

AP U.S. History Unit 1 (1607-1763) Test Version C2

1. The considerable powers that colonial governors possessed included all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. the right to veto acts.
  - b. the power to call or dismiss assembly sessions at will.
  - c. control over taxes and the budget.
  - d. the authority to set their own salary.
2. Pontiac's Rebellion was a reaction to
  - a. the building of Fort Duquesne
  - b. French control of the fur trade
  - c. the Proclamation of 1763
  - d. the westward movement of English settlers
  - e. the outbreak of the French and Indian War
3. The Albany Conference of 1754 provided a clear indication of
  - a. the refusal of British officials to deal with the disaffection of the Iroquois
  - b. the power of Benjamin Franklin to persuade colonial assemblies
  - c. the sense of community that pervaded relations among the colonies in 1754
  - d. the inability of British colonists to unite for a common cause
  - e. the proof that the colonies could unite against the British
4. British officials like Prime Minister Pitt were dedicated to what goal in the French & Indian War?
  - a. Eliminating all Indians claims east of the Mississippi
  - b. Unifying the colonies politically and militarily
  - c. Persuading the colonists to help pay for the conflict
  - d. Driving the French out of North America
  - e. Creating a unified French/English front in the colonies
5. The Royal Proclamation of 1763
  - a. established and expanded the province of Quebec
  - b. encouraged British land speculation
  - c. created an alliance between the colonists and the Iroquois confederacy
  - d. set aside an area west of the Appalachians as "Indian Country"
  - e. forbade any Indian confederacies west of the Mississippi
6. Which of the following accurately describes a problem faced by Virginia in the last decades of the 17th century? (consider Bacon's Rebellion)
  - a. a decline in tobacco production
  - b. frequent slave uprisings
  - c. the lowering of wages caused by an influx of immigrants
  - d. conflict between large plantation owners and poor settlers on Virginia's western frontier
  - e. political control by small farmers in the House of Burgesses
- 7) In the Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War
  - A) The French gained a new foothold on the North American continent.
  - B) The Iroquois Confederacy ceded to the British title to all lands east of the Mississippi River.
  - C) France retained only Canadian Quebec in its empire in North America.
  - D) The French lost their North American empire to the British.
  - E) The Spanish acquired New Orleans and Florida.
- 8) The French constructed Ft. Duquesne at this strategic point
  - A) Mouth of the St. Lawrence River.
  - B) Where the Ohio River joined the Mississippi.
  - C) Where the Allegheny joined the Missouri.
  - D) The junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela with the Ohio river basin.
  - E) Between Lake George and Champlain.

- 9) As a result of various experiences in the French and Indian War, many American colonists
  - A) Desired a strong empire to protect them.
  - B) Experienced a weakening of inter-colonial identity.
  - C) Sought new alliances with the French
  - D) Began to feel distinct from the British.
  - E) Became more sympathetic to Indians.
- 10) Which of the following battles was most definitive in ending the French and Indian War?
  - a) Louisburg
  - b) Ft. Duquesne
  - c) Saratoga
  - d) Montreal
  - e) City of Quebec
11. In the early colonial period a "Separatist" was defined as a person who
  - a. left England to seek economic gain in the New World
  - b. left the Massachusetts Bay colony for religious freedom in Rhode Island
  - c. earned his freedom after working for another person for four to seven years
  - d. had served his apprenticeship
  - e. wished to break away from the impure Church of England
12. Which of the following has NOT been an explanation for the development of slavery in colonial America?
  - a. need for labor
  - b. inability of Indians to serve as a labor source
  - c. black slavery in Great Britain as an example
  - d. Africans were already familiar with the European farming methods
  - e. Africans were immune to European diseases
13. The majority of people came to America in the colonial period for which of the following reasons?
  - a. to seek economic gain
  - b. to seek religious freedom
  - c. to avoid involvement in European wars
  - d. to gain political rights
  - e. to pursue the cultural arts
14. The Great Awakening in the colonial period
  - a. weakened institutional authority because it preached that a person's future religious destiny lay in his or her own hands
  - b. Baptists and Methodists formed from the splits among the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists
  - c. Challenged patterns of deference to the elite
  - d. Was led by George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards
  - e. Was characterized by all of the above
15. What was most responsible for the decrease in the Native American (Indian) population in the settled areas of North America during the colonial period?
  - a. Indians were drawn into European wars by the intricate, complex European diplomacy and often ended up on the losing side at the peace table, forcing them to move farther west
  - b. The British army and the colonial militias periodically mounted campaigns to push the Indians out of specific areas in order to open these areas for settlement
  - c. European diseases devastated the Indian population because they had no inherited immunity to measles, chicken pox, mumps, and whooping cough
  - d. The arrival of white injected a disruptive new element in to the delicate balance of power between the tribes, leading to an increase in tribal warfare
  - e. The white initially enslaved Indians and blacks, but after they had captured a large percentage of the Indian population they were forced to turn more toward black slaves rather than Indian slaves

