

CHAPTER 2 Beginnings of English America, 1607–

1660

This chapter concentrates on the early history of the Chesapeake and New England colonies, between 1607 and 1660. The chapter begins by exploring the motives behind English colonization of the New World, then considers who was emigrating to North America, and for what reasons. Contact with the Indians and the subsequent transformation of Indian life is examined. The settlement in the Chesapeake region, where tobacco emerged as the economic engine and most early colonists cultivated that crop as indentured servants, is compared with the more family- and spiritually-oriented, more economically diverse New England settlements. There is an ironic note in the story of New England's economic development: although Puritanism's religion-based work ethic partially encouraged the region's economic growth, the wealth it created eventually weakened the power and influence of Puritan authority. Religion and freedom are common themes in this chapter, relevant to the establishment of Maryland, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The Puritan distinction between moral liberty and religious freedom plays a significant role in the banishment of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson from the Massachusetts colony. Puritanism and liberty are highlighted in "Voices of Freedom," with excerpts from The Trial of Anne Hutchinson and from a speech given by John Winthrop. The chapter concludes by looking at the history of English ideas of freedom from the Magna Carta through England's Civil War of the 1640s, which gave the English the belief that they were the world's guardians of liberty. As such, the English believed they were destined to free the Americas from the hold of the Spanish.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

I. Introduction: Jamestown

II. England and the New World

A. Unifying the English Nation

1. England's stability in the sixteenth century was undermined by religious conflicts.

B. England and Ireland

1. England's methods to subdue Ireland in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries established patterns that would be repeated in America.

C. England and North America

1. The English crown issued charters for individuals such as Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh to colonize America at their own expense, but both failed.

D. Spreading Protestantism

1. Anti-Catholicism had become deeply ingrained in English popular culture.
2. *A Discourse Concerning Western Planting* argued that settlement would strike a blow at England's

most powerful Catholic enemy: Spain.

3. National glory, profit, and a missionary zeal motivated the English crown to settle America with the goal of rivaling Spain and France.

E. The Social Crisis

1. A worsening economy and the enclosure movement led to an increase in the number of poor and to a social crisis.
2. Unruly poor were encouraged to leave England for the New World.

F. Masterless Men

1. Thomas Moore's *Utopia* (1516) describes a place where settlers could go to escape the economic inequalities of Europe—a place such as many could imagine America to be.
2. The English increasingly viewed America as a land where a man could control his own labor and thus gain independence, particularly through the ownership of land.

III. The Coming of the English

A. English Emigrants

1. Sustained immigration was vital for the settlement's survival.
2. Between 1607 and 1700, a little over half a million people left England.
 - a. They settled in Ireland, the West Indies, and North America.
 - b. The majority of settlers in North America were young, single men from the bottom rungs of English society.

B. Indentured Servants

1. Two-thirds of English settlers came to North America as indentured servants.
2. Indentured servants did not enjoy any liberties while under contract.

C. Land and Liberty

1. Land was the basis of liberty including voting rights in most colonies.
2. Colonies were started as huge land grants to a company or proprietor.
3. Land was also a source of wealth and power for colonial officials.

D. Englishmen and Indians

1. As many more settlers went to the Chesapeake and New England than New Mexico, Florida, and New France combined, the English were chiefly interested in displacing the Indians and settling on their land.
2. The English did emphasize converting Indians like the Spanish and French did.
3. Most colonial authorities in practice recognized the Indians' title to land based on occupancy.
4. The seventeenth century was marked by recurrent warfare between colonists and Indians.
 - a. Wars gave the English a heightened sense of superiority.

E. Transformation of Indian Life

1. Like other colonial empires, the English used Indians as guides, trading partners, and allies in

wars.

2. English goods were eagerly integrated into Indian life.
3. Over time, those European goods changed Indian farming, hunting, and cooking practices.
 - a. Exchanges with Europeans stimulated warfare between Indian tribes.

F. Changes in the Land

1. As the English sought to reshape Indian society and culture, their practices only undermined traditional Indian society.
2. Settlers fenced in more land and introduced more crops and livestock, transforming the natural environment.

IV. Settling the Chesapeake

A. The Jamestown Colony

1. Settlement and survival were questionable in the colony's early history because of high death rates, frequent changes in leadership, inadequate supplies from England, and placing gold before farming.
2. By 1616, about 80 percent of the immigrants who had arrived in the first decade were dead.
3. John Smith's tough leadership held the early colony together.

B. From Company to Society

1. New policies were adopted in 1618 so that the colony could survive.
 - a. Headright system
 - b. A charter of grants and liberties provided an elected assembly (House of Burgesses), which first met in 1619.
2. The first blacks arrived in 1619, the first hint of slavery in the colony.

C. Powhatan and Pocahontas

1. Powhatan, the leader of thirty tribes near Jamestown, eagerly traded with the English.
2. English-Indian relations were mostly peaceful early on.
 - a. Smith tried to maintain the peace, but his return to England in 1610 brought tension and sporadic conflict between the two groups.
 - b. After Pocahontas was captured by the English, she married John Rolfe in 1614, symbolizing Anglo-Indian harmony.

D. The Uprising of 1622

1. Once the English decided on a permanent colony instead of merely a trading post, conflict was inevitable.
 - a. Opechancanough, brother of Powhatan, led an attack on Virginia's settlers in 1622.
2. The English forced the Indians to recognize their subordination to the government at Jamestown and moved them onto reservations.
3. The Virginia Company surrendered its charter to the crown in 1624.

E. A Tobacco Colony

1. Tobacco was Virginia's "gold" and its production reached 30 million pounds by the 1680s.
2. The expansion of tobacco production led to an increased demand for field labor.

F. Women and the Family

1. Virginia society lacked a stable family life.
2. Social conditions opened the door to roles women rarely assumed in England.

G. The Maryland Experiment

1. Like in Virginia, tobacco came to dominate the economy and tobacco planters the society.
2. Maryland was established in 1632 as a proprietary colony under Cecilius Calvert.
3. Calvert imagined Maryland as a feudal domain.

H. Religion in Maryland

1. Calvert envisioned Maryland as a refuge for persecuted Catholics.
2. Most appointed officials were initially Catholic, but Protestants always outnumbered Catholics in the colony.
3. Although it had a high death rate, Maryland offered servants greater opportunity for land ownership than Virginia.

V. The New England Way

A. The Rise of Puritanism

1. Puritanism emerged from the Protestant Reformation in England.
 - a. Puritans believed that the Church of England retained too many elements of Catholicism.
2. Puritans considered religious belief a complex and demanding matter, urging believers to seek the truth by reading the Bible and listening to sermons.
 - a. Puritans followed the teachings of John Calvin.
 - b. God predetermined who was saved and damned.

B. Moral Liberty

1. Many Puritans immigrated to the New World in hopes of establishing a Bible Commonwealth that would eventually influence England.
2. They came to America in search of liberty and the right to worship and govern themselves.
3. Puritans were governed by a "moral liberty," "a liberty to that only which is good," which was compatible with severe restraints on speech, religion, and personal behavior.

C. The Pilgrims at Plymouth

1. Pilgrims sailed in 1620 to Cape Cod aboard the *Mayflower*.
 - a. Before going ashore, the adult men signed the Mayflower Compact, the first written frame of government in what is now the United States.
 - b. Pilgrims settled first in an abandoned Indian village as many tribes had been decimated by European diseases introduced by traders.

2. Squanto provided much valuable help to the Pilgrims, and the first Thanksgiving in America was celebrated in 1621.

D. The Great Migration

1. The Massachusetts Bay Company was chartered in 1629 by London merchants wanting to further the Puritan cause and to turn a profit from trade with the Indians.
2. New England settlement was very different from settlement in the Chesapeake colonies.
 - a. New England had a more equal balance of men and women.
 - b. New England enjoyed a healthier climate.
 - c. New England had more families.

E. The Puritan Family

1. Puritans reproduced the family structure of England with men at the head of the household.
2. Women were allowed full church membership and divorce was legal, but a woman was expected to obey her husband fully.
3. Puritans believed that a woman achieved genuine freedom by fulfilling her prescribed social role and embracing subjection to her husband's authority.
4. New England had a higher birth rate than the Chesapeake region so much time was spent bearing and rearing children.

F. Government and Society in Massachusetts

1. Massachusetts was organized into self-governing towns.
 - a. Each town had a Congregational Church and a school.
 - b. To train an educated ministry, Harvard College was established in 1636.
2. The freemen of Massachusetts elected their governor.
3. Church government was decentralized.
 - a. Full church membership was required to vote in colony-wide elections.
 - b. Church and colonial government were intricately linked.

G. Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts

1. Puritans defined liberties by social rank, producing a rigid hierarchal society justified by God's will.
2. The Body of Liberties affirmed the rights of free speech and assembly and equal protection for all.
3. Although ministers were forbidden to hold office in Massachusetts, church and state were closely interconnected.
4. Puritans, like other faiths, believed that religious uniformity was essential to social order.
 - a. Puritans were not tolerant of other religions.
 - b. Puritans wanted to complete the Reformation and spread these ideas back to England.

VI. New Englanders Divided

A. Roger Williams

1. A young minister, Williams preached that any citizen ought to be free to practice whatever form of religion he chose.
 2. Williams believed that it was essential to separate church and state.
- B. Rhode Island and Connecticut
1. Banished from Massachusetts in 1636, Williams established Rhode Island.
 2. Rhode Island was a beacon of religious freedom and democratic government.
 3. Other spin-offs from Massachusetts included New Haven and Hartford, which joined to become the colony of Connecticut in 1662.
- C. The Trials of Anne Hutchinson
1. Hutchinson was a well-educated, articulate woman who charged that nearly all the ministers in Massachusetts were guilty of faulty preaching.
 2. Puritans in Massachusetts found the idea of religious pluralism troubling and Hutchinson was placed on trial in 1637 for sedition.
 - a. Authorities charged her with Antinomianism (putting one's own judgment or faith above human law and church teachings).
 - b. On trial she spoke of divine revelations.
 - c. She and her followers were banished; she died in what is now New York.
 3. As seen with Williams and Hutchinson, Puritan New England was a place of religious intolerance.
- D. Puritans and Indians
1. Colonial leaders had differing opinions about the English right to claim Indian land.
 2. To New England's leaders, the Indians represented both savagery and temptation.
 - a. The Connecticut General Court set a penalty for anyone who chose to live with the Indians.
 - b. The Puritans made no real attempt to convert the Indians in the first two decades.
- E. The Pequot War
1. As the white population grew, conflict with the Indians became unavoidable, and the turning point came when a fur trader was killed by Pequots.
 2. Colonists warred against the Pequots in 1637, massacring 500 at the Indian village of Mystic and exterminating or selling into slavery the tribe.
 3. Removal of the Pequot opened the Connecticut River Valley to rapid white settlement.
- F. The New England Economy
1. Most migrants were textile craftsmen and farmers.
 2. Fishing and timber were exported, but the economy centered on family farms.
- G. The Merchant Elite
1. Per capita wealth was more equally distributed in New England than in the Chesapeake.
 2. A powerful merchant class rose up, assuming a growing role based on trade within the British empire.
 3. Some clashed with the church and left to establish a new town, Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

H. The Half-Way Covenant

1. By 1650, many Massachusetts residents, children of the Great Migration generation, had been baptized as infants but could not prove they had undergone the conversion experience necessary for full church membership.
2. The question arose: Could the children of this second generation be baptized?
3. In 1662, the Half-Way Covenant answered with a compromise that allowed the grandchildren of the Great Migration generation to be baptized and be granted a kind of half-way membership in the church.
4. As church membership stagnated, ministers castigated the people for various sins.

VII. Religion, Politics, and Freedom

A. The Rights of Englishmen

1. By 1600, the idea that certain rights of Englishmen applied to all within the kingdom had developed alongside the traditional definition of liberties.
2. This tradition rested on the Magna Carta, which was signed by King John in 1215.
 - a. It identified a series of liberties, which barons found to be the most beneficial.
3. The Magna Carta over time came to embody the idea of English freedom:
 - a. Habeas corpus
 - b. The right to face one's accuser
 - c. Trial by jury

B. The English Civil War

1. Unrest existed between Parliament and the Stuart monarchy, leading to the beheading of Charles I.
2. Commonwealth established under Oliver Cromwell ruled England until 1660 when the monarchy was restored under Charles II.
3. English Civil War of the 1640s illuminated debates about liberty and what it meant to be a freeborn Englishman.

C. England's Debate over Freedom

1. John Milton called for freedom of speech and of the press in the 1640s.
2. The Levellers called for an even greater expansion of liberty, moving away from a definition based on social class.
3. The Diggers was another political group attempting to give freedom an economic underpinning through the common ownership of land.

D. English Liberty

1. After the English Civil War, there emerged a more general definition of freedom grounded in the common rights of all individuals within the English realm:
 - a. A belief in freedom as the common heritage of all Englishmen

- b. A belief that England was the world's guardian of liberty
- E. The Civil War and English America
 - 1. Most New Englanders sided with Parliament in the Civil War.
 - 2. Ironically, Puritan leaders were uncomfortable with the religious toleration for Protestants gaining favor in England, as it was Parliament that granted Williams his charter for Rhode Island.
 - 3. A number of Hutchinson's followers became Quakers; four were hanged in Massachusetts.
- F. The Crisis in Maryland
 - 1. Virginia sided with Charles I, but in Maryland, crisis erupted into civil war.
 - 2. In 1649, Maryland adopted an Act Concerning Religion, which institutionalized the principles of toleration that had prevailed from the colony's beginning.
- G. Cromwell and the Empire
 - 1. Oliver Cromwell, who ruled England from 1649 until his death in 1658, pursued an aggressive policy of colonial expansion, promotion of Protestantism, and commercial empowerment in the British Isles and the Western Hemisphere.
 - 2. The next century was a time of crisis and consolidation.

SUGGESTED DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What motivated England to colonize the New World? How similar to or different from Spain's motives, discussed in Chapter 1, were England's?
- Why was the Jamestown Colony unstable and its survival questionable? Who settled there? What were their goals? How did they interact with the Indians?
- Explain the religious attitudes of settlers in Maryland. How did those compare to the religious attitudes in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island? How was religious freedom defined in each of these colonies?
- What were the differences between the Pilgrims and the Puritans? Were they the same? Compare the Plymouth Colony with the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- How were Puritan women expected to achieve genuine freedom?
- Explain how Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson showed how the Puritan belief in each individual's ability to interpret the Bible could easily lead to criticism of the religious establishment.
- Discuss the idea of the rights of Englishmen and what that meant to the settlers in the New World. How did the English Civil War affect the colonists' understanding of their rights?
- Discuss Puritan theology. How does it compare to your own theology, if you have one? How does it use the utopian ideas of America as a place to begin anew—as a place to be able to worship and govern freely—to justify its rather rigid doctrine?
- What points do you imagine John Winthrop and Roger Williams would have made in a debate about church-state relations? Explore this by creating a fictional dialogue between the two men.

SUPPLEMENTAL WEB AND VISUAL RESOURCES

American Beginnings

<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/divam.htm>

<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/nattrans/nattrans.htm>

<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/tblibrary.htm>

The National Humanities Center. Teacher Serve: An Interactive Curriculum Enrichment Service for Teachers. Two sections: one on religion and the national culture and one on the environment in American history. Toolbox Library offers a plethora of primary sources, discussion questions, additional online sources, and talking points.

www.nhc.rtp.nc.us/pds/amerbegin/amerbegin.htm

The site takes you to American Beginnings: The European Presence in North America, 1492–1690.

Chesapeake Colonies

www.marinersmuseum.org/sites/micro/cbhf/colonial/col001.html

The Mariner's Museum's website contains the history of the various colonies in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Mayflower History

www.mayflowerhistory.com

Home page for a site that provides historical facts about the *Mayflower* and full-text primary sources of books and letters written by passengers of the *Mayflower*.

Plymouth Colony

www.plimoth.org

Plimoth Plantation in Massachusetts offers living history, online activities, and useful tours. This is a Smithsonian Institution Affiliations program.

Pocahontas

http://apva.org/rediscovery/page.php?page_id=26

This website provides helpful information to separate myth from fact about Pocahontas and her remarkable life as the Indian woman who saved John Smith's life and married Jamestown settler John Rolfe.

The 1629 Charter of Massachusetts Bay

www.law.ou.edu/hist/massbay.html

The University of Oklahoma Law Center has posted the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company.

Virtual Jamestown

jefferson.village.virginia.edu/vcdh/jamestown

This is perfect for the classroom. It offers 3-D creations of the village, documents, interviews, maps, labor contracts, court records, and public records.

