of Virginia in Jamestown. What challenges did the colonists face, and why? What actions and events contributed to the survival of the colony?

Page Ref: 36–41

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

87. What were the similarities and differences between the Puritans and Pilgrims? What motivated each group to migrate to the Americas and establish colonies there?

Page Ref: 42–49

Topic: New England



88. Analyze the scene depicted in Jan Steen's *The Topsy-Turvy World*. How does this painting portray urban life? How does this scene compare with the aspirations and values of the Pilgrims who left Leiden for America?

Page Ref: 42–43

Topic: New England

Text Asset: Jan Steen, *The Topsy-Turvy World*, page 43

89. Describe the challenges posed to Puritan orthodoxy by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. Why were the leaders of Massachusetts Bay Colony unable to tolerate such challenges, and what were the consequences for Williams and Hutchinson?

Page Ref: 47–48

Topic: New England

90. Why did Barbados come to rely on the labor of enslaved Africans? What were the consequences for the institution of slavery in the English Atlantic?

Page Ref: 50–51

Topic: The Caribbean Colonies

91. Compare and contrast Pennsylvania with the other English colonies. How did William Penn's religious mission compare with that of the New England colonies? How did his goals compare with those of other proprietors? In what ways were his relations with the Indians either typical or unusual?

Page Ref: 52–54

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

92. How did the goals and politics of the Dutch colony of New Netherland compare with those of the English colonies? For what reasons did the English decide to seize this colony for themselves?

Page Ref: 52–53

Topic: The Restoration Era and the Proprietary Colonies

93. Describe the economic and demographic forces that influenced the development of a slave-based economy in Virginia. How did Bacon's Rebellion affect the institution of slavery in this colony?

Page Ref: 55–57

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

94. Discuss the social and political anxieties that may have contributed to the Salem witchcraft hysteria. How did Puritan views on witchcraft relate to their sense of having a covenant with God? How did gender roles and social status play into the pattern of accusations?

Page Ref: 58–59

Topic: The Crises of the Late Seventeenth Century

95. Who were the Whigs? What were their political views, and how did they differ from those of other groups of the era? What lasting effect did these views have on society in the Americas?

Page Ref: 60–61

Topic: The Whig Ideal and the Emergence of Political Stability

Learning Objectives and Answers

After a careful examination of Chapter 2, students should be able to answer the following questions:

1. How did tobacco agriculture shape the evolution of Chesapeake societies?

Answer: People in the Chesapeake were driven by the profit motive due to the success of tobacco. Tobacco production increased substantially in the mid-seventeenth century. Exports from Virginia to England went from over 10,000 pounds in the first years of production to over a million pounds by the end of the 1630s. Indentured servants were a main source of labor for the tobacco fields, while African slaves were also used (though slavery was not a fixed status yet). Since men were preferred for tobacco work, immigrants to the Chesapeake society were mostly male. But the small number of women who migrated to the region and managed to survive the high mortality rates did have considerable control over their decision to marry. Tobacco agriculture led to a pattern of

settlement where colonists spread out in search of arable land to plant instead of organizing themselves into towns. The most desirable locations were those close to rivers that fed into major waterways because that facilitated the cheap shipping of tobacco. The colonists' insatiable need for additional land exacerbated tensions with local Indians who did not like further encroachments on their territories.

2. How did the religious ideals of New England society shape its early history?

Answer: Religion played a major role in shaping early New England society. The Pilgrims of the Plymouth colony had a goal of Protestant purity by creating a pure form of Christian worship. John Winthrop took a group of Puritans to New England in order to create a church and community without the corruption that existed in England. Winthrop's vision for the new settlement focused on the holy ideal of "a city upon a hill." This led to Puritans being selective about who could be part of their colony, which meant that they would select godly persons and try to establish "a right form of government" that would promote their religious mission. During the Great Migration, whole Puritan congregations followed their ministers to America. Puritans settled in towns and villages to build stable communities, and the town structures consisted of homes clustered towards the center of town with fields at the outskirts. This allowed for defense against Indian attack and helped enforce communal norms and beliefs. With family being another building block of Puritan society, the Massachusetts colonists made disobedience to parents a crime punishable by death.

