

Chapter 02

Early Colonies, 1600-1680

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 31) The career of John Sassamon, born a Wampanoag but raised an English Christian, epitomized how

- A. prejudiced the English were toward Native Americans.
- B. intertwined the lives of European settlers and Native Americans had become.**
- C. Indian violence against Europeans had escalated.
- D. harmony between Europeans and Native Americans had advanced.

2. (p. 32) French, Dutch, and Swedish settlements were organized around

- A. farming.
- B. mining.
- C. fur trading.**
- D. missions.

3. (p. 33) in 1573 King Philip II of Spain issued the Ordinances of Discovery, which

- A. renounced the massacre of Indians.**
- B. justified the conquest and other activities of the adelantados.
- C. prohibited the encomienda system.
- D. diminished the role of Spanish missionaries in colonial efforts.

4. (p. 33) In his effort to establish the colony of New Mexico, Juan de Oñate

- A. staged a series of plays.**
- B. instructed the missionary priests to hold public masses.
- C. subdued the Pueblo Indians by force.
- D. created trading posts to garner the goodwill of the local inhabitants.

5. (p. 34) Juan de Oñate's violent approach and brutal regime
- A. sparked a successful revolt on behalf of the Acoma Indians.
 - B. was supported by the Spanish viceroy.
 - C. led to the establishment of a well-disciplined colony.
 - D.** invoked the discipline of the Spanish authorities.
6. (p. 34) The practices of the Franciscans among the Indians of New Mexico included
- A. theatrical performances of medieval plays.
 - B.** the superimposition of Christian symbols onto established native worship patterns.
 - C. encouragement of the *katsina* culture of worship.
 - D. enslavement and exportation of Pueblo young men and boys.
7. (p. 35) Native attitudes toward sexuality
- A.** posed major obstacles to the spread of Catholic Christianity.
 - B. slowly influenced the Spanish colonists.
 - C. were compatible with the teachings of the Franciscans.
 - D. changed dramatically when the Hopi encountered Catholic instruction.
8. (p. 35) The biggest cause of the devastating population loss suffered by the Pueblo culture was
- A. drought and crop failure.
 - B. bloody reprisals by the Spanish for local rebellions.
 - C.** diseases such as smallpox.
 - D. the relocation of slave laborers.
9. (p. 35) The main business of the colony of Florida was
- A. defense against rival European colonists.
 - B. agricultural production.
 - C. the fishing industry.
 - D.** the spread of Catholicism.

10. (p. 36) Indian rebellions in Florida were
A. frequently successful.
B. generally suppressed brutally and decisively.
C. attempted nearly every year during the first half of the seventeenth century.
D. almost never attempted.
11. (p. 37) New France in the seventeenth century was organized primarily around
A. trade relationships.
B. the missionary activities of French Catholics.
C. military outposts.
D. agricultural plantations.
12. (p. 37) The Indians of the Great Lakes region were an exception among other native peoples of North America in that they were
A. consolidating rather than dispersing.
B. remarkably resistant to diseases brought by settlers.
C. more inclined to work out differences peaceably with European newcomers.
D. reluctant to adopt European technology such as iron blades and firearms.
13. (p. 39) Wampum beads were valued by the northern Indians because
A. they had come from a distant land.
B. they had ceremonial significance.
C. they were from shells that had naturally occurring holes for use in jewelry making.
D. of their distinctive ruby red hue.
14. (p. 39) Jesuit missionary activity in New France was
A. central to New France lives from the founding of Québec in 1608.
B. neglected due to the fact that commerce was so lucrative.
C. made a fundamental part of French colonization when a new investment consortium was licensed to run the colony.
D. prohibited when the strict moral codes they impressed on the Indians began to hinder trade.

15. (p. 40) The United Dutch East India Company was mostly interested in

- A. acquiring territory.
- B.** dominating global trade.
- C. building colonial plantations.
- D. the exploration of uncharted lands.

16. (p. 40) Peter Minuit established New Amsterdam on the southern tip of Manhattan after

- A. he had successfully defended Fort Orange from a band of Mohawk raiders.
- B. the Spanish conquered the Dutch Silver Fleet.
- C. defeating the resident Lenni Lenape Indians in battle.
- D.** the Iroquois League attacked Mahicans and killed the Dutch commander.

17. (p. 41) The Protestant Dutch differed from their Catholic counterparts in that they

- A.** did not engage in significant missionary activity.
- B. found themselves in frequent conflict with Indians.
- C. attracted significant numbers of colonists from their home country.
- D. did not participate in trade with the Indians.

