

- Which of the following statements about the Columbian Exchange is most accurate?
 - Europeans taught Native Americans slash-and-burn agricultural techniques.
 - Europeans introduced the potato to the New World.
 - More Native Americans died from small pox than any other disease.**
 - The Spanish converted Native Americans to Protestantism.
 - The Aztecs acquired new weapons that helped them conquer their neighbors.
- Which of the following statements about French colonization in North America is correct?
 - French colonies were more populous than those of the English.
 - Jacques Cartier founded Quebec in the early 1600s.
 - At one point, the French had possession of New Amsterdam.
 - For the most part, the French had poor relations with the Native Americans.
 - The French established fur trading posts in the Midwest.**
- Before the Columbian Exchange, Native Americans were most influenced by the
 - trade with Asia
 - growth of corn farming**
 - introduction of horses
 - development of gun powder
 - spread of small pox
- Which of the following statements provides the most accurate description of Native Americans prior to European invasion?
 - They typically practiced monotheistic religions.
 - They mostly lived subsistent lifestyles.**
 - They were fairly secular compared to the Europeans.
 - They ate more meat than vegetables.
 - They were united under a joint Aztec-Incan Empire.
- Which of the following choices provides the most accurate description of the relationship between the Spanish Conquistadors and Native Americans?
 - The Spanish allowed Native Americans to maintain much of their culture.
 - Native Americans taught the Spanish new farming techniques.
 - Native Americans and the Spanish had peaceful relations for over 50 years.
 - The Spanish rarely had personal relations with Native Americans.
 - The Spanish treated Native Americans brutally.**
- Unlike the Spanish, the French treated the Native Americans as
 - complete equals
 - economic partners**
 - opponents in war
 - inferior peoples
 - religious converts
- The Spanish conquistador who toppled Montezuma's empire was
 - Juan Ponce de Leon
 - Hernan Cortes**
 - Francisco Pizarro
 - Hernando de Soto
 - Francisco Vasquez de Coronado
- The line of demarcation of 1493 divided lands in the Western Hemisphere between
 - Spain and Portugal**
 - Portugal and France
 - France and Italy
 - Italy and Spain
 - Spain and France
- The *encomienda* system implemented by the Spanish empire in the New World was intended to serve which purpose?
 - A method of farming that would result in the greatest outcome of produce
 - A form of government where indigenous leaders and Spanish *conquistadores* were given highest authority
 - A system of large manors and estates with Indian slaves managed for the benefits of the *conquistadores***
 - To militarily protect the conquered Spanish lands from foreign invaders
 - A system of trade between Spain and its acquired lands

10. Increasing English, Dutch, and French interest in the exploration of the New World began following which event?
- A) The Pope's creation of the Line of Demarcation separating Spanish and Portuguese land holdings
 - B) John Cabot's discovery of the mainland of North America while searching for the Northwest Passage**
 - C) The defeat of the Spanish Armada
 - D) The Spanish conquest of the Aztecs in Mexico
 - E) The formation of an alliance of France, Holland and England to oppose Spanish dominance in the New World
11. Base your answer to the following question on "He who will not work shall not eat."
This quote is attributed to
- A) John Smith** B) John Winthrop
 - C) Sir Thomas Gates D) King James I
 - E) John Rolfe
12. Which of the following statements about Jamestown is false?
- A) Some colonialists became cannibals.
 - B) Jamestown was founded in the early 1600s.
 - C) John Smith introduced tobacco to the region.**
 - D) John Rolfe married Pocahontas.
 - E) Jamestown was the first town in the Chesapeake.
13. Which of the following events took place last?
- A) Native Americans migrated from Siberia.
 - B) The English founded a settlement in Roanoke Island.
 - C) The English navy defeated the Spanish Armada.
 - D) The Pilgrims founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony.**
 - E) Leif Erikson explored part of North Americans.
14. Which of the following areas contained institutions of democracy or democratic representation in 1620?
- I. Massachusetts
 - II. Virginia
 - III. Florida
- A) II only **B) I and II only**
 - C) I and III only D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
15. The House of Burgesses was America's first taste of
- A) representative government**
 - B) universal democracy
 - C) joint-stock economics
 - D) unified church and state
 - E) taxation with representation
16. Early European settlers believed that Native Americans were
- A) inferiors who could be exploited for economic gain**
 - B) equals with whom they could co-exist in peace
 - C) teachers who could share parts of their culture
 - D) savages who were of no use to their settlements
 - E) Indians who possessed endless supplies of silk and spice
17. Religion played the greatest role in the settlement of
- A) Jamestown B) Quebec
 - C) Plymouth** D) Roanoke
 - E) New Amsterdam
18. Which of the following would be the best source for studying early American democratic institutions?
- A) The charter of St. Augustine
 - B) The journals of Columbus
 - C) The Mayflower Compact**
 - D) The agreement for a line of demarcation
 - E) The Treaty of Tordesillas
19. Jamestown grew prosperous as a result of
- A) hunting and farming
 - B) tobacco**
 - C) inland exploration
 - D) the slave trade
 - E) its status as a royal colony
20. The "City upon a Hill" in the Massachusetts Bay colony represents the idea that the colony would be
- A) built on a hill to ensure its security from violent Native Americans
 - B) a religious and moral model of an ideal city for those in England**
 - C) a fortress from which its members would be entirely self-sufficient
 - D) a center of intellectual and cultural life where all would be entitled to religious freedom
 - E) supported by Anglicans from across the globe which hoped for a utopian society

