

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The geologically oldest mountains in North America are
 - A) the Appalachians
 - B) the Rockies
 - C) the Cascades
 - D) the Sierra Nevada

2. The Indian peoples of the Americas
 - A) developed no advanced forms of civilization
 - B) were divided into many diverse cultures speaking more than two thousand different languages
 - C) were all dominated by the two large empires of the Incas and the Aztecs
 - D) relied primarily on nomadic hunting for their sustenance

3. The Iroquois Confederacy remained a strong political and military influence until
 - A) the Spanish conquest of the Americas
 - B) the fur trade was wiped out in the early 1700s
 - C) King Philip's War
 - D) the American Revolution

4. One of the important factors that first stimulated European interest in trade and discovery was
 - A) the Christian crusaders who brought back a taste for the silks and spices of Asia
 - B) the Arab slave traders on the east coast of Africa
 - C) the Scandinavian sailors who had kept up continuous trade contacts with North America
 - D) the division of Spain into small kingdoms competing for wealth and power

5. Among the most important American Indian products to spread to the Old World were
 - A) animals such as buffalo and horses
 - B) technologies such as the compass and the wheel
 - C) economic systems such as plantation agriculture and livestock raising
 - D) foodstuffs such as maize, beans, and tomatoes

6. The primary staples of Indian agriculture were
 - A) potatoes, beets, and sugar can
 - B) rice, manioc, and peanuts
 - C) maize, beans and squash
 - D) wheat, oats and barley

7. The number of Indians in North America at the time Columbus arrived was approximately
 - A) one million
 - B) four million
 - C) twenty million
 - D) two hundred and fifty million

8. Before Columbus arrived the only Europeans to have visited North America, temporarily, were
 - A) the Greeks
 - B) the Irish
 - C) the Norse
 - D) the Italians

9. The Portuguese were the first to enter the slave trade and establish large scale plantations using slave labor in
 - A) West Africa
 - B) the Atlantic sugar islands
 - C) the West Indies
 - D) Brazil

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10. Much of the impetus for Spanish exploration and pursuit of glory in the early 1500s came from Spain's recent
 - A) successful wars with England
 - B) national unification and expulsion of the Muslim Moors
 - C) voyages of discovery along the coast of Africa
 - D) conversion of Roman Catholicism

11. A crucial political development that paved the way for the European colonization of America was
 - A) the rise of Italian city-states like Venice and Genoa
 - B) The feudal nobles' political domination of the merchant class
 - C) the rise of the centralized national monarchies such as that of Spain
 - D) the political alliance between the Christian papacy and Muslim traders

12. The primary reason for the drastic decline in the Indian population after the encounter with the Europeans was
 - A) the rise of intertribal warfare
 - B) the Indians' lack of resistance to European diseases such as smallpox and malaria
 - C) the sharp decline in the Indian birthrate due to the killing of many Indian males by the Europeans
 - D) the sudden introduction of the deadly disease syphilis to the New World

13. Cortes and his men were able to conquer the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan partly because
 - A) they had larger forces than the Aztecs
 - B) the Aztec ruler Montezuma believed that Cortes was a god whose return had been predicted
 - C) the Aztecs were peaceful people with no experience of war or conquest
 - D) the city of Tenochtitlan already had been devastated by a disease epidemic

14. The primary early colonial competitor with Spain in the Americas as
 - A) Portugal
 - B) Italy
 - C) France
 - D) England

15. The belief that the Spanish only killed, tortured, and stole in the Americas, while contributing nothing good, is called
 - A) the encomienda
 - B) the mission of civilization
 - C) the Evil Empire
 - D) the Black Legend

16. After decades of religious turmoil, Protestantism finally gained permanent dominance in England after the succession to the throne of
 - A) King Edward VI
 - B) Queen Mary I
 - C) Queen Elizabeth I
 - D) King James I

17. Imperial England and English soldiers developed a contemptuous attitude toward natives partly through their colonizing experiences in
 - A) Canada
 - B) Spain
 - C) India
 - D) Ireland

18. England's victory over the Spanish Armada gave it
 - A) control of the Spanish colonies in the New World
 - B) dominance of the Atlantic Ocean and a vibrant sense of nationalism
 - C) a stable social order and economy
 - D) effective control of the African slave trade

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19. At the time of the first colonization efforts, England
 - A) was struggling under the political domination of Spain
 - B) was enjoying a period of social and economic stability
 - C) was undergoing rapid economic and social transformations
 - D) was undergoing sharp political conflicts between advocates of republicanism and the monarch of Elizabeth I

20. Many of the early Puritan settlers of America were
 - A) displaced sailors from Liverpool and Bath
 - B) merchants and shopkeepers from the Midlands
 - C) urban laborers from Glasgow and Edinburgh
 - D) uprooted sheep farmers from eastern and western England

