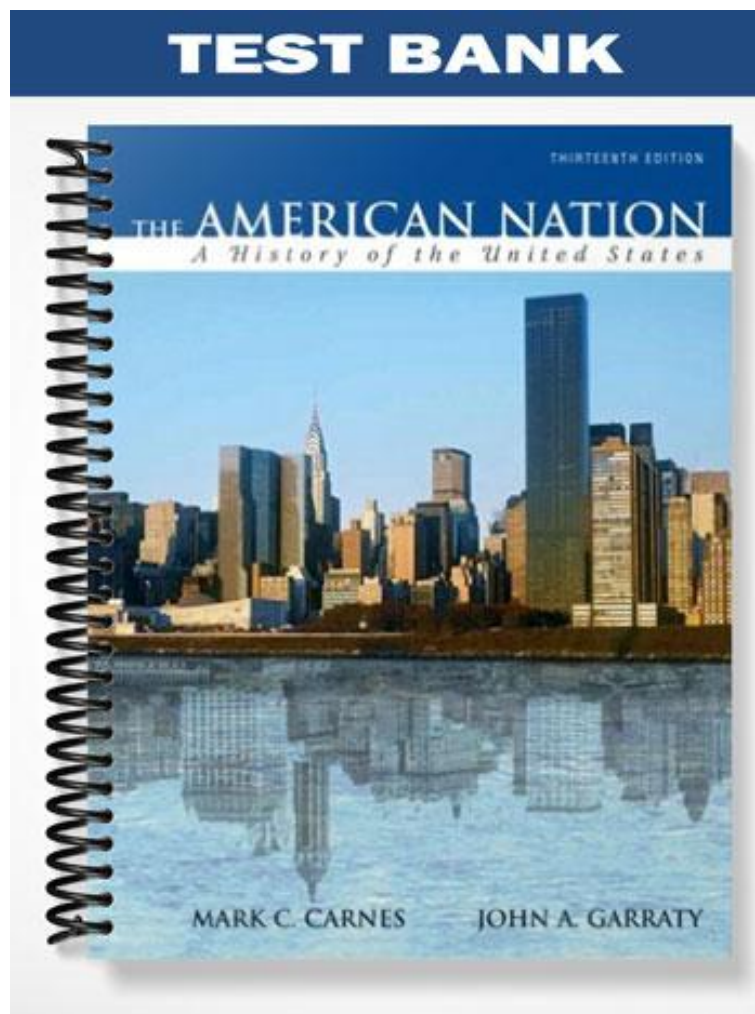


# TEST BANK



## THE AMERICAN NATION

*A History of the United States*

THIRTEENTH EDITION

MARK C. CARNES      JOHN A. GARRATY

**TEST BANK**

*to accompany*

Carnes/Garraty

**THE AMERICAN NATION**  
**A History of the United States**  
*Thirteenth Edition*

and

**AMERICAN DESTINY**  
**Narrative of a Nation**  
*Third Edition*

**Larry R. Peterson**

*North Dakota State University*



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*Test Bank to accompany Carnes/Garraty, The American Nation: A History of the United States, Thirteenth Edition and American Destiny: Narrative of a Nation, Third Edition*

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# Contents

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Chapter 1	Alien Encounters: Europe in the Americas	1
Chapter 2	American Society in the Making	16
Chapter 3	America in the British Empire	31
Chapter 4	The American Revolution	46
Chapter 5	The Federalist Era: Nationalism Triumphant	61
Chapter 6	Jeffersonian Democracy	77
Chapter 7	National Growing Pains	92
Chapter 8	Toward a National Economy	107
Chapter 9	Jacksonian Democracy	122
Chapter 10	The Making of Middle-Class America	137
Chapter 11	Westward Expansion	152
Chapter 12	The Sections Go Their Ways	167
Chapter 13	The Coming of the Civil War	182
Chapter 14	The War to Save the Union	198
Chapter 15	Reconstruction and the South	214
Chapter 16	The Conquest of the West	229
Chapter 17	An Industrial Giant	244
Chapter 18	American Society in the Industrial Age	259
Chapter 19	Intellectual and Cultural Trends	274
Chapter 20	Politics: Local, State, and National	289
Chapter 21	The Age of Reform	304
Chapter 22	From Isolation to Empire	319
Chapter 23	Woodrow Wilson and the Great War	334
Chapter 24	Postwar Society and Culture	349
Chapter 25	The New Era: 1921-1933	364
Chapter 26	The New Deal: 1933-1941	379
Chapter 27	War and Peace	394
Chapter 28	The American Century	409
Chapter 29	From Camelot to Watergate	424
Chapter 30	Society in Flux	439

Chapter 31	Running on Empty: The Nation Transformed	454
Chapter 32	Misdemeanors and High Crimes	469
	Sources for Quotations in Applied Questions	485

## **A Note on Page References**

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This test bank references both the *The American Nation: A History of the United States, Thirteenth Edition* and *American Destiny: Narrative of a Nation, Concise Third Edition*. The first set of page references refer to the *The American Nation* and the second set, preceded by “AD” refer to *American Destiny*. There will be some questions that only reference the *The American Nation*, and not *American Destiny*. In these instances, we have noted this with “n/a.”



# Chapter 1 Alien Encounters: Europe in the Americas

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## 1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) "In thirty-three days I passed over to the Indies with the fleet which the most illustrious King and Queen. . .gave me; where I found very many islands peopled with inhabitants beyond number. And, of them all, I have taken possession for their Highnesses. . .To the first which I found, I gave the name San Salvador. . ." The author of this statement was
- A) Prince Henry, the Navigator.
  - B) John Cabot.
  - C) Dinnis Diaz
  - D) Jacques Cartier.
  - E) Christopher Columbus

Answer: E

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 22, AD 18

Topic: Sightings

Skill: Applied

Source: Quotation: Christopher Columbus – See source list

- 2) Columbus and other early explorers searched for a direct all-water route to Asia because they
- A) hoped to gain easier access to highly valued Asian goods.
  - B) believed that they could locate the "ten lost tribes of Israel."
  - C) could help western Europe win the Crusades against the Muslims.
  - D) could prove that the earth was round rather than flat.
  - E) thought Japan and China were rich and not the poor countries Marco Polo described.

