

## 2

1. In the early 1600s, the common characteristics of the English colonies included all of the following except
  - A. they were business enterprises designed to produce a profit
  - B. they made efforts to blend English society with native societies
  - C. they were part of a complex and changing society
  - D. they could not get things to work as they had planned
  - E. they were tied only indirectly to the British crown
  
2. During its first few years, Jamestown suffered from
  - A. a lack of aristocratic gentlemen
  - B. a location that was too dry
  - C. insufficient reinforcements
  - D. the debilitating effects of malaria
  - E. the total absence of leadership
  
3. Virginia began to prosper when the governor changed from
  - A. all of the answers below
  - B. a communal system of labor to private ownership of land
  - C. military assaults on the Indians to a program of peaceful cooperation with the natives
  - D. harsh and rigid discipline of the colonists to gentle but determined persuasion
  - E. private farming to communal sharing of land

4. The survival and expansion of Virginia were due, in part, to
  - A. finding gold reserves in the James River
  - B. the discovery that tobacco would grow well there
  - C. the resistance of the settlers to the cruelty of the English governors
  - D. peaceful relations between the English and the Indians
  - E. the resistance to native diseases developed by the settlers
  
5. The first successfully marketed colonial crop from the English colonies in North America was
  - A. cotton
  - B. indigo
  - C. rice
  - D. sugar
  - E. tobacco
  
6. The colony of Virginia was the first English colony in North America to
  - A. all of the answers below
  - B. hold a meeting of an elected legislature
  - C. import Africans as laborers
  - D. use the headright system for distributing land
  - E. engage in major warfare with natives

7. The eastern region of the Virginia colony was finally saved from Indian attack after
- A. Governor Dale signed a peace treaty with the Powhatans in 1608
  - B. John Smith's life was saved by Pocahontas
  - C. John Rolfe married Pocahontas in 1614
  - D. the English put down the Indian attacks of 1622
  - E. the colonists suppressed the uprising of 1644
8. All of the following statements are true of the Maryland colony except
- A. it was established as a retreat for English Catholics
  - B. it experienced no starving time like the colony in Virginia
  - C. it drew both Catholic and Protestant immigrants
  - D. it was attacked early and often by neighboring Indians
  - E. it copied part of Virginia's economic and social system
9. When the Calverts passed the "Act Concerning Religion" for Maryland in 1649, it began an era of
- A. peaceful religious toleration in the colony
  - B. Catholic suppression of Protestants
  - C. religious turmoil between Catholics and Protestants
  - D. constitutional reform in the House of Burgesses
  - E. vigorous efforts at converting the Indians

10. During the 1600s, the rapid growth of Virginia's population led to the

- A. all of the answers below
- B. violation of Indian treaties and frequent border conflicts
- C. promotion of anti-immigration laws
- D. extension of the right to vote to all white men
- E. domination of the House of Burgesses by frontier settlers

11. Bacon's Rebellion began as

- A. a revolt by easterners against western control of the government
- B. a democratic movement in the tidewater region
- C. a fight between Indians and frontiersmen over western lands
- D. a struggle over what faction would dominate the slave trade
- E. an effort by landowners to force former indentured servants to leave the settled areas

12. Bacon's Rebellion was significant in that it

- A. all of the answers below
- B. was evidence of the struggle over land between Indians and whites
- C. revealed the bitterness of competition between easterners and westerners
- D. led to an increase in the reliance on African slave labor
- E. showed that poor farmers had significant grievances

13. William Berkeley came to be seen as an autocratic ruler of Virginia when he
- A. sided with the Roundheads in the English Civil War
  - B. refused requests to sponsor exploration of the Blue Ridge Mountains
  - C. removed Lord Baltimore from office without consulting the people
  - D. opposed immigration that resulted from the headright system
  - E. restricted the right to vote to wealthy landowners
14. The first enduring European settlement in New England was established by
- A. the Plymouth Company
  - B. Anglican land speculators
  - C. Sir William Berkeley of the London Company
  - D. a congregation of Puritan Separatists
  - E. Captain John Smith
15. The Pilgrims of Plymouth Plantation benefited from their relationship with the Indians in that
- A. all of the answers below
  - B. they settled on land that had already been cleared by Indians
  - C. the Indians in the area were too weak to cause them much difficulty
  - D. a few Indians showed them how to gather seafood and cultivate corn
  - E. the Pilgrims were less hostile to Indians than the Virginians were