21. England's first colony at Jamestown
 - A) was an immediate economic success
 - B) was saved from failure by John Smith's leadership and by John Rolfe's introduction of tobacco
 - C) enjoyed the strong and continual support of King James I
 - D) depended on the introduction of African slave labor for its survival

22. Representative government was first introduced to America in the colony of
 - A) Virginia
 - B) Maryland
 - C) North Carolina
 - D) Georgia

23. One important difference between the founding of the Virginia and Maryland colonies was that
 - A) Virginia colonists were willing to come only if they could acquire their own land, while Maryland colonists labored for their landlords
 - B) Virginia depended primarily on its tobacco economy, while Maryland turned to rice cultivation
 - C) Virginia depended on African slave labor, while Maryland relied mainly on white indentured servitude
 - D) Virginia was founded mainly as an economic venture, while Maryland was intended partly to secure religious freedom for persecuted Roman Catholics

24. After the Act of Toleration in 1649, Maryland provided religious freedom for all
 - A) Jews
 - B) atheists
 - C) Protestants and Catholics
 - D) those who denied the divinity of Jesus

25. The primary reason that no new colonies were founded between 1634 and 1670 was
 - A) the severe economic conditions in Virginia and Maryland
 - B) the civil war in England
 - C) the continuous naval conflicts between Spain and England that disrupted sea lanes
 - D) the English kings' increasing hostility to colonial ventures

26. The early conflicts between English settlers and the Indians near Jamestown laid the basis for
 - A) the intermarriage of white settlers and Indians
 - B) the incorporation of Indians into the melting pot of American culture
 - C) the forced separation of the Indians into the separate territories of the reservation system
 - D) the use of Indians as a slave labor force on white plantations

27. The Indian peoples who most successfully adapted to the European incursion were
 - A) those whose organization and customs most resembled those of the invaders
 - B) the coastal tribes like the Powhatans who first encountered the English colonizers
 - C) the more nomadic and warlike tribes who put up the most effective military resistance to the English
 - D) the interior Appalachian tribes who used their advantage to create a middle ground of economic and cultural interaction

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28. After the defeat of the coastal Tuscarora and Yamasee Indians by North Carolinians in 1711-1715
 - A) there were almost no Indians left east of the Mississippi River
 - B) the remaining southeastern Indian tribes formed an alliance to wage warfare against the whites
 - C) the powerful Creeks, Cherokees, and Iroquis remained in the Appalachian Mountains as a barrier against white settlement
 - D) the remaining coastal Indians migrated to the West Indies
29. Most of the early white settlers in North Carolina were
 - A) religious dissenters and poor whites fleeing aristocratic Virginia
 - B) wealthy planters from the West Indies
 - C) the younger, ambitious sons of English gentry
 - D) ex-convicts and debtors released from English prisons
30. The high minded philanthropists who founded the Georgia colony were especially interested in the causes of
 - A) women's rights and labor reform
 - B) temperance and opposition to war
 - C) prison reform and avoiding slavery
 - D) religious and political freedom
31. The principal motivation shaping the earliest settlements in New England was
 - A) the desire for political freedom
 - B) religious commitment and devotion
 - C) economic opportunity and the chance for a better life
 - D) a spirit of adventure and interest in exploring the New World
32. Compared with the Plymouth Colony, the Massachusetts Bay Colony was
 - A) dedicated to complete separation from the Church of England
 - B) afflicted with corrupt and incompetent leaders
 - C) more focused on religious rather than political liberty
 - D) larger and more prosperous economically
33. One reason that the Massachusetts Bay Colony was not a true democracy is that
 - A) only church members would vote for the governor and the General Court
 - B) political offices were dominated by the clergy
 - C) people were not permitted to discuss issues freely in their own towns
 - D) the governor and his assistants were appointed rather than elected
34. The most distinctive feature of the Rhode Island Colony was that
 - A) it enjoyed the most complete religious freedom of all the English colonies
 - B) it secured an official charter from England
 - C) it contained a high proportion of well educated and well off colonists
 - D) it had a strong common sense of religious purpose
35. Before the first English settlements in New England, Indians in the region had been devastated by
 - A) constant warfare with the French
 - B) harsh weather that reduced the corn harvests and caused severe famine
 - C) disease epidemics caused by contact with English fishermen
 - D) intertribal conflicts caused by disputes over hunting grounds
36. The Indian tribe that first encountered the Pilgrim colonists in New England were the
 - A) Iroquois
 - B) Wampanoags
 - C) Narragansetts
 - D) Huron

