

## **CHAPTER 2: Beginnings of English America, 1607-1660**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Religious dissension in England during the first half of the seventeenth century resulted in:
  - a. a civil war.
  - b. war with Spain.
  - c. the pope visiting the monarchy in London.
  - d. England not focusing on the monarchy.
  - e. Henry VIII restoring Catholicism.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull p. 83

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Social History | The English Civil War                      MSC: Analyzing

2. When comparing English colonies to Spanish ones:
  - a. only Spain was interested in finding gold.
  - b. England used Native Americans more for labor.
  - c. England sent more people to the Americas in the seventeenth century.
  - d. Spain relied much more on indentured servant labor.
  - e. only England was interested in converting the Native Americans.

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

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Geographic Issues | English Emigrants                      MSC: Analyzing

3. For Native Americans along the Atlantic Coast, disease and:
  - a. European religion significantly transformed their societies.
  - b. environmental factors dramatically altered their way of life.
  - c. trade contradicted each other.
  - d. Spanish incursions into the Chesapeake significantly altered their lives.
  - e. English mining altered the landscape.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 57

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Ethnicity | Changes in the Land | Transformation of Indian Life

MSC: Analyzing

4. In regard to geography, English colonies:
  - a. did not have good land for farming.
  - b. were in colder climates than Spanish colonies.
  - c. benefited from harbors on the Gulf of Mexico.
  - d. had very little coastline.
  - e. had virtually no water for irrigation of crops.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full pp. 58, 66–7 | Seagull pp. 58, 67–8

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Geographic Issues | Settling the Chesapeake | The New England Way

MSC: Remembering

5. The Virginia Company can be called a failure primarily because:
  - a. it ultimately did not make money.
  - b. Jamestown suffered Native American attacks.
  - c. Pocahontas died in England.

- d. King James criticized tobacco.
- e. Spain gained control of the company's colony.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 61  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Economic Development | The Uprising of 1622                      MSC: Analyzing | Understanding

6. When comparing the Chesapeake colonies to the New England settlements:
- a. Virginia emphasized religion.
  - b. New England had much more peaceful relations with the Native Americans.
  - c. tobacco grew better in New England.
  - d. there were more indentured servants in the Chesapeake region.
  - e. in the beginning, Virginia had more women.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full pp. 61, 67 | Seagull pp. 62, 68  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Geographic Issues | A Tobacco Colony | The New England Way  
MSC: Applying

7. Who was most likely to build the best relationships with the Native Americans?
- a. Puritans.
  - b. Jamestown settlers.
  - c. Connecticut settlers.
  - d. Pilgrims.
  - e. John Winthrop.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull pp. 67–8  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | The Pilgrims at Plymouth                      MSC: Analyzing

8. The separation of church and state in Massachusetts during the seventeenth century:
- a. was strictly enforced.
  - b. was similar to Virginia's colonial government.
  - c. is similar to the way the government is conducted in today's United States.
  - d. does not resemble today's U.S. government.
  - e. was influenced by the Dutch colonies.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full pp. 69–70 | Seagull pp. 71–2  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Political History | New Englanders Divided                      MSC: Applying

9. \_\_\_\_\_ describes best the actions of the Puritan leaders in Massachusetts Bay.
- a. Fair-minded
  - b. Loving
  - c. Irreligious
  - d. Lazy
  - e. Intolerant

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull pp. 72–3  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | New Englanders Divided                      MSC: Analyzing

10. Anne Hutchinson's trial demonstrated that:
- a. she wanted to be a church elder.
  - b. God spoke directly to the church elders.
  - c. she wanted to give the Native Americans land.
  - d. she wanted to lead a group of settlers to Connecticut.
  - e. church elders lacked tolerance.

