

# All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz B

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 1, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapters 2 and 3.

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- B 1. The focus of French activities in New France was mainly
- a. farming in the interior.
  - b. colonization of Quebec.
  - \*c. fur trading and trapping.
  - d. Christianizing the Native Americans.
  - e. searching for gold.
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- B 2. In regard to the purchase of Native American lands, the English
- a. believed they had a responsibility to protect the dispossessed natives.
  - b. caused conflict, since Native Americans still regarded the land as basically communal.
  - c. sometimes took the land without making payment, an action justified by their belief that "unimproved" land was vacant land.
  - \*d. both b and c
  - e. both a and b
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- B 3. English settlers adopted enslavement of Africans as a system of labor because
- a. Native Americans too easily escaped and too often died.
  - b. they already associated light-skinned people with racial superiority.
  - c. improving economic conditions in England cut down on their supply of white servants.
  - \*d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
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- B 4. The transatlantic voyage of slaves destined for America was known as the
- \*a. "Middle Passage."
  - b. "Seasoning Time."
  - c. "Long Voyage."
  - d. "Triangular Trade Route."
  - e. "Rite of Passage."
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- B 5. Which one of the following was the first colony to buy black slaves (from a Dutch trader)?
- a. New York
  - b. Connecticut
  - c. Rhode Island
  - \*d. Virginia
  - e. New Jersey
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- B 6. This religion remained in England after the split by Henry VIII. As with the Church of England, it had a system of bishops and priests, formal church government, and sacraments, including marriage.
- a. Puritans
  - b. Separatists
  - c. Anglicans or Church of England
  - d. Quakers or Society of Friends
  - \*e. Roman Catholic Church
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- B 7. This English religion developed in the initial split by Henry VIII from the Roman Catholic Church. As with the Catholic Church, it maintained the system of bishops and priests and formal church government. It simplified but continued the sacraments from the Catholic Church.
- a. Puritans
  - b. Separatists
  - \*c. Anglicans or Church of England
  - d. Quakers or Society of Friends
  - e. Roman Catholic Church
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- B 8. This English religious group supported the concept of predestination (that one's salvation is determined before one's birth). It supported formal church government, but within the congregation. It called for the separation from the Church of England.
- a. Puritans
  - \*b. Separatists
  - c. Anglicans
  - d. Quakers or Society of Friends
  - e. Roman Catholic Church
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- B 9. The Puritans (including those in Massachusetts Bay) believed that the best way to respond to what they considered to be problems in the Church of England was to:
- a. separate from it and reform it from the outside.
  - b. rely on help from the English monarchy
  - \*c. remain in the Church of England and reform it from the inside
  - d. refuse to associate with it in any way
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- B 10. Colonists in this area began in Scrooby, England, and migrated initially to Holland. Among their reasons for coming to North America was to help their children maintain their English identity and to serve as Christian missionaries. The colony survived its first year largely due to
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assistance from Indians, but never prospered greatly. The colonists in this area are also known for inviting the Indians to join them in a festival after the first autumn harvest.

- a. Maryland
- b. Virginia
- c. Massachusetts Bay Colony
- \*d. Plymouth Plantation or Plymouth Colony

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B 11. The document in which the Pilgrims established a civil government for their Plymouth colony that stated that the colony would establish "just and equal laws ... for the general Good of the Colony" has become known as:

- a. Bill of Rights
- \*b. Mayflower Compact
- c. Statement of Principles
- d. Cambridge Agreement

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B 12. By 1631 in Massachusetts Bay (in the colony where, in John Winthrop's words, "Wee must be knitt together in this worke as one man."), which of the following people could vote?

- a. all adults
- b. all adult men
- c. all adult men who agreed to live in the towns for seven years
- \*d. all adult men who were members of the Congregational Church
- e. all adult men who were married and were members of the Congregational Church

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B 13. In Massachusetts Bay after 1631, "freeman status" (and voting rights) was granted not just to stockholders in the Massachusetts Bay Company to adult males who:

- \*a. were church members
- b. were no longer indentured servants
- c. agreed to live in the towns for seven years
- d. agreed to abide by the colony's legal codes
- e. were married

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B 14. The individual largely responsible for Massachusetts Bay's settlement was:

- a. Sir George Calvert (later Lord Baltimore)
- b. William Penn
- \*c. John Winthrop
- d. William Bradford
- e. Roger Williams

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B 15. In 1636, authorities in Massachusetts Bay banished Roger Williams because

- a. of his conversion to Roman Catholicism
- b. of his bitter hostility towards Native Americans
- \*c. of his defense of Native American rights and demand for separation of church and state
- d. of his desire to launch a new colony in Connecticut

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B 16. The individual largely responsible for Rhode Island's settlement was:

- a. Sir George Calvert (later Lord Baltimore)
- b. William Penn
- c. John Winthrop
- d. William Bradford
- \*e. Roger Williams

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B 17. This colonist offended the powers of Massachusetts Bay Colony in varied ways and was banished from the colony. This colonist challenged the prevailing Puritan assumptions of the proper role of women in society, argued many clergy were not among the "elect" and had no spiritual authority, and was judged guilty of both heresy and sedition.

