

United States History Late Colonial Era Test

1. "In the 1500s, Native Americans possessed a wide range of complex cultures." Each of the following gives evidence to support this statement EXCEPT
 - a. the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan
 - b. the organization of the Inca society
 - c. Native Americans' susceptibility to European disease
 - d. the Mayas' agricultural system
 - e. the Mayan calendar
2. Metacom, leader of the Wampanoags, led a fierce but futile war against New Englanders known as
 - a. The Pequot War.
 - b. King Philip's War.
 - c. Great Swamp War.
 - d. Tammany War.
 - e. Indian Dutch War.
3. What delayed the founding of successful English settlements in the Americas until after 1606?
 - a. weak English monarchs
 - b. a lack of English territorial claims in the Americas
 - c. failure to develop trade with other nations
 - d. fear of Spanish naval power
 - e. Dr. Lockhart refused to allow anyone to leave before 1607
4. Which of the following sources would be most useful in studying the development of democratic institutions in the early colonial period?
 - a. the Edict of Nantes
 - b. the first charter of the Virginia
 - c. Columbus' journals
 - d. the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 - e. the Mayflower Compact
5. The issue of religion figured prominently in the founding of all the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Jamestown
 - b. Massachusetts Bay
 - c. Maryland
 - d. Pennsylvania
 - e. Spanish Mexico
6. The issue of religious thought figured prominently in the motivations of all of the following leaders EXCEPT:
 - a. James Oglethorpe
 - b. Cecil Calvert (or Lord Baltimore)
 - c. Anne Hutchinson
 - d. William Penn
 - e. Roger Williams
7. Which of the following describes a problem faced by Virginia at the end of the 17th century (1600's)?
 - a. a decline in tobacco production
 - b. frequent African slave uprisings
 - c. the lowering of wages paid to Native American workers
 - d. political control by small farmers in the House of Burgesses
 - e. conflict between large plantation owners and former indentured servants on Virginia's western frontier

8. Which of the following documents would be most useful in examining the origins of constitutional government in colonial America?
- the sermons of John Edwards
 - newspaper commentary on the Halfway Covenant
 - the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 - political tracts concerning the Dominion of New England
 - the correspondence of Sir Edmond Andros
9. The chief purpose of mercantilist policies was to
- help colonies o be self-sufficient
 - strengthen the economy and power of the parent country
 - defend the colonies from rival powers
 - maintain tight control over the tobacco industry
 - foster stable relations between the Crown and the colonies
10. The acts of trade and navigation contributed to Salutary Neglect. Evidence of this is based in:
- Colonial manufacturing was limited.
 - Colonial economies were regulated from London
 - Low prices were charged for English imports.
 - Smuggling became a common practice.
 - New England shipbuilding prospered
11. The Great Awakening was a reaction to
- the flood of immigrants
 - established churches in many of the colonies
 - churches' earlier failure to take account of people's emotional needs
 - guilt over the evils of society
 - the overly strict teachings of the Church of England
12. "New Lights" of the Great Awakening focused on the importance of
- the consequences of leading a sinful life
 - the sovereignty and power of God
 - repenting of one's sins in order to be saved from eternal damnation
 - looking to the Bible as the final source of authority
 - all of the above
13. Which of the following is true of immigration to the colonies during the first half of the 18th century?
- Most immigrants settled in New England
 - Most immigrants came from Africa as slaves
 - A sizable minority of Scotch-Irish immigrants arrived late and were forced to settle the frontier
 - The English government tried to discourage immigration
14. At his trial, John Peter Zenger won acquittal on the grounds that
- the king had less authority in the colonies than in England
 - English law permitted the press and almost total freedom
 - libel laws did not apply to government officials
 - New York's governor deserved to be criticized
 - truth could not be libel
15. "Benjamin Franklin was the epitome of the multitalented colonial American." Each of the following could be used to support this statement EXCEPT
- experiments with electricity
 - Poor Richard's Almanack*
 - military leadership
 - invention of bifocal lenses
 - political philosophy