SUPPLEMENTAL PRINT RESOURCES

- Banner, Stuart. *How the Indians Lost Their Land: Law and Power on the Frontier*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2005.
- Bragdon, Kathleen J. *The Columbia Guide to the American Indians of the Northeast*. Columbia Guides to American Indian History and Culture Series. New York: Columbia University Press, 2001.
- Irwin, Raymond. "Cast Out from the 'City upon a Hill': Antinomianism Exiles in Rhode Island, 1638–1650." *Rhode Island History* 52, no. 1 (1994): 2–19.
- Kupperman, Karen Ordahl. *The Jamestown Project*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2007.
- Morgan, Edmund. *The Puritan Dilemma: The Story of John Winthrop*. White Plains, NY: Pearson Longman, 1999.
- Morgan, Edmund. *Roger Williams: The Church and the State*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2007.
- Quitt, Martin. "Trade and Accumulation at Jamestown, 1607–1609: The Limits of Understanding." *William and Mary Quarterly* 52, no. 2 (1995): 227–258.
- Russell, Conrad. *The Causes of the English Civil War*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.
- Saxton, Martha. "Bearing the Burden? Puritan Wives." *History Today* (1994): 28–33.
- Townsend, Camilla. *Pocahontas and the Powhatan Dilemma*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2004.

TEST BANK

Matching

TEST 1

- ___ 1. Squanto
 - ___ 2. John Smith
 - ___ 3. Anne Hutchinson
 - ___ 4. Powhatan
 - ___ 5. John Calvin
 - ___ 6. Roger Williams
 - ___ 7. Cecilius Calvert
 - ___ 8. John Winthrop
 - ___ 9. William Bradford
 - ___ 10. Pocahontas
 - ___ 11. Walter Raleigh
 - ___ 12. Henry Care
-
- a. proprietor of Maryland
 - b. wife of John Rolfe
 - c. Pilgrim leader
 - d. leader of Indians near Jamestown
 - e. governor of Massachusetts
 - f. his settlement at Roanoke Island failed

- g. was denounced for Antinomianism
- h. Indian who helped the Pilgrims
- i. French-born theologian who influenced the Puritans
- j. established Rhode Island
- k. believed a balanced constitution was essential to liberties
- l. early leader of Jamestown

Answer Key: h, l, g, d, i, j, a, e, c, b, f, k

TEST 2

- ___ 1. Virginia Company
- ___ 2. an Act Concerning Religion
- ___ 3. Puritans
- ___ 4. tobacco
- ___ 5. Mayflower Compact
- ___ 6. headright system
- ___ 7. Quakers
- ___ 8. indentured servant
- ___ 9. House of Burgesses
- ___ 10. Half-Way Covenant
- ___ 11. Magna Carta
- ___ 12. Levellers

- a. principles of religious toleration
- b. believed the spirit of God dwelled in all persons
- c. gave five to seven years of service for passage to America
- d. first elected assembly in colonial America
- e. charter company that established Jamestown
- f. first written frame of government in British America
- g. a religious compromise for the descendants of the Great Migration
- h. primary crop of the Chesapeake colonies
- i. argued the Church of England was still too Catholic
- j. granted fifty acres to anyone who paid his own passage
- k. a political movement favoring expanded liberties
- l. written in 1215, this document was said to embody English freedom

Answer Key: e, a, i, h, f, j, b, c, d, g, l, k

Learning Objectives

1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.
2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.
3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.
4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.
6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

Multiple Choice

1. In 1607, the colonists who sailed to Jamestown on three small ships:
 - a. were funded entirely by the queen's government.
 - b. chose an inland site partly to avoid the possibility of attack by Spanish warships.
 - c. were officers and sailors in the British Royal Navy.
 - d. built a colony at Cape Henry in the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.
 - e. were members of Puritan congregations in search of religious freedom.

ANS: B TOP: Geographic issues | Introduction

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 49 | Seagull p. 45

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

2. The 104 settlers who remained in Virginia after the ships that brought them from England returned home:
 - a. were all men, reflecting the Virginia Company's interest in searching for gold as opposed to building a functioning society.
 - b. included women and children, because the Virginia Company realized that a stable society would improve the settlers' chances of success, economic and otherwise.
 - c. included representatives of several other countries, part of England's effort to build a strong network of supporters in case of Spanish attack.
 - d. built the second permanent British settlement in North America after Roanoke.
 - e. were only half of those who originally set sail; the rest turned around and went back.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Introduction

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 49 | Seagull p. 46

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

3. Which one of the following lists these colonies in the proper chronological order by the dates they were founded, from the earliest to the latest?
 - a. Plymouth, Jamestown, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island
 - b. Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Jamestown
 - c. Jamestown, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Rhode Island

- d. Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Rhode Island, Jamestown
- e. Jamestown, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island

ANS: E TOP: Chronology | Introduction

DIF: Difficult REF: Full p. 50 | Seagull p. 48

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3 / 4

4. Why did King Henry VIII break from the Catholic Church?

- a. The Pope had banned England from exploring the New World because the Church already had limited land ownership there to Spain and Portugal.
- b. He wanted a divorce, and the Pope refused to grant it.
- c. He was trying to unify Great Britain.
- d. He wanted to be pope, and the College of Cardinals refused to elect an English Catholic.
- e. He thought the Catholic Church was corrupt and he wanted to protect the English people from its abuses.

ANS: B TOP: Global awareness | Unifying the English Nation DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 50 | Seagull p. 47

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

5. Which one of the following statements is true of Queen Mary of England, who reigned from 1553 to 1558?

- a. She ascended to the throne immediately after a long period of civil war and successfully unified the nation.
- b. Her refusal to marry led to her designation as “the Virgin Queen,” after whom Virginia was named.
- c. When the Pope refused to allow her to divorce her French royal husband, she founded an independent Church of England.
- d. She temporarily restored Catholicism as the state religion of England.
- e. Under her authority, colonists established the first permanent English settlement in North America.

ANS: D TOP: Global awareness | Unifying the English Nation DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 50 | Seagull p. 47

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

6. Why did Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh fail in their attempts to colonize the New World?

- a. The government provided insufficient financial support.
- b. They were more interested in agriculture than in trade, and they chose areas without good farmland.
- c. They tried to set up colonies on the coast of Florida, and the Spanish fought off their attempts.
- d. Native Americans attacked the settlers, driving them from the land.
- e. They tried to mingle Protestants and Catholics, who were unable to get along.

ANS: A TOP: Economic development | England and North America DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 51 |

Seagull p. 49 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 1

7. During the reign of _____, the English government turned its attention to North America by granting charters to Humphrey Gilbert and Walter Raleigh for the establishment of colonies there.
- Henry VIII
 - Mary I
 - James I
 - James II
 - Elizabeth I

ANS: E TOP: Global awareness | England and North America DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 51 | Seagull p. 49
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

8. Just as the reconquest of Spain from the Moors established patterns that would be repeated in Spanish New World colonization, the methods used in which one of the following countries anticipated policies England would undertake in America?
- Ireland
 - India
 - China
 - Scotland
 - Wales

ANS: A TOP: Global awareness | England and Ireland DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 51 | Seagull p. 48
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

9. Why did England consider Spain its enemy by the late 1500s?
- Because of religious differences: England had officially broken with the Roman Catholic Church, while Spain was devoutly Catholic.
 - Because of the Spanish Armada's successful invasion of Great Britain in 1588.
 - Because Spain had allied with France to invade English colonies in the New World.
 - Because one of Henry VIII's beheaded wives was a Spanish princess, and the Spanish government announced it would be at war with England until Henry apologized.
 - Because both the English and Spanish royal families laid claim to the Irish throne.

ANS: A TOP: Global awareness | Spreading Protestantism DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 52 | Seagull p. 50
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

10. How did Richard Hakluyt explain his claim that there was a connection between freedom and colonization?
- The English constitutional system would improve on Spain's less structured system in the New World.
 - English colonization would save the New World from Spanish tyranny.
 - The only way to achieve true freedom was through wealth, and the abundant gold in the New World

would make all Englishmen wealthy.

- d. A person was only truly free when outside the constraints of established societies such as those in Europe.
- e. He claimed no such connection; he saw them as separate and unrelated.

