

# THE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE

## Early Colonization Test-American History 1 B

Identify and state the historical significance of the following:

- \_\_\_1. People who agreed to work for a period of years in return for their passage to America were called
  - A. slaves
  - B. indentured servants
  - C. peasants
  - D. students at Northwest
  
- \_\_\_2. All of the following were important cash crops/exports in South Carolina EXCEPT for
  - A. rice
  - B. indigo
  - C. Wheat
  - D. Native slaves
  
- \_\_\_3. Most English settlers came to the Chesapeake colonies to
  - A. obtain the right to vote
  - B. make a better living
  - C. escape from English taxation
  - D. escape religious persecution
  
- \_\_\_4. An important reason why the Pilgrims came to America was to
  - A. find gold
  - B. trade with the Indians
  - C. obtain freedom of the press
  - D. secure religious liberty
  
- \_\_\_5. What cargo was carried to America in what is known as the Triangular Trade?
  - A. rum
  - B. lumber
  - C. African slaves
  - D. Sugar
  
- \_\_\_6. All of the following were landmarks in the growth of democracy in colonial America EXCEPT the
  - A. House of Burgesses
  - B. Mayflower Compact
  - C. New England Town meetings
  - D. Headright System
  
- \_\_\_7. The first permanent European settlement in North America was established at
  - A. Charleston
  - B. Jamestown
  - C. Plymouth
  - D. St. Augustine
  
8. Which of the following colonial powers was the first to begin exploration in search of a faster, cheaper passage to India?
  - a. Portugal
  - b. The Netherlands
  - c. Great Britain
  - d. France
  - e. Spain
  
9. In the Plymouth colony, a "Separatist" was defined as a person who
  - a. left England to seek economic gain in the New World
  - b. wished to break away from the "corrupt" Church of England
  - c. left the Massachusetts Bay colony for religious freedom in Rhode Island
  - d. earned his freedom after working for another person for four to seven years
  
10. In the 1790s Virginia and Maryland exported 130,000,000 pounds per year. What product did they most likely export?
  - a. corn
  - b. wheat
  - c. rice
  - d. tobacco
  - e. fish

11. In 1492, when Europeans arrived in the Americas, the total of the two continents' populations was perhaps
  - A) 2 million.
  - B) 50-60 million.
  - C) 500 million.
  - D) 4 billion.
  
12. All of the following are true of the Inca, Mayan, and Aztec civilizations *except*
  - A) they had advanced agricultural practices based on farming maize, beans and squash.
  - B) they possessed a awareness of astronomy.
  - C) they had large draft animals such as the horse, cow and oxen.
  - D) they built elaborate cities and carried on far-flung commerce.
  - E) they had talented mathematicians, which allowed them to make accurate observations.
  
13. Native American (Indian) civilization was *least* highly developed in
  - A) North America.
  - B) Mexico.
  - C) The Yucatan.
  - D) Peru.
  
14. The development of "three sister" farming on the southeast Atlantic seaboard
  - A) led to the dominance of the potato.
  - B) Made use of corn, beans and squash
  - C) ultimately failed to produce adequate amounts of food.
  - D) was attributed to three young women of the Cherokee peoples.
  
15. After his first voyage, Christopher Columbus believed that he had
  - A) discovered a New World.
  - B) discovered China.
  - C) sailed to India (East Indies)
  - D) sailed around the world.
  
16. Within a century after Columbus's landfall in the New World, the Native American population was reduced by nearly
  - A) 50 percent.
  - B) 20 percent.
  - C) 110 percent.
  - D) 90 percent.
  - E) 40 percent.
  
17. In which of the following is the explorer *credited with sailing around the world*?
  - A) Magellan
  - B) Dias
  - C) Cortés
  - D) Pizarro
  
18. The settlement founded in the early 1600s that was the most important for the future United States was
  - A) Santa Fe.
  - B) Quebec.
  - C) Jamestown.
  - D) Charles Town.
  - E) Saint Augustine.
  
19. Spain's hold over the New World began to weaken with the
  - A) War of Spanish Succession.
  - B) defeat of the Spanish Armada.
  - C) loss of Brazil.
  - D) Treaty of Tordesillas.
  
20. An early unsuccessful English attempt at colonization in 1585 was in
  - A) Massachusetts Bay.
  - B) St. Augustine.
  - C) Jamestown.
  - D) Roanoke Island.

21. The financial method allowing for Jamestown to prosper in America was:
- A) a joint-stock company.
  - B) a royal proprietor.
  - C) The sale of magic beans to leprechauns.
  - D) the law of primogeniture.
22. 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.
23. Despite an abundance of fish and animals, early Jamestown settlers starved because
- A) they had neither weapons nor fishing gear.
  - B) their fear of Indians prevented them from venturing too far from the town.
  - C) they were unaccustomed to providing for themselves and wasted time looking for gold.
  - D) they spent too much time on instagram.
24. The biggest disrupter of Native American life was
- A) Intertribal warfare.
  - B) A string of constant intercom announcements.
  - C) disease.
  - D) fire arms.
  - E) alcohol.
25. A major reason for the founding of the Maryland colony in 1634 was to
- A) establish a defensive buffer against Spanish in Florida.
  - B) create a refuge for the English Catholics.
  - C) help the Protestants, by giving them a safe place to live.
  - D) Confuse students by adding yet another colony which had to be memorized
26. The 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 and hobbits.
  - E) guaranteed toleration to all Christians.
27. Some of the earliest and most important exports from the Carolinas was
- A) Tobacco and cotton.
  - B) Shipping supplies.
  - C) Fish and rum.
  - D) Indigo, rice and Indian slaves.
  - E) Corn, beans and squash.
28. Some Africans became especially valuable as slaves in the Carolinas because they
- A) had experience working in dry, desert like areas.
  - B) were experienced in rice cultivation and had some immunity to malaria.
  - C) were knowledgeable regarding cotton production.
  - D) exhibited skill as soldiers.
29. Pennsylvania and Rhode Island were similar in that they
- A) were very aristocratic.
  - B) exercised freedom of religion.
  - C) depended on trade with Spain.
  - D) were the two most democratic colonies.
  - E) were founded by Roger Williams.