Conversely, there were some challenges to the Puritan orthodoxy. The devout Separatist minister Roger Williams attacked the government of Massachusetts Bay for using the power of the state to enforce religious orthodoxy. Williams supported the idea of complete separation of church and state. He wanted to protect religion from government corruption. Facing the prospect of being arrested for his religious views, Williams fled the colony and headed south, where he purchased land from the Narragansett Indians and later started the Rhode Island colony.

Another challenge to Puritan orthodoxy was by Anne Hutchinson, who did not accept the inferior status that Puritan theology gave to women and also openly questioned the theological purity of the colony's leading ministers. She felt that only one minister, John Cotton, was preaching the true Calvinist idea that God's grace alone could bring about salvation. Thus, the Puritans charged Hutchinson with violating the Fifth Commandment by refusing to honor and obey the colony's ministers. Because the colony's leaders feared that Hutchinson and her followers had succumbed to the Antinomian heresy, she was tried before a special court and subjected to a grueling examination. She was subsequently banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony. Eventually Hutchinson settled on what is now Long Island, near the Dutch town of New Amsterdam in the colony of New Netherlands.

3. Why did slavery take root in the Caribbean earlier than in the mainland colonies of British North America?

Answer: Sugar generated enormous profits for Caribbean planters, and a power struggle had ensued in the early 1600s between Spain, France, England, and Holland, which all had colonies in the area. England considered these Caribbean “sugar islands” to be the economic jewel in the Atlantic world. Sugar production in the region entailed backbreaking and dangerous agricultural labor, which required a labor force capable of surviving the brutal heat. For example, the harsh conditions of Barbados meant a high mortality rate for workers in the sugar fields, and so maintaining an adequate labor force was a serious problem. When the use of indentured servants as a labor source did not work, this caused English planters to emulate the Portuguese and Spanish and turn to slave labor. Barbados became the main destination for African slaves in the colonies of the English Atlantic world.

4. How did the Restoration colonies differ from earlier efforts at colonization in British North America?

Answer: One major difference between the Restoration colonies and earlier efforts at colonization was that the impetus behind colonization came from a small group of courtiers and aristocrats rather than pilgrims seeking to establish Protestant purity in their settlements. The Restoration-era proprietors sought to increase their wealth as well as promote their own particular political and religious ideals.

The New York colony was different in that English forces seized lands already colonized by the Dutch (to make the New York and New Jersey colonies) instead of taking away lands from the Indians as done previously.

The Pennsylvania colony also differed from previous efforts in that the Quakers’ “peaceable kingdom” embraced the Indians and sought to avoid conflicts. The tactic used by William Penn was to submit disputes regarding land claims to arbitration by a committee composed of Indians and Quakers. Pennsylvania was also influenced by the idea that a stable society depended on a broad distribution of property.

The Carolinas were also different in that their economy was closely tied to that of the West Indies (especially Barbados). Many of the colony’s first settlers came from the West Indies, which meant Carolina was essentially a colony of a colony. While prior New England colonies produced goods to export to England, Carolina provided goods for the West Indian islands. Given the close economic ties between Carolina and Barbados, its early settlers were more familiar with slavery than colonists from earlier settlements.

5. What does the outbreak of witchcraft accusations in Salem tell us about the crisis of the late seventeenth-century?

Answer: The outbreak of witchcraft accusations reflected a sense of heightened anxiety that had engulfed colonists of Protestant New England, especially regarding the Puritans

and their relations with their Indian neighbors. Colonists in Massachusetts had accused the Indians of using witchcraft against them. The purported occurrence of witchcraft that occurred in Salem was centered around a minister's daughter and her cousin, who accused two Salem women and Tituba (a Caribbean Indian slave) of practicing witchcraft. A main theme of the hysteria was that the Devil had taken the form of an American Indian. The Puritans compared the suffering that Satan inflicted on them with how the Indians tortured settlers in the brutal frontier war in Maine. Patterns in the witchcraft controversy indicate that those most often accused were women who did not fit the Puritan ideal of the pious, submissive female. This tells us that the crisis of the late seventeenth-century had a major impact on the Puritan colonists.

