

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: p. 68

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: p. 43

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: p. 45 | p. 47

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: p. 48 | p. 54 | p. 55

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: p. 48 | p. 54 | p. 55

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: p. 50 | p. 55

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

TOP: Geographic Issues | A Tobacco Colony | The Great Migration

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: p. 55

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: p. 58

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

TOP: Political History | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts

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: p. 59

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: p. 61

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: pp. 65–66

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: pp. 65–66

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: p. 66

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: p. 68

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: p. 69

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

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: p. 39

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: p. 39

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: p. 38

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: p. 40

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 took the throne in 1553?

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

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 40

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: p. 41

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: p. 40

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: p. 40

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: p. 41

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: p. 41

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 encourage 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: p. 42

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: p. 42

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: p. 43

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: p. 43

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: p. 43

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: p. 44

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. suffered a high death rate.
 - 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: p. 44

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

TOP: Social History | Economic Development | Indentured Servants
MSC: Remembering

33. 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: p. 44

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

TOP: Social History | Indentured Servants MSC: Remembering

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

- a. began with the wedding of John Smith and Pocahontas.
- b. was common.
- c. was very rare before being outlawed by the Virginia legislature in 1691.
- d. created a mixed race of Native Americans who often wound up enslaved.
- e. produced a member of a British royal family who became an Indian chief.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: p. 45

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

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

35. 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: p. 45

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

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

36. 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: p. 45

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

TOP: Social History | Military History | Englishmen and Indians

MSC: Understanding

37. 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: p. 45

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

TOP: Ethnicity | Economic Development | Transformation of Indian Life

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: p. 47

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

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

MSC: Applying

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

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 47

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

TOP: Social History | Transformation of Indian Life MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 46–47

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

41. Why was the death rate in early Jamestown incredibly high?
- It lay beside a malarial swamp.
 - The ample food was full of botulism.
 - It was not high; most of the colonists survived.
 - Constant Native American attacks decimated the population.
 - Disease and lack of food took a heavy toll.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: p. 47

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

TOP: Social History | The Jamestown Colony MSC: Remembering

42. 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: p. 47

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

TOP: Political History | Changes | The Jamestown Colony MSC: Remembering

43. 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: p. 47

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

TOP: Economic Development | The Jamestown Colony MSC: Remembering

44. The Virginia House of Burgesses:
- was dissolved by King James because he objected to all representative government.
 - was created to replace military control.
 - 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: p. 48

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

TOP: Political History | The Jamestown Colony MSC: Remembering

45. 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 thousands of Indians.
 - 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: p. 48

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

TOP: Ethnicity | Powhatan and Pocahontas MSC: Remembering

46. 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.
 - She caused King James I to denounce John Rolfe.
 - Her conversion to Christianity led to the majority of people in her village switching to the Church of England.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 49

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

TOP: Social History | Divergent Viewpoints | Powhatan and Pocahontas

MSC: Understanding

47. 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: p. 49

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

48. 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: E DIF: Moderate REF: p. 49

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

49. 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: p. 49

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

TOP: Political History | The Uprising of 1622

MSC: Evaluating

50. 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: pp. 49–50

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

TOP: Economic Development | The Uprising of 1622

MSC: Analyzing

51. 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: p. 50

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

TOP: Economic Development | A Tobacco Colony

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: p. 50

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

TOP: Economic Development | A Tobacco Colony MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: p. 50 | p. 53

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

54. Why did many women in Virginia not start a family until their mid-twenties?
- Women mostly came to Virginia as indentured servants.
 - Women were busy running the family business.
 - Women outnumbered men, so they had a difficult time finding a husband.
 - Women focused on doing work for the church.
 - Women and men were not together often due to men fighting in wars with Indians.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 50–51