16. The Mayflower Compact is significant in the history of American political thought because
- in it the people regarded themselves as the source of political power
  - in it the people agreed to bound by the will of the majority
  - it was copied for the Massachusetts Bay Charter
  - in it church and state were separated
  - in it were provisions guaranteeing civil rights for women and blacks
17. More than any other, this colony was the lengthened shadow of one man. He offered easy land terms of 50 free acres, laid out his principal city in checkboard fashion to prevent a disaster similar to the Great Fire of London, and offered a sincere trust in humanity and religious freedom in his "Holy Experiment." What colony and founder are described?
- New York – Peter Stuyvesant
  - Georgia – James Oglethorpe
  - Pennsylvania – William Penn
  - Maryland – Lord Baltimore
  - Massachusetts Bay – John Winthrop
18. Which of the following statements concerning mercantilism is accurate?
- Laissez-faire was a basic concept in mercantilism
  - Mercantilism seriously retarded the development of a wide range of colonial industries
  - Americans were economically hurt by the laws requiring all imperial trade to be carried in British ships manned by British sailors
  - The British government controlled and directed economic activities to benefit the national state rather than the colonies or individual British citizens
  - A nation increases its national wealth by importing more goods than it exports
19. As a result of Sir Edmund Andros' s rule,
- the power of town meetings was curbed
  - officials tried to enforce the Navigation Laws
  - taxes were levied without the consent of elected representatives
  - the New England colonies were restructured into one colony
  - all of the above
20. Which colony was established as a buffer against the Spanish colonies and to give the poor and unfortunate a chance for a new start in life?
- Maryland
  - Georgia
  - Carolina
  - Pennsylvania
  - Plymouth
21. The cultivation of tobacco in Jamestown resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
- the destruction of the soil
  - a great demand for controlled labor
  - soaring prosperity in the colonies
  - diversification of the colony's economy
  - growing tension with Native Americans
22. At the outset, Lord Baltimore allowed some religious toleration in the Maryland colony because he
- hoped to secure freedom of worship for his fellow Catholics
  - was a committed atheist
  - wanted the colony's Jews to be able to practice their faith
  - hoped to maintain a Catholic majority
  - wanted establish the idea of separation of church and state

23. Which of the following most accurately describe the attitude of seventeenth-century Puritans toward religious liberty?
- having suffered persecution in England, they extended toleration to everyone
  - they tolerated no one whose expressed religious views varied from their own views
  - they tolerated all Protestant sects, but not Catholics
  - they tolerated Catholics, but not Quakers
  - they had no coherent views on religious liberty
24. The wealthiest people in the colonial America were primarily
- lawyers, doctors, and other professionals
  - northern merchants and southern planters
  - inland farmers
  - industrialists
  - local government officials
25. The first Great Awakening was
- a religious revival that occurred throughout the American colonies
  - a slave rebellion in colonial South Carolina
  - an eighteenth-century religious movement among Native Americans dedicated to reaffirming traditional values
  - the flowering of Enlightenment political thought in colonial America
  - an early colonial protest against English imperial policy
26. Settlers who established the British colony in Virginia during the seventeenth century were primarily seeking to
- recreate an Old World feudalistic society in the New World
  - create a perfect religious commonwealth as an example to the rest of the world
  - create a refuge for political dissidents
  - profit economically
  - decrease the glory of Great Britain
27. The Dutch settled New Netherlands primarily to
- secure a refuge for the persecuted
  - check the growth of English colonies in North America
  - expand their commercial and mercantile network
  - gain colonies to produce agricultural surpluses
  - secure naval supplies
28. England lagged behind Spain and Portugal in the colonization of the New World partly because of
- her geographical isolation
  - her lack of any claim of discovery prior to the voyages of the 1750s
  - her religious connection with the Pope
  - her lack of naval supremacy to rival nation-states
  - her economic backwardness
29. William Penn's "Holy Experiment" included all of the following ideas EXCEPT
- nonviolence
  - the Bible as religious authority
  - fair treatment of Native Americans
  - a refuge for Quakers
  - religious toleration
30. The Iroquois Confederacy was able to menace Native American and European neighbors because of
- its military alliance, sustained by political and organizational skills
  - the Iroquois warriors' skill with the Europeans' muskets
  - the scattered nature of the Iroquois settlements, which made it difficult for their enemies to defeat them
  - the alliance with Aztecs and Incas
  - all of the above

