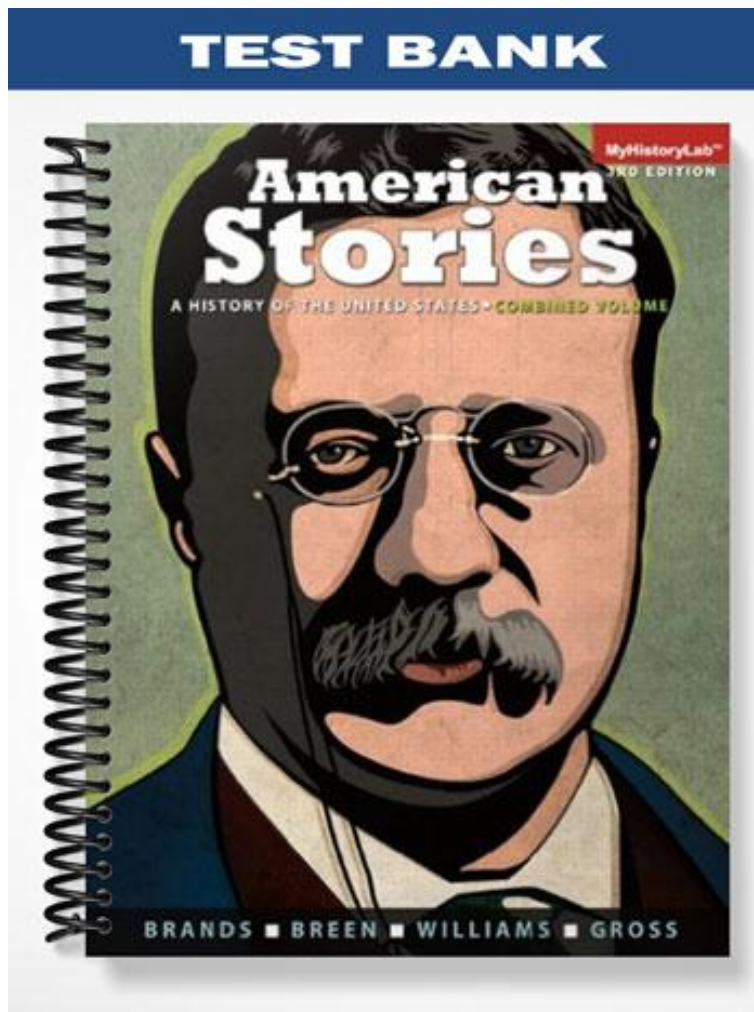


TEST BANK



American Stories (Brands/Breen/Williams/Gross)

Chapter 2 England's New World Experiments, 1607-1732

2.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) English settlers in seventeenth-century America could be characterized best in terms of their
- A) striking social diversity.
 - B) similarity to French and Spanish migrants of the same period.
 - C) unity of purpose and motivation.
 - D) desire to help each other.
 - E) homogeneity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

- 2) Which one of the following was NOT a factor that stimulated English migration to the New World?
- A) religious disagreements in England
 - B) poverty or the fear of falling into poverty
 - C) a desire for land ownership
 - D) government laws that forced the migration of the poorer classes
 - E) rapid population growth

Answer: D

Page Ref: 33

- 3) Upon arriving in the New World, English settlers
- A) quickly abandoned English beliefs and values.
 - B) generally adapted old beliefs to the new environment.
 - C) rarely were forced to significantly change their old English ways.
 - D) usually adopted the customs of the local Indian tribes as a way to survive.
 - E) immediately focused on converting the Native Americans.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 33

- 4) To resolve the problem of the vast expenses New World settlement required, English merchant-capitalists introduced the concept of
- A) proprietorship.
 - B) primogeniture.
 - C) the joint-stock company.
 - D) feudalism.
 - E) mercantilism.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34

- 5) The joint-stock company
- A) required large capital investment.
 - B) promised immense wealth to investors.
 - C) encouraged investment in colonial enterprises, with "limited liability" for the investors.
 - D) was not required to obtain a royal charter.
 - E) proved to be a failure in providing capital for colonization.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34

- 6) The _____ Company was responsible for the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia.
- A) New England
 - B) Royal African
 - C) Virginia
 - D) American
 - E) New World

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34

- 7) In which one of the following were religious reasons the least important in explaining the founding of that colony?
- A) Massachusetts
 - B) Rhode Island
 - C) Maryland
 - D) Virginia
 - E) Pennsylvania

Answer: D

Page Ref: 34

- 8) The selection of a site for Jamestown was primarily based on the settlers'
- A) fear of surprise attacks.
 - B) desire for a healthful place to live.
 - C) belief that friendly Indians lived nearby.
 - D) need for close proximity to the open ocean.
 - E) fear of diseases in the swamps.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 35