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

TOP: Social History | Women and the Family MSC: Remembering

55. Maryland was similar to Virginia in that:
- both started out as proprietary colonies.
 - tobacco proved crucial to its economy and society.
 - John Smith had to take over the colony and organize its settlers to work.
 - both offered settlers total religious freedom.
 - the king approved the creation of each colony only because of pressure from Parliament.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: p. 52

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

TOP: Economic Development | The Maryland Experiment MSC: Remembering

56. Maryland's founder, Cecilius Calvert:
- held most of the power in the colony.
 - supported total religious freedom for all 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: p. 52
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.
TOP: Political History | The Maryland Experiment MSC: Remembering

57. Maryland was established as a refuge for which group?
- a. Quakers.
 - b. Puritans.
 - c. Pilgrims.
 - d. Native Americans.
 - e. Catholics.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: p. 52
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.
TOP: Social History | Religion in Maryland MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: p. 53
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Cultural History | The Rise of Puritanism MSC: Understanding

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

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: p. 53
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Cultural History | The Rise of Puritanism MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: p. 54
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | Moral Liberty MSC: Remembering

61. What was Puritan leader and Massachusetts Bay governor John Winthrop's attitude toward liberty?
- a. He saw two kinds of liberty: natural liberty, the ability to do evil, and moral liberty, the ability to do good.
 - b. He saw two kinds of liberty: negative liberty, the restricting of freedoms for the sake of others, and positive liberty, the assuring of rights through a constitution.
 - c. He believed that individual rights took precedence over the rights of the community.

- d. He believed in a dictatorship, with only himself in charge of it.
- e. He believed “liberty” had a religious but not a political meaning.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 54
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | Moral Liberty MSC: Remembering

62. Where in the Americas did the Pilgrims originally plan to go?
- a. New Netherland.
 - b. Plymouth Rock.
 - c. Boston.
 - d. Virginia.
 - e. Pennsylvania.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 54
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | The Pilgrims at Plymouth MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 54
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Primary Document Analysis | The Pilgrims at Plymouth MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: p. 54
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | Economic Development | The Pilgrims at Plymouth
MSC: Remembering

65. 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: pp. 54–55
OBJ: 2. Identify the obstacles the English settlers in the Chesapeake had to overcome.
TOP: Social History | The Pilgrims at Plymouth MSC: Analyzing

66. 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: p. 55

OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | The Great Migration MSC: Evaluating

67. The Puritans believed that male authority in the household was:
- an outdated idea.
 - to be unquestioned.
 - so absolute that a husband could order the murder of his wife.
 - not supposed to resemble God's authority in any way, because that would be blasphemous.
 - limited only by the number of children—the more, the better.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: pp. 55–56
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | The Puritan Family MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: p. 57
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Political History | Government and Society in Massachusetts
MSC: Remembering

69. The Massachusetts General Court:
- reflected the Puritans' desire to govern the colony without outside interference.
 - was chosen by the king.
 - was chosen by the governor.
 - ruled the colony from its beginnings in 1630.
 - by law had to consist of a majority of Puritan judges.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 57
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Political History | Government and Society in Massachusetts
MSC: Understanding

70. In what way was Puritan church membership a restrictive status?
- 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.
 - Although all adult male property owners elected colonial officials, only men who were full church members could vote in local elections.
 - Only property owners could be full members of the church.
 - Full membership required demonstrating that one had experienced divine grace.
 - Full membership required that one's parents and grandparents had been church members.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 69
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Cultural History | Government and Society in Massachusetts
MSC: Understanding

71. How did most Puritans view the separation of church and state?
- They were so determined to keep them apart that they banned ministers from holding

- office, fearing that they would enact 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: p. 58

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

TOP: Social History | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts

MSC: Understanding

72. 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: p. 59

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

TOP: Political History | New Englanders Divided

MSC: Applying

73. _____ 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: p. 59

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

TOP: Social History | New Englanders Divided

MSC: Analyzing

74. Roger Williams argued that:
- a. church and state must be totally separated.
 - b. Puritans must stay in the Church of England and reform it.
 - c. religious wars were necessary to protect not only religion, but also freedom.
 - d. Puritans were on a divine mission to spread the true faith.
 - e. only John Winthrop was capable of explaining the word of God.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: p. 60