ANS: E                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 73 | Seagull p. 75  
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.  
TOP: Social History | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson                      MSC: Analyzing

11. Compared to the Chesapeake colonies, New England had more economic equality because it had more:
- a. cash crops.
  - b. timber.
  - c. landowners.
  - d. slaves.
  - e. religious toleration.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 77 | Seagull p. 81  
OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.  
TOP: Economic Development | The New England Economy | The Merchant Elite  
MSC: Analyzing

12. As the sixteenth century progressed in New England, the growing commerce:
- a. brought religious and economic values into conflict.
  - b. increased church attendance.
  - c. led to better relations between the English and the Native Americans.
  - d. made the church elders the wealthiest people in society.
  - e. resulted in new cash crops.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full pp. 77–8 | Seagull p. 81  
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.  
TOP: Social History | Economic Development | The Merchant Elite  
MSC: Analyzing

13. The Half-Way Covenant of 1662 addressed:
- a. separation of church and state.
  - b. freedom of religion.
  - c. Native American relations.
  - d. generational conflicts.
  - e. business relations.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 78 | Seagull p. 82  
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.  
TOP: Social History | The Merchant Elite                      MSC: Understanding

14. At the heart of the English Civil War was:
- a. which family would rule the English throne.
  - b. whether Puritans should separate from the Church of England.
  - c. who should control the colonies in the New World.
  - d. whether England should be an ally of Spain.
  - e. a question of sovereignty in who would make decisions for the government.

ANS: E                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull pp. 83–4  
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
TOP: Political History | The English Civil War                      MSC: Analyzing

15. Who would most admire today's America with its constitutional protections of equal rights for all?
- a. Puritans.
  - b. Levellers.
  - c. Stuart kings.
  - d. John Winthrop.
  - e. John Smith.

ANS: B                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full pp. 80–1 | Seagull p. 84  
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
TOP: Political History | England's Debate over Freedom                      MSC: Applying

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

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

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Geographic Issues | Introduction: Jamestown                      MSC: Remembering

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

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

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Social History | Introduction: Jamestown                      MSC: Remembering

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

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

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Chronology | Introduction: Jamestown                      MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 50 | Seagull pp. 48–9

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Global Awareness | Unifying the English Nation                      MSC: Remembering

20. Which of the following statements is true of Queen Mary of England, who reigned from 1553 to 1558?
- 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 51 | Seagull p. 49

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Global Awareness | Unifying the English Nation                      MSC: Remembering

21. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 51 | Seagull p. 50

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Economic Development | England and North America                      MSC: Understanding

22. 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.
- a. Henry VIII
  - b. Mary I
  - c. James I
  - d. James II
  - e. Elizabeth I

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 51 | Seagull p. 49

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Global Awareness | England and North America                      MSC: Remembering

23. 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 of the following countries anticipated policies England would undertake in America?
- a. Ireland.
  - b. India.
  - c. China.
  - d. Scotland.
  - e. Wales.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full pp. 50–1 | Seagull p. 49

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Global Awareness | England and Ireland                      MSC: Remembering

24. Why did England consider Spain its enemy by the late 1500s?
- a. Because of religious differences: England had officially broken with the Roman Catholic Church, while Spain was devoutly Catholic.
  - b. Because of the Spanish Armada’s successful invasion of Great Britain in 1588.
  - c. Because Spain had allied with France to invade English colonies in the New World.
  - d. 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.

e. Because both the English and Spanish royal families laid claim to the Irish throne.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 51 | Seagull p. 51

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Global Awareness | Spreading Protestantism

MSC: Remembering

25. How did Richard Hakluyt explain his claim that there was a connection between freedom and colonization?

- a. The English constitutional system would improve on Spain's less structured system in the New World.
- b. English colonization would save the New World from Spanish tyranny.
- c. 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                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 52 | Seagull p. 51

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Global Awareness | Spreading Protestantism

MSC: Understanding

26. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full pp. 52–3 | Seagull p. 52

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Social History | Economic Development | The Social Crisis

MSC: Remembering

27. What role did the “enclosure” movement play in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century England?

- a. It created a crisis where many people had no way to make a living.
- b. Queen Mary's failure to address the problem helped lead to her overthrow.
- c. Spain reacted by launching an invasion of England.
- d. Poverty rates were worse in New England than England.
- e. The problem was such a crisis that Henry VIII authorized judges to order the jobless to work.

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full pp. 52–3 | Seagull p. 52

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Social History | Economic Development | The Social Crisis

MSC: Remembering

28. In England, the idea of working for wages:

- a. was so dishonorable that many refused to accept money for their work and instead received food and shelter.
- b. was associated with servility and the loss of liberty.

