

## CHAPTER 02: England and Its American Colonies, 1607-1732

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### TRUE/FALSE

1. Although English settlers in New England considered the area to be “virgin land,” more than 100,000 Native Americans inhabited the region.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 39  
OBJ: 1. Identify the economic, religious, and political motivations for the establishment of England’s diverse American colonies.                      TOP: Introduction

2. Englishmen had a very well-developed sense of liberty as a result of the Magna Carta and the establishment of Parliament.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: pp. 41–42  
OBJ: 1. Identify the economic, religious, and political motivations for the establishment of England’s diverse American colonies.                      TOP: Political Traditions

3. As a result of the Glorious Revolution, England abolished the monarchy and became a republic.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 43  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: Religious Conflict and War

4. The Virginia Company was a joint-stock company.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 44  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: The Chesapeake Region

5. Sir Edwin Sandys took over the Virginia Company in 1618 and instituted important changes that stabilized the colony.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 46  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: Jamestown

6. Due to its harsh winters, New England’s death rate was higher than that of Maryland or Virginia.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 49  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: New England

7. After being banished from Massachusetts because of his strict interpretation of the Puritan faith, Roger Williams founded Rhode Island.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate       REF: p. 52  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: Rhode Island

8. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina established a formal nobility and provided for religious toleration.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate       REF: p. 54  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: The Carolinas

9. Peter Stuyvesant was the defiant governor of Rhode Island.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy            REF: p. 57  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: New Netherland becomes New York

10. New Netherland became one of the most ethnically diverse American colonies.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy            REF: p. 57  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: New Netherland becomes New York

11. Delaware was originally part of Pennsylvania.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate       REF: p. 59  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
TOP: Delaware

12. An Indian attack in 1622 killed about one-fourth of Virginia's settlers, including John Rolfe.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate       REF: p. 63  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.       TOP: Food and Land

13. By the mid-1670s, many of Virginia's free white adult males owned no land and squatting became a significant problem.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate       REF: p. 63  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.       TOP: Bacon's Rebellion

14. Nathaniel Bacon was a former indentured servant who led a Virginia rebellion.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate       REF: p. 64  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each

other's presence. TOP: Bacon's Rebellion

15. The Indian wars of the mid-1670s cost proportionately more casualties than any other American war.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 66  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence. TOP: King Philip's War

16. In the 17th century, owning slaves did not signify a moral weakness. It was commonly thought that slavery was a normal institution in an imperfect world.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 73  
OBJ: 4. Analyze the role of indentured servants and the development of slavery in colonial America.  
TOP: African Roots

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which religious movement in Great Britain desired to return to a more "godly" worship?
- Dunkers
  - Puritans
  - Calvinists
  - Lutherans
  - Separatists

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 42  
OBJ: 1. Identify the economic, religious, and political motivations for the establishment of England's diverse American colonies. NAT: Change and Continuity  
TOP: Cultural History | Religious Conflict and War MSC: Remembering

2. An example of the political turmoil that induced English citizens to consider moving to the new British colonies during the 1600s was
- frequent wars between the English and the Scots.
  - political intrigue amongst the nobles seeking to overthrow the Commonwealth.
  - the violence that erupted when the Long Parliament was disbanded and new elections were demanded.
  - the struggle for authority between King Charles I and Parliament.
  - the execution of Queen Elizabeth for adultery.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 43  
OBJ: 1. Identify the economic, religious, and political motivations for the establishment of England's diverse American colonies. NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Political History | Religious Conflict and War MSC: Analyzing

3. Which was not a reason for England's desire to settle the New World?
- Jealousy over the riches discovered by Spain in Central America
  - Desire to become independent economically from Spain
  - The ability of the North American continent to provide the wood they needed for their navy
  - The reports of gold in the Appalachian Mountains

e. The ability to move “undesirables” out of Great Britain

ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Difficult           REF: p. 44

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Historical Period

TOP: Economic History | The Chesapeake Region, Jamestown   MSC: Analyzing

4. A secondary mission given to the Virginia Company by King James I called for
- war to be waged against the French.
  - privateers to attack and seize Spanish shipping from Central America.
  - conversion of the godless Native Americans to Christianity.
  - seizure of lands from the French in Quebec.
  - destruction of the Huguenots in Florida for heresy.

ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           REF: p. 44

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Historical Period

TOP: Social History | The Chesapeake Region

MSC: Remembering

5. One of the major problems affecting the Virginia colony when it was first settled was that
- its supplies were lost at sea when the Mayflower sank.
  - its first settlers were either townsmen or gentlemen who didn’t know how to farm.
  - it was almost destroyed when the Spanish discovered the colony and set fire to it.
  - Native Americans raided its supplies to survive the winter, leaving the colonists without sufficient food.
  - colonists were too busy finding gold to plant food to survive.

ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           REF: p. 44

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Historical Period

TOP: Social History | Jamestown

MSC: Analyzing

6. What was one major way that the colonists settling in New England differed from the original Jamestown colony?
- They sought freedom of religion from the Catholicism of Great Britain.
  - They were more interested in making a profit off of the land than were those in Jamestown.
  - They were middle class and most could pay their own way.
  - They fled from the violence in Great Britain during the Glorious Revolution.
  - There was no difference; they were effectively the same as those who settled Jamestown.

ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           REF: p. 44

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Change and Continuity

TOP: Social History | New England

MSC: Understanding

7. In what ways did the northern and southern colonies of Great Britain differ during their early days?

- a. The South chose to employ slave labor, while the North did not.
- b. The South tended to focus on growing staple crops, whereas the North's economy revolved more around shipping of furs hunted in the West.
- c. The South was established earlier than the North and was more concerned with religious freedoms.
- d. The North was more involved with negotiating in good faith with the Native Americans in their area.
- e. The North had more favorable land for agriculture and far outstripped the South's ability to produce cotton.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: pp. 44–61  
 OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
 NAT: Change and Continuity                      TOP: Economic Development | Enslaving Indians  
 MSC: Analyzing

8. After the failure of the Virginia colony to turn a profit, it
  - a. was converted to a royal colony and used as a penal colony.
  - b. was restructured to attract new settlers with a lure of free land.
  - c. was deserted after a severe drought.
  - d. was left to die because investors sold their stocks.
  - e. collapsed after the “Starving Time” and no one survived.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 45  
 OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
 NAT: Change and Continuity                      TOP: Economic Development | Jamestown  
 MSC: Remembering

9. The Virginia colony began to grow and eventually prosper when John Rolfe
  - a. adapted an Indian practice of growing tobacco for shipping to England.
  - b. discovered gold on the Yorktown Peninsula.
  - c. married Pocahontas and established an alliance with her father, ending the wars between the colony and the Powhatans.
  - d. established the headright system in the colony to bring the population under his control.
  - e. introduced slavery to make up for the labor shortage.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 46  
 OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
 NAT: Events and Processes                      TOP: Economic Development | Jamestown  
 MSC: Understanding

10. Sir Edwin Sandys established \_\_\_\_\_ in the Virginia colony in an attempt to make it more profitable.
  - a. slavery
  - b. headrights
  - c. trading posts
  - d. ports
  - e. naval bases



- b. Separatists
- c. Dunkers
- d. Quakers
- e. Calvinists

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 51  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
NAT: Historical Period                      TOP: Social History | Massachusetts Bay  
MSC: Remembering

15. Settling with the Narragansett Indian tribe, this religious reformer established Rhode Island.
- a. John Smith
  - b. Roger Williams
  - c. John Winthrop
  - d. Benjamin Franklin
  - e. Anne Hutchinson

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 52  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                      NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Social History | Rhode Island                      MSC: Remembering

16. Which colony came into existence due to the overflow of an already established colony?
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. Maryland
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. South Carolina
  - e. Connecticut

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 54  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
NAT: Change and Continuity                      TOP: Social History | The Carolinas  
MSC: Remembering

17. Prior to being established as North Carolina, its population consisted largely of people from
- a. Transylvania.
  - b. Albemarle.
  - c. Kentucky.
  - d. Florida.
  - e. Mississippi.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 54  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
NAT: Change and Continuity                      TOP: Social History | The Carolinas  
MSC: Remembering

18. The proprietors of South Carolina recruited settlers from \_\_\_\_\_ to settle their colony in an attempt to recreate the success in the new colony.

