**All Possible Questions You Will Find in History Changes Quiz - Check Your Knowledge Plus What You See Next**

These questions are used as quizzes, but they are also ways to teach yourself what you need to know to read for and to write any of the possible essays for Question 1 for Unit 1 Essay Exam. Make sure you notice the ones you miss—they may indicate an assumption that you need to remove from your mind.

Knowing what happened **first** tells us reality. It is not memorizing some dates, but noticing how things happen and what human action does in changing events.

There are **many** examples, but this one is the easiest to understand. The world works differently if at the time when Africans first came to Virginia:

* They were all forced to be slaves.
* Some were “servants” with “shorter than lifetime bondage” and some were slaves:

After you take the History Changes Quiz, you will see:

1. A quiz so you can check your knowledge
2. A link with a table to help you compare the time periods side-by-side and with the specific pages you must read for each of the periods you will write about
3. A file of definitions (such as servitude, slave, indentured servant, bondage, and master) that may help you

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| HC |  | These people were on the side of a group that lost a war or they did not fit in with their kinship clan. They could gain status and eventually marry, and their children could not be sold. What letter below applies to these people?  \*a. Slaves (lifetime bondage) from Africa and laboring in Africa and whose master was African  b. Slaves (lifetime bondage) from African but laboring on islands near Africa and whose master was Portuguese  c. Servant (less than lifetime bondage) from Africa and laboring in Virginia and whose master was English  d. Servant (less than lifetime bondage) from England and laboring in Virginia and whose master was English |
| HC |  | These people worked in such severe conditions that many died. They worked with sugar (a crop for global market), not for local consumption. What letter below applies to these people?  a. Slaves (lifetime bondage) from Africa and laboring in Africa and whose master was African  \*b. Slaves (lifetime bondage) from African but laboring on islands near Africa and whose master was Portuguese  c. Servant (less than lifetime bondage) from Africa and laboring in Virginia and whose master was English  d. Servant (less than lifetime bondage) from England and laboring in Virginia and whose master was English |
| HC |  | These people worked in tobacco fields. When they completed their years of service, some of them were able to marry and get their own land and even sue in court to protect that land. What letter below applies to these people?  a. Slaves (lifetime bondage) from Africa and laboring in Africa and whose master was African  b. Slaves (lifetime bondage) from African but laboring on islands near Africa and whose master was Portuguese  \*c. Servant (less than lifetime bondage) from Africa and laboring in Virginia and whose master was English  d. Servant (less than lifetime bondage) from England and laboring in Virginia and whose master was English |
| HC |  | These people worked in tobacco fields. During their years of service they could **not** marry nor have children. What letter below applies to these people?  a. Slaves (lifetime bondage) from Africa and laboring in Africa and whose master was African  b. Slaves (lifetime bondage) from African but laboring on islands near Africa and whose master was Portuguese  c. Servant (less than lifetime bondage) from Africa and laboring in Virginia and whose master was English  \*d. Servant (less than lifetime bondage) from England and laboring in Virginia and whose master was English |
| HC |  | In what time period did those in the English colony of Virginia first buy Africans?  \*a. From about 1612 to about 1660  b. From about 1660 to about 1675.  c. In 1676 in Bacon’s Rebellion (The decisions of the planters after this alter the future of the South.)  d. In about 1720.  e. None of these time periods. |
| HC |  | When these colonists bought the first Africans, the status of these Africans was:  a. Status as servants with “shorter than lifetime bondage”  b. Status as slaves with “lifetime bondage”  \*c. Some of both |
| HC |  | The textbook uses the term *English servants* for English people who agreed to become indentured servants in the Virginia colony. They agreed to work a specific period of years for no wages in return for passage across the Atlantic Ocean to the colony and, when they completed their years of service, for land (so they could make a living).  In what time period did these people actually receive the land they were promised for their years of labor?  \*a. The English colony of Virginia from about 1612 to about 1660  b. The English colony of Virginia from about 1660 to about 1675.  c. The English colony of Virginia in 1676 in Bacon’s Rebellion (The decisions of the planters after this alter the future of the South.)  d. The English colony of Virginia in about 1720.  e. None of these time periods. |