31. The early voyages of the Scandinavian seafarers did not result in permanent settlement in North America because
- the Native Americans drove them out
  - the area in which they landed could not support a large population
  - no nation-state yearning to expand supported these ventures
  - British adventurers defeated the Scandinavians in 1066
  - They lost a major portion of their navy to the Spanish Armada in 1588
32. Europeans wanted to discover a new, shorter route to eastern Asia in order to
- break the hold that Muslim merchants had on trade with Asia
  - reduce the price of goods from Asia
  - gain more profits for themselves
  - satisfy the craving for sugar, spices, and silks
  - all of the above
33. The primary economic pursuit of early settlers in New France was
- farming
  - shipping
  - mining
  - fur trapping
  - forestry
34. Which of the following best describes the way Europeans treated Native Americans in the 1500s and 1600s?
- Native Americans were regarded as inferior people subject to Christian domination
  - Native American ways of life were respected
  - Since nothing of value could be learned or obtained from the Native Americans, Europeans thought it was permissible to exterminate them
  - Europeans cultivated good relations with Native Americans and sought to make them economic partners
  - Only the English believe that Native Americans should be treated fairly
35. Which of the following was the LEAST important factor behind European exploration and settlement in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century?
- increase in scientific knowledge and technological change
  - population increase
  - development of nation-states
  - competition for trade
  - religious commitment
36. The issue of religious toleration figured prominently in the founding of colonies by all of the following EXCEPT
- James Oglethorpe
  - George Calvert
  - Anne Hutchinson
  - William Penn
  - Roger Williams
37. Which of the following was true of the Northeast American Indian tribes at the time Europeans first began colonization?
- their economies depended entirely on hunting and gathering
  - their political and linguistic differences hindered their united opposition to the Europeans
  - their population were immune to European diseases
  - their warriors rarely engaged in intertribal warfare
  - their cultures made no distinction between men's work and women's work

38. The Spanish monopoly of the New World was broken with
- the signing of the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494
  - the French successfully seizing Louisiana in 1564
  - the French defeat of the Spanish at St. Augustine in 1607
  - the English defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588
  - the Glorious Revolution in 1688
39. The two largest groups of non-English immigrants who came to British America during the eighteenth century prior to the American Revolution were
- the Irish Catholics and the Jews
  - the Irish Catholics and the Germans
  - the French Huguenots and the Germans
  - the Dutch and the Scotch-Irish
  - the Scotch-Irish and the Germans
40. The Spanish turned to the use of Africans for labor on the New World plantations because
- native populations had declined so rapidly
  - labor intensive rice production increased
  - Africans resisted less than natives
  - they needed the native population's assistance in their search for gold and silver
  - Africans were a cheaper investment than native labor
41. The colony of South Carolina prospered
- by developing close economic ties with the British West Indies
  - only after Georgia was established
  - as a result of the importation of Indian slaves
  - because of its thriving shipbuilding industry
  - under the leadership of Lord Charleston
42. North Carolina and Rhode Island were similar in that they
- were very aristocratically administered
  - exercised no independent attitudes
  - depended on trade with Spain
  - were among the two most "democratic" colonies in settlement populations
  - were founded by Roger Williams
43. The New England Confederation
- included all the New England colonies
  - was designed to bolster colonial defense
  - led the American colonies to seek independence from England
  - was created by the English government to streamline its administration of the colonies
  - was an economic and trade alliance
44. The immediate reason for Bacon's Rebellion was
- the wealthy planter class losing control of the colony
  - Indian attacks on frontier settlements
  - A shortage of indentured servants
  - To halt the importation of African slaves
  - All of the above
45. The Salem witchcraft trials were
- a result of Roger Williams' activities
  - the result of unsettled social and religious conditions in rapidly evolving Massachusetts
  - unique to the English colonies
  - of little consequence for those who were accused of witchcraft
  - accusations made by the daughters of business owners

46. The Virginia House of Burgesses and the New England town meetings were similar in that they
- originated in a New England colony.
  - were completely independent of colonial Governors.
  - were both responsible to the established church of the colony.
  - represented colonial participation in government
  - all of the above
47. Indentured servants were important to the development of the 17c Chesapeake because they
- were usually artisans who brought needed skills to the area.
  - provided a relatively cheap and abundant source of labor for Chesapeake tobacco planters.
  - brought new ideas concerning the cultivation and cure of tobacco.
  - provided labor for important public projects undertaken by the colonial governments of Virginia and Maryland.
  - All of the above
48. Seventeenth-century New England and the West Indies
- were interdependent because the sugar islands could not feed themselves or supply their own lumber, and New England relied on the Caribbean to purchase its surpluses.
  - were interdependent because New England's short growing season required the importation of food from the Caribbean Islands.
  - were interdependent because New Englanders used the Caribbean as a "safety valve" for excess population in search of farmland.
  - had virtually nothing to do with each other because the vast distance between them prohibited economic or cultural exchange.
  - all of these choices are correct.
49. One of the reasons for Roger William's banishment from Massachusetts Bay was his belief that?
- the king of England had no right to give away land belonging to the Indians.
  - the church and the state should be linked.
  - the covenant of grace was a false doctrine.
  - good works were essential to salvation.
50. The CHIEF significance of the Great Awakening was that it?
- led to the foundation of many colleges.
  - provided Jonathan Edwards with an opportunity to preach.
  - was the first genuine unified movement of the American colonists.
  - revived intolerance in the colonies.
  - created a new interest in church attendance.