ANS: B TOP: Global awareness | Spreading Protestantism DIF: Difficult REF: Full p. 52 | Seagull p. 50
MSC: Understanding OBJ: 1

11. All of the following contributed to the English social crisis of the late sixteenth century EXCEPT:

- a. a lower birth rate, which made it difficult to find workers for new industries.
- b. the enclosure movement, which forced thousands of peasants from farms.
- c. increased prices buoyed by the influx of gold and silver from Latin America.
- d. decreased wages in the cities.
- e. the invasion of the cities by vagrants, who wandered the roads in search of work.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Economic development | The Social Crisis DIF: Difficult REF: Full p. 53 |
Seagull p. 51 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 1

12. As a result of British landowners evicting peasants from their lands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries:

- a. there was an increase in the number of jobless peasants, whom the British government aided with an early form of welfare.
- b. efforts were made to persuade or even force those who had been evicted to settle in the New World, thereby easing the British population crisis.
- c. mass numbers of peasants converted from Protestantism to Catholicism, because the Catholic Church took better care of the poor.
- d. there was a sharp reduction in the number of sheep and other livestock.
- e. the spread of the Black Plague decreased because of the elimination of cramped living quarters.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | Economic development | The Social Crisis DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 53 |
Seagull p. 51 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

13. Which one of the following is true of poverty in seventeenth-century Great Britain?

- a. About half of the population lived at or below the poverty line by the end of the seventeenth century.
- b. The problem was so bad that Henry VIII authorized judges to order the jobless to work.
- c. Poverty rates were worse in British colonies than in the mother country.
- d. John Winthrop solved the problem by creating the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- e. Queen Mary's failure to address the problem helped lead to her overthrow.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Economic development | The Social Crisis DIF: Difficult REF: Full p. 53 |
Seagull p. 51 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

14. In Great Britain, the idea of working for wages:
- was so dishonorable that many refused to accept money for their work and instead received food and shelter.
 - was associated with servility and the loss of liberty.
 - was romanticized in ballads and tales.
 - meant true freedom.
 - grew more popular among the poor during the sixteenth century.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | Masterless Men

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 53 | Seagull p. 52

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

15. What did English settlers in North America believe was the basis of liberty?
- literacy
 - land
 - the English Bill of Rights
 - church membership
 - a wage-paying job

ANS: B TOP: Political history, changes | Land and Liberty DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 54 | Seagull p. 54

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

16. Of the half million people who left England between 1607 and 1700:
- more than half of them settled in North America.
 - more went to the West Indies than to North America.
 - Ireland was the most popular destination, far outdistancing other English colonies.
 - about half returned.
 - almost all were members of aristocratic families.

ANS: B TOP: Geographic issues | English Emigrants

DIF: Difficult REF: Full p. 54 | Seagull pp. 52–53

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

17. Most seventeenth-century migrants to North America from England:
- arrived with other members of their families.
 - were single, middle-class men.
 - were lower-class men.
 - had been released from debtors' prisons.
 - sought to escape the Black Death then ravaging England.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | English Emigrants

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 54 | Seagull p. 53

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

18. During the seventeenth century, indentured servants:

- a. made up less than one-third of English settlers in America.
- b. had to surrender their freedom for a minimum of ten years to come to the colonies.
- c. had a great deal of trouble acquiring land.
- d. had to pay half of the fare to get them to the New World.
- e. were almost entirely Irish.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Economic development | Indentured Servants DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 55
| Seagull p. 54 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

19. Which one of the following is true of indentured servants?

- a. They could not be sold by their masters.
- b. Their masters could determine whether they could marry.
- c. Pregnant women received their freedom early.
- d. They could not be physically punished because, unlike slaves, they had rights as English citizens.
- e. Three-quarters of them ran away and found permanent freedom.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | Indentured Servants

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 55 | Seagull p. 53

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

20. How did indentured servants display a fondness for freedom?

- a. They became abolitionists, fighting to end slavery in British North America.
- b. Some of them ran away or were disobedient toward their masters.
- c. They sent letters home telling their fellow Englishmen that the American colonies offered special opportunities for freedom.
- d. They insisted on their right to serve in the militia, because they believed in the right to bear arms.
- e. They published pamphlets criticizing their masters, displaying their love of free speech.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | Indentured Servants

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 55 | Seagull p. 54

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

21. Intermarriage between English colonists and Native Americans in Virginia:

- a. began with the wedding of John Smith and Pocahontas.
- b. was common.
- c. was very rare before being outlawed by the Virginia legislature in 1691.
- d. created a mixed race of Native Americans who often wound up enslaved.

e. produced a member of a British royal family who became an Indian chief.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Englishmen and Indians DIF: Moderate

REF: Full p. 56 | Seagull p. 54 MSC: Remembering

OBJ: 2

22. In regard to religion:

- a. Native Americans eagerly converted to Christianity.
- b. the English showed curiosity toward Native American religions.
- c. Native Americans showed indifference to European religious conflict.
- d. the English spent much time in Native American villages converting them.
- e. the English created churches for Native Americans in most New England towns.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Englishmen and Indians DIF: Moderate REF: Full pp. 56–57 |

Seagull p. 55 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 2

23. Which of the following best describes how the English viewed Native American ties to the land?

- a. Although they felt the natives had no claim since they did not cultivate or improve the land, the English usually bought their land, albeit through treaties they forced on Indians.
- b. They simply tried to wipe out Native Americans and then took their land.
- c. They encouraged settlers to move onto Native American land and take it.
- d. They totally respected those ties and let the natives stay in all rural areas, negotiating settlements to obtain the coastal lands.
- e. The English offered natives the chance to remain on the land as slaves and, when this offer was declined, forced them off of it.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Englishmen and Indians DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p.

55 MSC: Understanding

OBJ: 2

24. Which of the following is true of warfare between colonists and Native Americans during the seventeenth century?

- a. Colonists were surprised and disappointed in their inability to defeat Indians easily.
- b. Among the colonists, it generated a strong sense of superiority.
- c. New England colonists fared far better in warfare than their Virginia counterparts.
- d. Treaties quickly ended each of the wars.
- e. Native Americans actually had more sophisticated and dangerous weaponry than the English.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Englishmen and Indians DIF: Difficult

REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 55 MSC: Understanding

OBJ: 2

25. In the economic exchanges between the English colonists and eastern Native Americans:
- the arrival of new English goods had no impact on how Indians lived.
 - Native Americans initially welcomed the colonists' goods.
 - Native Americans sought to keep English goods from influencing their religious ceremonies.
 - Native Americans never became integrated into the Atlantic economy.
 - Native Americans soon saw that the colonists' goods were shoddier than their own.

ANS: B TOP: Ethnicity | Economic development | Transformation of Indian Life DIF: Moderate
REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 55 MSC: Remembering
OBJ: 2

26. Who received most of the profits from trade between Native Americans and colonists?
- Native Americans
 - British soldiers
 - colonial and European merchants
 - the king
 - Parliament

ANS: C TOP: Ethnicity | Economic development | Transformation of Indian Life DIF: Easy
REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 56 MSC: Remembering
OBJ: 2

27. Which English group did the most to reshape Native American society and culture in the seventeenth century?
- traders
 - religious missionaries
 - colonial authorities
 - settlers farming the land
 - the Royal Geographical Society

ANS: D TOP: Social history | Changes in the Land
DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 58 | Seagull p. 56
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

28. Which of the following is NOT a way that colonists undermined traditional Native American agriculture and hunting?
- Their freely roaming pigs and cattle trampled Native American cornfields and gardens.
 - Their need for wood depleted the forests that Native Americans needed for hunting.
 - Their reliance on the fur trade reduced the population of beaver and other animals important to the Native Americans.
 - They changed the land to suit their way of life instead of adapting to their new surroundings.

- e. Their refusal to build fences and permanent structures created conflict with Native American hunting methods.

ANS: E TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Changes in the Land DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 58 | Seagull p. 56
MSC: Understanding OBJ: 2

29. Which of the following statements is true about the early history of Jamestown?

- a. The colony's problems were due largely to its leadership: the same people remained in charge for the first two decades and refused to change their methods.
- b. The first settlers were farmers and laborers who were so eager to make money that they refused to work and could not be controlled.
- c. The death rate was extraordinarily high.
- d. The supplies from England were excellent, but the colonists wasted them.
- e. John Smith took the credit, but he had nothing to do with Jamestown's success.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | The Jamestown Colony
DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 58 | Seagull p. 57
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

30. Why was the death rate in early Jamestown so high?

- a. It lay beside a malarial swamp.
- b. The ample food was full of botulism.
- c. It was not high; most of the colonists survived.
- d. Constant Native American attacks decimated the population.
- e. Many of the colonists committed suicide.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | The Jamestown Colony DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 58 | Seagull p. 57
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

31. As leader of the Jamestown Colony, John Smith:

- a. was a failure and had to return to England.
- b. improved relations with Native Americans by marrying Pocahontas.
- c. used rigorous military discipline to hold the colony together.
- d. used an elaborate reward system to persuade colonists to work.
- e. set up the first representative assembly in the New World.

ANS: C TOP: Political history, changes | The Jamestown Colony DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 58
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

32. How did the Virginia Company reshape the colony's development?

- a. It instituted the headright system, giving fifty acres of land to each colonist who paid for his own or another's passage.

- b. It fired John Smith and brought in a more popular leader.
- c. It gave control back to the king, who straightened out its problems.
- d. It required all settlers to grow tobacco, a highly profitable crop.
- e. It created an executive committee that really ran the colony and a committee of colonists who thought they were running it.

