

Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. In the sixteenth century, the Spanish crown granted *encomiendas* to which of the following groups?
 - A) Catholic missionaries
 - B) Conquistadors
 - C) Mestizos
 - D) Indians who converted to Catholicism

2. The *encomiendas* granted by the Spanish crown in the sixteenth century consisted of
 - A) large quantities of gold and silver.
 - B) farming tools and herds of livestock.
 - C) building supplies for New World churches.
 - D) legal control over American land and Indian labor.

3. By the mid-1500s, Spain's main goal in North America was to
 - A) discover new Indian kingdoms that could be conquered and exploited.
 - B) maintain its dominance and power in the region.
 - C) establish colonies of settlement along the Atlantic coast.
 - D) control the fur trade of the North American interior.

4. Which of the following diseases were introduced into Europe by Christopher Columbus's sailors after their journey to the Americas in the 1490s?
 - A) Smallpox
 - B) Measles
 - C) Influenza
 - D) Syphilis

5. Which of the following statements describes the significance of the arrival of New World crops, including maize and potatoes, in Europe and Asia after the 1500s?
 - A) American crops increased agricultural yield and population growth in the Old World.
 - B) Food crops from the Western hemisphere brought devastating blights to Europe and Asia.
 - C) New World foods reduced Europeans' and Asians' dependence on agricultural livestock.
 - D) American foods had little influence on the dietary habits and nutrition of Asians and Europeans.

6. What caused the Spanish Netherlands revolt against Spanish rule in 1566?
 - A) Spain's efforts to seize Dutch textile interests
 - B) Dutch Protestants' desire to protect their faith
 - C) Spain's attempts to intervene in Dutch trade with the Portuguese
 - D) Dutch traders' claims on sea routes between Europe and Africa

7. King Henry VIII started the English Reformation by
 - A) completely embracing Martin Luther's teachings.
 - B) getting a divorce approved by the pope in Rome.
 - C) declaring himself supreme head of the new Church of England.
 - D) encouraging the English clergy to preach John Calvin's ideas of salvation.

8. Which of the following was an outcome of Elizabeth I's compromise on the Church of England in the late 1500s?
 - A) The compromise largely resolved the conflicts over Christian faith in England.
 - B) The Church of England was endorsed by both Martin Luther and John Calvin.
 - C) The compromise gave official support to England's growing Presbyterian movement.
 - D) It angered English people who supported radical Protestantism.

9. The main motive for King Philip II's attack on England in 1588 was to
 - A) eradicate Protestantism in England and Holland.
 - B) capture Ireland, which the English had conquered.
 - C) punish English pirates who preyed on Spanish ships.
 - D) solidify Spain's hold on its American colonies.

10. Two hundred thousand Spaniards from Castile migrated to America in the 1500s in order to escape
 - A) King Philip II's campaign to eliminate Protestantism from the region.
 - B) England's attempt to avenge King Philip through an invasion of Spain.
 - C) high taxes on agriculture and military service.
 - D) the starvation that came with the Castilian famine.

11. Why was the influx of American gold and silver into the English economy during the sixteenth century significant?
 - A) The influx led to increased power for the nobility and the House of Lords.
 - B) It stimulated further economic expansion.
 - C) The flow of gold and silver provoked Parliamentary conflict over how to spend England's new wealth.
 - D) It led Spain to declare war on England.

