

**United States History**  
**Advanced Placement**  
**Review Test #1 - Colonial History**

Directions: Read each question. Discuss the possible answers and choose the best one from the available options. You may consult your textbook, or any suitable reference book, to help you determine the solution. Mark the Scantron and submit it for grading at the end of the class period. (Note\* Do not leave any answer blank.)

1. Those who are known loosely as "Native Americans," sometimes called Indians, arrived in the Western Hemisphere by which of the following means?
  - A. Migratory land routes stretching from the Middle East through Asia.
  - B. Via land routes made passable when glaciers lowered seas.
  - C. Via direct sea routes from North Africa to South America.
  - D. Via sea from Scandinavia to Iceland, Greenland, and then Hudson Bay.
  - E. Via from Egypt, Mesopotamia to Central America.
  
2. The Columbian Exchange is correctly described all of the following statements EXCEPT?
  - A. Diseases accidentally introduced by Europeans killed perhaps 90 % of the Native Americans present in 1492.
  - B. New foods from the New World to Africa fueled a population explosion that offset the population loss to slavery to the Americas.
  - C. Spanish explorers brought sugar cane to the Caribbean thus setting the stage for a new, sweet food source for Europeans.
  - D. Indian herdsmen introduced Spanish conquistadors to the value of pigs, sheep and even oxen as domesticated animals and a source of meat.
  - E. European explorers contributed wheat, rice, and coffee to the Americas.
  
3. The Columbian Exchange resulted in which of the following impacts for the European side of this international swap?
  - A. Advanced Mayan mathematical concepts revolutionized science in Europe.
  - B. Indian populations were decimated by disease.
  - C. Spain gained monopoly over the new food sources flowing from the Americas.
  - D. Conflicts over which nation controlled missionary efforts in the Americas.
  - E. Flood of silver from Americas fueled a 500 % inflation rate between the 1500s to 1600s.
  
4. The Spanish importation as part of the Columbian exchange that would change the lifestyle Indians living in North America into mobile hunter-based societies was which of the following?
  - A. Rancho system.
  - B. "Encomienda."
  - C. Horses.
  - D. Corn.
  - E. Guns.
  
5. The 1606 charter of the Virginia Company of London was unique among colonial schemes in which of the following ways?
  - A. Native Indian tribes were to be dealt with as sovereign nations..
  - B. Colonists were guaranteed the basic "rights of Englishmen" enjoyed at home.
  - C. Colony guaranteed an equal share in profits to every settler.
  - D. Religious tolerance was extended to all Christians.
  - E. Immigrants were required to travel and settle as family units.
  
6. This individual seized control of Jamestown in 1608 to save the starving colony by his stern rule.
  - A. Walter Raleigh.
  - B. Humphrey Gilbert.
  - C. Francis Drake.
  - D. John Smith.

E. John Rolfe.

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7. The arrival of the European in North America had all of the following consequences for the native Indian peoples EXCEPT?

- A. Woodland Indians such as the Sioux were forced out onto the Great Plains.
- B. Indian tribes were forced to ally themselves for survival leading to the creation of many powerful native confederations.
- C. Availability of European firearms led to an escalating Indian-on-Indian cycle of conflict.
- D. European diseases wiped out entire villages and tribes and sapped the strength of the native populations to resist invasion.
- E. Epidemics robbed tribes of their elders who would normally pass along the inherited culture of native peoples.

8. The first slaves brought to North America, though the record is scanty and perhaps unclear, appeared to have been sold in 1619 from a Dutch warship which landed at:

- A. Rhode Island.
- B. Jamestown.
- C. New York (then New Amsterdam).
- D. Plymouth.
- E. Charleston.

9. What crop grown in the Caribbean in the English West Indies required such a mass amount of labor that slavery was introduced to provide the needed workers?

- A. Tobacco.
- B. Sugar.
- C. Nutmeg.
- D. Rice.
- E. Coffee.

