

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 02—Colonization in North America, 1600-1680

1. The coureurs de bois were French

- a. Jesuits.
- b. fur traders.
- c. tax collectors.
- d. craftsmen.
- e. soldiers.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs

2. By the mid-eighteenth century, the most important French colony was

- a. Martinique.
- b. St. Dominique (Haiti).
- c. Guadeloupe.
- d. Canada.
- e. Florida.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: New France Under Louis XIV

3. The English monarch most responsible for defining the Protestant Reformation in England was

- a. Mary of Scotland.
- b. James II.
- c. Charles I.
- d. Elizabeth I.
- e. Philip II.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The English Reformation

4. The model for England's conquest and colonization of North America was

- a. New Spain.
- b. Brazil.
- c. Greenland.
- d. Wales.
- e. Ireland.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From Plundering to Colonization

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5. The primary export of Jamestown was

- a. cotton.
- b. wheat.
- c. tobacco.
- d. flax.
- e. sugar.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jamestown Disaster

6. The colony that was established as a Catholic refuge was

- a. Massachusetts.
- b. New Jersey.
- c. Delaware.
- d. Maryland.
- e. Pennsylvania.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Maryland

7. The colony of Massachusetts Bay was settled by

- a. Catholics.
- b. Puritans.
- c. Quakers.
- d. Anglicans.
- e. Jews.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Massachusetts Bay

8. The leader banished from Massachusetts Bay for arguing that the King had no authority to take lands from Native Americans was

- a. Thomas Hooker.
- b. John Winthrop.
- c. Roger Williams.
- d. William Bradstreet.
- e. John Smith.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

9. The popular religious leader who was banned from Massachusetts in 1638 was
- John Cotton.
 - Increase Mather.
 - Anne Hutchinson.
 - Cotton Mather.
 - Squanto.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

10. The "Body of Liberties" of 1641 can best be described as
- a bill of rights.
 - a female reformer convention.
 - a collection of pamphlets.
 - a series of sermons against the king of England.
 - a massive protest against Parliament.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Congregations, Towns, and Colony Governments

11. Puritans believed that a person's salvation depended on
- good works.
 - following the teachings of the church.
 - God's covenant of grace.
 - chance.
 - attending church.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain; Covenant Theology

12. Jamestown was established and settled by
- Elizabeth I.
 - coastal fishermen from New England.
 - the Virginia company.
 - Puritans.
 - Quakers.

ANSWER: c

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REFERENCES: The Chesapeake and West Indian Colonies

13. The Indian warrior who led the massacre of 1622 against the Virginia settlers was

- a. Powhatan.
- b. Massasoit.
- c. Opechancanough.
- d. Squanto.
- e. Tonto.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reorganization, Reform, and Crisis

14. The monarch who sat on the English throne during the early colonization of Virginia in North America was

- a. Elizabeth I.
- b. James I.
- c. James II.
- d. Charles II.
- e. Philip II.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake and West Indian Colonies

15. In the English Reformation,

- a. the monastic orders expanded their landholdings and increased church taxes.
- b. the number of English Catholics significantly increased.
- c. Henry VIII proclaimed himself the "only Supreme Head" of the Church of England.
- d. the Pope appointed Henry VIII his agent in England.
- e. Non-Separatists openly broke with Calvinism.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The English Reformation

16. Sir Francis Drake was

- a. the leader of the English Reformation.
- b. an English explorer who led an expedition to locate the "Northwest Passage."
- c. the Italian mapmaker for whom the continents of the Western Hemisphere were named.
- d. the founder of the Jamestown colony.
- e. an English pirate who raided Spanish possessions along the Pacific coast.

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ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: From Plundering to Colonization

17. English colonization efforts in Ireland and North America were similar in that in both places the
- Protestants comprised an overwhelming majority of the population.
 - English used brutal tactics, including massacring women and children, to subdue the native peoples.
 - English liberated the oppressed natives and introduced democratic self-government.
 - English admired and copied many of the traditions and beliefs of the natives.
 - conquest was accomplished without bloodshed.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: From Plundering to Colonization

18. The most important crop to Virginia was
- tobacco.
 - rice.
 - cotton.
 - sugar.
 - indigo.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jamestown Disaster; Reorganization, Reform, and Crisis; Tobacco, Servants, and Survival

19. All of the following were problems faced by the early settlers of Jamestown except that
- there were not enough specialized craftsmen in the colony.
 - the colony was located in a malaria- and typhoid-infested area.
 - the colonists often faced starvation due to lack of supplies and lack of farming skills.
 - local Indians were unpredictable and often hostile toward the colonists.
 - After John Smith returned to England, the colony lacked firm leadership.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Jamestown Disaster

20. John Smith is noted for helping to stabilize Jamestown by
- encouraging the London Company to increase its financial investment in the colony.
 - forcing the colonists to work for their own survival.
 - marrying the Indian princess Pocahontas.
 - developing its gold and silver production.