21. The English financed the founding of new colonies by forming
- A) business corporations
 - B) public limited companies
 - C) unincorporated associations
 - D) boards of directors
 - E) **joint-stock companies**
22. Which statement best describes the origins of Rhode Island and Connecticut?
- A) They were founded by Puritans looking for a place to practice their religious convictions.
 - B) They were founded by middle-class British looking to make a fortune in farming.
 - C) They were financed by rich British industrialists in order to supply raw materials for British manufacturers.
 - D) **They were formed by dissidents from the Massachusetts Bay colony.**
 - E) They were formed by the King in order to retain control over vital patches of America.
23. George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, founded Maryland in order to
- A) **establish a religious haven for Catholics**
 - B) grow tobacco for great profit
 - C) support England in a war against the French
 - D) help start a new life for former criminals
 - E) ensure religious toleration for all monotheists
24. In the 1600s, which religious group came to America in order to create a colony where they could freely practice their form of religion?
- A) Quakers
 - B) **Separatists**
 - C) Shakers
 - D) Anglicans
 - E) Huguenots
25. The economic differences between commercial New England, the agricultural South, and the mixed Mid-Atlantic colonies can be attributed to
- A) **the geographic features of each region, such as available farmland and ports**
 - B) the type of charter—whether corporate, royal, or propriety—the colonies had
 - C) the use of slaves instead of indentured servants as cheap labor
 - D) the degree of social and economic stratification in each area's culture
 - E) the character and backgrounds of the settlers who lived there
26. Which of the following statements about Britain's North American colonies before the French and Indian War is correct?
- A) There was widespread hatred for King George III throughout the colonies.
 - B) Slavery was banned in the northern colonies.
 - C) **The colonies were religiously diverse.**
 - D) The colonies were close to bankruptcy.
 - E) The colonies had not yet considered creating an intercolonial government.
27. Which of the following statements about New Amsterdam is most accurate?
- A) The British originally wanted New Amsterdam to be a prison colony.
 - B) **The Dutch settled New Amsterdam mainly for commercial reasons.**
 - C) The Dutch believed that New Amsterdam should be an agricultural colony.
 - D) The Dutch settled New Amsterdam after they failed to colonize the South.
 - E) The British and French fought for possession of New Amsterdam.
28. Which of the following statements about the Quakers during colonial times is most accurate?
- A) They believed that taxes were immoral.
 - B) **They allowed women to participate in public services.**
 - C) They believed that non-Christians were heretics..
 - D) They believed that slavery was justified by the Bible.
 - E) They believed that strategic wars were justified.