Answer: A

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 22, AD 18-19

Topic: Columbus's Great Triumph--and Error

Skill: Interpretive

- 3) Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal was noted for
- A) voyaging to the area of Brazil long before Columbus.
  - B) supervising voyages searching for a westward route to Asia.
  - C) sponsoring the slave trade which brought so much profit to his nation.
  - D) discovering the southern tip of Africa.
  - E) improving and codifying navigational knowledge in order to find a route to Asia.

Answer: E

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 22, AD n/a

Topic: Columbus's Great Triumph--and Error

Skill: Interpretive



- 4) The map, "Voyages of Discovery," depicts the circumnavigation of the world in 1519–1521 by
- A) Da Gamma.
  - B) Cabot and Hudson.
  - C) Cartier.
  - D) Magellan and del Cano.
  - E) Frobisher

Answer: D

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 23, AD 20

Topic: Map: European Voyages of Discovery

Skill: Factual

- 5) When Columbus landed in America, the chief reason that he thought he had landed in "the Indies" was
- A) the great wealth of the native population.
  - B) the ease with which the natives understood his language.
  - C) his discovery of the place of the Grand Khan.
  - D) his firm belief that he had sailed far enough westward to reach them.
  - E) the plants there were similar to those in Asia.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24, AD 20

Topic: Columbus's Great Triumph--and Error

Skill: Interpretive

- 6) By the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), Spain had authority to exploit all of
- A) North and South America except Brazil.
  - B) Africa and the Middle East except Egypt.
  - C) South America except Colombia.
  - D) Asia except Japan.
  - E) North America and Central America, but not South America.

Answer: A

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 24, AD 21

Topic: Spain's American Empire

Skill: Factual

- 7) Your textbook describes Spain's American empire as
- A) treating the Indians as equals by establishing joint ventures with them.
  - B) seeing the Americas as lands of opportunity and freedom, yet fearing other countries might introduce slavery.
  - C) failing totally to transplant Spanish culture in the Americas.
  - D) protecting the freedom of the individual and guarding the welfare of the community.
  - E) trying to implant Spanish civilization and to save Indian souls, but also committing unprovoked aggression.

Answer: E

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 24–25, AD 21

Topic: Spain's American Empire

Skill: Interpretive

- 8) In the 1670s thousands of Pueblo rebelled to drive the
- A) Spanish from New Mexico.
  - B) Portuguese out of Brazil.
  - C) Spanish from Florida.
  - D) French out of Texas.
  - E) Spanish from California.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26-27, AD 24

Topic: *Extending Spain's Empire to the North*

Skill: *Factual*

- 9) When discussing the question of the terrible decimation of the Native American peoples after 1500, your text concludes that most deaths resulted from
- A) European diseases.
  - B) intertribal warfare.
  - C) English cruelty.
  - D) extermination of traditional game.
  - E) Spanish cruelty.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27, AD 25

Topic: *Disease and Population Losses*

Skill: *Factual*

- 10) In "Debating the Past: How Many Indians Perished with European Settlement?" your text concludes that
- A) based on the latest scientific studies, at least 12 million Indians died.
  - B) relatively few Indians died because there were fewer than one million in North America.
  - C) millions of Indians probably died, although no numerical estimates are reliable.
  - D) we have no basis for estimating the number.
  - E) Indian burial grounds indicate that upwards of 30 million perished.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28, AD 26

Topic: *Debating the Past: How Many Indians Perished*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 11) The exploration and exploitation of the Americas in the sixteenth century was dominated by
- A) Italy.
  - B) Holland.
  - C) Spain.
  - D) England.
  - E) France.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29, AD 27-28

Topic: *Spain's European Rivals*

Skill: *Factual*

- 12) One of the major reasons the Protestant Reformation succeeded was that
- A) major defenders of Catholicism such as Luther and Calvin were poor leaders.
  - B) Italian merchants realized it made fewer financial demands on them than Catholicism.
  - C) political figures could use its challenge to Rome's spiritual authority in order to increase their power.
  - D) the Catholic church made many enemies by strongly attacking luxury and corruption.
  - E) it encouraged democratic revolutions to overthrow monarchies throughout Europe.

Answer: C

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 30, AD 28-29

Topic: The Protestant Reformation

Skill: Interpretive

- 13) The king who brought the Protestant Reformation to England by declaring himself head of the English Church in order to divorce his first wife was
- A) Charles V.
  - B) Henry VIII.
  - C) James I.
  - D) Richard III.
  - E) William III.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 30, AD 29

Topic: The Protestant Reformation

Skill: Factual

- 14) The bold captain encouraged by Queen Elizabeth I to plunder Spanish merchant ships on the high seas was
- A) Martin Frobisher.
  - B) Sir Walter Raleigh.
  - C) John Cabot.
  - D) Humphrey Gilbert.
  - E) Francis Drake.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31, AD 29

Topic: English Beginnings in America

Skill: Factual

- 15) Spain could no longer block English entry into the New World because of the
- A) Treaty of Castile with Philip II of Spain.
  - B) success of Walter Raleigh's colony at Roanoke Island.
  - C) English destruction of the invading Spanish Armada.
  - D) revolt of the Low Countries against Spanish authority.
  - E) collapse of Spanish settlements in what became New England.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 32, AD 30

Topic: English Beginnings in America

Skill: Interpretive

- 16) In arguing for royal assistance for English colonization, Richard Hakluyt stressed the
- A) military advantages of building forts to threaten Spanish treasure fleets.
  - B) millions of heathen souls who could be saved.
  - C) likelihood of settling religious dissenters and criminals in the New World.
  - D) possibilities of jointly exploiting the New World with Spain.
  - E) need to prevent Dutch expansion.

Answer: A

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 32, AD 29–30

Topic: *English Beginnings in America*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 17) According to your text, the organizing force in the effort to found English colonies came from
- A) Protestant reformers.
  - B) Queen Elizabeth.
  - C) political reformers.
  - D) merchant capitalists.
  - E) King James.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 32, AD 30

Topic: *English Beginnings in America*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 18) The earliest British colonies were initially financed by
- A) Elizabeth I.
  - B) joint-stock companies.
  - C) James I.
  - D) Amsterdam bankers.
  - E) Protestant dissenters.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32, AD 30–31

Topic: *The Settlement of Virginia*

Skill: *Factual*

- 19) The most direct motive of the London Company in securing its charter was
- A) providing for religious freedom.
  - B) spreading Christianity.
  - C) relieving unemployment in England.
  - D) raiding Spanish shipping.
  - E) making money.

