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| 8 | a | 1 | a | The Treaty of Tordesillas divided the world between the Spanish and the Portuguese on either side of a demarcation line. The pope was involved in this treaty. In the west, the treaty was the justification—at least to the Spanish—for the Spanish to own the Native American lands.  \*a. True  b. False |
| 8 | b | 1 | b | The pope’s division of the world with the Treaty of Tordesillas had a practical consequence. In the east, the treaty continued the Portuguese dominance in trading with Africa. As Native Americans died in the west, the Portuguese became slave traders who supplied the Spanish with Africans to buy.  \*a. True  b. False |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | a |  |  | The statement that best describes the Columbian Exchange is  a. That Europeans brought new technology and science to native peoples.  b. That native peoples gave new animals and plants to Europeans.  c. That plants and animals were shared between natives and Europeans.  \*d. That animals, plants, people, and cultures were exchanged between natives and Europeans.  e. That disease was the only thing exchanged. |
| 8 | d | 2 | a | The best description of the *encomienda* is  a. A large farm or ranch used by the Spanish in California.  b. A religious institution for assimilation created by the Catholic Church.  c. A Spanish economic system used to control African slaves.  \*d. A socioeconomic system that gave control of Indian villages to favored Spanish soldiers.  e. None of the listed items |
| 9 | b | 2 | b | The most devastating aspect of this biological exchange was  a. The transmission of new diseases to Europeans.  \*b. The transmission of European diseases to Native Americans.  c. The rise in European food prices.  d. The rise in native food prices.  e. None of the listed items. |
| 8 | e | 3 | 2 | Many explorers sailed for other nations than their own. For example, the Christopher Columbus sailed for Spain.  \*a. True  b. False |
|  |  | 3 | b | Christopher Columbus and Giovanni da Verrazano were both Spanish explorers who sailed for Spain.  a. True  \*b. False |
| 9 | c |  |  | As a result of the Columbian Exchange,  a. New languages were created.  b. New religious beliefs appeared.  c. People adopted new ways of dressing.  d. People’s taste in food began to change.  \*e. All of the listed items. |
| 9 | d |  |  | Before the arrival of the Europeans, the horse was an important part of every New World culture.  a. True  \*b. False |
| 9 | e |  |  | Which statement best describes pre-contact Native Americans living in the Western Hemisphere?  a. All Native peoples were remarkably similar.  b. All Native peoples were hunter-gatherers.  \*c. Ancient Indians practiced nature-centered religions.  d. No Native peoples built towns |
| 10 | a |  |  | The dominant religion in Europe in the 15th century was  a. Lutheranism.  b. Methodism.  c. Calvinism.  \*d. Catholicism.  e. None of the listed items. |
| 10 | b |  |  | The outbreak of the Protestant Reformation in 1517  \*a. Increased tension between Europe’s nation-states and accelerated the pace of exploration.  b. Had no impact on the course of early American history.  c. Led to religious unity throughout Europe.  d. Spread slowly across Europe.  e. Ended Catholicism in Spain. |
| 11 | a |  |  | Englishmen had a very well-developed sense of liberty as a result of the Magna Carta and the establishment of Parliament.  \*a. True  b. False |
| 11 | b |  |  | As a result of the Glorious Revolution, England abolished the monarchy and became a republic.  a. True  \*b. False |
| 12 | a |  |  | New Netherland became one of the most ethnically diverse American colonies.  \*a. True  b. False |
| 12 | b |  |  | The Dutch West India Company had established this settlement to protect the mouth of the Hudson River.  a. Baltimore  b. Boston  \*c. New Amsterdam  d. Charleston  e. Yorktown |
| 13 | a |  |  | 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.  a. Roger Williams  \*b. Anne Hutchinson  c. Thomas Hooker  d. John Wheelwright |
| 13 | b |  |  | 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 |
| 14 | a |  |  | The Virginia Company was a joint-stock company.  \*a. True  b. False |
| 14 | b |  |  | Which colony came into existence due to the overflow of an already established colony?  a. Massachusetts  b. Maryland  c. Pennsylvania  \*d. South Carolina  e. Connecticut |
| 15 | a |  |  | Pennsylvania colonists had a different experience with the Native Americans than most other colonies. Why?  a. None lived in that area.  \*b. Their founder worked from the start to have good relations with them.  c. When the settlers arrived, they purposefully wiped them all out.  d. They settled in an area known for having peaceful natives.  e. They did not seek to convert them Christianity. |