10. The southern or plantation colonies shared all of the following factors EXCEPT?

- A. Most specialized in staple crops such as rice and tobacco which were commercially exportable.
- B. Population was dispersed because of the plantation system and easily navigated river systems.
- C. Slavery was found in all of the plantation colonies except Georgia and North Carolina where it was banned after the American Revolution.
- D. In most of the southern colonies the plantation system encouraged a dominant class of large landowners.
- E. Colonies had some religious tolerance of most Christian faiths; the official tax-supported Church of England was the dominant faith.

11. Document: That the said Robert does hereby covenant [pledge] faithfully to serve the said Sir William... for three years from the day of his landing in the land of Virginia, there to be employed in the lawful and reasonable works and labors of them.... In consideration whereof, the said Sir William... do covenant with the said Robert to transport him [to]... Virginia at their expense, and there to maintain him with convenient diet and apparel suitable for such a servant; and in the end of the said term to make him a free man... and to grant to the said Robert thirty acres of land within their territory. 1619

Question: The contract quoted above would most appropriately be applied to which of the following individuals?

- A. Head of a Puritan family emigrating to New England to settle with William Bradford's colony.
- B. African American slave sold into captivity on a plantation in Virginia.
- C. Southern planter expanding his land holdings under the "headright" system.
- D. Skilled craftsman such as a carpenter or mason seeking to settle in the colonies
- E. Poor indentured servant financing his passage with a contract of labor.

12. Document: But forasmuch as men's affaires doe litle prosper where God's service is neglected, all the... [representatives] tooke their places in the Quire [choir] till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, the Minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctifie all our proceedings to his own glory and the good of this Plantation ... The Speaker ... delivered in briefe to the whole assembly the occasions of their meeting. Which done he read unto them the commission for establishing the Counsell of Estate and the general Assembly, wherein their duties were described to the life... And forasmuch as our intente is to establish one equall and uniforme kinde of government over all (this colony) &c.

John Pory, "A Reporte of the Manner of Proceeding in the General Assembly Convented at James City" (July 30, 1619)

Question: John Pory's report above most likely describes which of the following?

- A. Meeting of the Lords Proprietors of the Maryland colony.
- B. First session of the newly organized House of Burgesses.
- C. New England town meeting.
- D. Writing of the Mayflower Compact.
- E. Oglethorpe's preparations to establish the Georgia colony.

13. Document:

(1) If we here be a corporation established by free consent, if the place of our cohabitation be our own, then no man has right to come into us, etc., without our consent.

(2) If no man has right to our lands, our government privileges, etc., but by our consent, then it is reason we should take notice of before we confer any such upon them.

(3) If we are bound to keep off whatsoever appears to tend to our ruin or damage, then we may lawfully refuse to receive such whose dispositions suit not with ours and whose society we know will be hurtful to us...

John Winthrop, May 1637

Question: Puritans would use this philosophy as justification for what action?

- A. Expulsion of the native inhabitants from lands coveted by the Puritans.
- B. Persecution and exile of religious dissenters such as Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams, and banning of Catholics and Quakers.
- C. Resistance to the authority of the Dominion of New England and Edmund Andros.
- D. Formation of the New England Confederation to protect the Puritan colonies from external enemies including the Dutch and French.
- E. Justification for the events surrounding the Salem Witchcraft Trials of the 1690s.

14. The Puritan cleric who in 1635 challenged the religious authority of Puritanism, demanded complete separation from the Church of England, and denied the authority of the civil government to regulate religious behavior, was who among the following?

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- B. Roger Williams.
- C. Cotton Mather.
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- E. William Bradford.

15. The Glorious Revolution in England and the rise of William and Mary as monarchs led to a period of history for the colonies in which enforcement of the Navigation Acts were loosened. This era was called?

- A. Colonial period.
- B. Salutary neglect.
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16. The individual who used a debt owed his late father by the Crown to create an asylum in the New World for his fellow Quakers was?

- A. John Winthrop.                      B. William Penn.                      C. Edmund Andros.  
D. Cotton Mather.                      E. Myles Standish.

