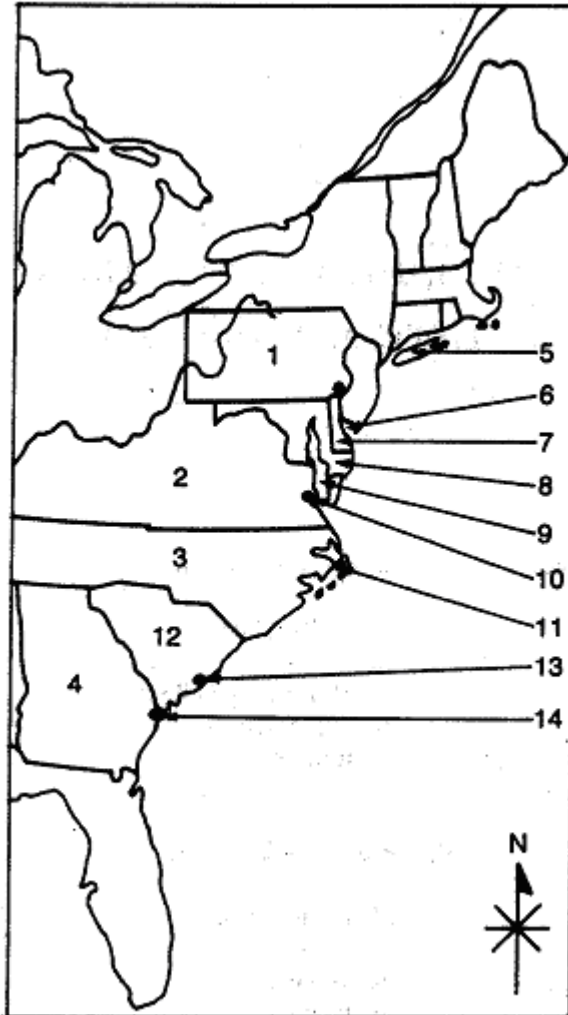


APUSH Test Chapters 1-3

Version: 1A

For Questions 1-5, match the location to the **number** on the map:



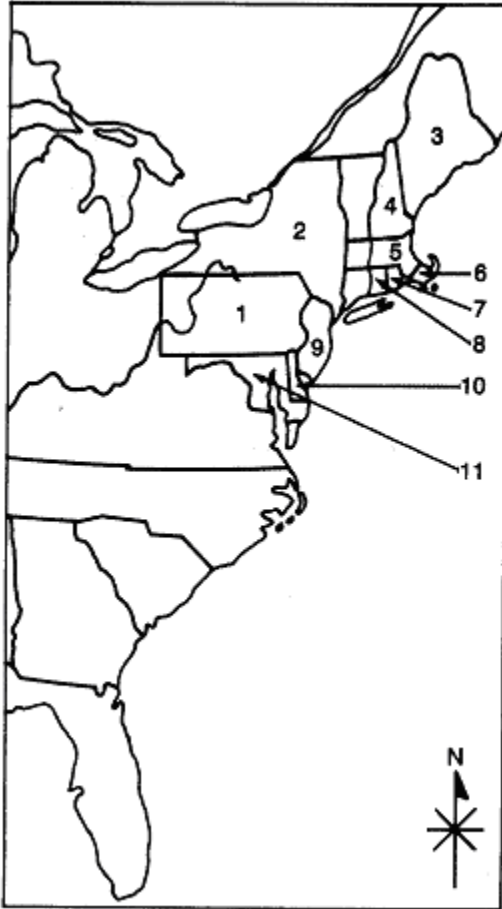
1. ____ Delaware
 2. ____ Jamestown
 3. ____ Roanoke Island
 4. ____ Pennsylvania
 5. ____ Chesapeake Bay
-
6. The first permanent European settlement founded in the future United States was
 - A) Santa Fe.
 - B) Quebec.
 - C) Jamestown.
 - D) Massachusetts Bay.
 - E) Saint Augustine.

 7. The English treatment of the Irish, under Elizabeth I, can best be described as
 - A) firm but fair.
 - B) better than her treatment of English subjects.
 - C) a prime example of salutary neglect.
 - D) violent and unjust.
 - E) Similar to Dr. Lockhart's treatment of skipping students.