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- e. introducing the production of tobacco to Virginia.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jamestown Disaster

21. Anne Hutchinson was

- a. accused of being a witch in the Salem witchcraft trials.
- b. expelled from Massachusetts for claiming that she communicated directly with God.
- c. the wife of the first royal governor of Massachusetts.
- d. the first English woman brought to Massachusetts as an indentured servant.
- e. the first notable poet in New England.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

22. The Restoration colonies were

- a. the smallest and least profitable colonies in New England.
- b. founded by political exiles who were driven out of the Puritan colonies.
- c. Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont.
- d. founded by the Catholics.
- e. proprietary colonies founded by cavalier supporters of Charles II and James II.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: From Civil War to the First Restoration Colonies

23. The colony of New York

- a. attracted thousands of English colonists because of its democratic local government.
- b. was established by a charter written by John Locke.
- c. was influenced by Dutch laws and practices well into the eighteenth century.
- d. was founded by Quakers escaping from religious persecution in England.
- e. saw Fort Orange renamed New York City.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: New York: An Experiment in Absolutism

24. Which of the following is true of slavery in the English colonies?

- a. By the time of the American Revolution, most colonies had outlawed slavery.
- b. Most of the slaves in North America lived in the New England colonies.
- c. The Dutch first brought slaves to the Virginia colony in 1619.

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- d. Since slavery was common in England, it also was a basic feature of all the colonies.
- e. Only South Carolina had established slavery at the time of the American Revolution.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Slavery in North America

25. The most important crop in the West Indies was

- a. rice.
- b. sugar.
- c. tobacco.
- d. wheat.
- e. rum.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The West Indies and the Transition to Slavery

26. The author of *Oceana* was

- a. James Harrington.
- b. John Milton.
- c. Niccolo Machiavelli.
- d. King James II.
- e. Bishop de las Casas.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Carolina, Harrington, and the Aristocratic Ideal

27. Which of these would become big business in Carolina in the decades before 1680?

- a. tobacco.
- b. wheat.
- c. cotton.
- d. rice.
- e. Indian slaves

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Carolina, Harrington, and the Aristocratic Ideal

28. Which of the following cohabited with Indian women in marriage-like arrangements?

- a. English
- b. French

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- c. Dutch
- d. Swedes
- e. Spanish

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs

29. Early Pennsylvania also was referred to as the

- a. "city upon a hill."
- b. "holy experiment."
- c. "city of God."
- d. "holy commune."
- e. "absence of sin."

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Pennsylvania

30. Which of the following is not true of the society envisioned in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina?

- a. Religious toleration was guaranteed.
- b. Slavery was prohibited.
- c. It would be an aristocracy.
- d. Citizenship depended on church membership.
- e. A class of lowly whites would live on small tracts of land and serve their landlords.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Carolina, Harrington, and the Aristocratic Ideal

31. Which of the following had established a permanent settlement in North America before 1600?

- a. France
- b. Spain
- c. England
- d. the Netherlands
- e. Portugal

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction (to chapter)

32. The predominant motive for Dutch expansion was

- a. missionary activity.

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- b. national glory.
- c. profit.
- d. spreading democracy.
- e. "civilizing" Native Americans.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The East and West India Companies; New York: An Experiment in Absolutism

33. The Toleration Act applied to

- a. Virginia.
- b. Maryland.
- c. Rhode Island.
- d. Massachusetts.
- e. New Spain.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From Civil War to the First Restoration Colonies

34. The Puritan idea that God would not punish the whole community for misdeeds of individuals stemmed from the

- a. covenant of works.
- b. covenant of grace.
- c. church covenant.
- d. community covenant.
- e. Bible.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Covenant Theology

35. Of the 13,000 settlers who went to New England by 1641, _____ were families.

- a. none
- b. few
- c. most
- d. all
- e. half

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Massachusetts Bay

36. Roger Williams and a handful of disciples founded

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- a. Newport.
- b. Portsmouth.
- c. Providence.
- d. New Haven.
- e. Canada.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