ANS: A TOP: Economic development | From Company to Society DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 58
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

33. The Virginia House of Burgesses:

- a. was dissolved by King James because he objected to all representative government.
- b. was created as part of the Virginia Company's effort to encourage the colony's survival.
- c. banned the importation of servants.
- d. had more power than the governor.
- e. was included in the original charter for the Jamestown Colony.

ANS: B TOP: Political history, changes | From Company to Society DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 58
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

34. The Native American leader Powhatan:

- a. tried to avoid trade with the colonists because he believed that it would destroy Native American culture.
- b. managed to consolidate control over some thirty nearby tribes.
- c. was the brother of Pocahontas.
- d. invited the colonists to feasts with his tribe and then slaughtered eighty Virginia settlers.
- e. won the respect of the colonists when he defeated John Smith in a wrestling match.

ANS: B TOP: Ethnicity | Powhatan and Pocahontas
DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 58
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

35. To entice settlers to Virginia, the Virginia Company established the headright system, which:

- a. granted religious freedom.
- b. provided land to settlers who paid their own and others' passage.
- c. brought slavery to the colony.
- d. promised every single man a bride.
- e. enslaved Indians.

ANS: B TOP: Economic development | From Company to Society DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 58
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

36. The marriage between John Rolfe and Pocahontas:

- a. brought unrest and conflict between the English and the Indians.
- b. split the church.
- c. was seen in England as a sign of Anglo-Indian harmony and missionary success.
- d. marked the beginnings of many ethnically mixed marriages between Indians and the English.
- e. caused King James I to denounce John Rolfe.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Powhatan and Pocahontas DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 59 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 3

37. It can be argued that conflict between the English settlers and local Indians in Virginia became inevitable when:

- a. the Native Americans realized that England wanted to establish a permanent and constantly expanding colony, not just a trading post.
- b. Pocahontas married John Rolfe.
- c. the House of Burgesses passed a law ordering Native Americans out of the colony.
- d. Powhatan led an attack against the English settlers in 1644.
- e. Spain formed a military alliance with Powhatan.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | The Uprising of 1622 DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 59 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 2

38. Opechancanough:

- a. succeeded his father, Powhatan, as the leader of Virginia's Indians.
- b. married Pocahontas after the death of John Rolfe.
- c. was the first Native American invited to address the House of Burgesses.
- d. mounted a surprise attack in 1622 that wiped out one-quarter of Virginia's settlers.
- e. killed John Smith.

ANS: D TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | The Uprising of 1622 DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 59 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

39. Virginia's colonial policy of requiring Native Americans to move to reservations:

- a. immediately followed the Pequot War.
- b. came after the Native American population had risen to 10,000.
- c. followed a precedent established by the English in Ireland.
- d. led to the Trail of Tears of Native Americans from the Virginia coast to an inland area.
- e. ended in failure in 1633.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | The Uprising of 1622 DIF: Moderate REF: Full pp. 60–61 | Seagull p. 60 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

40. When the Virginia Company gave control of the Virginia colony to the king in 1624:

- a. it did so under pressure from the king, who was trying to consolidate his ownership of all colonies.
- b. its white population had quintupled since settlement began in 1607.
- c. this meant that control over the colony would rest entirely in royal hands, ending the local control that had existed under the Virginia Company.
- d. Virginia became the first royal colony.
- e. James wanted to change the colony's name to Jamesland, but Parliament rejected it.

ANS: D TOP: Political history, changes | The Uprising of 1622 DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 60 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

41. What was Virginia's "gold," which ensured its survival and prosperity?

- a. cotton
- b. fur
- c. tobacco
- d. indigo
- e. sugar

ANS: C TOP: Economic development | A Tobacco Colony DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 61
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

42. Tobacco production in Virginia:

- a. enriched an emerging class of planters and certain members of the colonial government.
- b. benefited from the endorsement of King James I.
- c. declined after its original success, as Europeans learned the dangers of smoking.
- d. resulted in more unified settlements, thanks to tobacco's propensity to grow only in certain areas of Virginia.
- e. was under the control of two planters, Walter Winston and the Earl of Kent.

ANS: A TOP: Economic development | A Tobacco Colony DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 61
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

43. Which statement about women in the early Virginia colony is FALSE?

- a. Women mostly came to Virginia as indentured servants.
- b. Some women took advantage of their legal status as femme sole.
- c. Women consisted of about half the white population.
- d. Women often married at a relatively late age—mid-twenties.
- e. There was a high death rate among women.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Women and the Family DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 62 | Seagull p. 61
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

44. Maryland was similar to Virginia in that:

- a. both started out as proprietary colonies.
- b. tobacco proved crucial to its economy and society.
- c. John Smith had to take over the colony and organize its settlers to work.
- d. both offered settlers total religious freedom.
- e. the king approved the creation of each colony only because of pressure from Parliament.

ANS: B TOP: Economic development | The Maryland Experiment DIF: Moderate

REF: Full p. 63 | Seagull p. 63 MSC: Remembering

OBJ: 3

45. Maryland's founder, Cecilius Calvert:

- a. wanted Maryland to be like a feudal domain, with power limited for ordinary people.
- b. supported total religious freedom for all of the colony's inhabitants.
- c. gave a great deal of power to the elected assembly but not to the royal governor.
- d. lost ownership of the colony and died a pauper.
- e. actually hated Catholics, which is why he set up a colony for them in a swamp.

ANS: A TOP: Political history, changes | The Maryland Experiment DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 64 |

Seagull p. 63 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

46. Maryland was established as a refuge for which group?

- a. Quakers
- b. Puritans
- c. Pilgrims
- d. Native Americans
- e. Catholics

ANS: E TOP: Social history | Religion in Maryland

DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 64 | Seagull p. 63

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

47. Which of the following is true of the Puritans of the seventeenth century?

- a. They were completely unified on all issues.
- b. They agreed that the Church of England retained too many elements of Catholicism in its rituals and doctrines.
- c. They differed completely with the views of the Church of England.
- d. They came to the colonies because they had no hope of holding any power in England.
- e. John Winthrop founded the church.

ANS: B TOP: Cultural history | The Rise of Puritanism

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 65 | Seagull p. 64

MSC: Understanding OBJ: 4

48. Puritans followed the religious ideas of the French-born theologian:

- a. John Calvin.
- b. Martin Guerre.
- c. Jacques Baptiste.
- d. Charles LeGrand.
- e. Ulrich Zwingli.

ANS: A TOP: Cultural history | The Rise of Puritanism DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 65 | Seagull p. 65 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

49. Why did Puritans decide to emigrate from England in the late 1620s and 1630s?

- a. Because so many of them had become separatists, they had to leave England to save their church.
- b. Charles I had started supporting them, creating conflicts with Catholic nobles.
- c. The Church of England was firing their ministers and censoring their writings.
- d. Puritan leader John Winthrop wanted a high-level position, and leaving England was the only way for him to get it.
- e. The Poor Law of 1623 banned non-Catholics from receiving government aid.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Moral Liberty

DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 65 | Seagull p. 65

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

50. What was Puritan leader and Massachusetts Bay Governor John Winthrop's attitude toward liberty?

- a. He saw two kinds of liberty: natural liberty, the ability to do evil, and moral liberty, the ability to do good.
- b. He saw two kinds of liberty: negative liberty, the restricting of freedoms for the sake of others, and positive liberty, the assuring of rights through a constitution.
- c. He believed that individual rights took precedence over the rights of the community.
- d. He believed in a dictatorship, with only himself in charge of it.
- e. He believed "liberty" had a religious but not a political meaning.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Moral Liberty

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull pp. 65–66

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

51. Why did the Pilgrims flee the Netherlands?

- a. They sought new opportunities after a severe economic downturn in the Netherlands left many of them unemployed.
- b. They felt that the surrounding culture was corrupting their children.

- c. England had gone to war with the Netherlands, and the Pilgrims felt caught in the middle.
- d. The Catholic Church took over the Netherlands under a papal edict in 1617, and the Pilgrims felt that they had no choice but to go.
- e. The Dutch government ordered them to leave because of their radical religious ideas.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | The Pilgrims at Plymouth

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 66

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

52. Where in the Americas did the Pilgrims originally plan to go?

- a. New Netherland
- b. Plymouth Rock
- c. Boston
- d. Virginia
- e. Pennsylvania

ANS: D TOP: Social history | The Pilgrims at Plymouth DIF: Medium REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 66 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

53. The Mayflower Compact established:

- a. religious toleration and freedom in Massachusetts.
- b. the right to emigrate to America.
- c. a company chartered to settle New England.
- d. a civil government for the Plymouth Colony.
- e. peaceful relations between English colonists and Indians in Rhode Island.