16. The Puritans were unique among seventeenth century colonies in North America in having
- Religious toleration.
 - Peaceful relations with the Indians.
 - More equal sex roles.
 - An impressive public educational system which educated both boys and girls.
 - Developed a military state.
17. Which one of the following is **NOT** properly paired?
- Separatists-Plymouth.
 - Catholics-Maryland.
 - Quakers-Pennsylvania.
 - Puritans-Massachusetts.
 - Pilgrims-Virginia
18. Maryland was the only English colony in North America with a substantial minority of
- Puritans.
 - Catholics.
 - Spaniards.
 - Dutch.
19. The Stono Rebellion involved which group:
- Indentured Servants
 - Puritans
 - Slaves
 - Dobby and Harry Potter
 - Natives
20. The Enlightenment emphasized all EXCEPT which of the following?
- Logic and Reason
 - Natural laws of science
 - Natural laws of government
 - Faith and belief over science
21. According to mercantilists, the prosperity of a nation depended on
- a large supply of bullion, or gold and silver.
 - a healthy flow of coffee coming into the nation.
 - conquering new territories and expanding the nation's intellectual resources.
 - finding and maintaining a supply of cheap labor, preferably slaves.
22. What was the specific name for the journey of slaves from Africa to America?
- the Columbian Exchange
 - the Triangular Trade
 - the Africa-America Run
 - the Middle Passage
23. What was the main reason the Spanish defeated the larger societies of the Aztecs and Incas?
- They believed in Catholic Jesus and their faith was a significant advantage
 - They had steel armor
 - They carried smallpox and other diseases that wiped out the natives
 - They were Europeans
24. Which of the following features characterized the Middle Atlantic colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century?
- Religious intolerance
 - Cultural uniformity
 - Cataclysmic wars with Native Americans
 - A wheat-based economy

25. A political conflict between recent immigrants and the authorities of both colonial Pennsylvania and North Carolina centered on which group?
- Quaker pacifists who refused to fight against Native Americans
 - Scot-Irish settlers on the frontier resorted to violence against natives
 - Tension between Puritans and Baptists over the issue of religious toleration
 - Angry leprechauns on the march after Donald Trump stole their gold.
26. Which individual from the colonies helped foster Enlightenment thinking in the Americas?
- Nicolas Copernicus
 - John Adams
 - Benjamin Franklin
 - John Locke
 - That girl in third block who is always texting deep thoughts.
27. The term *Halfway Covenant* refers to which of the following?
- The social mobility of freed slaves as they acclimated to normal colonial life
 - The system which brought indentured servants to the new world.
 - The Jamestown government's first colonial court system
 - The agreement made by Puritans to allow their less religious children to undergo baptism but not full membership
28. Which of the following occurred as a consequence of "Bacon's Rebellion" in Virginia during the late seventeenth century?
- Increased hostility to Native Americans
 - Harsher working conditions for indentured servants
 - Growing use of African slaves by wealthy Virginia planters
 - Increased mistrust of the British government
 - All of the above.
29. What did "salutary neglect" mean in the American colonies in the early eighteenth century?
- The British relaxed their supervision of the colonies' affairs while concentrating on defense & trade
 - Britain violently suppressed Americans' hopes for independence.
 - The English failed to pass laws which adequately regulated colonial trade.
 - Britain expected colonial taxpayers to assume the entire tax burden for defense.
30. What region did most of the economic activity in the southern American colonies occur in?
- The Breadbasket Region
 - The New England Region
 - The Tidewater Region
 - The Piedmont Region
 - The Region that Dr. Lockhart is not in

Name: _____

1. What kind of society did William Penn create in Pennsylvania? What was its organizing foundation?

2. How did William Penn's social vision differ from the social vision of New England?

3. What was the British policy of mercantilism and how did it affect the British colonies in North America? Give at least 2 examples which showed either how it worked or what its impact was in the colonies.

4. What was the significance of the Enlightenment in America? Name at least 2 figures involved in the movement and describe their contributions?

5. Compare and contrast the economies in the Southern, Middle and New England colonies.
Northern/New England Middle Colonies Southern Colonies