Review Test #1 - Colonial History, Page Four 17. All

of the following were characteristics of the "Middle Colonies" EXCEPT?

- A. Middle colonies thrived on grain production, ship building, commerce.  
B. Landholdings were generally large, but crops centered on wheat, corn, and rye.  
C. Easy availability of land allowed for a economic and socially democratic society.  
D. Population was more ethnically mixed than the other two colonial regions.  
E. Religious toleration was encouraged.

18. Document:                      We whose names are underwritten, being by God's providence engaged together to make a plantation... do mutually agree to certain articles and orders to be observed and kept by use and by our successors....

1. We intend by God's grace, as soon as we can, with all convenient speed, to procure some Godly and faithful minister with whom we purpose to join in church covenant to walk in the ways of Christ. Our meetinghouse shall be on the town common with each family's house lot arrayed outward along four lanes forming a square about the common. Each family shall contribute to the sustenance of the minister and meetinghouse
2. We intend that our town shall be composed of forty families,... rich and poor. As we intend a godly community, all inhabitants shall attend the Lord's services on the sabbath, election days, and on such other days as we see fit to require.
3. That every inhabitant shall have a convenient proportion for a house lot, as we shall see [fit] for everyone's quality and estate.... As additionally families contract with our covenant, they shall be given proportional lands and lots.
4. By annual meetings we shall elect the selectmen of our town, mutually agree upon all assessments levied by the town, and approve of all laws governing us. Only adult male members of our Church shall have a voice at these assemblies.
5. That everyone shall have a share of the meadow or planting ground....

Articles of Agreement, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1636

QUESTION: Using only the facts provided in the Springfield Articles of Agreement quoted above, all of the following conclusions can accurately be drawn EXCEPT?

- A. Township of Springfield would possess an established church, probably Puritan, to which all families were required to attend.  
B. Certain amount of economic equality was guaranteed in Springfield by providing that all families should have a house lot and a share of the common pastures, growing fields, and garden lands.  
C. Any religious dissenter who disturbed the peace of Springfield would be severely punished by the town selectmen and banished from the plantation.  
D. Taxes, laws, and election of town officials would be accomplished at annual town meetings where only certain church members could vote.  
E. The covenant and agreements establishing Springfield were voluntary, bringing together families which shared the same religious convictions and purposes in life.

19. DOCUMENT: Estimated Slave Imports to the New World, 1601-1810

Region	17th Century	18th Century	Total
Sp. America	292,500	578,600	871,100
Brazil	560,000	1,891,400	2,451,400
Br. Caribbean	263,700	1,401,000	1,664,700
Du. Caribbean	40,000	460,000	500,00

Fr. Caribbean	155,800	1,340,000	1,504,200
Danish Caribbean	4,000	24,000	28,000
Br. N. America	10,000	390,000	400,000

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QUESTION: Using only the chart given above for the information to make your judgement, all of the following conclusions are logically supported by the facts presented, EXCEPT?

- A. North American slave trade dramatically increased after 1700.
- B. Majority of slaves were captured in western Africa.
- C. Most slaves were destined for the Caribbean and South America.
- D. Brazil was the largest consumer of slaves in the 18th century.
- E. Denmark's colonies were the least active consumers of the slave trade.

20. Of the ten million Africans forced into slavery in the New World before 1800, which of the following regions received the smallest number of slaves?

- A. Spanish America.
- B. Brazil.
- C. British Caribbean.
- D. French Caribbean.
- E. British North America.

21. The movement among southern planters to switch from indentured servants to slaves was prompted by all of the following factors EXCEPT?

- A. Growing planter fear of former white servants who were landless and had fallen into poverty.
- B. Rising wages in England reduced the pool of potential indentured servants.
- C. Cost of slaves began to drop as supplies increased.
- D. Large numbers of native Indians became available for slavery.
- E. Slave trade monopoly of the Royal African Company was revoked by the Crown.