12. Which of the following was true of the English outwork textile industry that emerged around 1500?
- A) Landless peasants in small cottages spun and wove wool into cloth.
 - B) The government aided workers by promoting wage increases.
 - C) It enriched manufacturers' coffers and depleted the royal treasury.
 - D) Its success slowed England's efforts to explore the Western Hemisphere.
13. Portuguese colonists in Brazil in the sixteenth century created an industry based on which of these resources?
- A) Gold
 - B) Silver
 - C) Sugar
 - D) Coffee
14. Which of the following groups provided the labor for Brazil's profitable plantations in 1620?
- A) Indigenous people
 - B) African slaves
 - C) Indentured servants
 - D) Spanish settlers
15. Which of the following statements describes the English migrants who initially settled in the Jamestown colony in the early 1600s?
- A) The group consisted of English families who sought economic opportunity.
 - B) Early Jamestown settlers expected to profit from gold and Indian labor.
 - C) They owned the Virginia Company, a tobacco-farming enterprise.
 - D) The settlers were primarily criminals who chose relocation over prison.
16. Powhatan, leader of a confederation of about two dozen tribes in Virginia,
- A) treated the English as potential allies and attempted to integrate them into his chiefdom.
 - B) tried unsuccessfully to prevent his daughter, Pocahontas, from marrying John Rolfe.
 - C) believed initially that the English settlers were gods and invited them into his community.
 - D) welcomed the English warmly and supplied them with food, agricultural knowledge, and land.

17. What accounted for the uneasy relations that persisted between Powhatan's people and the Jamestown settlers for more than a decade after 1607?
- A) The constant turnover of the English population due to high death and immigration rates
 - B) Jamestown's colonists' persistent efforts to seize Indian land for new sugar plantations
 - C) Both groups' inability to reach an agreement about who would pay tribute to whom
 - D) English settlers' decision to trade hatchets and guns with the Indians for maize
18. The economic livelihood of the Virginia colony in the 1700s depended on which of the following products?
- A) Tobacco
 - B) Cotton
 - C) Fish
 - D) Corn
19. Which of the following developments fostered the flow of migrants into the Virginia colony between 1617 and 1622?
- A) The English crown granted sovereignty to the House of Burgesses.
 - B) Powhatan's tribes formally ceded their lands to the Virginia Company.
 - C) Traders imported a huge number of African slaves to take over tobacco production.
 - D) The Virginia Company began to allow individual settlers to own land.
20. What effect did American tobacco have in England during the early colonial period?
- A) It became fashionable for the upper class to smoke, but tobacco was too expensive for most everyone else.
 - B) Tobacco was so popular in England that large quantities were planted and grown in most rural English towns.
 - C) King James I initially condemned it as a "vile weed," but he tried it and soon became a heavy smoker.
 - D) The English developed a huge appetite for tobacco, which stimulated the English economy and bolstered England's treasury.
21. Which of the following was the outcome of the surprise Indian attack on the Virginia colony in 1622?
- A) Opechancanough's attacks killed nearly 75 percent of the English colonists in Virginia.
 - B) James I revoked the Virginia Company's charter and made it a royal colony.
 - C) The English settlers abandoned their efforts to Christianize the local Indian people.
 - D) English settlers agreed to use some of their tobacco profits to lease Indian land.

22. Which of the following characteristics was a common feature of royal colonies throughout English America in the seventeenth century?
- A) Plantation agriculture
 - B) Religious freedom
 - C) An elected assembly
 - D) Prohibitions against non-English settlers
23. Lord Baltimore, the proprietor of Maryland, established that colony as a haven for
- A) Catholics.
 - B) fleeing soldiers who had supported King Charles I in the English civil war.
 - C) debtors and other poor persons.
 - D) released convicts.
24. Which of the following describes the colony of Maryland, founded in 1632?
- A) The colony was a democracy from the outset, with full religious freedom.
 - B) Tobacco production shaped its economy and social structures.
 - C) Catholic priests and missionaries created its political and social systems.
 - D) It was an independent kingdom under the strong control of the Calvert family.
25. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes life in the seventeenth-century North American plantation colonies?
- A) Unlike the mosquito-infested areas further south, the climate was mild and healthy.
 - B) The much higher male death rate led to many children being raised by their birth mothers and stepfathers.
 - C) Disease took such a toll that most children lost at least one parent before their thirteenth birthday.
 - D) Despite the effects of disease, enough settlers poured in to raise the population of Virginia from 2,000 in 1622 to 80,000 in 1640.
26. In North America's plantation colonies, most indentured servants
- A) were indistinguishable from slaves.
 - B) emigrated from Germany and France.
 - C) quickly broke their contracts with their masters.
 - D) did not escape from poverty.