- a. Roger Williams
- \*b. Anne Hutchinson
- c. Thomas Hooker
- d. John Wheelwright

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B 18. After 1618, the Virginia Company's principal means of attracting new settlers was

- a. the granting of religious freedom
- b. liberal suffrage (voting) requirements
- \*c. a system of land grants, or the "headright" system, to those who could afford to pay the costs of the transAtlantic passage for themselves or others
- d. payment of passage by the company
- e. impressment

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B 19. This colony began with a settlement in a low-lying area selected as safe from Indian and Spanish attack. It continued to be an unhealthy colony with a high death rate. It survived in part because it grew tobacco.

- a. Maryland
- \*b. Virginia
- c. Massachusetts Bay Colony
- d. Plymouth Plantation or Plymouth Colony

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B 20. Which one of the following was a Chesapeake colony (a colony in the Chesapeake Bay area marked by a distinctive settlement pattern)?

- a. New York
  - b. Connecticut
  - c. Rhode Island
  - \*d. Virginia
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e. New Jersey

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B 21. Which one of the following was a Chesapeake colony (a colony in the Chesapeake Bay area marked by a distinctive settlement pattern)?

- a. New York
- b. Connecticut
- c. Rhode Island
- \*d. Maryland
- e. New Jersey

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B 22. This colony was envisioned as a retreat for English supporters of Roman Catholicism, but encouraged the immigration of Protestants. The colony, however, experienced tensions between the two faiths. It is associated with the Act Concerning Religion, an act granting all Christians freedom of worship (a necessary act of toleration given the Catholics were being outnumbered by Protestants).

- \*a. Maryland
- b. Virginia
- c. Massachusetts Bay Colony
- d. Plymouth Plantation or Plymouth Colony

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B 23. The colony of Maryland was established as a religious sanctuary for:

- a. Puritans
- \*b. Roman Catholics
- c. Baptists
- d. Quakers
- e. Presbyterians

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B 24. This colony is associated with first Dutch settlement and then English settlement:

- a. Carolinas
- \*b. New York
- c. Pennsylvania
- d. Barbados (Caribbean)
- e. Georgia

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B 25. This colony was initially a grant from King Charles II to his brother. The grant was challenged by the Netherlands military because that nation also had colonies in the region, but its unpopular Dutch governor Peter Stuyvesant had to surrender. The proprietor did not grant a representative assembly, but did set up a governor and council.

- a. Carolinas
- \*b. New York
- c. Pennsylvania
- d. Barbados (Caribbean)
- e. Georgia

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B 26. The colony of Pennsylvania was established as a religious sanctuary for:

- a. Puritans
- b. Roman Catholics
- c. Baptists
- \*d. Quakers
- e. Presbyterians

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B 27. The individual largely responsible for Pennsylvania's settlement was:

- a. Sir George Calvert (later Lord Baltimore)
- \*b. William Penn
- c. John Winthrop
- d. William Bradford
- e. Roger Williams

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B 28. This colony was founded during the Restoration (the period after the Puritan Commonwealth when the Stuart monarch Charles II was restored). Its founder was William Penn, a man of wealth who converted to Quakerism and who actively involved in colonial planning and administration. The colony was successful and cosmopolitan.

- a. Carolinas
- b. New York
- \*c. Pennsylvania
- d. Barbados (Caribbean)
- e. Georgia

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B 29. Which of the following statements best describes the uprising known as Bacon's Rebellion?

- a. Although it began in Virginia, the rebellion soon spread to Maryland and New Jersey.
- b. The uprising caused major political changes in Virginia as the governor tried to placate the rebels.
- \*c. Begun as an Indian-white conflict, the rebellion evolved into a conflict between the participants and their colonial government.
- d. Nathaniel Bacon gained enough notoriety from his leadership of the rebellion to be elected governor of Virginia later on.
- e. The majority of Virginians were solidly behind Bacon and his men.

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B 30. The Navigation Acts passed by England

- a. required that goods brought to England or its colonies be carried on English ships.
- b. listed certain goods as "enumerated articles," which meant that they had to be shipped only to England or to another English colony.
- c. were difficult to enforce, which resulted in widespread smuggling.
- \*d. all of the above

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B 31. This colony was the last English colony to be established in what is now the United States. The motivations for its founding were to provide a

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refuge for the impoverished and to create a military barrier against the Spanish. The rules of the colony called for the exclusion of free blacks and slaves. The rules also included a ban on slavery and restrictions on individual property holdings aimed at keeping the colonists grouped as part of defense.

- a. Carolinas
  - b. New York
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Barbados (Caribbean)
  - \*e. Georgia
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*These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.*

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