8. Spain's dreams of empire began to fade with the
- A) Building of Donald Trump's wall.
 - B) defeat of the Spanish Armada.
 - C) loss of Brazil.
 - D) Treaty of Tordesillas.
 - E) conquest of Mexico by Portugal.
9. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
- (A) Protestant Reformation,
 - (B) founding of Jamestown colony,
 - (C) defeat of the Spanish Armada,
 - (D) colony of Georgia founded.
- A) A, B, C, D
 - B) C, A, D, B
 - C) D, A, B, C
 - D) A, D, B, C
 - E) A, C, B, D
10. The financial means for England's first permanent colony in America was provided by
- A) a joint-stock company.
 - B) a royal proprietor.
 - C) Queen Elizabeth II.
 - D) the law of primogeniture.
 - E) an expanding wool trade.
11. The early years at Jamestown were mainly characterized by
- A) starvation, disease, and frequent Indian raids.
 - B) economic prosperity.
 - C) constant fear of Spanish invasion.
 - D) major technological advancement.
 - E) peace with the Native Americans.
12. The native peoples of Virginia (Powhatans) succumbed to the Europeans because they
- A) died in large numbers from European diseases.
 - B) lacked the unity necessary to resist the better-organized whites.
 - C) could be disposed of by Europeans with no harm to the colonial economy.
 - D) Thought they could use white settlers against other tribes.
 - E) all of the above.
13. For 50 years after the purchases of slaves in 1619 by Jamestown settlers, additional purchases were few because
- A) they were poor workers.
 - B) many colonists were morally opposed to slavery.
 - C) their labor was not needed.
 - D) indentured servants refused to work with them.
 - E) they were too costly.
14. The summoning of Virginia's House of Burgesses marked an important precedent because it
- A) Showed representative government would most likely fail.
 - B) was abolished by King James I.
 - C) was the first of many miniature parliaments to convene in America.
 - D) forced King James I to revoke the colony's royal charter and grant it self-government.
 - E) allowed the seating of nonvoting Native Americans.
15. A major reason for the founding of the Maryland colony in 1634 was to
- A) establish a defensive buffer against Spanish colonies in the South.
 - B) create a refuge for the Catholics.
 - C) help the Protestants, by giving them a safe haven.
 - D) allow Lord Baltimore to keep all the land for himself.
 - E) Give Dr. Lockhart a new home, far from the frightened children of England.

16. In 1649 Maryland's Act of Toleration
- A) was issued by Lord Baltimore.
 - B) abolished the death penalty.
 - C) gave freedom only to Catholics.
 - D) protected Jews and atheists.
 - E) guaranteed toleration to all Christians.
17. Two major "exports" of the Carolinas were
- A) rice and Indian slaves.
 - B) sugar and corn.
 - C) Indigo and furs.
 - D) sugar and cotton.
 - E) HB#2 and tobacco.
18. The busiest seaport in the southern British colonies around 1750 was
- A) St. Augustine.
 - B) Jamestown.
 - C) Savannah.
 - D) Baltimore.
 - E) Charleston.
19. The inhabitants of North Carolina were regarded by their neighbors as
- A) hostile and violent to their neighboring colonists.
 - B) too submissive to British Royal authority.
 - C) Irreligious outcasts and "poor white beggars".
 - D) far too friendly with Spain.
 - E) too supportive of Catholics.
20. The colony of Georgia was founded
- A) by a joint-stock company.
 - B) as a defensive buffer for the valuable Carolinas and debtor's haven.
 - C) by eight proprietors chosen by Charles II.
 - D) in the seventeenth century.
 - E) by King George I.
21. Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia were similar in that they were *all*
- A) economically dependent on the export of a staple crop.
 - B) proprietary colonies.
 - C) founded after the restoration of Charles II to the throne.
 - D) founded as refuges for persecuted religious sects in England.
 - E) Settled by people who were able to live in harmony with Native Americans and small furry woodland creatures.