6. What political and legal concepts defined Whig ideology?

Answer: The Whigs strongly believed in the ideal of civic virtue, or placing the public good above personal interest. This meant that property ownership should be widespread in society. The Whigs believed that an agricultural nation was less likely to become corrupt than a society based on commerce and manufacturing. Politics would have less of a divisive effect because everyone's interests would be similar. This would prevent representatives from subjecting the people to tyrannical laws.

The Whig view of politics was not democratic because only men who owned property were able to vote, given that they had an important and permanent stake in society. As a result, only the most virtuous men would serve as representatives, and frequent elections were a major facet of Whig politics. The fear of corruption mandated that the electorate could not be manipulated by unscrupulous politicians.

Parliament added the Bill of Rights of 1689, which established the ideal of the rule of law—that no one, not even the king, was above the law. The Bill of Rights protected the rights to petition government for redress of grievances, trial by jury, and bail, and a ban on cruel and unusual punishments.

Crawl Questions and Answers

Why did Jamestown turn out to be such a poor choice for a permanent settlement? (pp. 36–37)

Answer: The location of Jamestown greatly compromised the health of the settlers. The swampy environment was a breeding ground for mosquitoes, which transmitted disease through various pathogens, especially malaria. Salt water from the nearby estuary contaminated the colonists' drinking water supply. The area's poor drainage sometimes resulted in the colonists' own waste contaminating the water supply.

Another issue was that the settlers were misled to believe they could become rich through mineral wealth, when in fact, a life of arduous labor awaited them. Settlers would spend time searching for gold and silver instead of tending to crops or repairing fortifications.

Additionally, the settlers' relations with the Powhatan Indians eventually broke down, which led to various conflicts and misunderstandings.

What was the “starving time”? (p. 37)

Answer: The “starving time” refers to the difficult winter of 1609–1610 experienced by the Jamestown colonists. The lack of food resulted in enormous suffering and high mortality for the colonists, who in some cases resorted to cannibalism to survive. The population of Jamestown dropped from between 500 and 600 to 60 in this period.

What role did women play in Indian diplomacy? (pp. 37–38)

Answer: Women played the role of cultural intermediaries in Indian diplomacy. This can be seen in the example of Pocahontas, who was a local Powhatan Indian woman that was kidnapped by English settlers in order to facilitate a peace treaty. She later married John Rolfe, and in doing so, she became a mediator between the Powhatan Indians and the English.

What important reforms did Sir Edwin Sandys implement in 1618? (pp. 39–40)

Answer: Sandys' reforms had the goal of making the colonial government more effective. He created a representative body called the House of Burgesses to make laws, and free men who owned property would be able to elect those representatives. Thus, the colonists had more control over their own political affairs in this early example of representative government in America.

Sandys also wanted to attract settlers. He did this with the headright system, which gave 50 acres to anyone who would pay his own fare to Virginia, and 50 additional acres for each person he brought with him.

What was a proprietor? (pp. 40–41)

Answer: The name “proprietor” was a legal title that gave a person almost king-like authority over his colony. Once such proprietor was Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, who started the Maryland colony. Colonists challenged Lord Baltimore for control of the colony.

How did the unbalanced sex ratio of the Chesapeake affect gender roles in this colonial region? (p. 41)

Answer: Because immigrants to the Chesapeake society were overwhelmingly male (by as much as six to one), women had a lot of control over who they wanted to marry. Given the high mortality rate of the men (due to their difficult lives as planters), a woman could marry several times during her life and accumulate a large estate.

Why were English reformers called Puritans? (p. 42)

Answer: The Puritans wanted to reform or “purify” the Church of England so that all traces of the Catholic influence were removed. The Puritans thought themselves to be more pure than all other churches and congregations.

What does Jan Steen’s painting tell us about the world English Separatists encountered in Holland? (p. 43)



Answer: The painting shows that life in Holland was chaotic and the opposite of the ideals of domestic tranquility, godliness, and order that the English Separatists desired. According to the painting, life in Holland was full of corruptive vices, temptations, and lewd behavior.