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

TOP: Social History | Political History | Roger Williams

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: p. 60

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

76. The minister Thomas Hooker:

- a. wanted the separation of church and state in Rhode Island.
- b. was the first governor of Massachusetts.
- c. agreed with Anne Hutchinson's challenges to the Puritan church elders.
- d. pointed the way to the rock on shore that Plymouth Colony was founded on.
- e. expanded the number of men who could vote in Connecticut.

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: p. 60

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

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

MSC: Understanding

77. Anne Hutchinson:

- a. was no threat to the Puritan establishment because women were so clearly considered inferior.
- b. angered Puritan authorities by supporting the claims of Roger Williams.
- c. engaged in Antinomianism, a sexual practice that the Puritans considered threatening to traditional gender relations.
- d. opposed Puritan ministers who distinguished saints from the damned through good works and devotional practices 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: p. 61

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

TOP: Social History | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson

MSC: Remembering

78. 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: p. 61

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

TOP: Social History | The Trials of Anne Hutchinson

MSC: Analyzing

79. For most New Englanders, Indians represented:

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

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: p. 64

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

TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | Puritans and Indians

MSC: Remembering

80. 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: p. 64
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.
TOP: Social History | Divergent Viewpoints | Puritans and Indians
MSC: Evaluating

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

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 65
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.
TOP: Military History | Ethnicity | The Pequot War MSC: Remembering

82. In the seventeenth century, New England's economy:
- grew at a very slow rate because few settlers moved to the region.
 - suffered because most early settlers were poor and could not gain access to land.
 - focused on the export of fish and timber.
 - boasted a significant manufacturing component that employed close to one-third of all men.
 - relied heavily on indentured servants in the labor force.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: p. 66
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Economic Development | The New England Economy MSC: Remembering

83. Boston merchants:
- challenged the subordination of economic activity to Puritan control.
 - refused to trade with anyone outside the Puritan faith.
 - paid for Anne Hutchinson's prosecution.
 - had enjoyed widespread freedom to trade since the establishment of the colony.
 - controlled John Winthrop.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 66
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.
TOP: Economic Development | Social History | A Growing Commercial Society
MSC: Understanding

84. The Half-Way Covenant of 1662:
- set up civil government in Massachusetts.
 - allowed Baptists and Quakers to attend, but not join, Puritan churches.
 - gave women limited voting rights in Puritan congregations.
 - permitted anyone who paid a tithe to be baptized in a Puritan church.
 - did not require evidence of conversion to grant a kind of church membership.

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 66–67
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Cultural History | A Growing Commercial Society MSC: Remembering

85. The Magna Carta:

- a. was an agreement between King Henry VIII and the Anglican Church.
- b. guaranteed religious freedom in Great Britain.
- c. granted a series of 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: p. 67

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

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

MSC: Remembering

86. A central element in the definition of English liberty was:

- a. the right to a trial by jury.
- b. the right to self-incrimination.
- c. that each English citizen owned a copy of the English Constitution.
- d. freedom of expression.
- e. what an individual king or queen said it was.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: p. 67

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

TOP: Political History | The Rights of Englishmen

MSC: Remembering

87. In the battles between Parliament and the Stuart kings, English freedom:

- a. played a minimal role.
- b. greatly expanded amid the debate over which of these groups should be elected.
- c. remained an important and much-debated concept even after Charles I was beheaded.
- d. was the excuse given for restoring Charles II in 1685.
- e. led to the overthrow of James III in 1700.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: p. 68

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

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

MSC: Analyzing

88. In the 1640s, leaders of the House of Commons:

- a. accused the king of imposing taxes without parliamentary consent.
- b. supported efforts to move England back to Catholicism.
- c. aided Charles I in overthrowing his father, James I.
- d. opposed Oliver Cromwell's "Commonwealth" government.
- e. refused to allow new colonists to emigrate to America.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 68