- 9) Jamestown might have gone the way of Roanoke had it not been for the perseverance of
- A) John Winthrop.
 - B) Captain John Smith.
 - C) Pocahontas.
 - D) Richard Hakluyt.
 - E) Cotton Mather.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 35

- 10) The first three years of Jamestown's history witnessed
- A) terrible hardship and suffering.
 - B) the discovery of gold and silver.
 - C) successful attempts at growing many profitable crops.
 - D) the establishment of a representative form of government.
 - E) the erection of the first Christian church in North America.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 35-36

11) Jamestown's prosperity was ensured by

- A) the discovery of gold.
- B) the development of fur trading.
- C) royal financial support.
- D) tobacco cultivation.
- E) potato cultivation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 37

12) The man who taught Virginians how to grow tobacco was

- A) Captain John Smith.
- B) Powhatan.
- C) John Rolfe.
- D) Sir Edwin Sandys.
- E) the Duke of Marlboro.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37

13) The attitude of King James I toward tobacco

- A) demonstrated his concern for the health of his people.
- B) showed that, in the end, he valued revenue more than good health.
- C) changed very little during the course of his reign.
- D) was strongly influenced by his own habit of smoking.
- E) was influenced by its religious usage.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 37

14) Under the "headright" system in Virginia,

- A) every adult male could vote.
- B) every child was guaranteed a primary education.
- C) all new arrivals who had paid their trans-Atlantic fares received 50-acre land grants.
- D) new immigrants were guaranteed a year's provisions.
- E) every new settler was entitled to one slave.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37-38

15) After 1618, the Virginia Company's principal means of attracting new settlers was

- A) the granting of religious freedom.
- B) liberal suffrage requirements.
- C) a system of land grants.
- D) payment of passage by the company.
- E) impressment.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

16) Indentured servants

- A) were working off the cost of their passage to America.
- B) all served the same number of years regardless of age or experience.
- C) had no more legal rights than slaves.
- D) received grants of land when their terms were up.
- E) usually lived long enough to complete their terms of service.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

- 17) Those who migrated to the Chesapeake Bay area as indentured servants were
- A) usually from the dregs of English society.
 - B) English farmers who saw a better future in the New World.
 - C) normally single, lower-class males in their teens or early twenties.
 - D) married individuals who came with their families.
 - E) generally convicted criminals who traded jail time in England for indentures.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

- 18) In which one of the following colonies was the death rate for the early colonists the most severe?
- A) Massachusetts
 - B) New York
 - C) Rhode Island
 - D) Virginia
 - E) Pennsylvania

Answer: D

Page Ref: 38-39

- 19) In 1622, the Native American tribes of Virginia
- A) attacked the English settlements.
 - B) formed an alliance with the Native American tribes of New England.
 - C) established permanently good relations with the English settlers.
 - D) learned from the English settlers how to grow tobacco.
 - E) migrated westward to avoid future contact with settlers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

- 20) In 1624, Virginia became
- A) an independent commonwealth.
 - B) a proprietary colony.
 - C) a royal colony.
 - D) part of Maryland.
 - E) the primary destination for female settlers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 39

- 21) The individual largely responsible for Maryland's settlement was
- A) Sir George Calvert.
 - B) William Penn.
 - C) Sir Edwin Penn.
 - D) Richard Hakluyt.
 - E) Sir Walter Raleigh.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

- 22) Initially, Lord Baltimore intended that Maryland be a haven for
- A) Quakers.
 - B) Puritans.
 - C) Catholics.
 - D) Baptists.
 - E) Separatists.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 40

- 23) Lord Baltimore's settlement in Maryland
- A) became a successful feudal outpost in America.
 - B) declared war on Virginia in 1639.
 - C) never succeeded in becoming a feudal society.
 - D) became a haven for persecuted Protestants.
 - E) was a total failure.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 40

- 24) Unlike their southern counterparts, the first Englishmen who established colonies in New England were
- A) in search of land and riches.
 - B) religious refugees.
 - C) Catholic missionaries.
 - D) wealthy aristocrats, hoping to establish a feudal system in America.
 - E) commercial traders.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

- 25) The Pilgrims, who left Holland to settle in America,
- A) were non-Separatists.
 - B) did so because they believed that their way of life was being undermined by the ways of their Dutch hosts.
 - C) had few alternatives because they were being harassed by the Dutch government.
 - D) arrived in Virginia, even though their destination was Massachusetts Bay.
 - E) were Catholic radicals.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

- 26) The document in which the Pilgrims established a civil government for their Plymouth colony has become known as the
- A) Bill of Rights.
 - B) Mayflower Compact.
 - C) Statement of Principles.
 - D) Cambridge Agreement.
 - E) Plymouth Agreement.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