ANS: D TOP: Primary document analysis | The Pilgrims at Plymouth DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 66 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

54. What benefited the Pilgrims when they landed at Plymouth?

- a. They met a Native American, Opechancanough, who helped them.
- b. It was the late spring, so it was planting season.
- c. Native Americans, decimated by disease, left behind cleared fields for farming.
- d. The local Indian leader considered the English to be divine.
- e. John Smith arrived to help organize them.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Economic development | The Pilgrims at Plymouth DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 66 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

55. In contrast to life in the Chesapeake region, life in New England:

- a. was more family-oriented.

- b. did not involve class-based hierarchies.
- c. was not as deeply religious.
- d. allowed for equal legal rights for women and men.
- e. centered on an economy based on one cash crop.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | The Great Migration

DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 67 | Seagull p. 67

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

56. Puritan women:

- a. could not legally divorce.
- b. were not allowed full church membership.
- c. were said to achieve freedom by embracing subjection to their husbands' authority.
- d. could become ministers if they were widows of ministers.
- e. married late in life.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | The Puritan Family

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 68 | Seagull p. 69

MSC: Understanding OBJ: 4

57. The Puritans believed that male authority in the household was:

- a. an outdated idea.
- b. to be unquestioned.
- c. so absolute that a husband could order the murder of his wife.
- d. not supposed to resemble God's authority in any way, because that would be blasphemous.
- e. limited only by the number of children—the more, the better.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | The Puritan Family

DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 68 | Seagull p. 69

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

58. In Puritan marriages:

- a. reciprocal affection and companionship were the ideal.
- b. divorce was not allowed.
- c. husbands could beat their wives without interference from the authorities.
- d. wives were banned from attending church because they might end up disagreeing with how their husbands interpreted the sermon.
- e. women could speak only when spoken to.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | The Puritan Family

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 68 | Seagull p. 69

MSC: Understanding OBJ: 4

59. How did John Winthrop view a woman's liberty?
- a. A woman was equal to her husband in the eyes of the Puritan faith.
 - b. Once a woman married a man, she was his subject.
 - c. A woman had no right to choose a husband; the church should choose one for her.
 - d. Men and women were equal until they married, and then they were one.
 - e. He never even mentioned women.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | The Puritan Family

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 68 | Seagull p. 69

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

60. In Puritan New England:
- a. it was illegal for a woman to have children after the age of twenty-eight, so childbearing began earlier than it did elsewhere.
 - b. infant mortality rates were lower than in the Chesapeake colonies, because the environment was healthier.
 - c. women married at an older age than their English counterparts.
 - d. most women gave birth at least ten times.
 - e. men were required by law to become fathers.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | The Puritan Family

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 68 | Seagull p. 69

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

61. In early seventeenth-century Massachusetts, freeman status was granted to adult males who:
- a. owned land, regardless of their church membership.
 - b. had served their term as indentured servants.
 - c. were freed slaves.
 - d. were landowning church members.
 - e. voted.

ANS: D TOP: Political history, changes | Government and Society in Massachusetts DIF: Easy

REF: Full p. 68 | Seagull p. 70 MSC: Remembering

OBJ: 4

62. In New England towns:
- a. there was no local government because Massachusetts Bay leaders feared dissent.
 - b. much of the land remained in common, for collective use or to be divided among later settlers.
 - c. there were several churches.
 - d. the colony divided up the land because it wanted to keep the settlers from having any role in

government.

- e. ministers conducted town meetings, just as they conducted church services.

ANS: B TOP: Economic development | Government and Society in Massachusetts DIF: Moderate

REF: Full p. 69 | Seagull p. 69 MSC: Remembering

OBJ: 4

63. The Massachusetts General Court:

- a. reflected the Puritans' desire to govern the colony without outside interference.
- b. was chosen by the king.
- c. was chosen by the governor.
- d. ruled the colony from its beginnings in 1630.
- e. by law had to consist of a majority of Puritan judges.

ANS: A TOP: Political history, changes | Government and Society in Massachusetts DIF: Moderate

REF: Full p. 69 | Seagull p. 70 MSC: Understanding

OBJ: 4

64. In what way was Puritan church membership a restrictive status?

- a. Only those who could prove they had received formal education could be members, because the ability to read and discuss sermons was so highly valued.
- b. Although all adult male property owners elected colonial officials, only men who were full church members could vote in local elections.
- c. Only property owners could be full members of the church.
- d. Full membership required demonstrating that one had experienced divine grace.
- e. Full membership required that one's parents and grandparents had been church members.

ANS: D TOP: Cultural history | Government and Society in Massachusetts DIF: Moderate

REF: Full p. 69 | Seagull p. 70 MSC: Understanding

OBJ: 4

65. Which one of the following is an accurate statement about the class-based society of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

- a. Only wealthy landowners or merchants were allowed membership in Puritan churches.
- b. The Body of Liberties of 1641 stated that a debtor became the servant of his creditor if he could not repay a loan within a year.
- c. The General Court banned ordinary people from wearing the garb of gentlemen.
- d. A member of the upper class was known as a gentleman or lady, while a member of the lower class was simply called friend.
- e. Voting was restricted by law to men who came from designated "good families" in England.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull p. 70 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

66. How did most Puritans view the separation of church and state?
- They were so determined to keep them apart that they banned ministers from holding office, fearing that they would enact pro-religious legislation.
 - They allowed church and state to be interconnected by requiring each town to establish a church and levy a tax to support the minister.
 - The Massachusetts Bay Colony endorsed the Puritan faith but allowed anyone the freedom to practice or not practice religion.
 - They had never even heard of the concept.
 - They invented the concept but refused to indulge in it.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull p. 71 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 4

67. In regard to religious toleration, the Puritans:
- ignored the Reformation.
 - encouraged religious dissent.
 - saw only their faith as the truth.
 - accepted only Christian faiths.
 - treated Native American priests as equals.

ANS: C TOP: Social history | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull p. 71 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 5

68. Puritans viewed individual and personal freedom as:
- good, because Massachusetts Bay leaders welcomed debate over religion.
 - dangerous to social harmony and community stability.
 - important, but they banned neighbors from reporting on one another, because that would breed division that could harm the community.
 - vital, because they had been discouraged from enjoying these back in England.
 - dangerous to the individual but good for the community.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | New Englanders Divided DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 71 | Seagull p. 71 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 5

69. Roger Williams argued that:
- church and state must be totally separated.
 - Puritans must stay in the Church of England and reform it.
 - religious wars were necessary to protect not only religion, but also freedom.

- d. Puritans were on a divine mission to spread the true faith.
- e. only John Winthrop was capable of explaining the word of God.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Political history, changes | Roger Williams DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 71 | Seagull p. 72 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

70. When Roger Williams established the colony of Rhode Island:

- a. he required voters there to be members of a Puritan church.
- b. the king refused to give it a charter, and it remained a renegade colony until Williams died.
- c. he made sure that it was more democratic than Massachusetts Bay.
- d. he felt that too much democracy would be bad because it might interfere with religious freedom.
- e. the colony became a haven for Protestants of all kinds, but it banned Jews.

ANS: C TOP: Political history, changes | Rhode Island and Connecticut DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 71 | Seagull p. 73 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 5

71. The Puritan minister Thomas Hooker:

- a. founded what became part of the colony of Connecticut.
- b. insisted that Massachusetts pay Indians for land the colony took from them.
- c. was Anne Hutchinson's minister and thus created problems for the Puritan leadership.
- d. tried to minister to Puritan women who fell victim to the big city of Boston, for which his name eventually became associated with prostitutes.
- e. defended the rights of conscience in a spirited debate with Puritan leaders about church-state relations.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Political history, changes | Rhode Island and Connecticut DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 72 | Seagull p. 74 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

72. Anne Hutchinson:

- a. was no threat to the Puritan establishment because women were so clearly considered inferior.
- b. angered Puritan authorities by supporting the claims of Roger Williams.
- c. engaged in Antinomianism, a sexual practice that the Puritans considered threatening to traditional gender relations.
- d. opposed Puritan ministers who distinguished saints from the damned through church attendance and moral behavior rather than through focusing on an inner state of grace.
- e. would have been left alone if she had not also run for a seat in the General Court.