22. Document: It has been accounted a strange thing, that the Negroes, being more than double the numbers of the Christians that are there... do not commit some horrid massacre upon the Christians... (thereby) to become masters of the Island. But there are three reasons that take away this wonder; the one be is. They are not suffered to touch or handle any weapons. The other, That they are... fearful seeing the mustering of our men (militia) and hearing their Gun-shot... Besides these, there is a third reason, which stops all designs... They are fetch'd from several parts of Africa... (and) speake several languages, and by that means, one of them understands not another.

Richard Ligon, English merchant recently from Barbados (1673)

Question: Based only upon the information in the document given above, which of the following is a correct reason for the failure of Africa slaves to rebel and seize their freedom in the New World

- A. Rebellious slaves were regularly executed in front of other slaves to instill fear.
- B. Slaves were kept isolated in small groups to prevent the successful organization of a slave rebellion.
- C. Africans of different tribal groups and languages were deliberately grouped together to create confusion and communication problems.
- D. Slaves who informed on potential slave rebellions were offered freedom.
- E. Christianity was used as a propaganda tool to pacify the slaves.

23. Why did the slave population of the Chesapeake region begin to reproduce itself through natural fertility while the slaves of the deeper South had to be constantly replenished by fresh imports?

- A. Rice plantations of the region were larger, had more numerous populations with a good gender balance.

- B. Slave codes of the Chesapeake encouraged females to give birth by promising freedom and passage back to Africa.
- C. Tobacco was a less arduous crop to work, conditions were less dangerous, and the nearness of tobacco plantations to each other encouraged family life.
- D. Chesapeake planters fostered fertility among their slaves by refusing to sell families apart and allowing the slave mothers to keep their infants.
- E. Breeding programs were developed in the Chesapeake region much as a farmer might breed cattle or other domesticated animals.

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24. The importance of the integrity of marriage and assumptions about the role of women in Puritan society are correctly described by all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Divorce was permitted only on grounds of abusive cruelty, abandonment, or failure to provide acceptable economic support.
- B. Wives were expected to be submissive to the authority of their husband.
- C. Separated couples were commonly ordered by authorities to reunite.
- D. Adultery was punished by authorities by public whippings and the wearing of the dread letter "A."
- E. Women did function independently within certain activities such as the practice of midwifery

25. Document:           It being the chief project of the old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them (Scriptures) in an unknown tongue (Latin), it is therefore ordered that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord has increased them [in] number to fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general.

Massachusetts General Court, 1647

Question: The document above demonstrates which of the following concepts?

- A. Importance of religious tolerance to the Puritans of New England.
- B. Reason why Puritans valued an educated public.
- C. Importance of the Congregational Church and its Bible in Puritan society.
- D. Hostility toward the Catholic Church and its historical control over Christianity.
- E. Education was restricted to members of the Congregational Church.

26. The Puritan township (town) was distinguished by all of the following characteristics EXCEPT?

- A. On the village green would be a meetinghouse that served both religious and civil purposes.
- B. Powers of government were vested by the colony in the original proprietors who held this authority for life.
- C. The houses of those families which belonged to the township would be centrally gathered around the village green.
- D. Townships with more than fifty families were required to provide an elementary education to all children.
- E. Families would be allotted appropriate parcels of land including a woodlot, pasture and crop lands.

27. The New England town meeting, which Thomas Jefferson called "the best school for political liberty the world ever saw," originated in what source?

- A. Experiments in local government conducted by the dissenters at Rhode Island.
- B. Authority of local congregations within the Puritan Church to make their own decisions.
- C. Copied from the method of tribal government used by the nearby Iroquois Confederation.
- D. Interpretation of Aristotelian government taught in the Latin classics at Cambridge and Oxford.
- E. Taken from what Puritan clerics believed to be the system of government used by Israelites in the Old Testament.

28. When the children of the "elect" in the Puritan Church were unable to provide evidence that they were among the saved, Puritan clerics came up with a compromise that granted partial church membership. What was it?