- c. was romanticized in ballads and tales.
- d. meant true freedom.
- e. grew more popular among the poor during the sixteenth century.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 53 | Seagull pp. 52–3

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Social History | Masterless Men                      MSC: Remembering

29. Of the half million people who left England between 1607 and 1700, which area in the Western Hemisphere received the most settlers?
- a. Ireland.
  - b. Chesapeake region.
  - c. West Indies.
  - d. New England.
  - e. Middle Colonies.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 54 | Seagull p. 53

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Geographic Issues | English Emigrants                      MSC: Remembering

30. When comparing English colonies to Spanish ones:
- a. only Spain was interested in finding gold.
  - b. England used Native Americans more for labor.
  - c. England sent more people to the Americas in the seventeenth century.
  - d. Spain relied much more on indentured servant labor.
  - e. only England was interested in converting the Native Americans.

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

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Geographic Issues | English Emigrants                      MSC: Analyzing

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

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 54 | Seagull p. 54

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Social History | English Emigrants                      MSC: Remembering

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

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Social History | Economic Development | Indentured Servants

MSC: Remembering

33. What was a key difference between indentured servants from England and slaves from Africa?
- a. Indentured servants never changed owners.
  - b. After giving birth, indentured servant women had to give up the child to the owner.

- c. The indentured servants could freely choose their spouse.
- d. Three-quarters of indentured servants escaped to another colony and found permanent freedom.
- e. Most indentured servants voluntarily came to the colonies.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full pp. 54–5 | Seagull pp. 54–5

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Social History | Indentured Servants                      MSC: Evaluating

34. 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 to 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                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full p. 55 | Seagull pp. 54–5

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Social History | Indentured Servants                      MSC: Remembering

35. Inter-marriage 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                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full pp. 55–6 | Seagull p. 55

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | Englishmen and Indians                      MSC: Remembering

36. 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                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full p. 56 | Seagull p. 56

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | Englishmen and Indians                      MSC: Understanding

37. In regard to conflicts, which European power was most thorough at removing Indians from the land?
- a. Portugal.
  - b. Spain.
  - c. England.
  - d. France.
  - e. Netherlands.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult              REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 57

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.



TOP: Social History | Military History | Englishmen and Indians

MSC: Understanding

38. Who received most of the profits from trade between Native Americans and colonists?
- a. Native Americans.
  - b. English soldiers.
  - c. Colonial and European merchants.
  - d. The king.
  - e. Parliament.

ANS: C

DIF: Easy

REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 57

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Ethnicity | Economic Development | Transformation of Indian Life

MSC: Remembering

39. In regard to geography, English colonies:
- a. did not have good land for farming.
  - b. were in colder climates than Spanish colonies.
  - c. benefited from harbors on the Gulf of Mexico.
  - d. had very little coastline.
  - e. had virtually no water for irrigation of crops.

ANS: B

DIF: Difficult

REF: Full pp. 58, 66 | Seagull pp. 58, 67

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Geographic Issues | Settling the Chesapeake | The New England Way

MSC: Applying

40. Which English group did the most to reshape Native American society and culture in the seventeenth century?
- a. Traders.
  - b. Religious missionaries.
  - c. Colonial authorities.
  - d. Settlers farming the land.
  - e. The Royal Geographical Society.

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 57

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Social History | Changes in the Land

MSC: Remembering

41. For Native Americans along the Atlantic Coast, disease and:
- a. European religion significantly transformed their societies.
  - b. environmental factors dramatically altered their way of life.
  - c. trade contradicted each other.
  - d. Spanish incursions into the Chesapeake significantly altered their lives.
  - e. English mining altered the landscape.

