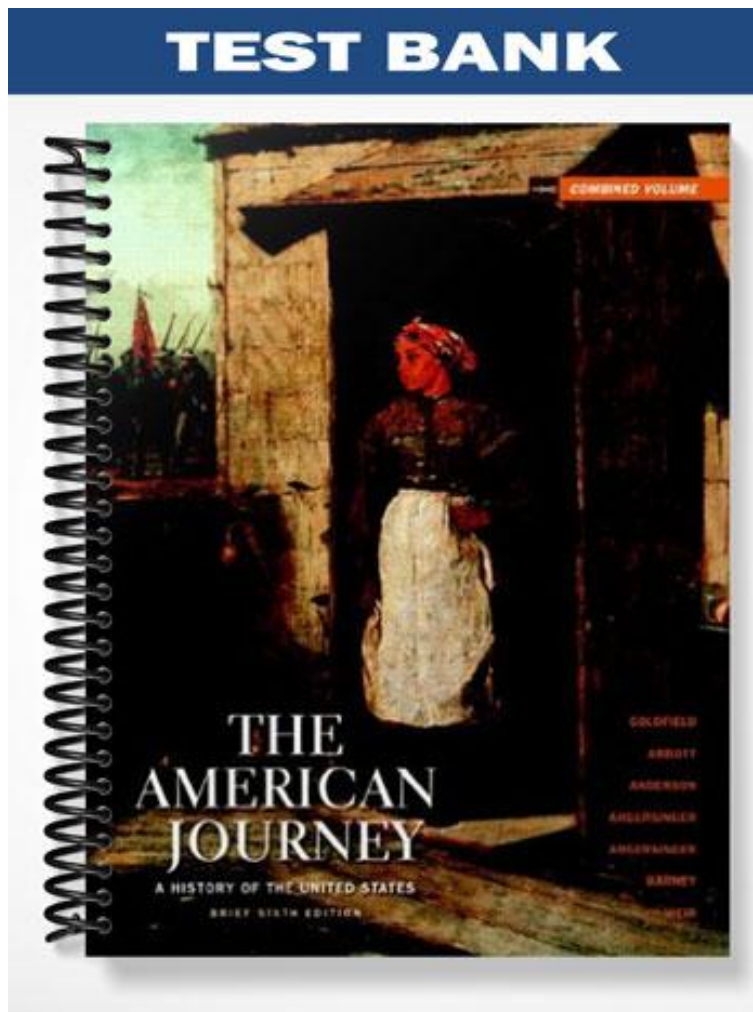


TEST BANK



CHAPTER 2: TRANSPLANTATION, 1600–1685

Multiple Choice

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA

1. What situation interrupted France's efforts to establish a foothold in North America?
 - a. religious warfare between Catholics and Protestants
 - b. war with Italy
 - c. political strife
 - d. inability to establish transportation to the New World

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 33 (conceptual)

2. Who founded a permanent settlement in Quebec in 1608?
 - a. Thomas Dudley
 - b. Jesuit missionaries
 - c. Samuel de Champlain
 - d. Vasco de Gama

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 33 (factual)

3. Which product fueled the demand for furs in Europe in the early 1600s?
 - a. beaver fur hats
 - b. fur coats
 - c. mink hats
 - d. otter fur pouches

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 33 (factual)

4. What was the first permanent French settlement in Canada?
 - a. St. Lawrence
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Toronto
 - d. Newfoundland

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 33 (factual)

5. What is the meaning of the term *filles du Roi*?
 - a. prostitutes
 - b. orphan girls
 - c. girls of the valley
 - d. king's daughters

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 34 (factual)

6. The total number of French settlers in Canada:
- was less than the total number of England's North American settlers.
 - was greater than the total number of England's North American settlers.
 - equaled the number of English settlers in Canada.
 - equaled the number of English settlers in North America.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 34 (conceptual)

THE DUTCH OVERSEAS EMPIRE

7. The Dutch won their independence from:
- France.
 - England.
 - Spain.
 - Denmark.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 35 (factual)

8. The Dutch Republic was:
- predominantly Catholic.
 - predominantly Protestant.
 - about an equal mix of Catholics and Protestants.
 - predominantly a secular country.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 35 (factual)

9. By 1600, which group had become the leading economic power in Europe?
- the French
 - the Dutch
 - the English
 - the Irish

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 36 (factual)

10. Which of the following regions had the greatest population in 1700?
- New England
 - Lower South
 - New France
 - Middle colonies

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 35 (figure 2-1) (conceptual)

11. The instrument of colonial dominance for the Dutch was the:
- West India Company.
 - New Netherland Company.
 - Dutch East India Company.
 - Cape of Good Hope Company.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 36 (conceptual)

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN THE CHESAPEAKE

12. The Virginia Company was composed primarily of merchants from:
- London.
 - Williamsburg.
 - Manchester.
 - Norfolk.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 37 (factual)

13. What was the first settlement established by the Virginia Company?
- Roanoke
 - Newfoundland
 - Norfolk
 - Jamestown

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 37 (factual)

14. Who was the leader of the Jamestown settlement?
- Raleigh
 - James
 - Smith
 - Champlain

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 38 (factual)