18. (p. 41) Of the nine thousand Europeans who lived in New Netherland, _____ came from places other than the Netherlands.

- A. very few
- B. nearly all
- C.** about half
- D. all

19. (p. 42) When the English invaded and took control of New Amsterdam,

- A. the overall makeup of the colony changed significantly.
- B. economic affairs remained in the competent hands of the Dutch.
- C.** official religious toleration was established.
- D. they were immediately attacked by the Iroquois League.

20. (p. 42) The first enduring English colony took root

- A. in New Amsterdam.
- B. at the mouth of the Hudson River.
- C. in lower Manhattan.
- D.** in the Chesapeake Bay region.

21. (p. 42) Compared to Holland, France, and Spain, England saw significant numbers of _____ travel to the New World.

- A.** colonists
- B. missionaries
- C. traders
- D. explorers

22. (p. 42) The crisis of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in England included

- A. a decline in population.
- B. warmer temperatures.
- C.** smaller harvests.
- D. an extension of feudal obligation practices.

23. (p. 42) London's population more than doubled in the second half of the sixteenth century because

- A. it was seen as a refuge from the plague.
- B.** the enclosure movement drove peasants off their land.
- C. artisanal trades demanded more skilled laborers.
- D. refugees from Catholic Spain had increased in number.

24. (p. 42) The English Civil War of the 1640s was sparked by the efforts of Charles I to

- A.** collect revenues without relying on Parliament's powers of taxation.
- B. overthrow his father, James I.
- C. promote the English colonization of North America.
- D. convert England to Catholicism.

25. (p. 43) The greatest impetus for those leaving England was

- A. the violence of the English Civil War.
- B.** religious strife.
- C. economic hardship.
- D. the plague.

26. (p. 43) Radical Protestants in England

- A. wanted communal church services that were supervised by authorized clergymen.
- B. stressed the idea that salvation was determined by individuals making a free choice.
- C. opposed the adoption of the doctrines of John Calvin.
- D.** rejected church hierarchy and ritualism.

27. (p. 44) Which of the following was NOT an aspiration of the English colonists who embarked to settle Virginia?

- A. spread the Protestant faith
- B.** thwart the expansion of the Dutch
- C. discover gold
- D. find a passage to the Pacific Ocean

28. (p. 44) Which of the following was NOT one of the challenges faced by the original settlers of Jamestown?

- A. the confederacy led by Powhatan
- B. the fact that the settlers were not farmers
- C.** the heavy rains during their time of arrival
- D. the unwillingness of local Indians to trade with them

29. (p. 44) In its early history, Jamestown was

- A.** as devastating a failure as Roanoke.
- B. the first successful English colony to be established.
- C. abandoned by the Virginia Company.
- D. attacked by Dutch invaders.

30. (p. 44) The crop that boosted the Virginia colony's financial prospects was
- A. cotton.
 - B. rice.
 - C.** tobacco.
 - D. corn.
31. (p. 44-45) The capture of John Smith in late 1607 by Powhatan's men was resolved after
- A. Smith's execution.
 - B.** Smith's release.
 - C. a raid by armed Jamestown settlers.
 - D. Smith agreed to dismantle the Virginia colony.
32. (p. 44-45) According to Smith's account, Pocahontas
- A.** interceded on his behalf.
 - B. ritually adopted Smith.
 - C. informed Jamestown settlers of his whereabouts.
 - D. snuck him out of the Algonquin camp.
33. (p. 45) In 1614 a diplomatic alliance was sealed between Powhatan and the Virginia colonists based on
- A. a decision by Powhatan's people to trade their corn surplus.
 - B. the friendship that had developed between John Smith and Powhatan.
 - C. mutual sorrow over the fatal illness of Pocahontas.
 - D.** the marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas.
34. (p. 45) When Powhatan died in 1618,
- A. Indian relations with the English improved.
 - B.** Indian attitudes toward the English turned sour.
 - C. Pocahontas sailed for England, never to return.
 - D. John Smith married Pocahontas.