For Questions 22-26, match the location to the **number** on the map:



- 22. _____ Rhode Island
 - 23. _____ Massachusetts Bay
 - 24. _____ New Hampshire
 - 25. _____ Connecticut
 - 26. _____ Maryland
27. The survival of the Jamestown colony can be most directly attributed to the
- a. a profound religious spirit which unified the settlers
 - b. astute management of the Virginia Company
 - c. development of a tobacco industry
 - d. well planned and sanitary location of the settlement
 - e. inhabitant's diligent search for gold
28. The issue of religious toleration figured prominently in the founding of the colonies by all of the following EXCEPT
- a. James Olgethorpe
 - b. Cecil Calvert
 - c. Anne Hutchinson
 - d. William Penn
 - e. Roger Williams
29. Roger Williams differed from other Puritan ministers in his emphasis on
- a. the study of the Bible
 - b. the value of consensus in church meetings
 - c. nonviolence
 - d. the individual's private religious conscience
 - e. the supreme authority of church leaders

30. The Dutch settled New Netherland 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
 - spread the use of windmills and wooden clog shoes
31. By the 1650s the New England economy had
- Diversified into farming, fishing, lumbering, shipbuilding and other enterprises.
 - Increasingly focused on fur and tobacco.
 - Collapsed as many settlers returned to Cromwell's English Commonwealth.
 - Became more dependent on the Atlantic Slave Trade.
 - Depended solely on slave labor.
32. Which one of the following is NOT properly paired?
- Separatists-Plymouth.
 - Catholics-Maryland.
 - Quakers-Pennsylvania.
 - Puritans-Massachusetts.
 - Pilgrims-Massachusetts Bay
33. Which religious group held a belief that war and slavery were morally wrong?
- Puritans
 - Separatists
 - Anglicans
 - Quakers
 - Catholics
34. Which of the following describes the relationships between England and the colonies during the early years of its colonization efforts in the New World?
- closely controlled the colonies
 - maintained an excellent relationship with the Indians
 - paid little attention to its colonies
 - made sure all colonies had royal charters
 - They were treated as equals
35. Which of the following was not part of the "three sisters" agriculture system used by natives?
- Maize
 - Beans
 - Squash
 - Potatoes
36. The first black slaves brought into what is now the United States arrived:
- before the *Mayflower*
 - on the *Mayflower*
 - about the same time as the *Mayflower*
 - a few years after the *Mayflower*
 - decades after the *Mayflower*
37. The Puritans wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church because they felt
- separatism was ruining the political foundations of England
 - the saints had too much power within church government
 - it was too closely tied to the monarch
 - it had not sufficiently rid itself of Catholic practices
 - it only represented the interests of the commercial middle class
38. The *Mayflower Compact* was
- a document the Pilgrims signed before they were allowed to leave England
 - a business contract
 - the first complete form of government in the New World
 - a women's cosmetic product which enabled young ladies to check their makeup during classes
 - the first document to establish a framework for self-government in North America

39. The leader of the Separatists was
- A) John Winthrop
 - B) Thomas Hooker
 - C) Captain John Smith
 - D) William Bradford
 - E) John Rolfe
40. The first college in what is now the United States was:
- A) King's College
 - B) Yale
 - C) Harvard
 - D) Princeton
 - E) CPCC
41. The ideas of Roger Williams anticipated the American belief in the
- A) right to bear arms
 - B) direct election of senators
 - C) right to due process
 - D) writ of *habeas corpus*
 - E) separation of church and state
42. In the 17th century, due to a high death rate, English families were both few and fragile in
- a. New England.
 - b. the Chesapeake colonies.
 - c. the Middle colonies.
 - d. Pennsylvania.
 - e. Gastonia.
43. Examine the quote below to determine which colony was the origin of this primary source?
- The Old Deluder Satan Law of 1647- "It being one chiefe project of that old deluder, Satan, to keepe men from the knowledge of scriptures, ... It is therefore ordered...[that] after the Lord hath increase [the settlement] to the number of fifty housesholders, [they] shall forthwith appoint one within their towne, to teach all such children to write and read ...*
- a. Pennsylvania
 - b. Jamestown
 - c. Carolinas
 - d. New York
 - e. Massachusetts
44. Thomas Jefferson once observed that "the best school of political liberty the world ever saw" was the
- a. Puritan church.
 - b. Virginia House of Burgesses.
 - c. New England town meeting.
 - d. Chesapeake plantation system.
 - e. the English Parliament.
45. The Half-Way Covenant
- a. allowed full communion for all nonconverted members.
 - b. strengthened the distinction between the "elect" and all others.
 - c. brought an end to the Jeremiads of Puritan ministers.
 - d. resulted in a decrease in church members.
 - e. admitted to baptism, but not full membership, the unconverted children of existing members.
46. Colonists in both the North and the South established differences in all of the following areas *except*
- A) patterns of settlement.
 - B) economies.
 - C) political systems.
 - D) personal values.
 - E) allegiance to England.