15. What was the House of Burgesses?
- a large trading center in Virginia
 - the home of the colonial governor
 - the first legislative body in English America
 - the colonial courthouse

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 38 (factual)

16. Who was Pocahontas' husband?
- John Smith
 - John Rolfe
 - Powhatan
 - Opechancanough

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 38 (factual)

17. Who was Pocahontas' father?
- Eneck-chak
 - Opechancanough
 - Powhatan
 - Pocahata

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 38 (factual)

18. What were the greatest causes of death in the Virginia Company's settlements?
- Indian attacks
 - battles with the French
 - starvation and disease
 - severe weather problems

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 39 (conceptual)

19. Falling tobacco prices in the eighteenth century caused the colonists to:
- stop producing tobacco.
 - produce less tobacco.
 - produce more tobacco.
 - stop shipping tobacco to England.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 39 (conceptual)

20. Indentured servants received what for their labor?
- a steady wage
 - nothing
 - a portion of the crops they harvested
 - free passage to America

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 40 (factual)

21. Calvert intended for Maryland to be a:
- Protestant stronghold.
 - tobacco trading center.
 - slave trading center.
 - refuge for Catholics.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 40 (factual)

22. This figure ruled England as a protectorate for nearly a decade:
- George Calvert.
 - Oliver Cromwell.
 - John Smith.
 - Walter Raleigh.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 41 (factual)

23. Which law, passed in 1649, called for freedom of worship for all Christians?
- The Act for Religious Toleration
 - The Separatist Act
 - The Freedom of Religion Act
 - The Scrooby Act

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 41 (factual)

24. Widows in the English colonies:
- were barred from inheriting their husbands' lands.
 - controlled their deceased husbands' lands until their eldest son reached 21.
 - usually never remarried.
 - usually returned to Europe.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 42 (factual)

THE FOUNDING OF NEW ENGLAND

25. The Puritans:
- were anti-Protestant.
 - wanted to reform the Anglican Church.
 - called for a mix of Catholic and Protestant beliefs.
 - were favored by Queen Elizabeth over all others.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 42 (conceptual)

26. The first New England settlement, founded in 1620, was:
- Plymouth Colony.
 - Chesapeake Bay Colony.
 - Sagadahoc River Colony.
 - Connecticut Valley Colony.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 42 (factual)

27. The first document to establish self-government—and the decisions of the majority—in North America was:
- the Mayflower Compact.
 - the Virginia Declaration of Rights.
 - Penn's Code.
 - the Burgesses Law.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 43 (conceptual)

28. The Wampanoag leader was named:
- Squanto.
 - Samoset.
 - Eneck-Chak.
 - Massasoit.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 43 (factual)

29. The Pequot War began primarily along the:
- Hudson River Valley.
 - St. Lawrence Seaway.
 - Connecticut River Valley.
 - Boston Harbor.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 44 (factual)

30. Freeman in the General Court in Massachusetts were those male property holders who:
- were church members.
 - owned slaves.
 - had royal titles.
 - were church clergy.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 44 (factual)

31. The settlers in which area adopted the Fundamental Orders?
- New York
 - Maryland
 - Virginia
 - Connecticut

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 44 (factual)

32. Roger Williams founded:
- New Hampshire.
 - Connecticut.
 - Rhode Island.
 - Boston.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 44 (factual)

33. Who argued for a separation of church and state?
- John Winthrop
 - Jonathan Edwards
 - Roger Williams
 - Charles I

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 44 (factual)

34. An antinomian is someone who:
- believes in Satan.
 - claims to be free from obedience to moral law.
 - believes in a separation of church and state.
 - believes in autocratic rule.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 45 (conceptual)

35. Anne Hutchinson held religious meetings in:
- Providence.
 - Manhattan.
 - Boston.
 - Plymouth.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 45 (factual)

36. Governor Winthrop generally:
- supported Anne Hutchinson's activities.
 - was ignorant of Anne Hutchinson's activities.
 - was upset by Anne Hutchinson's activities.
 - considered Anne Hutchinson an ally.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 45 (conceptual)

37. What happened in 1642 that slowed the number of settlers to New England?
- the spread of smallpox in New England
 - a widespread war with Indians in New England
 - initiation of naval warfare with Spain
 - the outbreak of the English Civil War

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 44 (factual)

38. Unlike the Virginia settlers, most New Englanders settled in America with:
- no family.
 - their families.
 - little money.
 - slaves in tow.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 45 (conceptual)

39. Compared to families in the Chesapeake region, New England families:
- had more children.
 - had shorter lives.
 - were less common because there was a lower ratio of women to men.
 - suffered more from malaria.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 45 (conceptual)

40. In early New England, women's economic contributions:
- didn't matter much.
 - were central to a family's success.
 - were the only thing that kept a family alive.
 - were nonexistent.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 45 (conceptual)

41. Those who oversaw the day-to-day affairs of most Massachusetts towns were called:
- selectmen.
 - assemblymen.
 - colonial governors.
 - town criers.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 46 (factual)

42. Relative to Virginia's economy, New England's economy was:
- a. more agricultural.
 - b. less diversified.
 - c. more rural.
 - d. more diversified.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 47 (conceptual)