35. (p. 45) Opechancanough's War led to
- A. a more congenial understanding between the English and the Indians.
 - B. the demise of Jamestown due to severe population losses.
 - C. Virginia being made a royal colony.
 - D. the creation of the House of Burgesses.
36. (p. 45) Most migrants to the Virginia colony in the early seventeenth century were
- A. indentured servants.
 - B. from Africa.
 - C. English aristocrats in search of land to exploit.
 - D. colonists relocating from settlements in the Caribbean.
37. (p. 46) The second largest group of migrants to Virginia between 1645 and 1665 were
- A. indentured servants.
 - B. from Africa.
 - C. English aristocrats in search of land to exploit.
 - D. colonists relocating from settlements in the Caribbean.
38. (p. 46) Maryland was a proprietary colony, which meant that
- A. religious toleration would be established there.
 - B. a representative assembly would govern the settlement.
 - C. private investors risked their capital on its agricultural promise.
 - D. the king granted land and legal authority to individuals.
39. (p. 48) Bacon's Rebellion ended when
- A. the rebel armies were defeated by Berkeley's forces.
 - B. its leader died of dysentery.
 - C. the Indians of the Tsenacommacah region gained the upper hand.
 - D. Nathaniel Bacon was elected to the House of Burgesses.

40. (p. 48-49) The aftereffects of Bacon's Rebellion included
- A. the temporary prohibition of African slave importation.
 - B.** the official endorsement of aggressive expansion into Indian territory.
 - C. an immediate fueling of white-Indian tensions.
 - D. restrictions on the opening of more land for former indentured servants.
41. (p. 49) Among the settlers who arrived in New England,
- A. very few were indentured.
 - B. most were critical of the Anglican Church.
 - C. most supported Parliament over King Charles I in the English Civil War.
 - D.** All these answers are correct.
42. (p. 49-50) The earliest English colonists to settle the cold northeastern region of North America were motivated by
- A. the lucrative fur trade.
 - B. visions of a northern route to Asia.
 - C. the booming tobacco industry.
 - D.** religious dissent.
43. (p. 50) The Pokanoket Indians
- A.** opened commercial and diplomatic relations with the English.
 - B. resisted trading with the Plymouth settlers.
 - C. led fierce raids on the English colonists.
 - D. relocated to the west to avoid contact with European newcomers.
44. (p. 50) The Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded by
- A. congregational separatists known as Pilgrims.
 - B. Charles I with a royal charter.
 - C.** a consortium of London merchants.
 - D. the proprietor, Cecilius Calvert.

45. (p. 51) In New England Puritan society, land distribution was controlled by
- A. the governor.
 - B. the local representative body.
 - C.** the towns.
 - D. representatives of the Anglican Church.
46. (p. 52) Puritan society was marked by
- A. celebrations of saints' days.
 - B.** broad literacy.
 - C. religious freedom.
 - D. central denominational structure.
47. (p. 53) Roger Williams, a Separatist who arrived in Massachusetts in 1631,
- A. supported state authority and colonial rights to land claims.
 - B. believed that religious exiles could only find refuge in the Chesapeake region.
 - C. published the Indian Library, a series of books for readers of the Massachusett language.
 - D.** objected to mandatory church attendance and any correlation between religious worship and ungodliness.
48. (p. 54) In mid-seventeenth century New England, religious piety among colonists
- A. increased with the influx of a large number of religiously minded migrants.
 - B.** diminished along with rates of church membership.
 - C. decreased because of the failure of the Puritan Revolution in England.
 - D. grew as the colonists worried about the influence of commercial opportunities and acquisitions.
49. (p. 54) The severe population losses suffered by the Algonquian and Pequot peoples due to the spread of disease led to
- A.** increased violence toward both neighboring Indians and New England settlers.
 - B. their willingness to comply with the Treaty of Middle Plantation.
 - C. their accelerated assimilation into new Puritan society.
 - D. relocation to more western lands.

50. (p. 55) King Philip's War was an uprising that consisted of
- A. Metacom and a few of his followers.
 - B. mostly Wampanoags.
 - C. Nipmucs and Algonquians.
 - D.** several different tribes.

Essay Questions

51. Describe what the Franciscan missionaries observed among the Pueblo people of New Mexico, and how the missionaries attempted to transform that culture.

Answers will vary

52. Compare and contrast the context, goals, and methods of settlement of the Spanish and the English in the seventeenth century.

Answers will vary

53. Analyze the role and impact of the Dutch in transatlantic trade and in the colonization of North America.

Answers will vary

54. The political structure and economy of the Chesapeake and New England developed in divergent ways. Explain the factors that account for these differences.

Answers will vary

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55. What challenges were faced by the settlers of Jamestown, and what factors contributed to the colony's eventual success?

Answers will vary

56. Contrast the nature and role of religion in Massachusetts Bay and the colony of Maryland.

Answers will vary

57. Describe the causes and outcomes of the major conflicts between New England settlers and the region's Indian population.

Answers will vary