- a. the West Indies
- b. Cuba
- c. the Canary Islands
- d. the Isle of Man
- e. Virginia

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            REF: p. 54

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Change and Continuity                    TOP: Economic History | The Carolinas

MSC: Remembering

19. What was one of the reasons the colony of Georgia grew?

- a. It became a joint-stock corporation.
- b. It was given to 21 trustees to oversee.
- c. It became a royal colony.
- d. It never did.
- e. It began to sell captured natives as slaves.

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult            REF: p. 55

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Events and Processes                    TOP: Economic Development | Georgia

MSC: Understanding

20. The Dutch West India Company had established this settlement to protect the mouth of the Hudson River.

- a. Baltimore
- b. Boston
- c. New Amsterdam
- d. Charleston
- e. Yorktown

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                REF: p. 56

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Change and Continuity

TOP: Geographic Issues | New Netherland becomes New York    MSC: Remembering

21. The first Jewish colonists who arrived in the New World were primarily of \_\_\_\_\_ descent

- a. Iranian
- b. Spanish-Portuguese
- c. French
- d. English
- e. Germanic-Russian

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            REF: p. 57

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Events and Processes

TOP: Social History | New Netherland becomes New York    MSC: Remembering



22. How did the English Civil War affect the establishment of colonies?
- Prior to the war they were mainly founded for religious reasons and afterward to achieve some form of economic gain.
  - After the war they were established at a much larger pace as the vanquished were shipped there as punishment.
  - The colonies expanded faster before the war because there was more need for the lumber and pitch.
  - All colonies were converted to royal charters after the war to prevent them from rebelling again.
  - Previously established colonies were grouped into the New England Confederation, which was governed as one entity.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 58

OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.

NAT: Historical Period

TOP: Social History | Religious Conflict and War | Settling the American Colonies

MSC: Applying

23. \_\_\_\_\_ differed from other religious colonial leaders in that he encouraged settlers of all faiths as long as they believed in God.
- William Penn
  - Roger Williams
  - John Winthrop
  - John Wesley
  - Thomas Hooker

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 59

OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                      NAT: Events and Processes

TOP: Social History | Pennsylvania

MSC: Remembering

24. Led by James Oglethorpe, this colony was settled for military and philanthropic reasons.
- Connecticut
  - Georgia
  - South Carolina
  - Maryland
  - Maine

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 60

OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                      NAT: Events and Processes                      TOP: Social History | Georgia

MSC: Remembering

25. How was Georgia's establishment different than that of the other British colonies?
- It was one of the first.
  - All forms of religion were permitted.
  - It was established as a military buffer between the British colonists and Spanish Florida.
  - It had a large French Protestant contingent.
  - Only Catholics were allowed to live there.

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            REF: p. 60  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
NAT: Change and Continuity                    TOP: Geographic Issues | Georgia  
MSC: Remembering

26. The most major impediment to relations with Native Americans during the settlement of the British Colonies was
- disease.
  - language.
  - culture.
  - lack of food.
  - difference of religions.

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    REF: p. 61  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.            NAT: Events and Processes  
TOP: Social History | England and Its American Colonies                    MSC: Applying

27. During the first few years of the \_\_\_\_\_, Chief Powhatan and his tribe kept the settlers from starving to death.
- Maryland colony
  - Plymouth colony
  - New Netherland colony
  - Jamestown colony
  - Massachusetts Bay colony

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            REF: p. 63  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.            NAT: Change and Continuity  
TOP: Social History | Food and Land                    MSC: Applying

28. The Native American group that kept the Virginia colony from disaster when it was first settled was the
- Powhatans.
  - Comanche.
  - Cherokee.
  - Shawnee.
  - Chippewa.