Answer: E

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 32, AD 31

Topic: *The Settlement of Virginia*

Skill: *Factual*

- 20) A serious problem in the early years of Jamestown was the
- A) lack of pioneering skills among the settlers.
  - B) religious strife between Protestants and Catholics.
  - C) frantic gold rush after its discovery.
  - D) loss of life from constant Spanish raids.
  - E) exclusive focus on public improvements and farming.

Answer: A

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 32, AD 31-32

Topic: The Settlement of Virginia

Skill: Interpretive

- 21) The eventual success of the Virginia settlement depended largely upon the
- A) overthrow of Captain John Smith's dictatorial leadership.
  - B) religious revival which gave the settlers a sense of purpose.
  - C) negotiation of peace treaties with the Native Americans.
  - D) voluntary withdrawal of the London merchants from involvement in the colony's affairs.
  - E) introduction of the cultivation of tobacco.

Answer: E

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 33, AD 32

Topic: The Settlement of Virginia

Skill: Interpretive

- 22) Initially, the Powhatan Native Americans reacted to the Virginia colonists by
- A) helping them survive.
  - B) worshipping them as gods.
  - C) asking the Spanish to help them repel these invaders.
  - D) eagerly accepting their religion.
  - E) rapidly adopting their technology.

Answer: A

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 33, AD 32-33

Topic: The Settlement of Virginia

Skill: Interpretive

- 23) Between 1606 and 1625, the London Company, which established the Virginia Colony,
- A) was one of the most profitable trading companies ever established.
  - B) sent out thousands of settlers, more than half of whom died.
  - C) insisted on letting the settlers govern themselves.
  - D) invested very little money in the project but guided it effectively.
  - E) populated the colony with convicts and paupers.

Answer: B

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 34, AD 33

Topic: The Settlement of Virginia

Skill: Interpretive

- 24) Ten years after its founding, this colony was described as "in buildings, fortifications, and of boats, much ruined. . ." and "the bridge in pieces, the well of fresh water spoiled. . .the market-place and streets, and all other spare places, planted with tobacco." It was
- A) Georgia.
  - B) Pennsylvania.
  - C) Massachusetts Bay.
  - D) Plymouth.
  - E) Virginia.

Answer: E

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 34, AD 33

Topic: *The Settlement of Virginia*

Skill: *Applied*

Source: *Quotation: Samuel Argall and John Rolfe – See source list*

- 25) Puritans objected to the way Queen Elizabeth I's bishops interpreted the Protestant doctrine of predestination because the bishops argued that
- A) the morality of individual behavior on earth had no effect on God's decision about a person's salvation.
  - B) people who knew they were saved need not be bound by earthly laws.
  - C) God was unconcerned with the salvation of individuals.
  - D) a person's efforts to lead a good life might cause God to change His mind and save a person who was previously damned.
  - E) the correctness of an individual's religious beliefs had no effect on whether a person was saved or damned.

Answer: D

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 34, AD 34

Topic: *"Purifying" the Church of England*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 26) The Pilgrims left England primarily because they
- A) were expelled from England by the government.
  - B) believed the Church of England was too corrupt to save.
  - C) wanted to form a profitable trading company.
  - D) sought to establish a successful Catholic commonwealth.
  - E) wanted to establish a colony where everyone could have freedom of religion.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 35, AD 35

Topic: *Bradford and Plymouth Plantation*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 27) The Mayflower Compact was an early example of the idea that
- A) a society should be based on a set of rules chosen by its members.
  - B) a colony should treat the Native Americans honestly and fairly.
  - C) the colonists needed to have a financial stake in their success.
  - D) the Pilgrims needed to clarify their religious reasons for leaving England.
  - E) toleration of all religions is a foundation of American society.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35, AD 36

Topic: *Bradford and Plymouth Plantation*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 28) The religious dissenters who established Plymouth colony were the
- A) Ranters.
  - B) Quakers.
  - C) Puritans.
  - D) Pilgrims.
  - E) Catholics.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35, AD 35

Topic: Bradford and Plymouth Plantation

Skill: Factual

- 29) Many Puritans left England around 1630 to settle in Massachusetts Bay because
- A) Jamestown and Plymouth were economically successful.
  - B) Anglican cleric William Laud was removing ministers with Puritan sympathies and tightening his centralized control of the church.
  - C) their religious leader was commanded in a mystical vision to migrate.
  - D) they read about the amazing fertility of the land and decided they would gain great wealth overnight.
  - E) Anglican cleric William Laud ordered them to forfeit their property or leave.

Answer: B

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 38, AD 37

Topic: Winthrop and Massachusetts Bay Colony

Skill: Interpretive

- 30) "When England began to decline in religion, . . . instead of purging out Popery, . . . the multitude of irreligious. . . and Popish. . . persons spread the whole land like grasshoppers. . . And because. . . England was filled with. . . malignant adversaries, Christ creates a new England. . . where the Lord will create a new heaven and a new earth in, new churches and a new commonwealth together." This statement was from
- A) Elizabeth I.
  - B) a member of the Jamestown colony.
  - C) Archbishop William Laud.
  - D) a Puritan or Pilgrim colonist.
  - E) James I.

Answer: D

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 38, AD n/a

Topic: Winthrop and Massachusetts Bay Colony

Skill: Applied

Source: Quotation: Edward Johnson – See source list

- 31) The first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was
- A) Edward Winslow.
  - B) William Bradford.
  - C) John Smith.
  - D) Edwin Sandys.
  - E) John Winthrop.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 38, AD 37

Topic: Winthrop and Massachusetts Bay Colony

Skill: Factual

- 32) The Puritan commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay was characterized by
- A) true and complete democracy.
  - B) practical democracy.
  - C) communal holding of land.
  - D) toleration for all religions.
  - E) religious dictators.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 39, AD 37

Topic: Winthrop and Massachusetts Bay Colony

Skill: Interpretive

- 33) "The blood of so many hundred thousand souls of Protestants and Papists, spilled in the wars of present and former ages, for their respective consciences, is not required nor accepted by Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace. . .An enforced uniformity of religion throughout a nation. . .denies the principles of Christianity. . . ." The author of these statements was
- A) Ignatius Loyola.
  - B) John Winthrop.
  - C) William Bradford.
  - D) Roger Williams.
  - E) Anne Hutchinson.