| 15 | b |  |  | Of all the original British colonies, why was Maryland different from the others?  a. It was controlled by a group of proprietors appointed by the king.  \*b. It was created as a refuge for British Catholics.  c. It was created as a buffer zone to protect New England from its southern neighbors.  d. It was created after the Glorious Revolution as a prison for convicted revolutionaries.  e. It was the only colony without a royal charter to fail. |
| 16 | a |  |  | During their time of service, indentured servants were forbidden from marriage without permission from their masters, from participation in trade, and from owning property. Once they completed their years of service, they might acquire land as part of the "freedom dues."  \*a. True  b. False |
| 16 | b |  |  | Which of the following was NOT a result of Bacon’s Rebellion?  a. Jamestown was burned.  b. Governor Berkeley was recalled to England.  \*c. Native Americans were killed to open up new lands to settlers.  d. Large plantation owners became more inclined to purchase slaves than risk hiring poor settlers. |
| 16 | c |  |  | In the early 1600s, some Africans brought to Virginia were slaves. Others, however, served for a period of years and became free.  \*a. True  b. False |
| 17 | a |  |  | New Englanders, more than southerners, turned to the sea for their livelihood.  \*a. True  b. False |
| 17 | b |  |  | The colony of Pennsylvania was the great distribution point for various European ethnic groups that immigrated to the colonies.  \*a. True  b. False |
| 18 | a |  |  | In the Americas,  a. Land was not plentiful.  b. Land was not cheap.  c. Workers were not scarce.  \*d. Laborers were expensive.  e. All workers were white. |
| 18 | b |  |  | Compared with other European colonizers, British America  a. Had a few more women.  \*b. Had many more women.  c. Had the same amount of women.  d. Had fewer women.  e. Had many more women than men. |
| 18 | c |  |  | In the Americas, English colonial women  \*a. Could not vote.  b. Could hold elected office.  c. Could become ministers.  d. Could own property.  e. Could will property. |
| 19 | a |  |  | Which of the following statements regarding the development of the English colonies is most accurate?  a. In the South, free laborers were abundant and worked cheaply.  \*b. Towns developed quickly in the North, encouraged by trade and natural harbors.  c. All the English colonies relied heavily on indentured servants.  d. Slavery was always the preferred labor choice in England’s colonies.  e. All colonists lived in towns. |
| 19 | b |  |  | Of the English colonies in the New World, which had the most ethnically diverse population?  a. The New England colonies  \*b. The middle colonies  c. The southern colonies  d. Barbados  e. Jamaica |
| 19 | c |  |  | The southern colonies pursued an agriculturally based economy, whereas the New England colonies  a. Had to rely on the Native Americans for food.  b. Never engaged in agriculture.  \*c. Had a more diverse economy including trade, farming, and fishing.  d. Relied almost exclusively on the raising of cattle.  e. Survived primarily as shipbuilders. |
| 20 | a |  |  | The burst of intellectual inquiry known as the Enlightenment  \*a. Championed scientific thinking.  b. Praised anarchy.  c. Encouraged religion.  d. Spread from the English colonies to Europe.  e. Was a Protestant faith. |
| 20 | b |  |  | The ideal example of a colonial Enlightenment thinker is  a. George Whitfield  b. George Washington  c. Jonathan Edwards  \*d. Benjamin Franklin  e. Andrew Jackson |
| 20 | c |  |  | Enlightenment thinkers  \*a. Believed that reason could be used to improve society and human nature.  b. Argued that all religions were for the unenlightened and the foolish.  c. Were not influenced by scientists like Sir Isaac Newton.  d. Valued only financial gain.  e. Believed that politics was a foolish waste of time. |
| 20 | d |  |  | At the start of the Great Awakening,  a. Few colonies had churches.  \*b. Most colonists lived in a colony with an officially sanctioned church.  c. Most colonists were both literate and college educated.  d. All colonists were Puritans.  e. All colonists were Catholics. |
| 20 | e |  |  | Both the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening  a. Emphasized the power of reason.  \*b. Encouraged individual decision making.  c. Saw Native Americans as inferior.  d. Began in Spain and then moved to the colonies.  e. Encouraged economic development. |
| 21 | a |  |  | Britain’s adoption of mercantilist policies set it apart from other European powers of the 17th century.  a. True  \*b. False |
| 21 | b |  |  | The French colonies in the New World differed from those in England in what way?  a. The French established permanent colonies in the interior of the continent.  b. The French established farms instead of trading posts.  c. The English were more likely to establish friendly relations with the natives.  d. The English were predominantly male.  \*e. The French were more likely to establish trading posts among the Indians. |