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37. The Puritan missionary efforts to convert Indians to Christianity were
- A) weak and mostly unsuccessful
 - B) initially successful but undermined by constant warfare
 - C) similar to the evangelistic efforts of the Catholic Spanish and French
 - D) developed only after the Indians were defeated and confined to reservations
38. King Philip's War represented
- A) the first serious military conflict between New England colonists and the English King
 - B) an example of the disastrous divisions among the Wampanoags, Pequots, and Narragansetts
 - C) the last major Indian effort to halt New Englanders encroachment on their lands
 - D) a relatively minor conflict in terms of actual fighting and casualties
39. The primary value of the New England Confederation lay in
- A) restoring harmony between Rhode Island and the other New England colonies
 - B) promoting better relations between New England colonists and their Indian neighbors
 - C) providing a first small step on the road to intercolonial cooperation
 - D) defending colonial rights against increasing pressure from the English monarchy
40. The event that sparked the collapse of the Dominion of New England was
- A) King Philip's War
 - B) the revocation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony's charter
 - C) Governor Andros' harsh attacks on colonial liberties
 - D) the Glorious Revolution in England
41. The Dutch colony of New Netherland
- A) was harshly and undemocratically governed
 - B) contained little ethnic diversity
 - C) was developed as a haven for Dutch Calvinists
 - D) enjoyed prosperity and peace under the policies of the Dutch West India Company
42. The short lived colony conquered by Dutch New Netherland in 1655 was
- A) New Jersey
 - B) New France
 - C) New England
 - D) New Sweden
43. William Penn's colony of Pennsylvania
- A) sought settlers primarily from England and Scotland
 - B) experienced continuing warfare with neighboring Indian tribes
 - C) actively sought settlers from Germany and other non British countries
 - D) set up the Quaker religion as its tax supported established church
44. Besides Pennsylvania, Quakers were also heavily involved in the early settlement of both
- A) New Jersey and New York
 - B) New Jersey and Delaware
 - C) New Netherland and New York
 - D) Maryland and Delaware
45. The middle colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware
- A) depended almost entirely on industry rather than agriculture for their prosperity
 - B) all had powerful established churches that suppressed religious dissenters
 - C) relied heavily on slave labor in agriculture
 - D) had more ethnic diversity than either New England or the southern colonies
46. For most of their early history, the colonies of Maryland and Virginia
- A) provided a healthy environment for child rearing
 - B) contained far more men than women
 - C) had harsh laws punishing premarital sexual relations
 - D) encouraged the formation of stable and long lasting marriages

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47. The primary beneficiaries of the headright system were
 - A) landowners who paid the transatlantic passage for indentured servants
 - B) widows who acquired new husbands from England
 - C) indentured servants who were able to acquire their own land
 - D) English ship owners who transported new laborers across the Atlantic
48. The primary cause of Bacon's Rebellion was
 - A) Governor Berkeley's harsh treatment of the Indians
 - B) the refusal of landlords to grant indentured servants their freedom
 - C) the poverty and discontent of many single young men unable to acquire land
 - D) the persecution of the colonists by King Charles II
49. African slavery became the prevalent form of labor in the 1680s when
 - A) planters were no longer able to rely on white indentured servants as a labor force
 - B) the first captives were brought from Africa to the New World
 - C) blacks could be brought to the New World in safer and healthier condition
 - D) the once clear legal difference between a servant and a slave began to be blurred
50. The culture that developed among the slaves in the English colonies of North America was
 - A) derived primarily from that of the white masters
 - B) based mainly on the traditions of southern Africa
 - C) a combination of several African and American cultures
 - D) originally developed in the West Indies and spread northward
51. Political and economic power in the southern colonies dominated by
 - A) urban professional classes such as lawyers and bankers
 - B) small landowners
 - C) wealthy planters
 - D) the English royal governors
52. Because there were few urban centers in the colonial South
 - A) good roads between the isolated plantations were constructed early on
 - B) a professional class of lawyers and financiers were slow to develop
 - C) the rural church became the central focus of southern social and economic life
 - D) there were almost no people of wealth and culture in the region
53. In New England, elementary education
 - A) was mandatory for any town with more than fifty families
 - B) failed to provide even basic literacy to the large majority of citizens
 - C) was less widespread than in the South
 - D) was oriented to preparing students for entering college
54. Puritan lawmakers in New England prevented married women from having property rights because
 - A) they believed that property should be held by towns, not private citizens
 - B) they feared that too much property would fall into the control of the numerous widows
 - C) they feared that separate property rights for women would undercut the unity of married couples
 - D) the Bible plainly prohibited women from owning property
55. The Congregational Church of the Puritans contributed to
 - A) the development of basic democracy in the New England town meeting
 - B) the extremely hierarchical character of New England life
 - C) the social harmony and unity displayed throughout the seventeenth century in New England towns
 - D) the growing movement toward women's rights in New England
56. In contrast to the Chesapeake Bay colonists, those in New England
 - A) had fewer women and more men in their population
 - B) had shorter life expectancies
 - C) practiced birth control as a means of preventing overpopulation
 - D) enjoyed longer lives and more stable families