Answer: D

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 39, AD n/a

Topic: Troublemakers: Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

Skill: Applied

Source: Quotation: Roger Williams - See source list

- 34) Rhode Island, distinguished for its religious freedom and rigid separation of church and state, was founded by
- A) Roger Williams.
  - B) Thomas Hooker.
  - C) William Bradford.
  - D) Peter Minuit.
  - E) John Winthrop.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39, AD 40

Topic: Troublemakers: Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

Skill: Factual

- 35) She was banished from Massachusetts for claiming that she regularly received divine insights.
- A) Betty Sewall
  - B) Anne Bradstreet
  - C) Eliza Pinckney
  - D) Margaret Brent
  - E) Anne Hutchinson

Answer: E

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 41, AD 40

Topic: Troublemakers: Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

Skill: Factual



- 36) In the proprietary colony, the proprietor's income resulted primarily from
- A) profits gained from trading with the Native Americans.
  - B) annual rents from lands granted to settlers.
  - C) import and export duties paid by the colonists.
  - D) payments from the monarchy.
  - E) raids on Spanish shipping.

Answer: B

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 42, AD 42-43

Topic: Maryland and the Carolinas

Skill: Interpretive

- 37) The colony founded as a religious refuge for Catholics was
- A) Pennsylvania.
  - B) Rhode Island.
  - C) New Jersey.
  - D) Virginia.
  - E) Maryland.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42, AD 43

Topic: Maryland and the Carolinas

Skill: Factual

- 38) The religion of Maryland's colonists was
- A) partly Protestant, but a large majority were Catholic.
  - B) almost entirely Puritan.
  - C) partly Catholic, but a large majority were Protestant.
  - D) almost entirely Catholic.
  - E) partly Catholic, but a large majority were Quakers.

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 42, AD 43-44

Topic: Maryland and the Carolinas

Skill: Factual

- 39) The colony whose charter was a grandiose plan, written with the help of political philosopher John Locke and designed to recreate a hereditary nobility and feudal society was
- A) New York.
  - B) Maryland.
  - C) New Jersey.
  - D) Carolina.
  - E) Georgia.

Answer: D

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 43, AD n/a

Topic: Maryland and the Carolinas

Skill: Factual

- 40) \_\_\_\_\_ traders were most likely to see Indians as essential trading partners.
- A) Portuguese
  - B) Dutch
  - C) English
  - D) French
  - E) Spanish

Answer: D

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 43, AD 44

Topic: French and Dutch Settlements

Skill: Factual

- 41) New York was an English colony because the English
- A) planted a colony there before any other colonizing power.
  - B) immigrants to the area gradually overwhelmed foreign interests.
  - C) captured the area from the Dutch.
  - D) convinced the inhabitants to vote to accept English control.
  - E) defeated the French in the War of Spanish Succession.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 44, 45-46 AD n/a

Topic: The Middle Colonies

Skill: Interpretive

- 42) The Quakers' religious beliefs were based on
- A) submission to governmental authority.
  - B) a hierarchical society led by a hereditary nobility.
  - C) an educated and ordained ministry.
  - D) direct, mystical experience of religious truth.
  - E) religious intolerance.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 44, AD 46

Topic: The Middle Colonies

Skill: Interpretive

- 43) The proprietor of the colony founded as a haven for Quakers was
- A) Lord Baltimore.
  - B) William Penn.
  - C) John Oriole.
  - D) Sir John Colleton.
  - E) John Locke.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44, AD 47

Topic: The Middle Colonies

Skill: Factual

44) "Our first concern was to keep up and maintain our religious worship. . . And, . . . we have nothing but love and good will in our hearts, one to another. . . And as our worthy Proprietor treated the Indians with extraordinary humanity, they became very civil and loving to us. . ."  
The colony described above was

- A) Virginia.
- B) New York.
- C) Massachusetts.
- D) South Carolina.
- E) Pennsylvania

Answer: E

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 44, AD n/a

Topic: The Middle Colonies

Skill: Applied

Source: Quotation: Robert Proud – See source list

45) Except possibly for the Spanish friars, most Europeans considered the Native Americans to be

- A) contemptible heathens.
- B) innocent survivors of an edenic golden age.
- C) their equals in every way.
- D) people who should be left alone and uncontaminated by European civilization.
- E) ideal converts to Christianity.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 45, AD 47

Topic: Cultural Collisions

Skill: Interpretive

46) The attitude of most Native Americans toward their environment can be seen in the way they

- A) feared Satan's control of nature.
- B) obeyed God's command to dominate and subdue nature.
- C) diverted rives, cleared fields, and built roads.
- D) allowed the wilderness to remain pristine.
- E) saw hard work in the fields as the key to material success for men.

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 47, AD 48

Topic: Cultural Collisions

Skill: Interpretive

47) One source of problems between the Europeans and the Native Americans was the common European misunderstanding of the Native Americans'

- A) sharp division of labor between men's and women's work.
- B) common language and culture throughout the hemisphere.
- C) desire to preserve the environment in its purest state.
- D) emphasis upon material wealth.
- E) idea of communal land tenure.

Answer: E

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 47, AD 48

Topic: Cultural Collisions

Skill: Interpretive

- 48) According to your text, the cultural chasm between Europeans and Indians was most evident in the area of
- A) religion because Europeans thought most Indians were part of the lost tribes of Israel.
  - B) warfare because Indians burned European towns whereas Europeans thought that attacking Indian villages was unchristian.
  - C) material property because Europeans could not understand why Indians were so devoted to amassing vast collections of personal property.
  - D) warfare because Europeans fought in large groups to destroy their enemies, whereas Indians fought more often to display their courage or avenge a wrong.
  - E) gender relations because Europeans thought Indian men were too feminine.

Answer: D

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 47, AD 49

Topic: Maryland and the Carolinas

Skill: Interpretive

- 49) Part of the so-called "Columbian exchange" which was domesticated by many tribes to form a staple of their diet and which also contributed enormously to the success of the English colonies, was
- A) cattle.
  - B) corn.
  - C) deer.
  - D) rice.
  - E) wheat.

Answer: B

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 48, AD 49

Topic: Cultural Fusions

Skill: Factual

- 50) According to your text, what was the relative impact of Native American and European cultures on each other?
- A) Europeans profited extensively; Native Americans gained nothing.
  - B) Native Americans eagerly adopted European technology; Europeans adopted no Native American technology.
  - C) The influence of European culture was limited to those tribes in immediate contact with colonies.
  - D) The colonists' fear of becoming like Native Americans caused a reactive change that made them Americans rather than just transplanted Europeans.
  - E) Native American culture had no impact on Europeans, whereas European culture totally transformed Native American societies.