29. Anne Hutchinson was kicked out of the Massachusetts Bay colony for which of the following reasons?
- A) **She challenged gender norms.**
 - B) She was a Quaker.
 - C) She taught that religion was a diversion.
 - D) She did not believe in Jesus Christ.
 - E) She believed that all people were equal.
30. Which of the following statements best reflects the ideals of William Penn?
- A) The British government was becoming too repressive.
 - B) **Settlers should be allowed to practice any religion they desire.**
 - C) If people choose not to work, they shall not eat.
 - D) The best way to understand God is to read the bible.
 - E) Native American pose a threat to the security of Pennsylvania.
31. Which colonial figure believed in religious freedom?
- A) **Roger Williams**
 - B) John Winthrop
 - C) Sir Walter Raleigh
 - D) John Smith
 - E) John Rolfe
32. One difference between the New England and Chesapeake colonies was that
- A) more New Englanders died of malaria than settlers in the Chesapeake
 - B) New Englanders were generally less religious than settlers in the Chesapeake
 - C) settlers in the Chesapeake tended to immigrate with their relatives more often than New Englanders
 - D) **New Englanders typically lived in larger towns than settlers in the Chesapeake**
 - E) New Englanders lived shorter lives than settlers in the Chesapeake
33. All of the following statements about New Englanders are true EXCEPT:
- A) New Englanders generally lived in tight knit communities.
 - B) New Englanders lived in towns that were close together.
 - C) New Englanders did not rely on tobacco as a cash crop.
 - D) New Englanders tended to be religious.
 - E) **New Englanders usually had small families.**
34. Which of the following statements about the founding of Rhode Island is most accurate?
- A) It was originally settled by the Dutch.
 - B) It was the second colony established in America.
 - C) **It was the first religiously tolerant colony.**
 - D) It was founded by George Whitefield.
 - E) It was the first middle colony.
35. One similarity between Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay colony was that they both
- A) were Puritan colonies
 - B) established religious equality
 - C) **received assistance from Native Americans**
 - D) were royal colonies ruled by the King of England
 - E) initially tolerated blacks
36. Georgia was considered a "buffer colony" because
- A) **it protected South Carolina from Spanish invasion**
 - B) it helped keep the British economy afloat
 - C) it had particularly strong law enforcement
 - D) its climate was different from that of the Chesapeake colonies
 - E) it had frequent altercations with Native Americans
37. Which of the following was not a cause of Bacon's Rebellion?
- A) Tobacco overproduction and low tobacco prices
 - B) The dictatorial policies of Sir William Berkeley
 - C) Class differences between planters and farmers
 - D) Colonial resistance to royal control
 - E) **An overabundance of labor**
38. Mercantilist policies were principally intended to
- A) promote the colonies' self-sufficiency
 - B) strengthen the settlers' defense
 - C) ensure smooth relations between colonies
 - D) **improve the welfare of the parent country**
 - E) force rival settlements out of North America
39. The dominant form of local government in the New England colonies
- A) was conducted by the local sheriff
 - B) **took place at the town meeting**
 - C) a part of church services
 - D) was restricted to the English control
 - E) was controlled by fishers