| 22 | a |  |  | Through the first half of the 18th century, the power of the colonial assemblies generally declined.  a. True  \*b. False |
| 22 | b |  |  | A major difference between the governments of Spanish and English colonies was that in Spanish colonies,  a. People of mixed blood could serve.  \*b. The citizens of the English colonies elected their representatives.  c. Spanish authorities were elected by the pure-blood Spaniards in Mexico.  d. English representative bodies were chosen by members of Parliament. |
| 22 | c |  |  | John Locke was an Enlightenment author, and his writings justified revolution in some cases.  \*a. True  b. False |
| 22 | d |  |  | In a **primary**  source for Chapter 4, the Declaration of Independence expressed these "self-evident truths" previously expressed by Enlightenment authors:  a. "All men are created equal."  b. The "Creator" endows them with "unalienable rights," including "life" and "liberty."  c. The reason for the existence of government is to "secure these rights"--rights that were given by the Creator and not by the government.  d. If a government does not secure these rights, the contract between the people and the government is broken and the people have a right and duty to replace it.  \*e. All of the above |
| 23 | a |  |  | As a result of the French and Indian War, England believed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should play an increasing part in paying off their national debt.  \*a. The colonists  b. The defeated French  c. The defeated Spanish  d. The defeated Dutch  e. The Native Americans |
| 23 | b |  |  | Why did George Grenville believe that the colonists would readily accept the Stamp Act?  a. They would be happy to help pay for their protection.  b. They realized they were some of the least taxed people in the British Empire.  c. They wanted to help repay the British for their assistance during the war.  \*d. The law had existed in England for years.  e. They knew that King George supported it. |
| 23 | c |  |  | This group was largely responsible for fanning the flames of revolution during the War for Independence.  \*a. Sons of Liberty  b. Continental Association  c. Tories  d. Whigs  e. Federalists |
| 23 | d |  |  | In a **primary**  source for Chapter 4, what was the main argument of the Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonies?  a. Only the King could tax the colonies.  \*b. The colonies could only be taxed by their representatives.  c. They opposed the Proclamation of 1763 outlawing new colonies.  d. They were independent of England.  e. They were against King George III’s reinstatement of Catholicism as the official religion. |
| 24 | a |  |  | After the Boston Tea Party, Parliament enacted the Coercive Acts to  a. Destroy the colonies.  b. Extinguish the flames of rebellion before they spread to other colonies.  \*c. Make the other colonies see what happens when one rebels.  d. Reinforce the garrisons in Boston to prevent another massacre from occurring.  e. Send more troops to the West to deal with Pontiac’s Rebellion. |
| 24 | b |  |  | In an attempt to prevent bloodshed, Lord North would issue the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which would eliminate all taxes on a colony that paid for their defense and governors.  \*a. Conciliatory Proposition  b. Townshend duties  c. Suffolk Resolves  d. Olive Branch Petition  e. Bill of Rights |
| 24 | c |  |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shifted the grievances for the American Revolution from Parliament to King George III himself.  a. Suffolk Resolves  \*b. *Common Sense*  c. “Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer”  d. Declaration of Independence  e. Federalist Papers |
| 24 | d |  |  | In a last ditch effort to secure peace with England, the Continental Congress sent King George  a. The Declaration of Independence.  b. The Rights of the Colonists Removed.  \*c. The Olive Branch Petition.  d. The Declaration of Rights and Grievances.  e. The Magna Carta. |
| 25 | c |  |  | In a **primary**  source for Chapter 4, Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence laid blame for the issues between England and its American colonies on  \*a. King George III.  b. Prime Minister North.  c. Parliament.  d. The Star Chamber.  e. The colonists. |
| 25 | d |  |  | n the **primary**  source for Chapter 4, among the charges against George III that were drafted by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence are:  a. "Imposing taxes without our consent"  b. "Taking away our charters" and "altering fundamental forms of government"  c. Breaking the social contract with the colonies, including by "declaring us out of his protection and in waging war against us"  \*d. All of the above |
| 25 | e |  |  | In a **primary**  source for Chapter 4, the Declaration of Independence:  a. Stated that all men "are created equal"  b. Blamed George III for much of the problem between the colonies and Great Britain  c. Was unanimously approved with no alterations  \*d. Both a and b |