- A. Confessional.                      B. Halfway covenant.                      C. Conversion experience.  
D. Testimonial                      E. Jeremiad.

29. What violent revolt in 1676 convinced Virginia's planter class that a new method of obtaining labor for their plantations was required?

- A. Pope's Revolt.                      B. Nat Turner Conspiracy.                      C. Bacon's Rebellion.  
D. Denmark Vesey.                      E. Gabriel's Insurrection.

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30. The religious revival called "The Great Awakening," circa: 1730s-1740s, emerged from dissention within which of the following religious groups?

- A. Catholics.    B. Puritans.    C. Quakers.    D. Unitarians.    E. Mormons.

31. The Great Awakening had all of the following impacts upon the American colonies EXCEPT?

- A. "Old light" ministers accepted the growing of importance of revivalist styles.  
B. Helped create new centers of higher learning such as Princeton and Rutgers.  
C. Encouraged missionary efforts among the Indians and black slaves.  
D. Caused schisms in older denominations and created new church groups.  
E. Great Awakening tended to contributed to a growing sense of nationalistic unity.

32. The celebrated court case involving John Peter Zenger (1734-35) in the colony of New York eventually impacted which of the following issues?

- A. Freedom of the press.                      B. Separation of church and state.                      C. Freedom of speech.  
D. Taxation without representation.                      E. Laws regarding citizenship status.

33. Which of the following tactics were used the the American colonials to force their royally appointed governors to yield to their wishes?

- A. Vigilante groups threatened violent confrontations with the governors.  
B. Colonial legislatures withheld payment of the royal governors' salaries.  
C. Colonial courts declared acts by the governors to be in breach of British Common Law.  
D. Unpopular actions would bring on mob riots in the urban centers of .  
E. Colonists could appeal actions by governors to the King's Council in London.

34. The town meeting with its direct democracy of open discussion and open voting was typical of which region of the colonies?

- A. Chesapeake.                      B. Plantation Colonies.                      C. Middle Colonies.  
D. western territories.                      E. New England.

35. The Proclamation of 1763 was prompted by which of the following events?

- A. Albany Congress.                      B. French and Indian War.                      C. Pontiac's War.  
D. Battle of Quebec.                      E. Treaty of Paris, 1763.

36. The Proclamation of 1763 accomplished which of the following?

- A. Temporarily forbid colonists from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains.  
B. Transferred control of Louisiana from France to Spain.  
C. Kicked France out of Canada, placing that territory under British control.  
D. Ordered colonies to repay Britain the cost of defense by new taxation.  
E. More strictly enforced the Navigation Acts.

37. At the Albany Congress in 1754 the British government considered it particularly important to pursue and earn the loyalty of which Indian tribe?

- A. Cherokee.    B. Iroquois.    C. Hurons.    D. Powhatans.    E. Creek.

38. All of the following were terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763 ending the French and Indian War EXCEPT?

- A. French keep their profitable sugar islands in the West Indies.  
B. Spain received New Orleans and Louisiana.  
C. Britain received Florida while returning Cuba to Spain.  
D. France keeps control of the St. Lawrence and Newfoundland.  
E. France turns over Canada to Britain .

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39. British officials were surprised during the French and Indian War to discover which of the following facts?

- A. British weapons and military training were inferior to that of France.  
B. British colonists were willing to smuggle foodstuffs to the enemy at a profit.  
C. Colonial militia were equal in training, courage, and stamina to the British.  
D. Colonial leaders were quick to unite and organize for the conflict.  
E. Colonial legislatures were willing to appropriate funds to support the war effort.

40. Which of the following was an outcome of the Treaty of Paris of 1763?

- A. Position of the interior Indian tribes such as the Iroquois had been weakened.  
B. Spain's foothold in North America was significantly eliminated.  
C. France continued to be a threat to British expansion in North America.  
D. Spanish military presence in Florida threatened planters in the Carolinas.  
E. Loyalty and unity of colonists to the London government was strengthened.