43. London merchants generally _____ New England trade.
- a. benefited from
 - b. complained about
 - c. were unaffected by
 - d. ignored

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 47 (conceptual)

44. New England merchants focused on trade with:
- a. England.
 - b. continental Europe.
 - c. French colonies.
 - d. the West Indies.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 47 (factual)

COMPETITION IN THE CARIBBEAN

45. The first Europeans in the Caribbean concentrated on:
- a. exporting slaves.
 - b. mining.
 - c. agriculture.
 - d. timber export.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 47 (factual)

46. By the 1640s, the principal crop grown in Barbados went from being tobacco to:
- a. sugar.
 - b. corn.
 - c. wheat.
 - d. barley.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 47 (factual)

47. The switch to sugar as the primary crop in the West Indies led to:
- a. less use of African slaves.
 - b. more use of African slaves.
 - c. no changes in the slave trade.
 - d. large scale English immigration.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 47 (conceptual)

48. Which of the following was not one of the ways that slaves managed to preserve some elements of a normal life under the brutal conditions of slavery and the slave codes?
- a. They formed families.
 - b. They preserved some African traditions.
 - c. They built churches to worship in.
 - d. They celebrated with African music.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 48 (conceptual)

THE RESTORATION COLONIES

49. Which of the following colonies was NOT founded during the reign of Charles II?
- a. Carolina
 - b. New Jersey
 - c. Pennsylvania
 - d. Connecticut

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 49 (factual)

50. Who devised the “Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina”?
- a. Charles II
 - b. Anthony Ashley Cooper
 - c. Walter Raleigh
 - d. William Penn

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 49 (factual)

51. This crop, introduced in the 1690s, became a staple for the Carolina economy:
- a. tobacco.
 - b. sugar.
 - c. rice.
 - d. wheat.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 49 (factual)

52. The profits earned from rice persuaded Carolina planters to:
- a. invest more heavily in slave labor.
 - b. plant more.
 - c. bring more indentured servants to the region.
 - d. try their hand at other crops.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 49 (conceptual)

53. By 1708 in Carolina, there were _____ white settlers.
- a. more black slaves than
 - b. just as many black slaves as
 - c. fewer black slaves than
 - d. twice as many black slaves as

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 49 (factual)

54. Which of the following colonies was founded first?
- a. Plymouth
 - b. Maryland
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. New Haven

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 50 (factual)

55. Which of the following colonies was founded last?
- a. New York
 - b. Carolina
 - c. New Hampshire
 - d. Pennsylvania

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 50 (factual)

56. William Penn belonged to which religious sect?
- a. the Methodists
 - b. the Quakers
 - c. the Calvinists
 - d. the Puritans

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 50 (factual)

57. Who envisioned his settlement as a “holy experiment”?
- a. Winthrop
 - b. Williams
 - c. Penn
 - d. Calvert

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 51 (factual)

58. Which area separated itself from Pennsylvania to effectively form its own colony?
- a. New Jersey
 - b. Maryland
 - c. Delaware
 - d. Ohio

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 51 (factual)

59. The Dutch colony of New Netherlands split to become the two proprietary colonies of:
- a. New York and Connecticut.
 - b. New Jersey and Delaware.
 - c. New Jersey and New York.
 - d. Pennsylvania and Delaware.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 51 (factual)

60. New York City had formerly been called:
- Manahaset.
 - New London.
 - New Amsterdam.
 - York.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 51 (factual)

61. The first Jews in North America immigrated to:
- Massachusetts.
 - Virginia.
 - New Amsterdam.
 - Pennsylvania.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 37 (factual)

Chronology

62. Arrange the following colonies in the order they were founded from earliest to most recent:
- Virginia, New Hampshire, Maryland, Rhode Island, New York
 - New York, New Hampshire, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia
 - Virginia, New York, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island
 - Maryland, Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, New Hampshire

ANS: a

Page Ref: 33 (factual)

63. Which of the following happened first?
- founding of Pennsylvania
 - founding of New Haven colony
 - founding of Carolina colony
 - founding of Dutch East India Company

ANS: d

Page Ref: 33 (factual)

64. Which of the following happened last?
- Charles II restored to English throne
 - founding of Massachusetts Bay colony
 - beginning of tobacco cultivation in the colonies
 - arrival of first Africans in North American colonies

ANS: a

Page Ref: 33 (factual)

Short Essays

65. Compare the religious beginnings of each of the New England colonies.
66. What threat did Anne Hutchinson pose to the Massachusetts leadership?
67. How was agriculture in New England different from agriculture in the South?
68. Which crops contributed most heavily to the slave trade and why?

69. How did William Penn's religious background affect the way he treated his colonists?

Extended Essays

70. Analyze the ways in which the various American colonies supported and restricted religious freedom.
71. Was it economic conditions or religious backgrounds that caused the North to rely so little on slavery compared with the South?
72. What factors determined what kinds of relations the different groups of colonists had with the Indians?
73. How were the seeds of the coming push for self-government sown in the early colonies?
74. Analyze the role joint-stock companies had in settling America.