Answer: D

Diff: 9 Page Ref: 49, AD 49-50

Topic: Cultural Fusions

Skill: Interpretive

## 1.2 True/False Questions

- 1) Columbus was unaware of Marco Polo's overland journey to Asia in the thirteenth century.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 22, AD 18

Topic: Columbus's Great Triumph--and Error

Skill: Factual

- 2) The *Requerimiento* was used by Spanish explorers to justify their conquest of the Native Americans.
- Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 3      Page Ref: 24, AD 22  
Topic: Spain's American Empire  
Skill: Interpretive
- 3) The plants and animals Europeans introduced to the Americas did not have a negative effect on the existing ecosystem.
- Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 2      Page Ref: 27, AD 25-27  
Topic: Disease and Population Losses  
Skill: Factual
- 4) The colony Roanoke was established by Sir Walter Raleigh.
- Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 2      Page Ref: 31-32, AD 29  
Topic: English Beginnings in America  
Skill: Factual
- 5) Because he was such a strong opponent of Catholicism, King James I of England authorized a new translation of the Bible.
- Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 4      Page Ref: 34-35, AD n/a  
Topic: "Purifying" the Church of England  
Skill: Interpretive
- 6) Tisquantum successfully combined both European and Indian cultures to serve as an effective ambassador between the two for many years.
- Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 5      Page Ref: 36, AD n/a  
Topic: American Lives: Tisquantum  
Skill: Interpretive
- 7) Reverend Thomas Hooker led the group that started the colony of Connecticut.
- Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 5      Page Ref: 41, AD 41  
Topic: Other New England Colonies  
Skill: Factual
- 8) In both the Pequot War and King Philip's War the New England colonists refused to attack Indian villages.
- Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 8      Page Ref: 41-42, AD 42-43  
Topic: Pequot War and King Philip's War  
Skill: Interpretive
- 9) The Dutch claim to the New Netherlands was based on the explorations of Henry Hudson.
- Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 3      Page Ref: 43, AD 42  
Topic: French and Dutch Settlements  
Skill: Factual

10) Most Native Americans eagerly adopted European technology.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 48, AD 48

Topic: Cultural Fusions

Skill: Interpretive

### 1.3 Essay Questions

1) What were the major characteristics of the Spanish empire in the Americas?

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 24–27, AD 21–23

Topic: Spain's American Empire

2) Describe the common characteristics of initial encounters between Europeans and Native Americans.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27–49, AD 25–50

Topic: Cultural Collisions

3) Compare and contrast the colonies of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay in the 17th century. Who were the colonists? Why did they come? How successful were they?

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 32–39, AD 30–38

Topic: Virginia and Massachusetts

4) Explain the major beliefs of the English Puritans. How did their ideas differ from those of the Church of England?

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30–41, AD 33–41

Topic: The English Puritans

5) Describe the major characteristics of the "Columbian Exchange." What were its most important results?

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27–49, AD, 49–50

Topic: Cultural Fusions

# Chapter 2 American Society in the Making

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## 2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) According to your text, the answer to the question, "What is an American?" is that Americans
- A) were mostly European s whose institutions easily fit American conditions.
  - B) have shared a common religious devotion.
  - C) came from a middle-class background.
  - D) have had faith in democracy and freedom.
  - E) have an identity deeply rooted in their history, but still incomplete and evolving.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 53, AD 52-53

Topic: What Is an American?

Skill: Interpretive

- 2) Spain's northern frontier of New Mexico, Texas, and California was characterized by
- A) creation of a strong Hispanic colony in California by the end of the eighteenth century.
  - B) complete domination of Plains Indians by Spain's military outposts.
  - C) a total and effective ban on enslaving Indians.
  - D) powerful Comanche resistance to the Spanish once the Comanche had horses and guns.
  - E) a lack of interference by other European powers.

Answer: D

Diff: 9 Page Ref: 54-56, AD 54-56

Topic: Society in New Mexico, Texas, and California

Skill: Interpretive

- 3) The map, "Spain's North American Frontier, c. 1800" shows the northern most point of Spanish settlement on the Pacific coast was at
- A) San Francisco.
  - B) Tuscon.
  - C) Monterrey.
  - D) San Diego.
  - E) El Paso.

Answer: A

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 55, AD 55

Topic: Spanish Settlement

Skill: Factual

- 4) Until late in the eighteenth century, the Chesapeake Bay area was characterized by a
- A) surplus of women settlers.
  - B) well-ordered, church-dominated society.
  - C) remarkably high death rate.
  - D) large number of unmarried widows.
  - E) healthy climate.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 56, AD 57

Topic: The Chesapeake Colonies

Skill: Interpretive

- 5) According to your text, white women in the colonial Chesapeake region
- A) benefited from the healthy climate and the orderly society.
  - B) greatly outnumbered men and found it difficult to marry.
  - C) usually lived on luxurious plantations with the most modern conveniences.
  - D) found it easy to remarry if they were widowed.
  - E) had no opportunities for independent economic activities.

Answer: D

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 56, AD 57

Topic: *The Chesapeake Colonies*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 6) The map, "English Colonies on the Atlantic Seaboard," shows that the present state of Vermont was at one time claimed by both
- A) New York and New Hampshire.
  - B) Maine and Massachusetts.
  - C) France and England.
  - D) England and the Netherlands.
  - E) Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Answer: A

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 57, AD 67

Topic: *The Chesapeake Colonies*

Skill: *Factual*

- 7) The "headright" was commonly used in the southern colonies and some of the middle colonies to
- A) encourage the development of urban settlements.
  - B) determine the eligibility of a settler for voting and holding office.
  - C) award tracts of land to new arrivals in the colonies.
  - D) determine the boundaries for electoral districts.
  - E) provide land for churches.

Answer: C

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 58, AD n/a

Topic: *The Lure of Land*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 8) In some colonies, landowners paid an annual tax called a \_\_\_\_\_, as a way for European nations to derive income from their colonies.
- A) headright
  - B) deferential
  - C) requerimiento
  - D) indenture
  - E) quitrent

Answer: E

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 58, AD 82

Topic: *The Lure of Land*

Skill: *Factual*



- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ servants agreed to work for a stated period in return for their transportation to America.
- A) Journeymen
  - B) Foundling
  - C) Headright
  - D) Indentured
  - E) Shipboard

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 58, AD 58

Topic: *The Lure of Land*

Skill: *Factual*

- 10) "Every day. . . people come from the city of Philadelphia. . . and go on board the newly arrived ship that has brought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage money. . . ." This passage describes the situation of
- A) European slaves.
  - B) indentured servants.
  - C) African slaves.
  - D) apprenticed servants.
  - E) landed immigrants.