37. William Penn's constitution for Pennsylvania was

- a. called the Plan of Government.
- b. based on the Fundamental Governing Law.
- c. inspired by the ideas of John Harrington.
- d. entitled the Covenant of the People
- e. a proponent of a Bill of Rights.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Pennsylvania

38. In the early seventeenth century, this country's foreign trade probably exceeded that of the rest of Europe

- a. German
- b. Spanish
- c. Portuguese
- d. English
- e. Dutch

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Netherland

39. By 1645, the primary crop of Barbados was

- a. cotton.
- b. sugar.
- c. tobacco.
- d. hemp.
- e. rice.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The West Indies and the Transition to Slavery

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40. Before becoming Lord Protector of England, Oliver Cromwell gained fame as a
- member of the House of Lords.
 - member of the House of Commons.
 - military commander.
 - religious leader.
 - judge.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: From Civil War to the First Restoration Colonies

41. Among the Quaker ministers was
- Mary Dyer.
 - Anne Hutchinson.
 - Samuel Gorton.
 - Henry Dinster.
 - John Winthrop.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Quaker Families

42. Indentured servants were
- Men between the ages of 25 and 30.
 - Only young European females seeking to marry men in the colonies.
 - Africans who sold their service to colonists but were not considered lifetime slaves.
 - people who agreed to work for a term in exchange for their passage to America.
 - Men who were highly prized for their knowledge of tobacco cultivation.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Tobacco, Servants, and Slaves

43. Women far outnumbered men in early Virginia.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Chesapeake Family Life

44. The Puritans attempted to "purify" the Catholic Church.
- True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain

45. The person most responsible for the development of tobacco as a cash crop in Virginia was John Rolfe.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jamestown Disaster

46. Most of the colonists who sailed to England's North American colonies were young, unmarried men.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Swarming of the English

47. Quakers saw children as tiny sinners and practiced harsh discipline.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Quaker Families

48. Women had almost equal status with men in Quaker families.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Quaker Families

49. Anne Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts Bay because of her religious beliefs.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

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DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

50. The Protestants in the New World treated the Indians more humanely than did the Catholics.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs; From Plundering to Colonization

51. The French Jesuit missionaries were unique in that they believed in converting the Indians to Christianity without interfering with tribal customs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs

52. New Netherland was the most religiously and ethnically diverse of the seventeenth-century North American colonies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Netherland as a Pluralistic Society

53. The term Yankee is derived from an Indian word meaning foreigner.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: English Encroachments

54. William Penn received his Pennsylvania grant in payment of a debt owed by Charles II to his father.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Pennsylvania

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55. Samuel de Champlain succeeded in uniting Catholics and Protestants in New France in mutual harmony.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs

56. Pennsylvania quickly became an economic success.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Pennsylvania

57. The New York Charter of Liberties imposed Dutch law on the English parts of the province.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: New York: An Experiment in Absolutism

58. Jesuits did not believe that Indians had to be Europeanized before they could be Christianized.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs

59. The church tithe in New France was higher than in France itself.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: New France Under Louis XIV

60. For most of the seventeenth century, the Dutch were more active overseas than the French.

- a. True
- b. False

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ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Netherland

61. The bicameral legislature that Lord Baltimore instituted in Maryland was likely to see Protestants dominate the elective assembly and Catholics control the appointive council.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: From Civil War to the First Restoration Colonies

62. The Church of England became Catholic in doctrine and theology but remained largely Calvinist in structure, liturgy, and ritual.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain

63. Before 1700, far more Englishmen went to the West Indies than the Chesapeake.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The West Indies and the Transition to Slavery

64. Slaves took the place of indentured servants toward the end of the 1600s.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Slavery in North America

65. By the early 1700s, racial caste was replacing opportunity as the organizing principle of Chesapeake society.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: The Rise of Slavery in North America

66. Most that came to New England were middle class.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Massachusetts Bay

67. The founders of Connecticut feared that Massachusetts was too lenient in certifying church members.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

68. Early Pennsylvanians fought often with their Indian neighbors.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Pennsylvania

69. The Baptists posed the greatest alarm for the Puritan establishment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Infant Baptism and New Dissent

70. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina sought to create an ideal aristocratic society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Carolina, Harrington, and the Aristocratic Ideal