ANS: B

DIF: Difficult

REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull pp. 56–7

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Ethnicity | Changes in the Land | Transformation of Indian Life

MSC: Analyzing

42. Why was the death rate in early Jamestown incredibly 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

DIF: Easy

REF: Full p. 58 | Seagull p. 58

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Social History | The Jamestown Colony MSC: Remembering

43. As leader of the Jamestown Colony, John Smith:
- was a failure and had to return to England.
  - improved relations with Native Americans by marrying Pocahontas.
  - used rigorous military discipline to hold the colony together.
  - used an elaborate reward system to persuade colonists to work.
  - set up the first representative assembly in the New World.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 58 | Seagull p. 58

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Political History | Changes | The Jamestown Colony MSC: Remembering

44. How did the Virginia Company reshape the colony's development?
- It instituted the headright system, giving fifty acres of land to each colonist who paid for his own or another's passage.
  - It fired John Smith and brought in a more popular leader.
  - It gave control back to the king, who straightened out its problems.
  - It required all settlers to grow tobacco, a highly profitable crop.
  - It created an executive committee that really ran the colony and a committee of colonists who thought they were running it.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 59

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Economic Development | From Company to Society MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 59

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Political History | From Company to Society MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 59

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Ethnicity | Powhatan and Pocahontas MSC: Remembering

47. How did Pocahontas play a key role in Jamestown society?
- She served as an intermediary between Powhatan and English leaders.
  - Her marriage to John Rolfe led to many more interracial marriages between Indians and the English.
  - She was denied entry to James I's court.

- d. She caused King James I to denounce John Rolfe.
- e. Her conversion to Christianity led to the majority of people in her village switching to the Church of England.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 60  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Social History | Divergent Viewpoints | Powhatan and Pocahontas  
MSC: Understanding

48. 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                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 60  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Social History | Divergent Viewpoints | The Uprising of 1622  
MSC: Understanding

49. Opechancanough:
- a. emphasized peaceful relations with the English colonists in Virginia.
  - b. was responsible for his brother Powhatan's death.
  - c. killed John Smith.
  - d. mounted a surprise attack against Plymouth in the 1620s.
  - e. opposed through violence English settlement of Virginia.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 61  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Social History | Divergent Viewpoints | The Uprising of 1622  
MSC: Remembering

50. To solidify control of Virginia, what did the English do?
- a. They sold land and slaves to the Indians.
  - b. They murdered Powhatan and Pocahontas.
  - c. They turned Virginia into a royal colony and banned all private sales of tobacco.
  - d. They enslaved the majority of Indians and brought back John Smith as governor in the 1640s.
  - e. They put the colony under the control of the crown.

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 61  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Political History | The Uprising of 1622                      MSC: Evaluating

51. The Virginia Company can be called a failure primarily because:
- a. it ultimately did not make money.
  - b. Jamestown suffered Native American attacks.
  - c. Pocahontas died in England.
  - d. King James criticized tobacco.
  - e. Spain gained control of the company's colony.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 61

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Economic Development | The Uprising of 1622

MSC: Analyzing

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

- a. Cotton.
- b. Fur.
- c. Tobacco.
- d. Indigo.
- e. Sugar.

ANS: C

DIF: Easy

REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 62

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Economic Development | A Tobacco Colony

MSC: Remembering

53. 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 Raleigh and the Earl of Kent.

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 62

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Economic Development | A Tobacco Colony

MSC: Remembering

54. When comparing the Chesapeake colonies to the New England settlements:

- a. Virginia emphasized religion.
- b. New England had much more peaceful relations with the Native Americans.
- c. tobacco grew better in New England.
- d. there were more indentured servants in the Chesapeake region.
- e. in the beginning, Virginia had more women.

ANS: D

DIF: Difficult

REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 62

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome. | 3.

Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Geographic Issues | A Tobacco Colony | The New England Way

MSC: Applying

55. Why did many women in Virginia not start a family until their mid-twenties?

- a. Women mostly came to Virginia as indentured servants.
- b. Women were busy running the family business.
- c. Women outnumbered men, so they had a difficult time finding a husband.
- d. Women focused on doing work for the church.
- e. Women and men were not together often due to men fighting in wars with Indians.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: Full pp. 61–2 | Seagull p. 62

OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.

TOP: Social History | Women and the Family

MSC: Remembering

56. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 63 | Seagull p. 63  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Economic Development | The Maryland Experiment                      MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 63 | Seagull p. 63  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Political History | The Maryland Experiment                      MSC: Remembering

58. Maryland was established as a refuge for which group?
- Quakers.
  - Puritans.
  - Pilgrims.
  - Native Americans.
  - Catholics.