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57. The focus of much of New England's politics, religion and education was the institution of
- A) the colonial legislature
 - B) the town
 - C) the militia company
 - D) the college
58. The Half Way Covenant provided
- A) baptism but not full communion to people who had not had a conversion experience
 - B) partial participation in politics to people who were not church members
 - C) admission to communion but not to voting membership in the church
 - D) partial participation in church affairs for women
59. Those people accused of being witches in Salem were generally
- A) from the poorer and more uneducated segments of the town
 - B) notorious for their deviation from the moral norms of the community
 - C) outspoken opponents of the Puritan clergy
 - D) from families associated with Salem's burgeoning market economy
60. English settlers greatly altered the character of the New England environment by
- A) raising wheat and oats rather than the corn grown by the Indians
 - B) their extensive introduction of livestock
 - C) beating trails through the woods as they pursued seasonal hunting and fishing
 - D) building an extensive system of roads and canals
61. The primary reason for the spectacular growth of America's population in the eighteenth century was
- A) the conquering of new territories
 - B) the natural fertility of the population
 - C) the increased importation of white indentured servants and black slaves
 - D) new immigration from Europe
62. German settlement in the colonies was especially heavy in
- A) Massachusetts
 - B) Maryland
 - C) New York
 - D) Pennsylvania
63. The Scots Irish eventually became concentrated especially in
- A) coastal areas of the Middle Colonies and the South
 - B) the New England colonies
 - C) the frontier areas
 - D) the cities
64. Compared with the seventeenth century, American colonial society in the eighteenth century showed
- A) greater domination by small farmers and artisans
 - B) greater equality of wealth and status
 - C) greater gaps in wealth and status between rich and poor
 - D) greater opportunity for convicts and indentured servants to climb to the top
65. The most honored professional in colonial America was the
- A) lawyer
 - B) clergyman
 - C) doctor
 - D) journalist
66. The primary source of livelihood for most colonial Americans was
- A) manufacturing
 - B) agriculture
 - C) lumbering
 - D) commerce and trade

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67. Indians and African Americans shared in the common American experience of
- A) migrating westward in search of free land
 - B) creating new cultures and societies out of the mingling of diverse ethnic groups
 - C) forming closed, settled communities that resisted outsiders
 - D) clinging to traditional cultural values brought from the Old World
68. An unfortunate group of involuntary immigrants who ranked even below indentured servants on the American social scale were
- A) the younger sons of English gentry
 - B) French Canadian fur traders
 - C) convicts and paupers
 - D) single women
69. The triangular trade involved the sale of rum, molasses and slaves among the ports of
- A) Virginia, Canada, and Britain
 - B) the West Indies, France and South America
 - C) New England, Britain and Spain
 - D) New England, Africa and the West Indies
70. The passage of British restrictions on trade encouraged colonial merchants to
- A) organize political resistance in the British Parliament
 - B) find ways to smuggle and otherwise evade the law by trading with other countries
 - C) turn to domestic trade within the colonies
 - D) turn from trading to such other enterprises as fishing and manufacturing
71. Besides offering rest and refreshment, colonial taverns served an important function as centers of
- A) news and political opinion
 - B) trade and business
 - C) medicine and law
 - D) religious revival
72. The Anglican Church suffered in colonial America because of
- A) its strict doctrines and hierarchical church order
 - B) its poorly qualified clergy and close ties with British authorities
 - C) its inability to adjust to conditions of life in New England
 - D) its reputation for fostering fanatical revivalism
73. The two dominations that enjoyed the status of established churches in various colonies were the
- A) Quakers and Dutch Reformed
 - B) Baptists and Lutherans
 - C) Anglicans and Congregationalists
 - D) Roman Catholics and Presbyterians
74. Among the many important results of the Great Awakening was that it
- A) broke down sectional boundaries and created a greater sense of common American identity
 - B) contributed to greater religious liberalism and toleration in the churches
 - C) caused a decline in colonial concern for education
 - D) moved Americans closer to a single religious outlook
75. A primary weapon used by colonial legislatures in their conflicts with royal governors was
- A) extending the franchise to include almost all adult white citizens
 - B) passing laws prohibiting the governors from owning land or industries
 - C) voting them out of office
 - D) using their power of the purse to withhold the governor's salary