40. All of the following could be found in a mid-18th century newspaper EXCEPT
- A) ads for goods and services
 - B) month-old news from Europe
 - C) advice for better living
 - D) ads for the return of runaway indentured servants or slaves
 - E) illustrations of political events**
41. In the 17th century, the only profession that enjoyed widespread respect among Americans was
- A) the law
 - B) medicine
 - C) the ministry**
 - D) farming
 - E) writing
42. Colleges were formed in the 17th and 18th century to
- A) teach practical skills for labor
 - B) promote doctrines of a particular religious sect**
 - C) impart agricultural skills for farming
 - D) create arts for the Americas
 - E) help students learn about the political climate
43. Congregationalist Churches in the 18th century could be found chiefly in
- A) Connecticut**
 - B) New York
 - C) Pennsylvania
 - D) Virginia
 - E) South Carolina
44. Which of the following is a correct statement about the differences in the settlement of South Carolina and North Carolina in the mid-18th century?
- A) North Carolina relied on rice farming, while South Carolina relied on tobacco farming.
 - B) North Carolina had larger plantations than South Carolina.
 - C) North Carolina relied less on slaves than South Carolina.**
 - D) North Carolina contained many planters from Barbados, while South Carolina contained many emigrants from New England.
 - E) North Carolina traded furs, while South Carolina operated fisheries.
45. All of the following statements are true about the New England Confederation EXCEPT
- A) It helped the colonists defeat the Native Americans in King Phillip's War.
 - B) It had the power to act on boundary disputes.
 - C) It consisted of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, New York, and Connecticut.**
 - D) It was formed partly because England was undergoing a Civil War and thus unable to help the colonies.
 - E) It was formed to help the colonists face the threat of the Dutch, French, and Native Americans.
46. What was the most important legacy of the New England Confederation?
- A) Boundary disputes were finally settled between Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts Bay.
 - B) The New Englanders agreed on a key measure of religious toleration throughout the region.
 - C) The Confederation established a precedent for cooperation between colonies.**
 - D) The Colonies elected several officials democratically for the first time.
 - E) The Confederation established a written document which would serve as a blueprint for the American constitution.
47. Which of the following statements is true about the *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut*?
- A) The legislature was to be elected by smaller local assemblies.
 - B) The governor was elected by the people.
 - C) It was the first written constitution in America.**
 - D) It was written by settlers of Hartford.
 - E) It was pioneered by a group of settlers led by Thomas Hooker.
48. Cities such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston became trading centers in the 18th century because they
- A) were managed by competent mayor
 - B) were culturally diverse
 - C) had fertile farmlands for cash crops
 - D) were located on harbors near navigable rivers**
 - E) were near the few major roads that had been built

49. All of the following were professions in New England in the 18th century EXCEPT
- A) fishing
 - B) trading
 - C) shipbuilding
 - D) rum-distilling
 - E) wheat farming**
50. What was generally the quickest route to wealth for colonists in the mid-18th century?
- A) Farming cash crops**
 - B) Becoming doctors
 - C) Traveling as ministers
 - D) Mining in the west
 - E) Trading furs in the north
51. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the family in the colonies during the 18th century?
- A) People were marrying at a younger age than in Europe.**
 - B) The food supply was lower, forcing families to farm to enough for themselves.
 - C) Only fifty percent of people lived on farms.
 - D) Life in the coastal communities had a lower standard of living than in Europe.
 - E) People were rearing less children than in Europe.
52. All of the following are similarities between the colonies EXCEPT
- A) they featured a dominance of English culture
 - B) Governors were elected by the people**
 - C) colonies permitted the practice of different religions
 - D) there was no hereditary aristocracy
 - E) there was some degree of social mobility
53. The trial of John Peter Zenger played an important part in the development of which right?
- A) Freedom of religion
 - B) Citizenship
 - C) Protection from search and seizure
 - D) Free press**
 - E) Freedom to assemble
54. The main difference between an indentured servant and a slave was
- A) indentured servants were rarely treated as poorly as slaves
 - B) indentured servants had to work for a certain period of time as payment for transportation to America**
 - C) indentured servants received payment for their labor
 - D) indentured servants were recruited by the local military
 - E) the voyage to America for the indentured servant was safer and more accommodating
55. All of the following are true about colonial cities EXCEPT
- A) conditions were usually better in cities than in rural areas**
 - B) less people lived in cities than in the country
 - C) sanitary conditions were extremely poor
 - D) blacks only made up a small portion of the population
 - E) there was a large impoverished community
56. Which of the following groups of foreigners made up the greatest percentage of America's population in the 18th Century?
- A) English
 - B) Chinese
 - C) Scotch-Irish
 - D) Dutch
 - E) Africans**
57. The creation of arts and literature was virtually non-existent in the 17th century because
- A) Americans wanted to separate themselves from European artistic styles
 - B) the strict Puritan church disdained any sort of cultural activity
 - C) the Americans had to spend most of their time ensuring their economic survival**
 - D) they did not have experiences that catered themselves to the creation of literature
 - E) they were concerned with politics and religion at the expense of the arts