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 63 | Seagull p. 64  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Social History | Religion in Maryland                      MSC: Remembering

59. Which of the following is true of the Puritans of the seventeenth century?
- They were completely unified on all issues.
  - They agreed that the Church of England retained too many elements of Catholicism in its rituals and doctrines.
  - They differed completely with the views of the Church of England.
  - They came to the colonies because they had no hope of holding any power in England.
  - John Winthrop founded the church.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 64 | Seagull p. 65  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Cultural History | The Rise of Puritanism                      MSC: Understanding

60. What was at the center of the religious doctrine of John Calvin?
- The Catholic Church needed to stop using the sale of indulgences.
  - The hierarchy of the congregation started from the top down.
  - Conversion of Indians must be emphasized.
  - It was predetermined by God who was going to receive salvation.
  - Performing good works on a consistent basis was the only clear path to heaven.

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 65 | Seagull p. 66  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Cultural History | The Rise of Puritanism                      MSC: Remembering

61. Why did Puritans decide to emigrate from England in the late 1620s and 1630s?
- Because so many of them had become separatists, they had to leave England to save their church.
  - Charles I had started supporting them, creating conflicts with Catholic nobles.
  - The Church of England was firing their ministers and censoring their writings.
  - Puritan leader John Winthrop wanted a high-level position, and leaving England was the only way for him to get it.
  - The Poor Law of 1623 banned non-Catholics from receiving government aid.

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 65 | Seagull p. 66  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | Moral Liberty                      MSC: Remembering

62. What was Puritan leader and Massachusetts Bay governor John Winthrop's attitude toward liberty?
- He saw two kinds of liberty: natural liberty, the ability to do evil, and moral liberty, the ability to do good.
  - 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.
  - He believed that individual rights took precedence over the rights of the community.
  - He believed in a dictatorship, with only himself in charge of it.
  - He believed "liberty" had a religious but not a political meaning.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 65 | Seagull pp. 66–7  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | Moral Liberty                      MSC: Remembering

63. Where in the Americas did the Pilgrims originally plan to go?
- New Netherland.
  - Plymouth Rock.
  - Boston.
  - Virginia.
  - Pennsylvania.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 67  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | The Pilgrims at Plymouth                      MSC: Remembering

64. The Mayflower Compact established:
- religious toleration and freedom in Massachusetts.
  - the right to emigrate to America.
  - a company chartered to settle New England.
  - a civil government for Plymouth Colony.
  - peaceful relations between English colonists and Indians in Rhode Island.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 67  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Primary Document Analysis | The Pilgrims at Plymouth                      MSC: Remembering

65. What benefited the Pilgrims when they landed at Plymouth?
- They met a Native American, Opechancanough, who helped them.
  - It was the late spring, so it was planting season.
  - Native Americans, decimated by disease, had left behind cleared fields for farming.
  - The local Indian leader considered the English to be divine.
  - John Smith arrived to help organize them.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 67  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | Economic Development | The Pilgrims at Plymouth  
MSC: Remembering

66. Who was most likely to build the best relationships with the Native Americans?
- Puritans.
  - Jamestown settlers.
  - Connecticut settlers.
  - Pilgrims.
  - John Winthrop.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 68

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.

TOP: Social History | The Pilgrims at Plymouth

MSC: Analyzing

67. In contrast to the Chesapeake region, the population in New England:

- a. did not stress family-based activities.
- b. focused on rice and tobacco.
- c. grew rapidly because of healthier surroundings.
- d. included even fewer women.
- e. was not as deeply religious.

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 68

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Social History | The Great Migration

MSC: Evaluating

68. 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

DIF: Easy

REF: Full p. 67 | Seagull p. 69

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Social History | The Puritan Family

MSC: Remembering

69. 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

DIF: Moderate

REF: Full p. 67 | Seagull p. 69

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Social History | The Puritan Family

MSC: Understanding

70. 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

DIF: Easy

REF: Full pp. 68–9 | Seagull p. 71

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Political History | Government and Society in Massachusetts

MSC: Remembering

71. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 69 | Seagull p. 71

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Political History | Government and Society in Massachusetts

MSC: Understanding

72. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 69 | Seagull p. 71

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Cultural History | Government and Society in Massachusetts

MSC: Understanding

73. How did most Puritans view the separation of church and state?

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

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 69 | Seagull p. 71

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Social History | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts

MSC: Understanding

74. The separation of church and state in Massachusetts during the seventeenth century:

- a. was strictly enforced.
- b. was similar to Virginia's colonial government.
- c. is similar to the way the government is conducted in today's United States.
- d. does not resemble today's U.S. society.
- e. was influenced by the Dutch colonies.