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17. All of the following were characteristics of the "Middle Colonies" EXCEPT?

- A. Middle colonies thrived on grain production, ship building, commerce.
- B. Landholdings were generally large, but crops centered on wheat, corn, and rye.
- C. Easy availability of land allowed for a economic and socially democratic society.
- D. Population was more ethnically mixed than the other two colonial regions.
- E. Religious toleration was encouraged.

18. Document:

We whose names are underwritten, being by God's providence engaged together to make a plantation... do mutually agree to certain articles and orders to be observed and kept by use and by our successors....

1. We intend by God's grace, as soon as we can, with all convenient speed, to procure some Godly and faithful minister with whom we purpose to join in church covenant to walk in the ways of Christ. Our meetinghouse shall be on the town common with each family's house lot arrayed outward along four lanes forming a square about the common. Each family shall contribute to the sustenance of the minister and meetinghouse

2. We intend that our town shall be composed of forty families,... rich and poor. As we intend a godly community, all inhabitants shall attend the Lord's services on the sabbath, election days, and on such other days as we see fit to require.
  3. That every inhabitant shall have a convenient proportion for a house lot, as we shall see [fit] for everyone's quality and estate.... As additionally families contract with our covenant, they shall be given proportional lands and lots.
  4. By annual meetings we shall elect the selectmen of our town, mutually agree upon all assessments levied by the town, and approve of all laws governing us. Only adult male members of our Church shall have a voice at these assemblies.
  5. That everyone shall have a share of the meadow or planting ground....
- Articles of Agreement, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1636

QUESTION: Using only the facts provided in the Springfield Articles of Agreement quoted above, all of the following conclusions can accurately be drawn EXCEPT?

- A. Township of Springfield would possess an established church, probably Puritan, to which all families were required to attend.
- B. Certain amount of economic equality was guaranteed in Springfield by providing that all families should have a house lot and a share of the common pastures, growing fields, and garden lands.
- C. Any religious dissenter who disturbed the peace of Springfield would be severely punished by the town selectmen and banished from the plantation.
- D. Taxes, laws, and election of town officials would be accomplished at annual town meetings where only certain church members could vote.
- E. The covenant and agreements establishing Springfield were voluntary, bringing together families which shared the same religious convictions and purposes in life.

19. DOCUMENT: Estimated Slave Imports to the New World, 1601-1810

Region	17th Century	18th Century	Total
Sp. America	292,500	578,600	871,100
Brazil	560,000	1,891,400	2,451,400
Br. Caribbean	263,700	1,401,000	1,664,700
Du. Caribbean	40,000	460,000	500,00
Fr. Caribbean	155,800	1,340,000	1,504,200
Danish Caribbean	4,000	24,000	28,000
Br. N. America	10,000	390,000	400,000

Review Test #1 - Colonial History, Page Five

QUESTION: Using only the chart given above for the information to make your judgement, all of the following conclusions are logically supported by the facts presented, EXCEPT?

- A. North American slave trade dramatically increased after 1700.
- B. Majority of slaves were captured in western Africa.
- C. Most slaves were destined for the Caribbean and South America.
- D. Brazil was the largest consumer of slaves in the 18th century.
- E. Denmark's colonies were the least active consumers of the slave trade.

20. Of the ten million Africans forced into slavery in the New World before 1800, which of the following regions received the smallest number of slaves?

- A. Spanish America.
- B. Brazil.
- C. British Caribbean.
- D. French Caribbean.

-E. British North America.

21. The movement among southern planters to switch from indentured servants to slaves was prompted by all of the following factors EXCEPT?

- A. Growing planter fear of former white servants who were landless and had fallen into poverty.
- B. Rising wages in England reduced the pool of potential indentured servants.
- C. Cost of slaves began to drop as supplies increased.
- D. Large numbers of native Indians became available for slavery.
- E. Slave trade monopoly of the Royal African Company was revoked by the Crown.