ANS: D TOP: Social history | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 73 | Seagull p. 74 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

73. At Anne Hutchinson's trial:

- a. her argument on her own behalf swayed the jury.
- b. she violated Puritan doctrine by claiming that God spoke to her directly rather than through ministers or the Bible.
- c. she was acquitted, but was so displeased with her treatment that she left the colony for Rhode Island.
- d. Governor John Winthrop was critical of her but admitted that she was an impressive antagonist.
- e. Roger Williams served as her attorney.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 73 | Seagull p. 74 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

74. For most New Englanders, Indians represented:

- a. savagery.
- b. teachers.
- c. curiosities.
- d. culture.
- e. survival.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Puritans and Indians DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 76 | Seagull p. 75 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

75. John Winthrop followed which one of the following policies toward Native Americans?

- a. He declared all Indian land to be the property of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- b. He insisted that they agree to submit to English authority.
- c. He required Puritans to pay them.
- d. He urged all Puritans to work at converting Native Americans to Christianity.
- e. He called for their immediate extermination.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Puritans and Indians DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 76 | Seagull p. 75 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

76. In the Pequot War of 1637:

- a. the Pequots defeated the Puritans in a battle that temporarily drove back the Massachusetts Bay settlers to only three coastal towns.
- b. Connecticut and Massachusetts soldiers teamed with Narragansett allies to set the main Pequot village afire and kill 500 Pequots.
- c. the Narragansetts joined the Pequots to fight the Puritans, leading to the elimination of both tribes.
- d. the barbarity of the Native Americans surprised the colonists.
- e. the Pequots took over the old Pilgrim colony and made it their own.

ANS: B TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | The Pequot War DIF: Moderate REF: Full pp. 76-77 | Seagull pp.

78–79 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

77. In the seventeenth century, New England's economy:

- a. grew at a very slow rate because few settlers moved to the region.
- b. suffered because most early settlers were poor and could not gain access to land.
- c. centered on family farms and also involved the export of fish and timber.
- d. boasted a significant manufacturing component that employed close to one-third of all men.
- e. relied heavily on indentured servants in the labor force.

ANS: C TOP: Economic development | The New England Economy DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 77 | Seagull p. 79 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

78. Boston merchants:

- a. challenged the subordination of economic activity to Puritan control.
- b. refused to trade with anyone outside of the Puritan faith.
- c. paid for Anne Hutchinson's prosecution.
- d. had enjoyed widespread freedom to trade since the establishment of the colony.
- e. controlled John Winthrop.

ANS: A TOP: Economic development | Social history | The Merchant Elite DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 78 | Seagull p. 80 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 5

79. The Half-Way Covenant of 1662:

- a. set up civil government in Massachusetts.
- b. allowed Baptists and Quakers to attend, but not join, Puritan churches.
- c. gave women limited voting rights in Puritan congregations.
- d. permitted anyone who paid a tithe to be baptized in a Puritan church.
- e. did not require evidence of conversion to receive a kind of church membership.

ANS: E TOP: Cultural history | The Half-Way Covenant DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 79 | Seagull p. 81 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

80. The Magna Carta:

- a. was an agreement between King Henry VIII and the Anglican Church.
- b. guaranteed religious freedom in Great Britain.
- c. granted many liberties, but mainly to lords and barons.
- d. was seen as embodying English freedom, until Parliament repealed it in 1722.
- e. was, like the English Constitution, unwritten.

ANS: C TOP: Political history, changes | Global awareness | The Rights of Englishmen DIF: Moderate REF: Full pp. 79–80 | Seagull p. 82

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

81. A central element in the definition of English liberty was:
- the right to a trial by jury.
 - the right to self-incrimination.
 - that each English citizen owned a copy of the English Constitution.
 - freedom of expression.
 - what an individual king or queen said it was.

ANS: A TOP: Political history, changes | The Rights of Englishmen DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull p.

82 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

82. In the battles between Parliament and the Stuart kings, English freedom:
- played a minimal role.
 - greatly expanded amid the debate over which of these groups should be elected.
 - remained an important and a much-debated concept even after Charles I was beheaded.
 - was the excuse given for restoring Charles II in 1685.
 - led to the overthrow of James III in 1700.

ANS: C TOP: Political history, changes | Global awareness | The English Civil War DIF: Moderate

REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull pp. 82–83

MSC: Analyzing OBJ: 6

83. In the 1640s, leaders of the House of Commons:
- accused the king of imposing taxes without parliamentary consent.
 - supported efforts to move England back to Catholicism.
 - aided Charles I in overthrowing his father, James I.
 - opposed Oliver Cromwell's "Commonwealth" government.
 - refused to allow new colonists to emigrate to America.

ANS: A TOP: Political history, changes | The English Civil War DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull p.

82 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 6

84. During the English political upheaval between 1640 and 1660:
- new religious sects began demanding the end of public financing and special privileges for the Anglican Church.
 - groups began calling for the elimination of a written English constitution, on the grounds that kings merely abused its privileges.
 - writer John Milton called for an end to freedom of speech and press, because it caused too much controversy.
 - the execution of King Charles II led to new debates about crime and punishment.

e. thousands of American colonists returned to England to participate in the Civil War.

ANS: A TOP: Political history, changes | Global awareness | England's Debate over Freedom

DIF: Moderate REF: Full pp. 80–81 | Seagull p. 83

MSC: Understanding OBJ: 6

85. The Levellers:

- a. got their name for knocking down (leveling) the Parliament building.
- b. called for the strengthening of freedom and democracy at a time when those principles were seen as possibly contributing to anarchy.
- c. opposed a written constitution on the grounds that it institutionalized social inequality.
- d. proposed to abolish Parliament.
- e. claimed the world was flat or level.

ANS: B TOP: Political history, changes | Global awareness | England's Debate over Freedom

DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 81 | Seagull p. 83

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

86. The Diggers of Great Britain:

- a. proposed building a tunnel to Rome to surprise and overpower the Catholic Church, thereby eliminating a source of controversy in English society.
- b. sought to eliminate male ownership of land as a means of promoting social equality for women.
- c. influenced the development of the American colonies, because some of their members and ideas crossed the Atlantic to the New World.
- d. executed King James I.
- e. overthrew parliamentary forces in 1642.

ANS: C TOP: Political history, changes | Global awareness | England's Debate over Freedom

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 81 | Seagull p. 83

MSC: Understanding OBJ: 6

87. A consequence of the English Civil War of the 1640s was:

- a. an English belief that England was the world's guardian of liberty.
- b. an increase in the power of the Stuart kings.
- c. the establishment of Plymouth Colony.
- d. the signing of the Magna Carta.
- e. the outbreak of war between Spain and England.

ANS: A TOP: Political history, changes; Global awareness | English Liberty DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 81 |

Seagull p. 84 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 6

88. Which of the following is true of the Puritans' dealings with Quakers?

- a. Their officials in Massachusetts punished Quakers financially and physically, even hanging several of them.
- b. They welcomed the Quakers and thus were happy to help them set up the Pennsylvania colony.
- c. They fought Charles II's efforts to oppress and suppress Quakers.
- d. They passed a law ordering all Quakers to leave Massachusetts or face imminent death.
- e. They resented the Quakers for their shrewd business practices.

ANS: A TOP: Social history | The Civil War and English America DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 82 | Seagull p. 84 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 6

89. Which one of the following is an accurate statement regarding the impact on Maryland of seventeenth-century England's Protestant-Catholic conflict?
- a. The conflict had no effect on far-off Maryland.
 - b. To win the favor of Protestant kings, Maryland gave all authority to Protestants.
 - c. The English government temporarily repealed Calvert's ownership of Maryland and the colony's policies of religious toleration.
 - d. Maryland's Catholic leaders banned Protestant worship in 1671.
 - e. The conflict eventually led to the Puritan government of the 1640s taking refuge in Maryland.

ANS: C TOP: Political history, changes | Social history | The Crisis in Maryland DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 83 | Seagull p. 85 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 6

90. Which colony adopted the Act Concerning Religion in 1649, which institutionalized the principle of religious toleration?
- a. Virginia
 - b. Maryland
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. Rhode Island
 - e. Connecticut

ANS: B TOP: Political history, changes | Social history | The Crisis in Maryland DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 83 | Seagull p. 85 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

91. In the 1650s, who pushed England toward a policy of expanding territory and commercialism?
- a. Oliver Cromwell
 - b. John Smith
 - c. Charles I
 - d. Charles II
 - e. James I

ANS: A TOP: Political history, changes | Cromwell and the Empire DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 83 | Seagull p. 85 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

True or False

1. Jamestown was originally settled only by men.

ANS: T TOP: Social history | Introduction

DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 49 | Seagull p. 46

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

2. *A Discourse Concerning Western Planting* argued that English settlement of North America would strike a blow against Spain.