58. In the Headright system,
- A) **prospective colonists received more land for each additional person they brought with them.**
 - B) sharecropping freedman would receive a permanent tract of land if they farmed for a long enough time.
 - C) colonists had to pay the British government a percentage of their total yield of crops
 - D) local government decisions would be made by a committee of the wealthiest citizens
 - E) slaves who served their masters in the house received more care than slaves who worked in the fields
59. German immigrants in the 18th century primarily settled in which colony?
- A) New York
 - B) **Pennsylvania**
 - C) South Carolina
 - D) Massachusetts Bay
 - E) Virginia
60. Why were immigrants less likely to settle in New England than elsewhere during the 18th century?
- A) The New England colonies could not sustain food supplies.
 - B) The immigrants were not skilled in the ship building trade so important to New England.
 - C) The number of fish New England fishers were catching was lowering quickly.
 - D) **The New England lands were under Puritan control.**
 - E) Immigrants did not want to settle in a colony which banned slavery.
61. The initial wave of blacks brought over to the Americas in the first half of the 17th century
- A) were treated as slaves for life but otherwise had the same rights as indentured servants
 - B) came from South America
 - C) **were not all held in permanent bondage**
 - D) were allowed to hold colonial administrative possessions
 - E) could not serve as members of Congregational churches
62. The central source of financial prosperity for the American colonies was
- A) **agriculture**
 - B) textiles
 - C) manufacturing
 - D) shipbuilding
 - E) mining
63. In the middle of the 18th century, the culture and economy of South Carolina was most closely like that of
- A) North Carolina
 - B) Louisiana
 - C) **the West Indies**
 - D) Massachusetts
 - E) Virginia
64. Which of the following is a result of Bacon's rebellion?
- A) William Berkeley gained a strong foothold on the Governorship of Virginia.
 - B) Colonial desire to rebel against the royal government lessened temporarily.
 - C) **The class difference between wealthy planters and poor farmers was highlighted.**
 - D) Virginia became the most profitable of the British colonies.
 - E) Virginia passed new strong legislation to defend Western settlers from Indians.
65. Which crops, of growing importance in the early 18th century, required large land areas and many inexpensive and unskilled field hands?
- A) **rice and indigo**
 - B) tobacco and cotton
 - C) corn and wheat
 - D) sugarcane and tobacco
 - E) indigo and corn
66. The Northern colonies' focus on small-farm agriculture and the manufacturing of goods as opposed to the large Southern plantation system led to
- A) less accumulated wealth
 - B) changes in population patterns
 - C) **less social stratification**
 - D) the formation of more towns and villages
 - E) increased land expansion
67. The colonist who was probably most influenced by the teachings of the Enlightenment was
- A) Alexander Hamilton
 - B) Samuel Adams
 - C) **Benjamin Franklin**
 - D) George Whitefield
 - E) Paul Revere

68. All of the following are associated with the Great Awakening EXCEPT

- A) increased religious participation
- B) the opening of several Ivy League schools
- C) less predeterministic teachings**
- D) emotional sermons
- E) Jonathan Edwards' sermons on Hell

69. The philosophers of the Enlightenment believed in all of the following EXCEPT

- A) the right to revolt
- B) inherent rights
- C) divine right**
- D) popular sovereignty
- E) private property

70. American national character in 1782 was defined by

- I. Free speech and press
- II. Representation in assembly
- III. Religious toleration
- IV. A general restlessness

- A) I and III only
- B) II and IV only
- C) I, II, and III only
- D) I, II, and IV only
- E) I, II, III, and IV**

71. *Poor Richard's Almanack* was written by

- A) Thomas Edison
- B) Benjamin Franklin**
- C) Jonathan Edwards
- D) John Singleton Copley
- E) George Whitefield

72. All of the following were characteristics of 18th-Century colonial society EXCEPT

- A) dominance of English culture
- B) self-government
- C) religious toleration
- D) hereditary aristocracy**
- E) social mobility

73. The popular topics for authors in the 18th century were

- A) rags-to-riches stories and romance
- B) religion and politics**
- C) current events and poetry
- D) nature and science
- E) philosophy and math