27. In which of the following ways did the plantation colonies of Barbados differ from those in the Chesapeake in the seventeenth century?
- A) Barbados never adopted African slave labor.
 - B) Barbados adopted slavery gradually and the Chesapeake did so rapidly.
 - C) The Chesapeake adopted slavery gradually and Barbados did so quickly.
 - D) Barbados always relied on slaves and never on indentured servants.
28. Which of the following statements describes Africans in Virginia after the 1660s?
- A) Africans made up 75 percent of the workforce.
 - B) Africans found themselves more entrenched in slavery as a permanent condition.
 - C) Africans were required to join the local militias whenever a war with Indians erupted.
 - D) Africans were able to purchase the labor contracts of white indentured servants.
29. In contrast to the Spanish missionaries of the sixteenth century, the seventeenth-century French Jesuits
- A) did not live in the Indian villages but built separate dwellings.
 - B) coerced the Indians to accept their teachings.
 - C) were unable to adapt Christian theology to the Indians' worldview.
 - D) tried to understand the Indians' values and worldview.
30. Which of the following factors encouraged migrants to New France in the seventeenth century?
- A) Generous terms for indentured servitude
 - B) The lack of a French military draft
 - C) Religious freedom for Protestants
 - D) The region's temperate climate
31. How was colonization similar for the French and Spanish?
- A) Both sent only families to settle in the colonies.
 - B) The French and Spanish aimed to Christianize the native peoples.
 - C) Both countries ruled with an iron fist.
 - D) They focused primarily on fur trading.
32. Which of the following describes the Dutch colony of New Netherland in the seventeenth century?
- A) The colony grew rapidly due to the success of slavery.
 - B) Its settlers coexisted peacefully alongside the area's native people.
 - C) The venture failed to attract many settlers.
 - D) It quickly became the most profitable of Holland's overseas colonies.

33. Which of the following native groups capitalized on its geographic location in central New York and remained a significant political force in North America long after colonization?
- A) Iroquois
 - B) Algonquians
 - C) Pequots
 - D) Wampanoags
34. Why did Plymouth begin to thrive after its first year while Jamestown struggled for many years?
- A) Plymouth's long growing season allowed for greater agricultural productivity.
 - B) The religious discipline of the Plymouth settlers encouraged their stronger work ethic.
 - C) Plymouth settlers' religious ideals led them to coexist peacefully with the Wampanoag Indians.
 - D) Unlike Jamestown, Plymouth began as a royal colony and benefitted from royal control.
35. When they settled in the New World in 1630, the Puritans' first priority was to
- A) establish the Anglican Church in New England.
 - B) generate sufficient profits to repay their British investors.
 - C) create a reformed society that would model true Christianity in America.
 - D) escape from England and begin to pursue full political independence from the British crown.
36. John Winthrop's phrase "City upon a Hill" referred to which of the following colonies?
- A) Massachusetts Bay
 - B) Plymouth
 - C) New York
 - D) Pennsylvania
37. For which of the following reasons was Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts Bay in 1636?
- A) The Puritan minister condemned the separation of church and state.
 - B) He urged the establishment of Anglicanism as the state religion.
 - C) Williams criticized the lack of laws regulating moral behavior in the colony.
 - D) He questioned the English seizure of native people's lands.