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 69 | Seagull p. 71

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Political History | New Englanders Divided

MSC: Applying

75. \_\_\_\_\_ described best the actions of the Puritan leaders in Massachusetts Bay.

- a. Fair-minded
- b. Loving
- c. Irreligious
- d. Lazy
- e. Intolerant

ANS: E                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull p. 72

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Social History | New Englanders Divided

MSC: Analyzing



76. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull pp. 72–3

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Social History | New Englanders Divided                      MSC: Understanding

77. 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.
  - Puritans were on a divine mission to spread the true faith.
  - only John Winthrop was capable of explaining the word of God.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull p. 73

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Social History | Political History | Roger Williams                      MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 71 | Seagull p. 74

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Political History | Rhode Island and Connecticut                      MSC: Understanding

79. The minister Thomas Hooker:
- wanted the separation of church and state in Rhode Island.
  - was the first governor of Massachusetts.
  - agreed with Anne Hutchinson's challenges to the Puritan church elders.
  - pointed the way to the rock on shore that Plymouth Colony was founded on.
  - expanded the amount of men who could vote in Connecticut.

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 71 | Seagull p. 74

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Social History | Political History | Rhode Island and Connecticut

MSC: Understanding

80. Anne Hutchinson:
- was no threat to the Puritan establishment because women were so clearly considered inferior.
  - angered Puritan authorities by supporting the claims of Roger Williams.
  - 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 71 | Seagull p. 75

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Social History | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson                      MSC: Remembering

81. Anne Hutchinson's trial demonstrated that:
- a. she wanted to be a church elder.
  - b. God spoke directly to the church elders.
  - c. she wanted to give the Native Americans land.
  - d. she wanted to lead a group of settlers to Connecticut.
  - e. church elders lacked tolerance.

ANS: E                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 73 | Seagull p. 75

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Social History | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson                      MSC: Analyzing

82. For most New Englanders, Indians represented:
- a. savagery.
  - b. teachers.
  - c. curiosities.
  - d. culture.
  - e. survival.

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 73 | Seagull p. 76

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | Puritans and Indians                      MSC: Remembering

83. What did Mary Rowlandson's book demonstrate?
- a. The brutality of New England Indians.
  - b. The strong pull of being part of the Puritan society.
  - c. The importance of questioning the church elders.
  - d. The significance of the separation of church and state.
  - e. The appeal of joining an Indian community.

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 73 | Seagull p. 76

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Social History | Divergent Viewpoints | Puritans and Indians

MSC: Evaluating

84. The significance of the Pequot War of 1637 was that:
- a. the Pequots were forced to pay reparations for the damage they caused New England settlers.
  - b. the Narragansetts joined the Pequots to fight the Puritans, leading to the elimination of both tribes.
  - c. the Pequots lost, but survived to become a valuable ally of the Puritans.
  - d. the brutishness and ferocity of the colonists surprised New England tribes.
  - e. the Pequots defeated the Puritans in a battle that temporarily drove the Massachusetts Bay settlers into Plymouth Colony.

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 76 | Seagull pp. 78–79

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Military History | Ethnicity | The Pequot War                      MSC: Remembering

85. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 76 | Seagull pp. 77, 80

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Economic Development | The New England Economy                      MSC: Remembering

86. The key to more economic equality in New England when compared to the Chesapeake colonies was that New England had more:

- a. cash crops.
- b. timber.
- c. landowners.
- d. slaves.
- e. religious toleration.

ANS: C                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 77 | Seagull p. 80

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Economic Development | The New England Economy | The Merchant Elite

MSC: Analyzing

87. Boston merchants:

- a. challenged the subordination of economic activity to Puritan control.
- b. refused to trade with anyone outside 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 78 | Seagull p. 81

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Economic Development | Social History | The Merchant Elite

MSC: Understanding

88. 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 grant a kind of church membership.