- 27) Seventeenth-century English Puritans
- A) were only a tiny minority of all Englishmen.
 - B) were individuals committed to significant institutional change.
 - C) were firmly supportive of the status quo.
 - D) accepted the tenets of Catholicism with only a few reservations.
 - E) were neurotic and self-righteous.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 43

- 28) King Charles I disbanded Parliament in 1629 because he could not deal with intense criticism from the
- A) Puritans.
 - B) Baptists.
 - C) Catholics.
 - D) Anglicans.
 - E) Presbyterians.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 44

- 29) The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay believed that the best way to reform the Church of England was to
- A) separate from it and reform it from the outside.
 - B) rely on help from the English monarchy.
 - C) remain in the Church and reform it from the inside.
 - D) refuse to associate with it in any way.
 - E) actively work to destroy the tenets with which they disagreed.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 44-45

- 30) In 1636, authorities in Massachusetts Bay banished Roger Williams because of
- A) his conversion to Roman Catholicism.
 - B) his bitter hostility toward the Native Americans.
 - C) his defense of Native American rights and his demand for separation of church and state.
 - D) his desire to launch a new colony in Connecticut.
 - E) his crass pursuit of profit.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

- 31) Puritan dissenter Roger Williams established the colony of
- A) New York.
 - B) Connecticut.
 - C) Rhode Island.
 - D) Maryland.
 - E) New Jersey.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

- 32) Anne Hutchinson's skillful self-defense at her trial before the magistrates of Massachusetts Bay was ruined by
- A) her affinity for the dictum of works.
 - B) her claim of personal revelation.
 - C) her reliance on the Scriptures.
 - D) her rejection of free grace.
 - E) the fact that she was female.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 47

- 33) Because of its policy of religious toleration, _____ attracted unusual numbers of independent-minded people.
- A) Maryland
 - B) Connecticut
 - C) Pennsylvania
 - D) New York
 - E) Rhode Island

Answer: E

Page Ref: 48

- 34) The English takeover of New Netherland (which was subsequently renamed New York)
- A) had little immediate effect on the colony.
 - B) was followed by the expulsion of the Dutch.
 - C) led to the prompt creation of a legislature.
 - D) met with armed resistance by the Dutch.
 - E) sparked a war between the English and the Dutch.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50-51

- 35) Seventeenth-century Quakers were known for their
- A) aggressive and overbearing personalities.
 - B) belief in personal humility and pacifism.
 - C) concept of predestination.
 - D) unwillingness to seek the conversion of other individuals to their faith.
 - E) belief in the necessity of an educated clergy.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 51-52

- 36) The man most responsible for the survival of Carolina was
- A) James Oglethorpe.
 - B) John Winthrop.
 - C) Captain John Smith.
 - D) William Penn.
 - E) Anthony Ashley Cooper.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 53

- 37) The colony of Pennsylvania was established as a religious sanctuary for
- A) Puritans.
 - B) Catholics.
 - C) Baptists.
 - D) Quakers.
 - E) Presbyterians.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 53

38) Large numbers of the first English settlers in the Carolinas came from

- A) Ireland.
- B) Barbados.
- C) Rhode Island.
- D) Jamaica.
- E) the Virgin Islands.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 54

39) The main staple of the Carolina colonies' economy by the close of the seventeenth century was

- A) rice.
- B) cotton.
- C) tobacco.
- D) timber.
- E) indigo.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 55

40) To its founding leaders, _____ would be a "City on a Hill."

- A) Massachusetts
- B) Rhode Island
- C) Connecticut
- D) Maryland
- E) Pennsylvania

Answer: A

Page Ref: 55

2.2 True/False Questions

1) The only real reason for the migration of thousands of English men and women to the New World was greed for material gain.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 32

2) The lives of New Englanders differed considerably from those of their Chesapeake counterparts.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 32

3) Had seventeenth century England not been prosperous and at peace with itself, it could not have populated its new colonies.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 33

4) From its very inception, the Jamestown colony was a success.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 35-37

5) The Puritans were a highly neurotic religious group that condemned liquor and sex.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 43

6) Colonial Massachusetts was wracked with chronic religious discord.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 46

7) The Fundamental Orders were the blueprint for government in colonial Connecticut.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 48

8) Because of New York's ethnic diversity, the English cautiously asserted their hegemony over the area.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 50-51

9) William Penn went to great lengths to make Pennsylvania into an efficient and prosperous colony.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 53

10) Many of the first Carolina settlers came there from Barbados.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 54

2.3 Essay Questions

1) What problems did early settlers in Virginia have to overcome? What factors attracted settlers to that area?

Page Ref: 33-39

2) How did religious differences influence the founding and development of the New England colonies?

Page Ref: 42-49

3) Analyze the dynamic between religious and economic motivations in the establishment and development of the English colonies in the seventeenth century?

Page Ref: 31-57