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult            REF: p. 63  
OBJ: 2. Describe the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of English colonies in the Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, the Middle Colonies, and New England prior to 1700.  
NAT: Events and Processes                    TOP: Social History | Food and Land  
MSC: Remembering

29. Which of the following was not a result of Bacon's Rebellion?
- Jamestown was burned.
  - Governor Berkley was recalled to England.
  - New land was opened up to the settlers.
  - Native Americans were killed to open up new lands to settlers.
  - Large plantation owners became more inclined to purchase slaves than risk hiring

poor settlers.

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: p. 64  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                    NAT: Events and Processes  
TOP: Military History | Bacon's Rebellion                    MSC: Analyzing

30. Pennsylvania colonists had a different experience with the Native Americans than most other colonies. Why?
- None lived in that area.
  - Their founder worked from the start to have good relations with them.
  - When the settlers arrived they purposefully wiped them all out.
  - They settled in an area known for having peaceful natives.
  - They did not seek to convert them Christianity.

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: p. 64  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                    NAT: Change and Continuity  
TOP: Social History | Native Americans and Christianity                    MSC: Understanding

31. One primary difference between the English colonies and those of other nations was that English colonists needed
- furs.
  - tobacco.
  - land.
  - fish.
  - gold.

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult                    REF: p. 65  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                    NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Social History | Native People and English Settlers                    MSC: Applying

32. The death of John Sassamon, a Christian Indian in 1674, spurred
- the Pequot War.
  - King Philip's War.
  - Queen Anne's War.
  - the French and Indian War.
  - Bacon's Rebellion.

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: p. 66  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                    NAT: Events and Processes  
TOP: Military History | King Philip's War                    MSC: Understanding

33. In New York a group of Native Americans joined together to resist Anglo encroachment. They were known as
- the Chippewa Confederation.
  - the Iroquois League.
  - the Shawnee Nation.
  - the United Cherokees.
  - the Ojibwa Organization.

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: p. 67  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                    NAT: Events and Processes                    TOP: The Iroquois League  
MSC: Remembering

34. During the 17th century, this Native American group organized a union so strong that they forced the Anglo settlers in their areas to work with other bands of natives to exploit the fur trade.
- Comanche
  - Iroquois
  - Chippewa
  - Shawnee
  - Tippewa

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: p. 67  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                    NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Social History | The Iroquois League                    MSC: Remembering

35. Why was indentured servitude originally considered for the American colonies?
- It allowed people to practice freely whatever religion they wanted.
  - England could get rid of undesirable citizens.
  - There was a shortage of laborers.
  - Nobody wanted to move to the colonies due to the continuous attacks by Native Americans.
  - Cotton was very labor intensive, and a cheap source of labor was needed to maximize profits.

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: p. 68  
OBJ: 4. Analyze the role of indentured servants and the development of slavery in colonial America.  
NAT: Historical Period                    TOP: Social History | Indentured Servitude  
MSC: Understanding

36. Because of this product, it became necessary for the American Colonies to increase their labor force.
- Tobacco
  - Corn
  - Maize
  - Cotton
  - Cattle

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    REF: p. 68  
OBJ: 4. Analyze the role of indentured servants and the development of slavery in colonial America.  
NAT: Historical Period                    TOP: Social History | Indentured Servitude  
MSC: Applying

37. During their time of a person served for indentured servitude, they were forbidden
- from marriage.
  - from participating in trade.
  - from owning property.