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 78 | Seagull p. 82

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Cultural History | The Half-Way Covenant

MSC: Remembering

89. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 79 | Seagull p. 83

OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Political History | Global Awareness | The Rights of Englishmen

MSC: Remembering

90. 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                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 79 | Seagull p. 83

OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Political History | The Rights of Englishmen                      MSC: Remembering

91. 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 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull pp. 83–4

OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Political History | Global Awareness | The English Civil War

MSC: Analyzing

92. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull p. 84

OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Political History | The English Civil War                      MSC: Understanding

93. 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 freedom of the press, because it caused too much controversy.
  - the execution of King Charles II led to new debates about crime and punishment.
  - thousands of American colonists returned to England to participate in the Civil War.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull p. 84

OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Political History | Global Awareness | England's Debate over Freedom

MSC: Understanding

94. The Levellers:
- got their name for knocking down (leveling) the Parliament building.
  - 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                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull p. 84  
 OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
 TOP: Political History | Global Awareness | England's Debate over Freedom  
 MSC: Remembering

95. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 81 | Seagull p. 84  
 OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
 TOP: Political History | Global Awareness | England's Debate over Freedom  
 MSC: Understanding

96. 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                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 81 | Seagull p. 85  
 OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
 TOP: Political History | Global Awareness | English Liberty                      MSC: Understanding

97. 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                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 81 | Seagull p. 85  
 OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
 TOP: Social History | The Civil War and English America                      MSC: Understanding

98. Which 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.

- ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full pp. 82–3 | Seagull pp. 86–7  
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
TOP: Political History | Social History | The Crisis in Maryland  
MSC: Understanding

- ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 82 | Seagull p. 86  
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
TOP: Political History | Social History | The Crisis in Maryland  
MSC: Remembering

- ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 83 | Seagull p. 87  
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
TOP: Political History | Cromwell and the Empire                      MSC: Remembering

*Match the person or term with the with the correct description.*

- 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. *A Discourse concerning Western Planting*
  - l. early leader of Jamestown
- 
1. Squanto
  2. John Smith
  3. Anne Hutchinson
  4. Powhatan
  5. John Calvin
  6. Roger Williams
  7. Cecilus Calvert
  8. John Winthrop
  9. William Bradford
  10. Pocahontas

11. Walter Raleigh
12. Richard Hakluyt

1. ANS: H
2. ANS: L
3. ANS: G
4. ANS: D
5. ANS: I
6. ANS: J
7. ANS: A
8. ANS: E
9. ANS: C
10. ANS: B
11. ANS: F
12. ANS: K

*Match the person or term with the with the correct description.*

- 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 that 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
13. Virginia Company
  14. an Act concerning Religion
  15. Puritans
  16. tobacco
  17. Mayflower Compact
  18. headright system
  19. Quakers
  20. indentured servant
  21. House of Burgesses
  22. Half-Way Covenant
  23. Magna Carta
  24. Levellers

13. ANS: E
14. ANS: A
15. ANS: I
16. ANS: H
17. ANS: F
18. ANS: J
19. ANS: B
20. ANS: C

- 21. ANS: D
- 22. ANS: G
- 23. ANS: L
- 24. ANS: K

## TRUE/FALSE

1. Jamestown was originally settled only by men.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 49 | Seagull p. 47  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Social History | Introduction: Jamestown                      MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 52 | Seagull p. 51  
OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.  
TOP: Political History | Spreading Protestantism                      MSC: Remembering

3. As enclosure of land resulted in fewer farmers, many of these people moved to English cities, becoming jobless and causing vagrancy.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full pp. 52–3 | Seagull p. 52  
OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.  
TOP: Social History | Economic Development | The Social Crisis  
MSC: Understanding

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 53 | Seagull p. 53  
OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.  
TOP: Political History | Land and Liberty                      MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 56  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Economic Development | Ethnicity | Transformation of Indian Life  
MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 57 | Seagull p. 57  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | Transformation of Indian Life                      MSC: Remembering

7. Early settlers of Jamestown preferred gold to farming.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 58 | Seagull p. 58  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Economic Development | The Jamestown Colony                      MSC: Remembering