47. In Puritan doctrine, the “elect” were also referred to as
- Separatists.
 - “patroons.”
 - “visible saints.”
 - Pilgrims.
 - Anglicans.
48. Henry VIII aided the entrance of Protestant beliefs into England when he
- allowed Martin Luther to journey to England.
 - broke England's ties with the Catholic church.
 - removed himself as the head of the Church of England.
 - ordered John Calvin to go to Switzerland.
 - supported the Puritans.
49. Match each colony on the left with its associated item.
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Plymouth | 1. General Court |
| B. Connecticut | 2. Mayflower Compact |
| C. Massachusetts Bay | 3. Fundamental Orders |
| | 4. patroonships |
- A-3, B-2, C-4
 - A-2, B-3, C-1
 - A-4, B-1, C-2
 - A-1, B-4, C-3
 - A-3, B-2, C-1
50. Initially, the Massachusetts Bay Colony enjoyed all of the following advantages *except* that of
- being a well-equipped expedition.
 - starting off on a much larger scale than prior English colonies.
 - receiving many fairly prosperous and educated immigrants.
 - sharing warm relations with the Native Americans for several decades after their arrival
 - a shared purpose among the first settlers.
51. In the Massachusetts “Bible Commonwealth,” clergyman
- could be elected to political office.
 - could not be fired by their congregations.
 - were not allowed to marry.
 - were barred from holding formal political office.
 - could not have children.
52. According to Anne Hutchinson, a dissenter in Massachusetts Bay,
- predestination was not a valid idea.
 - It was possible for a believer to commune directly with God.
 - antinomianism was heresy.
 - direct revelation from God was impossible.
 - educating women was generally not a good idea.
53. As a colony, Rhode Island became known for
- its poor treatment of Indians.
 - unified religious beliefs.
 - support of special privilege.
 - never having secured a charter from Parliament.
 - individualist and independent attitudes.
54. Settlers of the Connecticut River colony developed a document known as the Fundamental Orders, which
- marked the beginning of the colony of Connecticut Bay.
 - established a regime democratically controlled by “substantial” citizens.
 - set up a military alliance in New England.
 - pleased King Charles I.
 - created a true government structure in a written form.

55. The New England Indians' best long-term hope for resisting English encroachment lay in
- acquiring English muskets.
 - enlisting the aid of the French.
 - Early intertribal unity against the English.
 - building fortifications.
 - allying themselves with the Dutch.
56. King Philip's War resulted in
- the lasting defeat of New England's Indians.
 - France's seizure of Canada from the British.
 - the formation of a powerful and lasting alliance among the Native Americans.
 - a major victory for the Portuguese.
 - The defeat of the Spanish king.
57. During the early years of colonization in the New World, England
- closely controlled its colonies.
 - maintained an excellent relationship with the Indians.
 - paid little formal attention to its colonies.
 - ensured all 13 colonies had royal charters.
 - quickly began the importation of African slaves in large numbers.
58. The New England Confederation
- included all the New England colonies.
 - was designed to bolster colonial defense against natives
 - 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.
59. The Dominion of New England
- included all the New England colonies.
 - was created by the English government to streamline the administration of its colonies.
 - was designed to bolster colonial defense.
 - eventually included New York and east and west New Jersey.
 - all of the above.
60. New York and Pennsylvania were similar in that they *both*
- were established by joint-stock companies.
 - experienced slow population growth.
 - had ethnically mixed populations.
 - were founded as religious refuges.
 - had poor soil.

For the following 4 Short Answers, please use a separate sheet of paper and answer in complete sentences which include outside knowledge from the readings.

61. **Short Answer: Compare and contrast the motives of their founders, religious and social orientation, economic pursuits, and political developments of TWO of the early colonial settlement areas.**
South
New England
Middle
62. **Short Answer: Which of the New England or middle colonies would you have preferred to live in? Explain your answer by discussing your selection's social, economic, political, religious, and ethnic characteristics. (Failure to include at least 3 outside historical facts will result in no points and a sad emoji)**
63. **Short Answer: To what extent had the Massachusetts Bay colonists endorsed the idea of the 'separation of church and state.'**
64. **Short Answer: To what extent was the New England Confederation a successful step toward colonial unity?**