Why did John Winthrop describe New England as “a city upon a hill”? (pp. 44–45)

Answer: Winthrop referred to New England as “a city upon a hill” because he felt that his colony would serve as an example of true reformation for others to follow in the quest to achieve their holy ideal of the Puritan vision. Winthrop believed that the “eyes of all people” were upon them. He wanted to establish “a right form of government” that would promote their religious mission.

What does John Cotton’s interpretation of the Fifth Commandment reveal about Puritan society? (p. 45)

Answer: Cotton’s interpretation of the Fifth Commandment tells us that Puritan society placed a high value on obedience to all superiors whether it be family, school, church, or any other institution.

The geographical distribution of population in New England consisted of homes clustered near the center of town and fields arranged at the outskirts. The meeting house had both a religious and a civic purpose and was the nucleus of the community. The Puritans of New England also maintained smaller, more tight-knit communities than the people of the Chesapeake, who chose to expand the size of towns and allow settlers to spread out. Instead, Puritans created new towns and villages that were less vulnerable to Indian attack and that facilitated the enforcement of

communal norms and beliefs. As a result, people were easier to control, and there was less deviant behavior.

What were the most important differences in the settlement patterns typical of the Chesapeake and New England? (p. 46)

Answer: Puritan towns were centered around a meeting house, which served as places of worship and as the political center of the community. This system allowed Puritans to preserve their religious mission because neighbors were able to report anti-social or religiously disruptive behavior to the authorities. Settlement in the Chesapeake was based on the profit motive and the desire to find the most fertile lands and access to navigable rivers, and so the settlers in the Chesapeake were pulled outward as they scattered across the area in search of good land and access to waterways they could use to export their cash crops.

What do New England's laws reveal about its culture? (p. 47)

Answer: Laws such as the Fifth Commandment (which enjoined believers to honor their father and mother) reveal how family and obedience were important parts of the culture. The Minister John Cotton emphasized that the Fifth Commandment applied to “all our Superiors, whether in Family, School, Church, and Commonwealth.” This Commandment also typifies the role of patriarchal authority in New England. Massachusetts allowed all male church members to vote, which was different than England, where property determined the right to vote.

Other ideas represented in Puritan laws were sobriety, a strong work ethic, and the avoidance of frivolity. Traditional folk customs were banned from New England worship, and Christmas was disallowed in any nonreligious context. Such laws show how the Puritan leaders wanted to enforce orthodoxy.

Why was Anne Hutchinson such a threat to the Puritan elite? (pp. 47–48)

Answer: Hutchinson's views on gender were a threat to Puritan orthodoxy. She did not agree with the inferior status that Puritan theology gave to women. Hutchinson also questioned the purity of the colony's leading ministers, who veered away from the Calvinist idea that only God's grace could bring about salvation, not the performance of good works. Colonial leaders were afraid that the Antinomian heresy put forth by Hutchinson could lead to moral anarchy. The Puritans felt that Hutchinson was violating the Fifth Commandment by refusing to honor and obey the ministers, who were the colony's patriarchs.

Why did Puritans oppose religious toleration? (p. 49)

Answer: The Puritans were against religious toleration because they thought that giving “liberty of conscience in matters of religion” would eventually lead to moral anarchy. They felt that religion must be used to guide behavior so that people would avoid the temptation to sin. The Puritan Nathaniel Ward typified this belief when he said: “[I]t is farre better to live in a State united, though a little Corrupt, then in a State, whereof some Part is incorrupt, and all the rest divided.”

Why did the Caribbean become the jewel in the crown of England's colonial empire? (p. 50)

Answer: The Caribbean was England's economic jewel because of the enormous wealth it

acquired in the “sugar islands.” The amazing profits generated by the Caribbean planters surpassed the value of all exports from the mainland English colonies. As a result, nearly two-thirds of all English migrants headed for the Caribbean. By the mid-seventeenth century, the population of the region was approximately 44,000, which exceeded the combined population of the Chesapeake and New England settlements.