Answer: B

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 58, AD 58

Topic: *The Lure of Land*

Skill: *Applied*

Source: *Quotation: Gottlieb Mittelberger – See source list*

- 11) In 1619 the first African blacks brought to English North America were probably sold in
- A) Boston.
  - B) Jamestown.
  - C) Plymouth.
  - D) Baltimore.
  - E) New Amsterdam.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 58-59, AD 58

Topic: *"Solving" the Labor Shortage: Slavery*

Skill: *Factual*

- 12) Slavery of blacks in the British colonies was
- A) unique, since no other colonial nation had ever enslaved blacks.
  - B) simply copied from the institution of slavery already existing in England.
  - C) restricted to the southern colonies.
  - D) firmly established by laws in Virginia and Maryland at least as early as 1660.
  - E) widely established in the early 1600s.

Answer: D

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 59, AD 58

Topic: *"Solving" the Labor Shortage: Slavery*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 13) One inducement for the shift toward slave labor in the late 1600s that
- A) slaves were considerably cheaper than indentured servants.
  - B) indentured servitude was prohibited by Parliament.
  - C) whites became convinced that slavery was God's will.
  - D) slaves proved to be immune to the diseases which afflicted white indentured servants.
  - E) fewer indentured servants were arriving at the same time that it became easier to import slaves.

Answer: E

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 59, AD 58

Topic: "Solving" the Labor Shortage: Slavery

Skill: Interpretive

- 14) The great staple of the Virginia colonial economy was
- A) cotton.
  - B) tobacco.
  - C) indigo.
  - D) sugar cane.
  - E) cattle.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 60, AD 59

Topic: Prosperity in a Pipe: Tobacco

Skill: Factual

- 15) The most accurate statement about tobacco during the seventeenth century is that it
- A) was immediately encouraged by both King James I and the London Company.
  - B) grew on semicleared land, but required a lot of human labor.
  - C) was introduced to America by the Dutch.
  - D) sold so poorly that there was little interest in growing it.
  - E) was initially grown on large, well-manicured fields.

Answer: B

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 60, AD 60

Topic: Prosperity in a Pipe: Tobacco

Skill: Interpretive

- 16) The primary economic problem for Virginia in the late seventeenth century was
- A) uncontrolled urban growth.
  - B) over-production of tobacco.
  - C) the triangular trade.
  - D) unemployed laborers.
  - E) high cost of slaves.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 60, AD 60

Topic: Prosperity in a Pipe: Tobacco

Skill: Interpretive

17) Bacon's Rebellion occurred in

- A) Pennsylvania.
- B) Georgia.
- C) Massachusetts.
- D) South Carolina.
- E) Virginia.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 61, AD 61

Topic: Bacon's Rebellion

Skill: Factual

18) The main supporters of Virginia's royal governor, Sir William Berkeley, during Bacon's Rebellion were the

- A) Virginia Regulators.
- B) well-established, powerful planters.
- C) landless freemen.
- D) western frontier planters.
- E) free blacks.

Answer: B

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 61, AD 61-62

Topic: Bacon's Rebellion

Skill: Factual

19) "Of this and the aforesaid articles we accuse Sir William Berkeley as guilty of each and every one of the same, and as one who hath traitorously . . . violated and injured his majesty's interest here, by a loss of a great part of this his colony. . . ." The author of the above statement was

- A) Samuel Parris.
- B) Jacob Leisler.
- C) William Cosby.
- D) Nathaniel Bacon.
- E) Tom Paxton.

Answer: D

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 61, AD n/a

Topic: Bacon's Rebellion

Skill: Applied

Source: Quotation: Nathaniel Bacon – See source list

20) The South Carolina cash crop of indigo

- A) could be grown side by side with rice in the paddies along the seacoast.
- B) was resisted by the British woolens industry, which sought to prohibit its production.
- C) displaced tobacco, which had been an earlier cash crop of the colony.
- D) was introduced by plantation owner Eliza Lucas.
- E) was an West African crop brought over by slaves.

Answer: D

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 62, AD 63

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Interpretive

- 21) Throughout the colonial era, small-scale manufacturing in the southern colonies was
- A) more important than agriculture.
  - B) almost nonexistent.
  - C) comparable to that in the northern colonies.
  - D) instrumental in promoting rapid urban growth.
  - E) concentrated in frontier areas.

Answer: B

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 63, AD 63

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Interpretive

- 22) Slave labor so dominated the rice plantations of \_\_\_\_\_ from its founding that by 1730 a majority of its population was black.
- A) Georgia
  - B) Florida
  - C) Virginia
  - D) Maryland
  - E) South Carolina

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 63, AD 63

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Factual

- 23) Colonial regulations governing the behavior of blacks
- A) were forced on the colonies by the British.
  - B) were part of each colony's basic constitution.
  - C) allowed free blacks to vote and serve on juries.
  - D) gave blacks no civil rights and had severe punishments.
  - E) treated blacks humanely.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 63, AD 63-64

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Interpretive

- 24) Which statement about black resistance to slavery is true?
- A) Organized slave rebellions were common in colonies with a large black population.
  - B) Most runaway slaves were field hands.
  - C) Slaves with valuable skills were treated better and were less likely to run away.
  - D) Whites wildly exaggerated the danger of slave rebellions, depicting blacks as savage beasts.
  - E) Slaves that were the most valuable because of their skills were less likely to run away because they were well-treated.

Answer: D

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 64, AD 64

Topic: The Carolinas

Skill: Interpretive

- 25) The few attacks on the institution of slavery during the colonial period were usually led by
- A) Quakers.
  - B) members of the Church of England.
  - C) southern poor white farmers.
  - D) southern merchants.
  - E) Puritans.

Answer: A

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 64, AD 65

Topic: *The Carolinas*

Skill: *Factual*

- 26) "I was desirous. . .to discourage the future importation of slaves, for I saw that this trade was a great evil. . . ." The colonial author of this statement was most likely a
- A) royal governor.
  - B) Quaker.
  - C) northern merchant.
  - D) Pilgrim.
  - E) Anglican.