22. Document: It has been accounted a strange thing, that the Negroes, being more than double the numbers of the Christians that are there... do not commit some horrid massacre upon the Christians... (thereby) to become masters of the Island. But there are three reasons that take away this wonder; the one be is. They are not suffered to touch or handle any weapons. The other, That they are... fearful seeing the mustering of our men (militia) and hearing their Gun-shot... Besides these, there is a third reason, which stops all designs... They are fetch'd from several parts of Africa... (and) speake several languages, and by that means, one of them understands not another.

Richard Ligon, English merchant recently from Barbados (1673)

Question: Based only upon the information in the document given above, which of the following is a correct reason for the failure of Africa slaves to rebel and seize their freedom in the New World

- A. Rebellious slaves were regularly executed in front of other slaves to instill fear.
- B. Slaves were kept isolated in small groups to prevent the successful organization of a slave rebellion.
- C. Africans of different tribal groups and languages were deliberately grouped together to create confusion and communication problems.
- D. Slaves who informed on potential slave rebellions were offered freedom.
- E. Christianity was used as a propaganda tool to pacify the slaves.

23. Why did the slave population of the Chesapeake region begin to reproduce itself through natural fertility while the slaves of the deeper South had to be constantly replenished by fresh imports?

- A. Rice plantations of the region were larger, had more numerous populations with a good gender balance.
- B. Slave codes of the Chesapeake encouraged females to give birth by promising freedom and passage back to Africa.
- C. Tobacco was a less arduous crop to work, conditions were less dangerous, and the nearness of tobacco plantations to each other encouraged family life.
- D. Chesapeake planters fostered fertility among their slaves by refusing to sell families apart and allowing the slave mothers to keep their infants.
- E. Breeding programs were developed in the Chesapeake region much as a farmer might breed cattle or other domesticated animals.

24. The importance of the integrity of marriage and assumptions about the role of women in Puritan society are correctly described by all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Divorce was permitted only on grounds of abusive cruelty, abandonment, or failure to provide acceptable economic support.
- B. Wives were expected to be submissive to the authority of their husband.
- C. Separated couples were commonly ordered by authorities to reunite.
- D. Adultery was punished by authorities by public whippings and the wearing of the dread letter "A."
- E. Women did function independently within certain activities such as the practice of midwifery

25. Document: It being the chief project of the old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them (Scriptures) in an unknown tongue (Latin), it is therefore ordered that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord has increased them [in] number to fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general.

Massachusetts General Court, 1647

Question: The document above demonstrates which of the following concepts?

- A. Importance of religious tolerance to the Puritans of New England.
  - B. Reason why Puritans valued an educated public.
  - C. Importance of the Congregational Church and its Bible in Puritan society.
  - D. Hostility toward the Catholic Church and its historical control over Christianity.
  - E. Education was restricted to members of the Congregational Church.
26. The Puritan township (town) was distinguished by all of the following characteristics EXCEPT?
- A. On the village green would be a meetinghouse that served both religious and civil purposes.
  - B. Powers of government were vested by the colony in the original proprietors who held this authority for life.
  - C. The houses of those families which belonged to the township would be centrally gathered around the village green.
  - D. Townships with more than fifty families were required to provide an elementary education to all children.
  - E. Families would be allotted appropriate parcels of land including a woodlot, pasture and crop lands.
27. The New England town meeting, which Thomas Jefferson called "the best school for political liberty the world ever saw," originated in what source?
- A. Experiments in local government conducted by the dissenters at Rhode Island.
  - B. Authority of local congregations within the Puritan Church to make their own decisions.
  - C. Copied from the method of tribal government used by the nearby Iroquois Confederation.
  - D. Interpretation of Aristotelian government taught in the Latin classics at Cambridge and Oxford.
  - E. Taken from what Puritan clerics believed to be the system of government used by Israelites in the Old Testament.
28. When the children of the "elect" in the Puritan Church were unable to provide evidence that they were among the saved, Puritan clerics came up with a compromise that granted partial church membership. What was it?
- A. Confessional.
  - B. Halfway covenant.
  - C. Conversion experience.
  - D. Testimonial.
  - E. Jeremiad.
29. What violent revolt in 1676 convinced Virginia's planter class that a new method of obtaining labor for their plantations was required?
- A. Pope's Revolt.
  - B. Nat Turner Conspiracy.
  - C. Bacon's Rebellion.
  - D. Denmark Vesey.
  - E. Gabriel's Insurrection.