Why did Barbados turn to slavery as its primary source of labor? (p. 51)

Answer: The challenge of maintaining an adequate labor force under harsh conditions dictated that English planters turn to slave labor. The planters had tried indentured servants and using convicts as a labor source, but neither of these supplied enough workers given the high mortality rate of workers in the sugar fields.

What was the Restoration? (p. 52)

Answer: The Restoration was the reestablishment of the English monarchy by Charles II in 1660.

How did Pennsylvania embody Quaker ideals? (pp. 53–54)

Answer: It was a “peaceable kingdom” where Quakers lived in harmony with people of other faiths, including Indians. Pennsylvania was a religious refuge for Quakers as well as others facing religious persecution elsewhere. William Penn resolved land claim disputes with arbitration by a committee composed of Indians and Quakers. In fact, Penn praised the local Leni-Lenape people for their eloquence and honor and tried to learn their language and customs. Penn also sought to establish a government where there was a relatively broad distribution of property so that individuals had a permanent stake in society and did not feel manipulated or intimidated when voting. This overriding peaceful sentiment was at least true for the first generation of settlement in Pennsylvania, when there was plenty of land and the immigrant population small.

How did the Restoration era colonies differ from earlier colonies on the issue of religious toleration? (p. 54)

Answer: One major difference between the Restoration colonies and earlier efforts at colonization was that the impetus behind colonization came from a small group of courtiers and aristocrats rather than pilgrims seeking to establish Protestant purity in their settlements. The Restoration-era proprietors sought to increase their wealth as well as promote their own particular political and religious ideals.

The New York colony was different in that English forces seized lands already colonized by the Dutch (to make the New York and New Jersey colonies) instead of taking away lands from the Indians as done previously.

The Pennsylvania colony also differed from previous efforts in that the Quakers’ “peaceable kingdom” embraced the Indians and sought to avoid conflicts. The tactic used by William Penn was to submit disputes regarding land claims to arbitration by a committee composed of Indians and Quakers. Pennsylvania was also influenced by the idea that a stable society depended on a broad distribution of property.

The Carolinas were also different in that their economy was closely tied to that of the West

Indies (especially Barbados). Many of the colony's first settlers came from the West Indies, which meant Carolina was essentially a colony of a colony. While prior New England colonies produced goods to export to England, Carolina provided goods for the West Indian islands. And given the close economic ties between Carolina and Barbados, its early settlers were more familiar with slavery than colonists from earlier settlements.

What were the main causes of Bacon's Rebellion? (pp. 55–56)

Answer: Bacon's Rebellion was the result of an undercurrent of tensions between colonists and Indians in the Chesapeake, specifically Virginia. The corrupt practices of the royal governor, Sir William Berkeley, frustrated Bacon. Berkeley handed out lucrative patronage positions and generous land grants to his friends, while also significantly profiting from the fur trade with Indians. The governor refused to adopt a more expansionist policy regarding settlement of Indian lands. As a result, there were long-simmering class resentments among people like Bacon, planters, landowners, and the bottom levels of Virginia society (indentured servants and slaves). Bacon was especially able to exploit the anger of the "giddy headed multitude" of non-landholding white indentured servants and Africans slaves, who exhibited an interracial solidarity that troubled the colony's leaders.

What economic and demographic forces contributed to the emergence of slavery in the Chesapeake region? (pp. 56–57)

Answer: One factor that increased the need for slaves was that the number of immigrants into the Chesapeake region had declined during the late seventeenth century, which reduced the available workforce. Purchasing slaves became more economical as the price of slaves decreased and the high mortality levels dropped. Slaves were more economically advantageous than indentured servants.

What was the Glorious Revolution? (p. 57)

Answer: The Glorious Revolution refers to the removal of James II as King of England and the ascension of Prince William of Orange and Mary II to England's throne. As a result, a Protestant monarchy was reestablished in England. This bloodless revolution was seen as a vindication of English liberty.