Answer: B

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 64, AD 65

Topic: *The Carolinas*

Skill: *Applied*

Source: *Quotation: John Woolman – See source list*

- 27) Formal education for average children in the southern colonies was
- A) almost nonexistent in their rural society.
  - B) highly developed, with public funding of primary, secondary, and college levels.
  - C) patterned after the village system used in New England.
  - D) not valued, even by the wealthy planter elite.
  - E) restricted to girls.

Answer: A

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 64, AD 66

Topic: *Home and Family in the South*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 28) The Anglican church was "established" in certain colonies, which meant that
- A) every citizen had to pay 10 percent of his or her income to the Anglican church.
  - B) it was under close supervision by American bishops and archbishops.
  - C) all laws had to be approved by the church.
  - D) it had the same legal status and privilege as any other religious group.
  - E) its ministers were supported by public funds.

Answer: E

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 65, AD 66

Topic: *Home and Family in the South*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 29) James Oglethorpe received a charter to establish \_\_\_\_\_, the final English colony, as a refuge for honest people imprisoned for debt.
- A) Georgia
  - B) Massachusetts
  - C) Pennsylvania
  - D) South Carolina
  - E) New Hampshire

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 66, AD 68

Topic: Georgia and the Back Country

Skill: Factual

- 30) The British government's primary concern in establishing Georgia was
- A) gaining commercial profit through royal monopolies.
  - B) allowing prisoners a fresh start in life.
  - C) placing a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida.
  - D) promoting religious toleration of Catholics.
  - E) creating a base for raids on Spanish shipping.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 66, AD 66-67

Topic: Georgia and the Back Country

Skill: Interpretive

- 31) In 1771, frontier Regulators from \_\_\_\_\_, protesting their lack of representation in their colonial assembly, were defeated in a pitched battle with government troops.
- A) New York
  - B) North Carolina
  - C) Virginia
  - D) Georgia
  - E) Massachusetts

Answer: B

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 66, AD 68

Topic: Georgia and the Back Country

Skill: Factual

- 32) Compared to the early colonists in the Chesapeake, those in colonial New England had
- A) undependable water supplies.
  - B) a far healthier habitat.
  - C) scattered and isolated settlements.
  - D) many more deaths due to malaria.
  - E) unstable families.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 66, AD 68

Topic: Puritan New England

Skill: Interpretive

- 33) At the center of the Puritans' plan for the proper ordering of society was the
- A) free marketplace economy.
  - B) faith that individuals received direct inspirations from God.
  - C) necessity for religious toleration.
  - D) concept of the covenant.
  - E) absolute separation of church and state.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 66, AD 70-71

Topic: *The Puritan Family*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 34) A basic characteristic of the colonial family, especially in New England, was
- A) few children because of the very late age at marriage.
  - B) large numbers of women never married because they worked full time.
  - C) a family group which was both nuclear and patriarchal.
  - D) much lower status of women than in Europe.
  - E) almost total equality between men and women.

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 66, AD 69

Topic: *The Puritan Family*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 35) Colonial women generally, and New England women particularly, were
- A) better educated than colonial men.
  - B) not faced with any obstacles in finding employment in the crafts and trades.
  - C) seen by men as primarily mothers and wives.
  - D) able to vote in town meetings and hold local office.
  - E) routinely involved in civic and political affairs.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 67, AD 69-70

Topic: *The Puritan Family*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 36) "Children should reverence and honor their parents. . . This is one of those commandments which the great God uttered immediately with his own mouth. . . . And woe unto them that despise, condemn or abuse their parents....God's law made it a capital crime for any to smite father or mother." This family advice reflected the values of the
- A) Deists.
  - B) Quakers.
  - C) Anglicans.
  - D) Baptists.
  - E) Puritans.

Answer: E

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 67, AD 69-70

Topic: *Puritan Women and Children*

Skill: *Applied*

Source: *Quotation: Benjamin Wadsworth - See source list*

- 37) Under the terms of the Halfway Covenant,
- A) unbaptized church members could receive communion but could not present their own children for baptism.
  - B) only those who could give evidence of God's grace could become even halfway members of the church.
  - C) halfway members of the church could present their children for baptism but could not receive communion.
  - D) God was obliged to convey salvation upon any person who met Him halfway by attempting to lead a moral life.
  - E) churches and merchants agreed to meet each other halfway in their dispute over excess profits.

Answer: C

Diff: 9 Page Ref: 68, AD 71

Topic: Visible Saints and Others

Skill: Interpretive

- 38) The Puritans justified laws requiring church attendance and establishing the death penalty for blaspheming a parent on the grounds that they
- A) followed the early Christian practices described in the New Testament.
  - B) were based on government's role as a civil covenant designed to police and maintain social order.
  - C) were intended to create a society which promoted individual religious liberty.
  - D) restored laws which had existed in England before Queen Elizabeth I's corrupt reign.
  - E) needed to restore order because of the rampant crime in the colony.

Answer: B

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 68-69, AD 71-72

Topic: Democracies Without Democrats

Skill: Interpretive

- 39) As a result of the Glorious Revolution in 1688, \_\_\_\_\_ became a royal colony in the early 1690s.
- A) Georgia
  - B) Pennsylvania
  - C) Virginia
  - D) New York
  - E) Massachusetts.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 69, AD 72

Topic: The Dominion of New England

Skill: Factual

- 40) The main evidence presented against the accused witches in Salem Village was the
- A) sudden increase in birth deformities among livestock.
  - B) frightening total solar eclipse of that year.
  - C) recent and devastating typhoid fever epidemic.
  - D) raving testimony of young girls.
  - E) diaries containing pacts with the devil.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 69-70, AD 73-76

Topic: Salem Bewitched

Skill: Interpretive



41) Where and when was the following statement made? "I saw the apparition of Sarah Good, who did most grievously afflict me by pinching and pricking me. . . .And then she did also most grievously afflict and torture me also during the time of her examination. . . .Also on the day of her examination I saw the apparition of Sarah Good go and hurt and afflict the bodies of Elizabeth Parish, Abigail Williams, and Ann Putnam. . . ."