38. Anne Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts Bay for
- A) teaching that believers did not need to obey church rules.
 - B) engaging in adultery and sexual promiscuity.
 - C) questioning the idea that good works led to salvation.
 - D) claiming that women were the full equals of men.
39. Which of the following New England colonies required church membership in order to be able to vote?
- A) Plymouth
 - B) Massachusetts Bay
 - C) Rhode Island
 - D) Connecticut
40. What caused the Puritans' "errand into the wilderness" to become permanent?
- A) The failure of the English Revolution
 - B) Their reluctance to abandon their profitable businesses
 - C) Their commitment to converting the Native Americans
 - D) The long-term reverberations of the Salem witchcraft trials
41. The worldview of devout Puritans, such as Cotton Mather, was based on which of the following?
- A) The tenets of rationalism and established science
 - B) The belief that omens and premonitions were manifestations of Satan
 - C) The notion that supernatural forces caused unusual events
 - D) The assumption that every person was innately good
42. Why did the largest landholdings in seventeenth-century New England towns usually belong to wealthier families?
- A) Religious discrimination by Protestants prevented Quakers and Catholics from holding land.
 - B) Men of higher social status tended to receive the largest land grants from their towns.
 - C) Governors of the colony consistently favored their supporters when making land grants.
 - D) The colonial governments copied English feudal practices, which perpetuated social inequalities.

43. Which of the following was characteristic of both the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut colonies?
- A) Their governments were controlled by the landholding aristocracy.
 - B) Ordinary farmers had more political power than most Chesapeake men.
 - C) Religious toleration was widespread.
 - D) They had a single-crop economy.
44. How did the Puritans justify their invasion of the Native Americans' land in the seventeenth century?
- A) The Puritans interpreted epidemics that devastated Native American populations as a favorable sign from God.
 - B) They pointed out that the Native Americans did not raise crops but remained simple hunter-gatherers who did not need the land for farming.
 - C) The settlers claimed that the Native Americans must first be converted to Christianity before they had any right to the land.
 - D) They insisted that the local Native Americans had never properly paid for the land in the first place.
45. Which of the following statements is true of Metacom's War (King Philip's War), which took place in 1675–1676?
- A) It eliminated the presence of Native Americans in southern New England.
 - B) The war eliminated conflicts among previously incompatible Puritan sects.
 - C) It displaced Puritans from Boston's south shore and concentrated Nipmuk power in the region.
 - D) The war was a last-ditch attempt to save Indian lands and culture in New England.
46. Which of the following statements describes life in the Chesapeake region after 1660?
- A) Many yeoman farmers prospered because their tobacco profits enabled them to acquire more land.
 - B) A wealthy, planter-merchant elite dominated the Chesapeake economy and owned almost half the land in Virginia.
 - C) Newly freed indentured servants were able to acquire land more easily than they could before this time.
 - D) The lines separating the social classes blurred because wealth was more evenly distributed.

47. Why was William Berkeley significant in the Chesapeake region in the seventeenth century?
- A) His rise from servitude to great wealth and power inspired the region's landless men.
 - B) He conceived of and founded the first college in North America in Virginia in 1642.
 - C) He joined together with Nathaniel Bacon to demand better treatment of western settlers.
 - D) His political favoritism during his governorship aroused great resentment in Virginia.
48. Which of the following was a consequence of Bacon's Rebellion of the 1670s?
- A) Slavery began to replace indentured servitude.
 - B) Planters sought to insulate themselves from the poor white population.
 - C) New treaties guaranteed the Indians protected land along the frontier.
 - D) Massachusetts Bay and Virginia sought to join forces against Indian warriors.
49. How were the Indian uprising in 1622 and Bacon's Rebellion in 1675–1676 similar?
- A) Both events stemmed from excessive taxation and unfair land practices.
 - B) The uprisings required the king's soldiers to intervene on the colonists' behalf.
 - C) Both emerged out of religious differences between native peoples and the English settlers.
 - D) The rebellions led to changes in the structure of the colony's government.
50. How were the Spanish conquistadors, Nathaniel Bacon's frontiersmen, and the Puritans were similar?
- A) They all tried to Christianize the native population.
 - B) All groups saw themselves as God's chosen people.
 - C) They believed that they would find great wealth in the New World.
 - D) All treated the Native Americans brutally.

Answer Key

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. D
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30. A
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33. A
34. B
35. C
36. A
37. D
38. C
39. B
40. A
41. C
42. B
43. B
44. A

- 45. D
- 46. B
- 47. D
- 48. A
- 49. D
- 50. D