| HC |  | In what time period did the number of Africans (whether servants or slaves) amount to about 4% of the European (the white) population? Most workers in the tobacco fields are English servants, not Africans.  \*a. The English colony of Virginia from about 1612 to about 1660  b. The English colony of Virginia from about 1660 to about 1675.  c. The English colony of Virginia in 1676 in Bacon’s Rebellion (The decisions of the planters after this alter the future of the South.)  d. The English colony of Virginia in about 1720.  e. None of these time periods. |
| HC |  | In the1660s, the colonial legislatures in Virginia and Maryland wrote laws determining the status of a child born of a woman who was a slave. If the father was free, the child was:  a. free  \*b. slave  *Tip: In English law at this time, which parent determined the status of the child?* |
| HC |  | In the 1660s, the colonial legislatures in Virginia and Maryland wrote laws determining the “normal status of blacks but never whites” was:  a. free  \*b. slave |
| HC |  | In the 1660s, the colonial legislatures in Virginia and Maryland wrote laws governing slavery. Which one is not true?  a. If a master killed his slave when the master was punishing the slave, the act was not a felony.  b. Slaves could not hit a master even when trying to defend themselves.  \*c. An owner could emancipate (set free) a slave.  d. It was against the law for slaves to marry.  e. It was against the law for slaves to meet in groups. |
| HC |  | The textbook uses the term *English servants* for English people who agreed to become indentured servants in the Virginia colony. They agreed to work a specific period of years for no wages in return for passage across the Atlantic Ocean to the colony and, when they completed their years of service, for land (so they could make a living).  In what time period did **more and more** of these people **not** receive the land they were promised for their years of labor until there were many “landless freemen” (free but unable to earn a living because they did not have land—and unable to vote either)?  a. The English colony of Virginia from about 1612 to about 1660  \*b. The English colony of Virginia from about 1660 to about 1675.  c. The English colony of Virginia in 1676 in Bacon’s Rebellion (The decisions of the planters after this alter the future of the South.)  d. The English colony of Virginia in about 1720.  e. None of these time periods. |
|  |  | The textbook uses the term *English servants* for English people who agreed to become indentured servants in the Virginia colony. They agreed to work a specific period of years for no wages in return for passage across the Atlantic Ocean to the colony and, when they completed their years of service, for land (so they could make a living).  In what time period did these people receive their freedom again but did **not** receive the land they were promised for their years of labor and finally they rebelled against the English government?  a. The English colony of Virginia from about 1612 to about 1660  b. The English colony of Virginia from about 1660 to about 1675.  \*c. The English colony of Virginia in 1676 in Bacon’s Rebellion (The decisions of the planters after this alter the future of the South.)  d. The English colony of Virginia in about 1720.  e. None of these time periods. |
|  |  | The planters dealt with the rebellion of the landless freemen by:  a. The Virginia assembly grants votes only to those who own land.  b. Planters stop bringing in indentured servants into Virginia. (Other colonies out of the South will want them.)  c. Planters start bringing enslaved Africans (no land and no vote).  \*d. All of those listed. |
| HC |  | In what time period did the number of Africans (whether servants or slaves) amount to about 20% of the European (the white) population. Most workers in the tobacco fields are English servants, not Africans.  a. The English colony of Virginia from about 1612 to about 1660  b. The English colony of Virginia from about 1660 to about 1675.  c. The English colony of Virginia in 1676 in Bacon’s Rebellion (The decisions of the planters after this alter the future of the South.)  \*d. The English colony of Virginia in about 1720.  e. None of these time periods. |
| HC |  | In what time period did the number of Africans (whether servants or slaves) amount to about 96% of the European (the white) population. Most workers in the tobacco fields are African servants or slaves.  a. The English colony of Virginia from about 1612 to about 1660  b. The English colony of Virginia from about 1660 to about 1675.  c. The English colony of Virginia in 1676 in Bacon’s Rebellion (The decisions of the planters after this alter the future of the South.)  d. The English colony of Virginia in about 1720.  \*e. None of these time periods. |

*These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.*

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