30. The religious revival called "The Great Awakening," circa: 1730s-1740s, emerged from dissention within which of the following religious groups?

- A. Catholics.
- B. Puritans.
- C. Quakers.
- D. Unitarians.
- E. Mormons.

31. The Great Awakening had all of the following impacts upon the American colonies EXCEPT?

- A. "Old light" ministers accepted the growing of importance of revivalist styles.
- B. Helped create new centers of higher learning such as Princeton and Rutgers.
- C. Encouraged missionary efforts among the Indians and black slaves.
- D. Caused schisms in older denominations and created new church groups.
- E. Great Awakening tended to contributed to a growing sense of nationalistic unity.

32. The celebrated court case involving John Peter Zenger (1734-35) in the colony of New York eventually impacted which of the following issues?

- A. Freedom of the press.
- B. Separation of church and state.
- C. Freedom of speech.
- D. Taxation without representation.
- E. Laws regarding citizenship status.

33. Which of the following tactics were used the the American colonials to force their royally appointed governors to yield to their wishes?

- A. Vigilante groups threatened violent confrontations with the governors.
- B. Colonial legislatures withheld payment of the royal governors' salaries.
- C. Colonial courts declared acts by the governors to be in breach of British Common Law.
- D. Unpopular actions would bring on mob riots in the urban centers of .
- E. Colonists could appeal actions by governors to the King's Council in London.

34. The town meeting with its direct democracy of open discussion and open voting was typical of which region of the colonies?

- A. Chesapeake.
- B. Plantation Colonies.
- C. Middle Colonies.
- D. western territories.
- E. New England.

35. The Proclamation of 1763 was prompted by which of the following events?

- A. Albany Congress.
- B. French and Indian War.
- C. Pontiac's War.
- D. Battle of Quebec.
- E. Treaty of Paris, 1763.

36. The Proclamation of 1763 accomplished which of the following?

- A. Temporarily forbid colonists from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains.
- B. Transferred control of Louisiana from France to Spain.
- C. Kicked France out of Canada, placing that territory under British control.
- D. Ordered colonies to repay Britain the cost of defense by new taxation.
- E. More strictly enforced the Navigation Acts.

37. At the Albany Congress in 1754 the British government considered it particularly important to pursue and earn the loyalty of which Indian tribe?

- A. Cherokee.
- B. Iroquois.
- C. Hurons.
- D. Powhatans.
- E. Creek.

38. All of the following were terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763 ending the French and Indian War EXCEPT?

- A. French keep their profitable sugar islands in the West Indies.
- B. Spain received New Orleans and Louisiana.
- C. Britain received Florida while returning Cuba to Spain.
- D. France keeps control of the St. Lawrence and Newfoundland.
- E. France turns over Canada to Britain .

39. British officials were surprised during the French and Indian War to discover which of the following facts?

- A. British weapons and military training were inferior to that of France.
- B. British colonists were willing to smuggle foodstuffs to the enemy at a profit.
- C. Colonial militia were equal in training, courage, and stamina to the British.
- D. Colonial leaders were quick to unite and organize for the conflict.
- E. Colonial legislatures were willing to appropriate funds to support the war effort.

40. Which of the following was an outcome of the Treaty of Paris of 1763?

- A. Position of the interior Indian tribes such as the Iroquois had been weakened.
- B. Spain's foothold in North America was significantly eliminated.
- C. France continued to be a threat to British expansion in North America.
- D. Spanish military presence in Florida threatened planters in the Carolinas.
- E. Loyalty and unity of colonists to the London government was strengthened.