New Englanders believed that the Devil made his minions sign a book or contract for what purpose? (pp. 58–59)

Answer: The Puritans believed that the Devil made people renounce their covenant with God and sign a new contract with him. The signing of a book symbolized Satan's demonic contracts with his disciples or witches.

What was spectral evidence? (p. 59)

Answer: Testimony that witches were using magic to torture victims.

What religious ideas were associated with the Glorious Revolution? (p. 60)

Answer: The Whig concept of civic virtue sprang from the Glorious Revolution. This idea meant that someone should put the public good above personal interest. An agricultural nation with widespread property ownership was seen to foster honesty, frugality, and independence and lower the chances of corruption. Politics would be less divisive because everyone had similar

interests, and representatives would be equally affected by the laws they passed.

The fear of corruption was another major idea resulting from the Glorious Revolution and was an important feature of Whig political culture. The Whigs felt there should be a virtuous elite and an electorate that could not be manipulated by corrupt politicians.

Many laws were implemented by the Glorious Revolution, such as the concept of the rule of law. This meant that no one (including the king) was above the law. Parliament gained the right to tax, and the practice of raising a standing army was not allowed without the consent of the legislature. A Bill of Rights was added that allowed for the rights to petition government for redress of grievances, trial by jury, bail, and a ban on cruel and unusual punishments.

What was the theory of mercantilism? (p. 61)

Answer: The mercantilist theory means a system in which the wealth of the “mother” country (England in this case) is increased by heavy governmental regulation of imports and exports to its colonies. The role of the colonies was to generate wealth for the mother country by supplying it with raw materials and buying consumer goods from it. Adam Smith sums this up in *The Wealth of Nations*: “The encouragement of exportation and the discouragement of importation [of manufactured goods] are the two great engines by which the mercantile system proposes to enrich every country.”

Review Questions and Answers

1. How do you account for the early failures of Jamestown and its eventual successes?

Answer: The early failures of Jamestown had much to do with the unfortunate location the colonists had chosen. The swampy environs were a breeding ground for mosquitoes and their associated diseases. The colonists also had difficulty maintaining a clean and fresh drinking water supply. Also, many settlers were initially misled to think they would live an easy life while having a multitude of opportunities to become rich. As a result, many colonists were unprepared for the arduous life in Virginia. Dissension and a lack political leadership also undermined the colony.

The Virginians of early Jamestown also faced hostility from the Powhatan Indians, with whom they failed to establish cordial relations in seeking to settle in their lands. Because the English did not grasp basic rituals of hospitality and gift giving, the colonists had no way to easily solve conflicts and misunderstandings with the Powhatans.

The colonists of early Jamestown also foolishly wasted time searching for gold and silver instead of planting crops, which led to a severe food shortage. The lack of food in Jamestown led to the “starving time” during the difficult winter of 1609–1610, which the colony barely survived.

Things improved somewhat for Jamestown once it found a profitable commodity in the form of tobacco. Profits from tobacco created a boom in the colony, and people chose to

use nearly every acre of land to grow the “sot weed.” Exports increased dramatically in the decades following the introduction of the crop. However, the single-minded focus on profits diverted time and resources from the planting of food crops and repairing buildings, which meant that settlers during this boom-time continued to die at an alarming rate.

Sir Edwin Sandys later introduced the headright system to provide incentives to attract immigrants to Jamestown, which it accomplished despite the continual high mortality rates.

But two years after deteriorating relations with local Indians, the communities reached a crisis point, and 347 colonists were killed in an attack. King James revoked the colony’s charter.

2. Why were the patterns of settlement in the Chesapeake and New England so different? What forces and ideas shaped the spatial organization of each region?

Answer: The regions’ respective settlement patterns and spatial organization were different because of their varying motives.

Colonists in the Chesapeake were driven by profit and the desire to find the most fertile lands and access to navigable rivers. As a result, the settlements would spread out over time as people scattered across an area in search of good land and access to waterways. The settlers wanted to be able to export their cash crops.