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

TOP: Political History | The English Civil War

MSC: Understanding

89. During the English political upheaval between 1640 and 1660:

- a. new religious sects began demanding the end of public financing and special privileges for the Anglican Church.
- b. groups began calling for the elimination of a written English constitution on the grounds that kings merely abused its privileges.
- c. writer John Milton called for an end to freedom of speech and freedom of the press, because it caused too much controversy.
- d. the execution of King Charles II led to new debates about crime and punishment.
- e. thousands of American colonists returned to England to participate in the Civil War.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 68–69
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

90. 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.
 - opposed a written constitution on the grounds that it institutionalized social inequality.
 - proposed to abolish Parliament.
 - claimed the world was flat or level.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: p. 69
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

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

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: p. 69
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

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

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 69
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.
TOP: Social History | The Civil War and English America MSC: Understanding

93. Which colony adopted the Act Concerning Religion in 1649, which institutionalized the principle of religious toleration?
- Virginia.
 - Maryland.
 - Massachusetts.
 - Rhode Island.
 - Connecticut.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: p. 70
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.
TOP: Political History | Social History | The Crisis in Maryland

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: p. 70

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

TOP: Political History | Cromwell and the Empire

MSC: Remembering

MATCHING

TEST 1

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

- a. proprietor of Maryland
 - b. intermediary
 - c. introduced West Indies tobacco
 - 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. John Rolfe
 - 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

TEST 2

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: p. 39
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: p. 41
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: p. 42
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: p. 44
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: p. 46
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: p. 46
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: p. 47
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: p. 59
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.
TOP: Economic Development | From Company to Society MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: p. 49
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 Virginia Company accomplished its goals for the shareholders and for its settlers.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: 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

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

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: p. 50
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.
TOP: Economic Development | A Tobacco Colony MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 50–51
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.
TOP: Social History | Women and the Family MSC: Remembering

13. Virginia women who were *femme sol* were more likely to have the opportunity to conduct business.

ANS: F DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 51–52
OBJ: 3. Explain how Virginia and Maryland developed in their early years.
TOP: Social History | Women and the Family MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: p. 53
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | The Rise of Puritanism MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: p. 54
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Chronology | The Pilgrims at Plymouth MSC: Remembering

16. Most of the settlers of early Massachusetts were single adult males.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: p. 55
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | The Great Migration MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: p. 68
OBJ: 4. Identify what made the English settlement of New England distinctive.
TOP: Social History | The Puritan Family MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: p. 58
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.
TOP: Social History | Church and State in Puritan Massachusetts
MSC: Remembering

19. Roger Williams imagined Rhode Island with settlers who all belonged to one official church.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: p. 60
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.
TOP: Political History | Rhode Island and Connecticut MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: p. 64
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.
TOP: Social History | Puritans and Indians MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: pp. 65–66
OBJ: 5. Describe the main sources of discord in early New England.
TOP: Social History | Ethnicity | The New England Economy MSC: Remembering

22. The English Civil War resulted in Charles I remaining on the throne.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: p. 68
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.
TOP: Political History | The English Civil War MSC: Remembering

23. After the English Civil War, discussions started about what it meant to be “freeborn Englishmen.”

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: p. 68
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.
TOP: Political History | English Liberty MSC: Remembering

24. Oliver Cromwell used military force to control Ireland.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: p. 70
OBJ: 6. Explain how the English Civil War affected the colonies in America.
TOP: Political History | Cromwell and the Empire MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: p. 70
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 | 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 | Government and Society in Massachusetts | 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 | Englishmen and Indians | Transformation of Indian Life | Puritans and Indians | The Pequot War | Powhatan and Pocahontas | The Uprising of 1622
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 | The Civil War and English America MSC: Analyzing