8. The headright system led to fewer people from England coming to Virginia.

ANS: F                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 59  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Economic Development | From Company to Society                      MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 59 | Seagull p. 60  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | Powhatan and Pocahontas                      MSC: Understanding

10. The romance between Pocahontas and John Smith led to their marrying in England, where she then died.

ANS: F                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full pp. 59–60 | Seagull p. 60  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | Powhatan and Pocahontas                      MSC: Understanding

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

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 60 | Seagull p. 61  
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.  
TOP: Economic Development | The Uprising of 1622                      MSC: Understanding

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 61  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Economic Development | A Tobacco Colony                      MSC: Remembering

13. Women in the early Virginia colony consisted of about half the white population.

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 61 | Seagull p. 61  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Social History | Women and the Family                      MSC: Remembering

14. Virginia women who were *femes sol* were more likely to have the opportunity to conduct business.

ANS: F                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Full p. 62 | Seagull p. 63  
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.  
TOP: Social History | Women and the Family                      MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Full p. 64 | Seagull p. 65  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | The Rise of Puritanism                      MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 66 | Seagull p. 67

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Chronology | The Pilgrims at Plymouth MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 67 | Seagull pp. 68–9  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | The Great Migration MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 67 | Seagull p. 69  
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.  
TOP: Social History | The Puritan Family MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 70 | Seagull p. 72  
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.  
TOP: Social History | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts  
MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 71 | Seagull pp. 73–4  
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.  
TOP: Political History | Rhode Island and Connecticut MSC: Remembering

21. To the Puritan leaders, Indians were savages and immoral.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 73 | Seagull p. 76  
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.  
TOP: Social History | Puritans and Indians MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Full pp. 76–7 | Seagull p. 80  
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.  
TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | The New England Economy MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull pp. 83–4  
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
TOP: Political History | The English Civil War MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Full p. 80 | Seagull p. 84  
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.  
TOP: Political History | English Liberty MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 83 | Seagull p. 87

OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Political History | Cromwell and the Empire                      MSC: Remembering

26. Even Jewish people enjoyed religious freedom under Maryland's Act concerning Religion.

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Full p. 83 | Seagull p. 86

OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Social History | Political History | The Crisis in Maryland

MSC: Remembering

## SHORT ANSWER

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

1. New England merchant elite

ANS:

Answers will vary

2. Puritanism

ANS:

Answers will vary

3. civil versus natural liberty

ANS:

Answers will vary

4. Powhatan

ANS:

Answers will vary

5. Pocahontas

ANS:

Answers will vary

6. English Civil War

ANS:

Answers will vary

7. Roger Williams

ANS:

Answers will vary

8. Elizabeth I

ANS:

Answers will vary

9. tobacco

ANS:

Answers will vary

10. Anne Hutchinson

ANS:

Answers will vary

11. headright system

ANS:

Answers will vary

12. Magna Carta

ANS:

Answers will vary

## ESSAY

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

ANS:

Answers will vary

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century.

TOP: Social History | Political History | Cultural History | The Rights of Englishmen | English Liberty | Unifying the English Nation | Spreading Protestantism | The Social Crisis

MSC: Understanding

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

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 1. Describe the main contours of English colonization in the seventeenth century. | 3.

Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years. | 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.

TOP: Political History | 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

MSC: Understanding

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

DIF: Difficult      OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

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      MSC: Analyzing

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 do trade and religion play a part?

ANS:

Answers will vary

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome. | 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years. | 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Political History | 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      MSC: Analyzing

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

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive. | 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.

TOP: Political History | Social History | Moral Liberty | The Puritan Family | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts | Roger Williams | Rhode Island and Connecticut | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson      MSC: Analyzing

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. How did land ownership compare from one region to the other? Which pattern of settlement is more representative of American development after the seventeenth century?

ANS:

Answers will vary

DIF: Difficult

OBJ: 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.

TOP: Political History | 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

MSC: Evaluating

7. Both religious freedom and the separation of church and state are taken for granted today. In seventeenth-century colonial 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

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England. | 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Political History | 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 MSC: Analyzing

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

DIF: Moderate

OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England. | 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.

TOP: Political History | 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 MSC: Analyzing