71. Pennsylvanians organized a militia shortly after the founding of their colony.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Pennsylvania

72. From the start, wealth in Pennsylvania rested on trade with other colonies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Pennsylvania

73. The only Catholic sacrament accepted by Calvinists was baptism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain

74. The Jesuits focused their missionary efforts on the Iroquois Five Tribes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs

75. During the seventeenth century, Spain was the most populated region of Europe.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Netherland

76. The Dutch Republic was religiously homogeneous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Netherland

77. Dutch republicanism emphasized local liberties.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Netherland

78. The Dutch East India Company was chartered before the Dutch West India Company.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The East and West India Companies

79. The Dutch patroonship system thrived in New Netherland.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Netherland as a Pluralistic Society

80. The Dutch and the French both ventured deep into the woods of their respective territorial holdings.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The East and West India Companies

81. Like Virginia, Maryland had established churches and vestries.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Maryland

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82. The London Company performed abysmally in Virginia, spending an extravagant sum for very little return.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reorganization, Reform, and Crisis

83. The Englishman who explored the North River was _____.

ANSWER: Henry Hudson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The East and West India Companies

84. The colony of Maryland was founded by the _____ family.

ANSWER: Calvert

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Maryland

85. Samoset and Squanto were able to act as intermediaries between the Wampanoags and English settlers because _____.

ANSWER: They spoke some English.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Pilgrims and Plymouth

86. For Puritans, the agreement between God and man under which all humans deserve damnation was the _____.

ANSWER: Covenant of Works

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Covenant Theology

87. More thought went into the planning of _____ than into the creation of any other colony.

ANSWER: Pennsylvania

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Pennsylvania

88. The German monk who launched the Protestant Reformation by nailing his 95 Theses to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral was _____.

ANSWER: Martin Luther

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain

89. The English "sea dogs" who tried to break into Spain and Portugal's American markets and colonies in the late sixteenth century were _____.

ANSWER: Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From Plundering to Colonization

90. The Puritans wanted to push the Church of England in a more _____ direction.

ANSWER: Calvinist

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The English Reformation

91. Henry IV granted limited toleration to _____ through the Edict of Nantes in 1598.

ANSWER: Huguenots

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Early French Explorers

92. Samuel de Champlain founded _____.

ANSWER: Quebec

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs

93. By the late eighteenth century, _____ was the world's wealthiest colony.

ANSWER: Saint-Domingue

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New France Under Louis XIV

94. _____ became North America's first experiment in ethnic and religious pluralism.

ANSWER: New Netherland

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: New Netherland as a Pluralistic Society

95. New Sweden was located in the present day state of _____.

ANSWER: Delaware

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

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REFERENCES: New Netherland as a Pluralistic Society

96. After victory in the Irish wars of the 1560s, Sir _____ sought to colonize Newfoundland for England.

ANSWER: Humphrey Gilbert

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From Plundering to Colonization

97. _____ was responsible for introducing tobacco to Virginia.

ANSWER: John Rolfe

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jamestown Disaster

98. The first elected assembly for the English in the New World was the _____.

ANSWER: House of Burgesses

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Reorganization, Reform, and Crisis

99. The population of Virginia and Maryland became self-sustaining about _____, when live births finally began to outnumber deaths.

ANSWER: 1680

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Chesapeake Family Life

100. The Wampanoag sachem at the first Thanksgiving was _____.

ANSWER: Massasoit

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Pilgrims and Plymouth

101. The Cambridge Platform defined _____ worship and church organization.

ANSWER: Congregationalist

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Congregations, Towns, and Colony Governments

102. The clergy's answer to a lack of conversions was the _____.

ANSWER: Half-way covenant

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

Chapter 02—Colonization in North America, 1600-1680

REFERENCES: Infant Baptism and New Dissent

103. _____ was the first genuine city in the American South.

ANSWER: Charleston

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Carolina, Harrington, and the Aristocratic Ideal

104. _____ founded the Society of Friends, or Quakers.

ANSWER: George Fox

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Brotherly Love: The Quakers and America

105. In West New Jersey in the 1670s, _____ launched an unprecedented political experiment by seeking to create a religiously tolerant society of godly people who would live in harmony, keep government close to the people, and make land easily available.

ANSWER: Quakers

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: West New Jersey

106. Henry IV of France was _____, which meant that he insisted that the survival of the state took precedence over religious differences.