ANS: T TOP: Political history, changes | Spreading Protestantism DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 52 | Seagull p. 50 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

3. The English increasingly viewed America as a land where a man could control his own labor and thus gain independence.

ANS: T TOP: Political history, changes | Land and Liberty DIF: Easy REF: Full pp. 53–54 | Seagull p. 52
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 1

4. Disease killed many Indians, but European settlers were not affected by disease.

ANS: F TOP: Ethnicity • Indentured Servants

DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 54 | Seagull p. 52

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

5. Nearly two-thirds of English settlers arrived as indentured servants.

ANS: T TOP: Social history | Indentured Servants

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 55 | Seagull p. 53

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

6. English settlers believed land was the basis of liberty.

ANS: T TOP: Political history, changes | Land and Liberty DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 55 | Seagull p. 54
MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

7. Indians mostly traded furs and animal skins for European goods.

ANS: T TOP: Economic development | Ethnicity | Transformation of Indian Life DIF: Easy

REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 56 MSC: Remembering

OBJ: 2

8. Growing connections with Europeans lessened warfare between Indian tribes.

ANS: F TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Transformation of Indian Life DIF: Moderate REF: Full pp. 57–58
| Seagull p. 56 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

9. Early settlers of Jamestown preferred gold to farming.

ANS: T TOP: Economic development | The Jamestown Colony DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 58 | Seagull p. 57

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 2

10. Treatment of the Indians by members of the Virginia colony was influenced in part by Las Casas's condemnation of Spanish behavior.

ANS: T TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | Powhatan and Pocahontas DIF: Difficult REF: Full pp. 59–60 |

Seagull pp. 58–59 MSC: Understanding OBJ: 2

11. The Virginia Company accomplished its goals for the company and for its settlers.

ANS: F TOP: Economic development | The Uprising of 1622 DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 60

MSC: Understanding OBJ: 2

12. Believing that tobacco was harmful to one's health, King James I warned against its use.

ANS: T TOP: Economic development | A Tobacco Colony DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 61

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 3

13. Puritans believed that the Church of England was not in need of reform.

ANS: F TOP: Social history | The Rise of Puritanism

DIF: Easy REF: Full pp. 64–65 | Seagull p. 64

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

14. The Pilgrims intended to set sail for Cape Cod in 1620.

ANS: F TOP: Chronology | The Pilgrims at Plymouth

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 66

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

15. Like the first Jamestown settlers, the settlers of Massachusetts were mostly families.

ANS: F TOP: Social history | The Great Migration

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 67 | Seagull p. 67

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

16. Under English law, married women held many legal rights and privileges.

ANS: F TOP: Social history | The Puritan Family

DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 68 | Seagull p. 68

MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

17. Puritans relied on and deeply valued education.

ANS: T TOP: Social history | Government and Society in Massachusetts DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 69 | Seagull

p. 69 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 4

18. Religious toleration violated the Puritan understanding of moral liberty.

ANS: T TOP: Social history | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull p. 75 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

19. Roger Williams imagined Rhode Island as a feudal domain.

ANS: F TOP: Political history, changes | Rhode Island and Connecticut DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 71 | Seagull p. 73 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

20. In British America, unlike other New World empires, Indians performed most of the labor in the colonies.

ANS: F TOP: Social history | Ethnicity | The New England Economy DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 77 | Seagull p. 80 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 5

21. The English Civil War was a bloodless war that restored Catholicism to England.

ANS: F TOP: Political history, changes | The English Civil War DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull pp. 82–83 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

22. After the English Civil War, it was generally believed that freedom was the common heritage of all Englishmen.

ANS: T TOP: Political history, changes | English Liberty DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 81 | Seagull p. 84 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

23. Henry Care believed that the English system of government was the best in the world.

ANS: T TOP: Political history, changes | English Liberty DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 81 | Seagull p. 84 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

24. Oliver Cromwell's Parliament passed the first Navigation Act, aimed to wrest control of world trade from the Dutch.

ANS: T TOP: Political history, changes | Cromwell and the Empire DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 83 | Seagull p. 86 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

25. Even Jewish people enjoyed religious freedom under Maryland's Act Concerning Religion.

ANS: F TOP: Social history | Political history, changes | The Crisis in Maryland DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 83 | Seagull p. 85 MSC: Remembering OBJ: 6

Short Answer

Identify and give the historical significance of each of the following terms, events, and people in a paragraph

or two.

1. Henry Care
2. Puritanism
3. civil versus natural liberty
4. Half-Way Covenant
5. Act Concerning Religion
6. English Civil War
7. Roger Williams
8. Virginia Company
9. tobacco
10. Anne Hutchinson
11. headright system
12. Magna Carta

Essay Questions

1. What key political, social, and religious ideas and institutions defined the English nation around 1600?

ANS: Answers will vary TOP: Social history | Political history, changes | Cultural history | The Rights of Englishmen | English Liberty | Unifying the English Nation | Spreading Protestantism | The Social Crisis
DIF: Moderate MSC: Understanding OBJ: 1

2. Once England decided to create an overseas empire, it did so with impressive speed. Explain the motives behind English expansion to the North American continent, including the Great Migration.

ANS: Answers will vary TOP: Political history, changes | Economic development | English Emigrants | The Great Migration | Spreading Protestantism | The Social Crisis | The Jamestown Colony | A Tobacco Colony | The Maryland Experiment | The Pilgrims at Plymouth DIF: Moderate MSC: Understanding
OBJ: 1 / 3 / 4

3. Many degrees of freedom coexisted in seventeenth-century North America. Discuss the various definitions of freedom. Be sure to include slaves, indentured servants, women, Indians, property owners, and Puritans in your discussion. Identify any similarities and differences among these different versions of freedom.

ANS: Answers will vary TOP: Economic development | Social history | Ethnicity | Indentured Servants | Transformation of Indian Life | Women and the Family | The Puritan Family | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts | Puritans and Indians
DIF: Difficult MSC: Analyzing OBJ: 6

4. Explain the reasons behind the various conflicts between the English and the Indians. How do differing

perceptions of land and liberty fit into the story? How does trade play a part?

ANS: Answers will vary TOP: Political history, changes | Social history | Ethnicity | Economic development | Puritans and Indians | The Pequot War | Powhatan and Pocahontas | The Uprising of 1622 | Englishmen and Indians | Transformation of Indian Life | Changes in the Land DIF: Moderate MSC: Analyzing OBJ: 2 / 3 / 5

5. John Winthrop distinguished between natural and moral liberty. What was the difference? How did moral liberty work, and how did Puritans define liberty and freedom? Discuss the restrictions of moral liberty and the consequences as illustrated by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. Be sure to address Winthrop's speech in the "Voices of Freedom" box.

ANS: Answers will vary TOP: Political history, changes | Social history | Moral Liberty | The Puritan Family | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts | Roger Williams | Rhode Island and Connecticut | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson DIF: Moderate MSC: Analyzing OBJ: 4 / 5

6. Compare the Chesapeake and New England colonies. Explore the various reasons for the colonists' emigrating to the New World, their economies, gender roles, demographics, religion, and relations with the Indians. Which pattern of settlement is more representative of American development after the seventeenth century?

ANS: Answers will vary TOP: Political history, changes | Social history | Ethnicity | Economic development | The Jamestown Colony | From Company to Society | A Tobacco Colony | Powhatan and Pocahontas | The Uprising of 1622 | Women and the Family | The Maryland Experiment | The Pilgrims at Plymouth | The Great Migration | The Puritan Family | Puritans and Indians | The Pequot War | The New England Economy DIF: Difficult MSC: Evaluating OBJ: 2 / 3 / 4 / 5

7. Both religious freedom and the separation of church and state are taken for granted today. In seventeenth-century British America, freedom and religion did not necessarily go hand in hand, for many believed that the church ought to influence the state. Describe the varying degrees of religious freedom practiced in the colonies as well as differing attitudes about the relationship between church and state. Be sure to consider the following colonies, at least: Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Maryland.

ANS: Answers will vary TOP: Political history, changes | Social history | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts | Roger Williams | Rhode Island and Connecticut | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson | Religion in Maryland | Government and Society in Massachusetts DIF: Moderate MSC: Analyzing OBJ: 5 / 6

8. How had the concept of English freedom developed through the centuries before 1700? What had defined freedom, and to whom were liberties granted? How and why had those definitions changed over the

centuries? How did the English Civil War help to change those definitions?

ANS: Answers will vary TOP: Political history, changes | Social history | Ethnicity | Economic development | The Rights of Englishmen | The English Civil War | England's Debate over Freedom | English Liberty | The Civil War and English America

DIF: Moderate MSC: Understanding OBJ: 6