- d. from owning tools.
- e. from being punished for bad behavior.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 69  
OBJ: 4. Analyze the role of indentured servants and the development of slavery in colonial America.  
NAT: Events and Processes                      TOP: Social History | Indentured Servitude  
MSC: Evaluating

38. \_\_\_\_\_ Africans were forcibly moved in the slave trade while it existed to the American colonies.
- a. 100,000
  - b. 1 million
  - c. 10 million
  - d. 50 million
  - e. 100 million

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 69  
OBJ: 4. Analyze the role of indentured servants and the development of slavery in colonial America.  
NAT: Events and Processes                      TOP: Social History | African Roots  
MSC: Remembering

39. Why did the number of slaves increase in the Middle Colonies and those in the South over those in the North?
- a. There were more accepting attitudes to slavery in those regions.
  - b. They were more agriculturally based.
  - c. There was more space for them to live.
  - d. Slave ships put in at their ports more often.
  - e. There were more churches in the North.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 69  
OBJ: 4. Analyze the role of indentured servants and the development of slavery in colonial America.  
NAT: Historical Period                      TOP: Social History | African Roots  
MSC: Analyzing

40. The majority of those claiming a religious affiliation by 1700 in New England claimed they were
- a. Catholic
  - b. Protestant
  - c. Puritan
  - d. Lutheran
  - e. Separatist

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 70  
OBJ: 3. Analyze the ways by which English colonists and Native Americans adapted to each other's presence.                      NAT: Change and Continuity                      TOP: Settling New England  
MSC: Applying

41. This term was used to describe the trip slaves took across the Atlantic Ocean.
- a. The slave trade
  - b. The Underground Railroad

- c. The Black Diaspora
- d. The Middle Passage
- e. The Triangular Trade

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 72  
OBJ: 4. Analyze the role of indentured servants and the development of slavery in colonial America.  
NAT: Historical Period                                      TOP: Social History | African Roots  
MSC: Understanding

42. What was the ratio of slaves who died while aboard ships to the New World to those who survived the trip?
- a. 1:3
  - b. 1:6
  - c. 1:10
  - d. 1:25
  - e. 1:100

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 73  
OBJ: 4. Analyze the role of indentured servants and the development of slavery in colonial America.  
NAT: Events and Processes                                      TOP: Social History | African Roots  
MSC: Remembering

43. By the early 18th century the \_\_\_\_\_ were the dominant force in North America.
- a. French
  - b. Spanish
  - c. Dutch
  - d. English
  - e. Mexican

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 75  
OBJ: 5. Explain how the English colonies became the most populous, prosperous, and powerful region in North America by 1700.                      NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Political History | Thriving Colonies                                      MSC: Remembering

44. What was a crucial advantage that the English colonies had over other European colonists?
- a. Better geography
  - b. Better work ethic
  - c. Better relations with the Native American populace
  - d. Self-governance
  - e. Better crop land

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 75  
OBJ: 5. Explain how the English colonies became the most populous, prosperous, and powerful region in North America by 1700.                      NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Political History | Thriving Colonies                                      MSC: Applying

45. English exploration of the North American continent in the 17th century was hindered by
- a. attacks by Native Americans.
  - b. attacks by the French to protect their land.
  - c. lack of time due to the large amount of mineral wealth being mined and shipped back to England.

- d. the Appalachian Mountains.
- e. the lack of approval from the churches.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 75  
OBJ: 5. Explain how the English colonies became the most populous, prosperous, and powerful region in North America by 1700.                      NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Political History | Thriving Colonies                      MSC: Understanding

46. Why did the colonies of Spain pale in comparison to those of the English at the turn of the 18th century?
- a. They did not have the Protestant work ethic.
  - b. They were tightly controlled by the authorities in Spain.
  - c. They were constantly fighting Native American attacks.
  - d. Their colonies were established in areas unfit for survival.
  - e. Their mother country was wracked with civil war and their colonies received no oversight from the crown.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 75  
OBJ: 5. Explain how the English colonies became the most populous, prosperous, and powerful region in North America by 1700.                      NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Political History | Thriving Colonies                      MSC: Applying