74. "New Lights" and "Old Lights" referred to

- A) the separation of churches following the ideas of the Great Awakening and those who believed in traditionalism**
- B) the switching of generations from the older Federalist party members such as John Adams to younger Whigs such as Daniel Webster
- C) the generational gap in the 1960s between parents who had fought in World War II and their children
- D) groups which supported isolationism in the late 19th century and those who fought for imperialism
- E) progressive Senators such as Robert La Follette and the old breed of Senators they contended with

75. Jonathan Edwards helped convince people that

- A) the church needed to depart from orthodoxy
- B) women played an important part in society alongside men
- C) men were doomed to suffer their fates
- D) those who did not follow God would face damnation**
- E) the church of England was a symbol of English power

76. Which Great Awakening Reverend spoke about fire and brimstone in his landmark sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"?

- A) Charles Finney
- B) Jonathan Edwards**
- C) Charles Finney
- D) John Winthrop
- E) Joseph Smith

77. The halfway covenant in respect to Puritanism was an agreement allowing

- A) people who did not profess total belief in Christ to take part in church activities**
- B) Methodists and Quakers to attend the same schools and town halls as Puritans
- C) new settlers from England to have half the amount of land original settlers received
- D) shipbuilders and fishers from the coast to become members of the church
- E) landless Puritans to vote in town hall elections

78. The "Society of Friends" was a group made up of which religious members?

- A) Puritans
- B) Pilgrims
- C) Anglicans
- D) Baptists
- E) Quakers**

79. Antinomianism was the belief that

- A) **faith alone, and not deeds, is necessary for salvation**
- B) salvation could only be obtained through unity with nature
- C) sin could only be purged through confession
- D) evangelism was necessary to receive Christ's redemption
- E) a person's place in the afterlife was predestined at birth

80. The Enlightenment emphasized the

- A) importance of religion as the only means of redeeming oneself
 - B) **importance of reason to solve all the problems facing mankind**
 - C) rights of the English government to act in the best interest of its colonies
 - D) economic system known as capitalism
 - E) importance of creating a written form of government
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Answer Key
Unit 1 Exam

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|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 1. | <u>C</u> | 37. | <u>E</u> | 73. | <u>B</u> |
| 2. | <u>E</u> | 38. | <u>D</u> | 74. | <u>A</u> |
| 3. | <u>B</u> | 39. | <u>B</u> | 75. | <u>D</u> |
| 4. | <u>B</u> | 40. | <u>E</u> | 76. | <u>B</u> |
| 5. | <u>E</u> | 41. | <u>C</u> | 77. | <u>A</u> |
| 6. | <u>B</u> | 42. | <u>B</u> | 78. | <u>E</u> |
| 7. | <u>B</u> | 43. | <u>A</u> | 79. | <u>A</u> |
| 8. | <u>A</u> | 44. | <u>C</u> | 80. | <u>B</u> |
| 9. | <u>C</u> | 45. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 10. | <u>B</u> | 46. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 11. | <u>A</u> | 47. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 12. | <u>C</u> | 48. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 13. | <u>D</u> | 49. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 14. | <u>B</u> | 50. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 15. | <u>A</u> | 51. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 16. | <u>A</u> | 52. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 17. | <u>C</u> | 53. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 18. | <u>C</u> | 54. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 19. | <u>B</u> | 55. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 20. | <u>B</u> | 56. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 21. | <u>E</u> | 57. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 22. | <u>D</u> | 58. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 23. | <u>A</u> | 59. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 24. | <u>B</u> | 60. | <u>D</u> | | |
| 25. | <u>A</u> | 61. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 26. | <u>C</u> | 62. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 27. | <u>B</u> | 63. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 28. | <u>B</u> | 64. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 29. | <u>A</u> | 65. | <u>A</u> | | |
| 30. | <u>B</u> | 66. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 31. | <u>A</u> | 67. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 32. | <u>D</u> | 68. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 33. | <u>E</u> | 69. | <u>C</u> | | |
| 34. | <u>C</u> | 70. | <u>E</u> | | |
| 35. | <u>C</u> | 71. | <u>B</u> | | |
| 36. | <u>A</u> | 72. | <u>D</u> | | |
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