The Puritans’ settlements were carried out with the purpose of maintaining stable and cohesive communities. Puritan towns were centered on a meeting house, which served as a place of worship and as the political center of the community. Town ordinances did not allow settlers to establish homesteads too far from the meeting house. The size of towns was controlled, and settlers were not allowed to spread out and weaken the bond of community. Instead of spreading out, Puritans created new towns and villages. This system allowed Puritans to preserve their religious mission and limit deviant behavior in their communities.

3. Why was the term *Puritan* an apt characterization of the Calvinists within the English church seeking further reformation?

Answer: This term was fitting because the Puritans did want to purify their church, in the sense that they wanted to create a pure form of Christian worship that was not tainted by unreformed Catholic practices.

4. What role did conflicts with Native Americans play in the crisis of the latter part of seventeenth century?

Answer: Conflicts with Native Americans played a major role in the crisis of the late seventeenth century and exacerbated tensions among many groups.

The Wampanoag tribe fought against New Englanders in King Philip's War, which resulted in the death of 3,000 Indians and 1,000 colonists. Dozens of towns in New England were impacted by the war.

Bacon's Rebellion was likewise a result of tensions between colonists and Indians. Bacon, along with planters and landowners, had become frustrated by the Virginia governor's refusal to adopt a more expansionist policy that would allow settlers to acquire additional Indian lands. Bacon exploited deep class resentments under the promise to exterminate Indians and distribute land to all.

Unrest in New Spain was also related to conflicts with Native Americans. The Pueblo Revolt occurred when several groups of Pueblo people sought to disavow the Catholicism of their Spanish conquerors and return to traditional practices. When the Spanish Catholic missionaries in New Mexico attempted to use the power of church and state against these "heretics," the pueblos rose up against Spanish authority and killed most of the missionaries.

And finally, the outbreak of witchcraft accusations in New England reflected the anxiety felt by colonists regarding their relations with their Indian neighbors. Fierce fighting between colonists and native tribes had been occurring in Maine along the northern border of Massachusetts. This fighting led to some colonists in Massachusetts accusing the Indians of using witchcraft against them.

5. What ideas and values were most closely associated with Whig politics?

Answer: The Whigs strongly believed in the ideal of civic virtue, or placing the public good above personal interest. This meant that property ownership should be widespread in society. The Whigs believed that an agricultural nation was less likely to become corrupt than a society based on commerce and manufacturing. Politics would have less of a divisive effect because everyone's interests would be similar. This would prevent representatives from subjecting the people to tyrannical laws.

The Whig view of politics was not democratic because only men who owned property were able to vote, given that they had an important and permanent stake in society. As a result, only the most virtuous men would serve as representatives, and frequent elections were a major facet of Whig politics. The fear of corruption mandated that the electorate could not be manipulated by unscrupulous politicians.

Parliament added the Bill of Rights of 1689, which established the ideal of the rule of law—that no one, not even the king, was above the law. The Bill of Rights protected the rights to petition government for redress of grievances, trial by jury, and bail, and a ban on cruel and unusual punishments.

MyHistoryLab Connections Questions for Analysis

1. Why did relations between the English and Indians deteriorate so quickly in the seventeenth century?

http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/hss/SSA_SHARED_MEDIA_1/history/MHL/US/closer_looks/us_history_02/web/ushistory_02.html

Answer: Both groups wanted peace, but they had conflicting assumptions that formed the basis of their peace negotiations. The English assumed the Indians would submit to their rule and accept the king as their lord. Conversely, the Indians believed they were equals to the British in their diplomatic relations. As a result of these conflicting assumptions and the fact the British wanted to settle on the Indians' lands, the negotiations were doomed, and relations broke down.

2. What were the most important differences between the Chesapeake colonies and New England?

http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/hss/SSA_SHARED_MEDIA_1/history/MHL/US/pearson_profiles_2/profile_6.html

Answer: The main differences between the Chesapeake colonies and New England were in their motivations, settlement patterns, background of settlers, and gender roles.