ANSWER: *politique*

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Early French Explorers

107. In the mid sixteenth century, England's chief export was _____.

ANSWER: woolen cloth

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From Plundering to Colonization

108. _____ was governor of Plymouth almost continuously from 1620 to his death in 1656.

ANSWER: William Bradford

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Pilgrims and Plymouth

109. _____ led the Puritans in their decision to found a colony of pure Christianity in New England, far away from British state control.

ANSWER: John Winthrop

Chapter 02—Colonization in North America, 1600-1680

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Massachusetts Bay

110. The Body of Liberties, formulated in _____ in 1641, may be history's first bill of rights.

ANSWER: Massachusetts

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Congregations, Towns, and Colony Governments

111. The most fascinating social experiment of the Restoration era was the founding and spread of the _____.

ANSWER: Quakers (or Society of Friends)
Quakers
Society of Friends

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Brotherly Love: The Quakers and America

112. New Orange survived for _____ months.

ANSWER: 15

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: New York: An Experiment in Absolutism

113. **John Smith**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Jamestown Disaster

114. **joint-stock company**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake and West Indian Colonies

115. **patroonship**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Netherland as a Pluralistic Society

116. **Anne Hutchinson**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

Chapter 02—Colonization in North America, 1600-1680

117. *coureurs de bois*

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs

118. **John Calvin**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain

119. **James Harrington**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Carolina, Harrington, and the Aristocratic Ideal

120. **Sir Walter Raleigh**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: From Plundering to Colonization

121. **predestination**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain

122. **The Puritan Massacre of the Pequot Indians**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Congregations, Towns, and Colony Governments

123. **covenant theology**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Covenant Theology

124. Examine the Puritans. Describe their religious beliefs as well as the reasons they left England for North America.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain; The English Reformation; Massachusetts Bay; Covenant Theology; Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

125. Describe the French colonization of Canada.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

Chapter 02—Colonization in North America, 1600-1680

REFERENCES: New France and the Iroquois League; Early French Explorers; Missions and Furs; New France Under Louis XIV

126. Who were Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams? Why were they banished from Massachusetts Bay?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion

127. Examine the early Jamestown settlement. What were the problems and successes there?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake and West Indian Colonies; The Jamestown Disaster; Reorganization, Reform, and Crisis; Tobacco, Servants and Survival; The Collapse of Tsenacommacah

128. Analyze relations between Native Americans and European colonizers in North America.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Missions and Furs; The Chesapeake and West Indian Colonies; The Jamestown Disaster; The Collapse of Tsenacommacah; Puritan Indian Missions; Pennsylvania

129. Examine the origin and theology of the Quakers and explain the reasons they were persecuted.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Brotherly Love: The Quakers and America; Quaker Beliefs; Quaker Families; West New Jersey; Pennsylvania

130. Examine the Protestant and English reformations. What was the most significant difference between the two?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Protestant Reformation and the Challenge to Spain; The English Reformation

131. Compare and contrast the colonies of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay. Describe the similarities and differences as well as the objectives of settlement.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Chesapeake and West Indian Colonies; The Jamestown Disaster; Reorganization, Reform, and Crisis; Tobacco, Servants and Survival; Chesapeake Family Life; The Rise of Slavery in North America; The New England Colonies; Massachusetts Bay; Covenant Theology; Puritan Family Life; Conversion, Dissent, and Expansion; Congregations, Towns, and Colony Governments

132. Compare and contrast the Dutch colonization of North America with that of the English.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Netherland; The East and West India Companies; New Netherland as a Pluralistic Society; English Encroachments; From Plundering to Colonization; The Jamestown Disaster; Reorganization, Reform and

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 02—Colonization in North America, 1600-1680

Crisis; Tobacco, Servants and Survival; Maryland; Chesapeake Family Life; The Pilgrims and Plymouth; Massachusetts Bay Colony; Puritan Family Life

133. Compare and contrast the settlers' relations with Indians in early Virginia and New England.

ANSWER:

Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Swarming of the English; The Jamestown Disaster; The Collapse of Tsenacommenacah; The Pilgrims and Plymouth; Puritan Indian Missions

134. Examine the role of religion in stimulating seventeenth-century English colonization efforts in North America.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The English Reformation; Maryland; The Pilgrims and Plymouth; Massachusetts Bay; Brotherly Love: The Quakers and America; West New Jersey; Pennsylvania