- A) Charleston, South Carolina, 1720
- B) Dedham, Massachusetts, 1635
- C) Salem Village, Massachusetts, 1692
- D) Williamsburg, Virginia, 1675
- E) Charleston, South Carolina, 1740

Answer: C

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 70, AD 73-76

Topic: Salem Bewitched

Skill: Applied

Source: Quotation: Elizabeth Hubbard - See source list

42) In 1636 the Massachusetts General Court appropriated funds for the first college in America, which was later named

- A) Columbia.
- B) Yale.
- C) William and Mary.
- D) Oxford.
- E) Harvard

Answer: E

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 71, AD 85

Topic: Higher Education in New England

Skill: Factual

43) The American crop which was easily cultivated, had a high yield per acre, and could be used as food for both humans and livestock was

- A) potatoes.
- B) wheat.
- C) corn.
- D) pumpkins.
- E) beans.

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 74, AD 76

Topic: Prosperity Undermines Puritanism

Skill: Factual

44) The driving force of the colonial New England economy became

- A) small textile factories and their workers.
- B) maritime trade and those engaged in it.
- C) cultivation of small grains and vegetables.
- D) banking and financial services.
- E) fishing and whaling.

Answer: B

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 76, AD 77

Topic: A Merchant's World

Skill: Interpretive

- 45) Because of their ethnic and religious heterogeneity, the colonies which possessed traits that later would be seen as distinctly "American" were
- A) Georgia and Florida.
  - B) the Middle Colonies.
  - C) North and South Carolina.
  - D) Virginia and Maryland.
  - E) the New England colonies.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 76, AD 80

Topic: *The Middle Colonies: An Intermingling of Peoples*

Skill: *Factual*

- 46) In the early eighteenth century, large numbers of \_\_\_\_\_ Presbyterians immigrated to backcountry Pennsylvania.
- A) Scots-Irish
  - B) Swedish
  - C) Welsh
  - D) French
  - E) Dutch

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 76-77, AD 80-81

Topic: *The Middle Colonies: An Intermingling of Peoples*

Skill: *Factual*

- 47) According to the map, "Ethnic Groups in Eastern North America, 1750," the group most likely to settle in the backcountry of Pennsylvania were the
- A) Welsh.
  - B) French.
  - C) Scots-Irish.
  - D) English.
  - E) Dutch.

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 78, AD 81

Topic: *"The Best Poor Man's Country"*

Skill: *Factual*

- 48) Both Leisler's Rebellion and the "Paxton Boys" uprising
- A) successfully overthrew existing colonial governments.
  - B) challenged the traditional authority of masters over their slaves.
  - C) led to more women assuming public authority.
  - D) caused violent, long-term civil wars in their respective colonies.
  - E) were challenges by outsiders to those who traditionally had power in colonial governments.

Answer: E

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 78-79, AD 83-84

Topic: *Politics of Diversity*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 49) The New York printer whose trial for seditious libel became one of the most celebrated tests of freedom of the press in the history of journalism was
- A) James Franklin.
  - B) James Hamilton.
  - C) John Peter Zenger.
  - D) Benjamin Franklin.
  - E) Jacob Leisler.

Answer: C

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 79, AD 83

Topic: *The Politics of Diversity*

Skill: *Factual*

- 50) The "Paxton Boys" revolt in Pennsylvania
- A) revealed western dissatisfaction with England.
  - B) was led by German tradesmen.
  - C) revealed western dissatisfaction with the state assembly.
  - D) was led by Benjamin Franklin.
  - E) replaced the existing state government with a military dictator.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 75, AD 83

Topic: *The Politics of Diversity*

Skill: *Interpretive*

## 2.2 True/False Questions

- 1) Throughout most of the seventeenth century, few indentured servants eventually became landowners.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 58, AD 58

Topic: *The Lure of Land*

Skill: *Interpretive*

- 2) According to the map, "African Slave Trade, 1451–1870," the vast majority of West Africans who were enslaved were brought to Brazil.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 60, AD 59

Topic: *"Solving" the Labor Shortage: Slavery*

Skill: *Factual*

- 3) By 1740, the economy of South Carolina was based on the cash crop of cotton.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 62, AD 63

Topic: *The Carolinas*

Skill: *Factual*

- 4) By present standards, life for most families in the colonial South was uncomfortable.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 64, AD 65

Topic: *Home and Family in the South*

Skill: *Factual*

5) As a result of the English Civil War and the execution of Charles I, Edmund Andros ruled England as Lord Protector.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 69, AD 72

Topic: *The Dominion of New England*

Skill: Factual

6) According to your text, the only clergyman who effectively opposed the witchcraft trials in Salem Village was Increase Mather.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 71, AD 75

Topic: *Salem Bewitched*

Skill: Factual

7) In discussing *The Crucible*, your text notes that the extraordinarily high rate of premarital pregnancy in puritan New England supports the film's suggestion of an affair between the elderly John Proctor and young Abigail Williams.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 73, AD 78

Topic: *Re-Viewing the Past: The Crucible*

Skill: Interpretive

8) Yale was founded to uphold the Puritan values that Harvard was apparently abandoning.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 74, AD n/a

Topic: *Higher Education in New England*

Skill: Interpretive

9) The pattern of overseas trade developed by New England merchants is known as the "triangular trade."

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 74, AD 77

Topic: *A Merchant's World*

Skill: Factual

10) The Middle Colonies experienced frequent conflicts because of the major ethnic differences among the settlers and the lack of economic opportunity.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 77, AD 80-81

Topic: *"The Best Poor Man's Country"*

Skill: Interpretive

## 2.3 Essay Questions

1) Chapter Two of your text describes "American Society in the Making." Describe three specific examples of how the colonies began to emerge as distinctively American in this era.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 54-79, AD 52-85

Topic: *American Society in the Making*

- 2) Explain the economic, social, and psychological factors that caused Europeans and Americans to enslave Africans.

*Diff: 1*      *Page Ref: 58-59, AD 58-62*

*Topic: "Solving" the Labor Shortage: Slavery*

- 3) In the late seventeenth and late eighteenth centuries there were violent political conflicts in Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Describe what happened in each colony. Compare and contrast the causes of these conflicts among the colonies.

*Diff: 1*      *Page Ref: 61-79, AD 61-84*

*Topic: Regional Conflicts*

- 4) Compare and contrast the lives of average white families in the southern colonies with those in the northern colonies.

*Diff: 1*      *Page Ref: 64-67, AD 65-70*

*Topic: Colonial American Society*

- 5) Summarize the changes in colonial New England that seemed to indicate that it was abandoning its Puritan origins.

*Diff: 1*      *Page Ref: 68-76, AD 68-76*

*Topic: Colonial New England*