47. Why did the colonies of France pale in comparison to those of the English at the turn of the 18th century?
- a. They were more concerned with negotiating trade treaties with the Native Americans than creating effective colonies.
  - b. The mother country was fighting Spain and thus not concerned with colonial administration.
  - c. They were tightly controlled by the authorities in France.
  - d. They were settled in areas that were prone to disease; thus they had a low birth rate.
  - e. Constant attacks by Native Americans kept potential settlers away.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 75  
OBJ: 5. Explain how the English colonies became the most populous, prosperous, and powerful region in North America by 1700.                      NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Political History | Thriving Colonies                      MSC: Applying

48. What does your textbook give as a reason that the English colonies flourished in the late 17th century?
- a. Positive relations with the Native Americans
  - b. Positive relations with the other European colonies
  - c. Organized loosely to maximize profit
  - d. Strong royal control
  - e. Establishment of royal quotas on production

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 75  
OBJ: 5. Explain how the English colonies became the most populous, prosperous, and powerful region in North America by 1700.                      NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Economic Development | Thriving Colonies                      MSC: Understanding

49. What was a major difference between Spanish and English colonists?

- a. English colonists did not want to return to England.
- b. Spanish colonists did not want to return to Spain.
- c. Spanish colonists tended to marry their Native American slaves.
- d. English colonists tended to marry their African American slaves.
- e. Spanish colonists made Native Americans full citizens in their colonies.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 75

OBJ: 5. Explain how the English colonies became the most populous, prosperous, and powerful region in North America by 1700.                      NAT: Events and Processes

TOP: Political History | Thriving Colonies                      MSC: Evaluating

50. Which of the following experienced better lives in their nation's colonies as opposed to their mother land?
- a. The French
  - b. The Dutch
  - c. The Spanish
  - d. The English
  - e. The Mexicans

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 75

OBJ: 5. Explain how the English colonies became the most populous, prosperous, and powerful region in North America by 1700.                      NAT: Events and Processes

TOP: Political History | Thriving Colonies                      MSC: Applying

## ESSAY

1. In what ways was English colonization different from that of other European nations?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

2. Discuss the relationship between the settlers and the natives in Virginia, Massachusetts, and Carolina.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

3. Compare the settlements of Virginia and Massachusetts in regard to their founding religion, form of government, and landholding patterns.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

4. Why did settlers in New England have a greater life expectancy than settlers in the colonies south of the Chesapeake Bay?



ANS:  
Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

5. Discuss the various ways in which domestic political affairs in Britain affected colonization in the New World.

ANS:  
Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

6. What were the attractions of life in colonial Pennsylvania?

ANS:  
Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

7. Discuss the impact Bacon's Rebellion had on indentured servitude and African slavery.

ANS:  
Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

8. Describe the relationships between Indians and the colonists of New England.

ANS:  
Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

9. Explain the concept of separatism as it related to the Puritans who settled at Plymouth.

ANS:  
Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

10. Discuss the settlement of the Carolinas. How and why did they divide into two separate colonies?

ANS:  
Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

11. Discuss the transition of New Netherland into New York.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

12. Georgia's colonial beginnings are remarkably different from those of other colonies. Discuss how Spain's presence in Florida affected the southern colonies.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

13. By the early 18th century, the British had outstripped both the French and the Spanish in the New World by becoming the most populous, prosperous, and powerful. Explain how this happened.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

## **MATCHING**

*Match each person with one of the descriptions below.*

- a. Connecticut
- b. Georgia
- c. Maryland
- d. Massachusetts Bay
- e. New Jersey
- f. Pennsylvania
- g. Plymouth
- h. Rhode Island
- i. Virginia

- 1. William Bradford
- 2. Lord Baltimore
- 3. Thomas Hooker
- 4. George Carteret
- 5. James Oglethorpe
- 6. William Penn
- 7. John Smith
- 8. Roger Williams
- 9. John Winthrop

- 1. ANS: G                      PTS: 1
- 2. ANS: C                      PTS: 1
- 3. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
- 4. ANS: E                      PTS: 1
- 5. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
- 6. ANS: F                      PTS: 1

7. ANS: I PTS: 1

8. ANS: H PTS: 1

9. ANS: D PTS: 1