People in the Chesapeake were driven by profit, specifically the money they could earn from growing tobacco. Settlers sought out the most fertile lands and access to navigable rivers to facilitate the export of their cash crops. As a result, a distinctive pattern of settlement occurred in the Chesapeake. The settlements spread out over time as people scattered across an area in search of good land and access to waterways. Also, because of an initial major imbalance of the sex ratio between males and females (almost 6 to 1) and the high mortality rate of plantation workers, women had considerable control over their decision to marry and might have been able to marry multiple times in their lives.

The purpose of Puritans' settlements was maintaining stable and cohesive communities. Puritan towns centered on a meeting house as both a place of worship and as the political center. People were not allowed to establish homesteads too far from the meeting house, with such forced proximity strengthening the bond of community. Instead of spreading out, Puritans created new towns and villages. Puritans could thus preserve their religious mission and limit unwelcome behavior in their communities.

The background of settlers was another main difference. Many immigrants to Puritan New England were already married, while the opposite was true for settlers of Chesapeake colonies. Also, many of the first Virginians were gentlemen, but the Puritans derived mostly from the middling ranks of society, such as farmers. In fact, whole Puritan congregations might follow their ministers from England to America.

3. Why did the Caribbean become the jewel in the crown of England's colonial empire?

http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/hss/SSA_SHARED_MEDIA_1/history/MHL/US/closer_looks/us_history_03e/web/ushistory_03e.html

Answer: The Caribbean was England's economic jewel because of the enormous wealth it acquired in the "sugar islands." The amazing profits generated by the Caribbean planters surpassed the value of all exports from the mainland English colonies. As a result, nearly two-thirds of all English migrants headed for the Caribbean. By the mid-seventeenth century, the population of the region was approximately 44,000, which exceeded the combined population of the Chesapeake and New England settlements.

4. Why did the Restoration colonies adopt a more expansive view of toleration?
http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/hss/SSA_SHARED_MEDIA_1/history/MHL/US/closer_looks/CL_Lord_Baltimore_and_William_Penn.html

Answer: One major difference between the Restoration colonies and earlier efforts at colonization was that the impetus behind colonization came from a small group of courtiers and aristocrats rather than pilgrims seeking to establish Protestant purity in their settlements. The Restoration-era proprietors sought to increase their wealth as well as promote their own particular political and religious ideals.

The New York colony was different in that English forces seized lands already colonized by the Dutch (to make the New York and New Jersey colonies) instead of taking away lands from the Indians as done previously.

The Pennsylvania colony also differed from previous efforts in that the Quakers' "peaceable kingdom" embraced the Indians and sought to avoid conflicts. The tactic used by William Penn was to submit disputes regarding land claims to arbitration by a committee composed of Indians and Quakers. Pennsylvania was also influenced by the idea that a stable society depended on a broad distribution of property.

The Carolinas were also different in that their economy was closely tied to that of the West Indies (especially Barbados). Many of the colony's first settlers came from the West Indies, which meant Carolina was essentially a colony of a colony. While prior New England colonies produced goods to export to England, Carolina provided goods for the West Indian islands. Given the close economic ties between Carolina and Barbados, its early settlers were more familiar with slavery than colonists from earlier settlements.

5. What legal ideas were associated with the Glorious Revolution?
http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/hss/SSA_SHARED_MEDIA_1/history/MHL/US/documents/English_Bill_of_Rights_1689.html

Answer: The Whig concept of civic virtue sprang from the Glorious Revolution. The idea of civic virtue meant that the public good should be put above personal interest. An agricultural nation with widespread property ownership was seen to foster honesty, frugality, and independence and lower the chances of corruption. Politics would be less divisive because everyone had similar interests, and representatives would be equally affected by the laws they passed.

The fear of corruption was another major idea resulting from the Glorious Revolution and was an important feature of Whig political culture. The Whigs felt there should be a virtuous elite and an electorate that could not be manipulated by corrupt politicians.

Many laws were implemented by the Glorious Revolution, such as the concept of the rule of law. This meant that no one (including the king) was above the law. Parliament gained the right to tax, and the practice of raising a standing army was not allowed without the consent of the legislature. A Bill of Rights was added that allowed for the rights to petition government for redress of grievances, trial by jury, bail, and a ban on cruel and unusual punishments.