30. Why was Harvard University (New College) founded in 1636?
- A) There was a need for research and education in the North America.
  - B) There was a lack of adequately trained lawyers and doctors in the new world.
  - C) To crush the dreams of thousands of ambitious high school seniors with its low acceptance rate.
  - D) The Puritans needed more preachers to carry on their vision of God's society.
31. The leader that helped the Puritans maintain their holy vision was
- A) John Smith.
  - B) John Winthrop.
  - C) Roger Williams.
  - D) William Bradford.
32. The leader who helped the Pilgrims survive was
- A) John Smith.
  - B) John Winthrop.
  - C) Roger Williams.
  - D) William Bradford.
33. As a colony, Rhode Island became known for
- A) its warm treatment of Indians and toleration of religion.
  - B) unified religious beliefs.
  - C) support of special privilege.
  - D) never having secured a charter from Parliament.
  - E) Cooperation amongst its members
34. Settlers of the Connecticut River colony developed a document known as the Fundamental Orders, which
- A) marked the beginning of the colony of Connecticut run by a Hooker.
  - B) established a regime controlled by "royal" citizens.
  - C) set up a military alliance in New England.
  - D) pleased King Charles I.
  - E) supported a government which included Native Americans.
35. Unlike other English voyagers to the New World, the Puritans
- A) transplanted entire communities.
  - B) lost most of their Old World habits.
  - C) immigrated as individuals rather than in groups.
  - D) came only for religious reasons.
  - E) renounced their membership in the Church of England.
36. The New England Indians' only hope for resisting English encroachment lay in
- A) stealing English muskets.
  - B) enlisting the aid of the Spanish.
  - C) intertribal unity against the English.
  - D) building defensive fortifications.
  - E) allying themselves with the Pilgrims.
37. King Philip's War resulted in
- A) the crushing defeat of New England's Indians. What else would you expect?
  - B) France's moving into Canada.
  - C) the formation of a powerful alliance among the Indians capable of stopping the English.
  - D) the narrow victory for the Indians.
38. The Pequot War of 1636-7 resulted in
- a. the creation of Indian "praying towns."
  - b. the virtual annihilation of the Pequots. What else would you expect?
  - c. an uneasy peace between the Puritans and the Pequot Indians.
  - d. praise for the colonists from people in England for having dealt effectively with the Indians.
39. The population of the Chesapeake colonies throughout the first half of the seventeenth century was notable for its
- A) fast growth rate.
  - B) lack of black slaves.
  - C) low death rate.
  - D) Use of indentured servitude.
  - E) High percentage of toothless women.

40. The difference in economic development of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies resulted primarily from which of the following?
- geographic conditions
  - customs of the immigrants
  - methods of governing the colonies
  - the extent of education in the colonies
41. To John Smith's dismay, the settlers in Jamestown directed most of their energy toward
- clearing land for crops
  - worshiping God
  - trading with Powhatan natives for tobacco
  - searching for Gold
42. What saved the Jamestown colony from failure?
- the importing of African labor
  - the cultivation of tobacco
  - a religious revival
  - help from the Native Americans
43. Who was the author of this quotation, and what does it refer to?  
"For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us; so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken and so cause Him to withdraw His present help from us."
- William Bradford, referring to Plymouth
  - James Oglethorpe, referring to Georgia
  - John Smith, referring to Virginia
  - John Winthrop, referring to Massachusetts Bay
44. Which religious group was against war and slavery?
- Puritans
  - Separatists
  - Anglicans
  - Quakers
45. Anne Hutchison and Roger Williams helped establish which principle?
- Freedom of the press
  - Freedom of religion
  - Free education
  - Representative government
46. The early Massachusetts Bay colonists could be described as all of the following EXCEPT
- Religiously tolerant
  - Practical and thrifty
  - Supportive of education
  - Hardworking
- \_\_\_ 47. The first permanent English settlement in North America was established at
- Charleston
  - Jamestown
  - Plymouth
  - Roanoke
- \_\_\_ 48. The New England colonies included
- New York and Vermont
  - New Jersey and Rhode Island
  - Massachusetts and Connecticut
  - Delaware and Maine
- \_\_\_ 49. A cash crop is one that is raised primarily for
- sale to another buyer
  - food for your own needs
  - seed stock
  - highly valuable sales
- \_\_\_ 50. Which colonies would most likely have had cash crops and involuntary servitude?
- New York and Virginia
  - Maryland and Virginia
  - Rhode Island and Massachusetts
  - New Jersey and North Carolina