16. Relationships between early Plymouth settlers and local Indians were

- A. violent, with frequent warfare
- B. nonexistent due to geographic isolation
- C. openly hostile, with severe dislike on both sides
- D. guarded, because the settlers attacked the Indians
- E. peaceful, since the local Indians were weaker than the settlers

17. The first governor of Plymouth Plantation was

- A. John Smith
- B. William Bradford
- C. John Rolfe
- D. William Berkeley
- E. Nathaniel Bacon

18. The Massachusetts Bay colony was founded as

- A. all of the answers below
- B. a refuge for Catholics
- C. a penal colony for debtors
- D. a business venture
- E. a haven for the losers of the English Civil War

19. The Massachusetts Bay colony exhibited all of the following characteristics except

- A. it was granted less local autonomy than other colonial experiments
- B. it was more Puritan than Separatist
- C. it included family groups from the onset
- D. it quickly produced several settlements
- E. it developed a small fur trade with local Indians

20. Of the following settlements, the one that was not established by dissenters leaving the Massachusetts Bay colony was

- A. Hartford
- B. New Haven
- C. Exeter
- D. Providence
- E. Salem

21. Anne Hutchinson ran afoul of the Massachusetts clergy for all of the following dissenting views except

- A. those who were not among God's elect had no right to spiritual office
- B. her local minister was uninspiring
- C. women should have a more important role in religion
- D. the church and the government should be completely separate
- E. sainted individuals of her day could communicate directly with the Holy Spirit

22. The New England settlers believed that the Indians

- A. all of the answers below
- B. were a threat to the existence of a godly community
- C. hindered migration into the Connecticut Valley
- D. should be converted and civilized
- E. should serve as partners in trading ventures

23. The longest and bloodiest war between whites and Indians in the 1600s was

- A. King Philip's War
- B. the Pequot War
- C. the Tobacco War
- D. King John's War
- E. the Mohawk War

24. Prior to 1640, the English had settled all of the following colonies except

- A. Virginia
- B. Connecticut
- C. Maryland
- D. Massachusetts
- E. New York



25. Following the Stuart Restoration, Charles II

- A. encouraged private companies to launch new colonies
- B. issued charters for four new colonies in North America
- C. resumed the search for quick profits from the New World
- D. appointed Catholic governors in New England
- E. lost his crown and his head in conflicts with Parliament

26. The Carolinas exhibited all of the following characteristics except

- A. they prohibited slavery
- B. they had a written constitution that almost everyone ignored
- C. the settlement was formed in part from the original Virginia grant
- D. the proprietors had extensive powers from the king
- E. they welcomed settlers from any Christian faith

27. For James, the Duke of York, to take possession of the colony granted to him by his brother, Charles II, he had to use military force against

- A. all of the answers below
- B. the Dutch
- C. the Spaniards
- D. the French
- E. the Massachusetts Bay colony

28. After James received the charter for New York, he split off part of it to create a new colony that became
- A. Delaware
  - B. Pennsylvania
  - C. Connecticut
  - D. New Jersey
  - E. Maine
29. The Quakers rejected all of the following religious and philosophic concepts except
- A. predestination
  - B. church government
  - C. original sin
  - D. a wealthy clergy
  - E. sexual equality
30. In its early years, Pennsylvania was characterized by having
- A. all of the answers below
  - B. only English settlers
  - C. representative government
  - D. good relations with the Indians
  - E. a liberal frame of government

31. By the late 1690s, conflict had arisen in Pennsylvania

- A. over the nearly absolute power of the proprietor
- B. between the Quakers and the Indians
- C. between the two houses of the representative assembly
- D. over the wealth extracted from the colony by William Penn
- E. over differences between Anglicans and Puritans

32. The colony of Georgia was founded as a

- A. moneymaking venture
- B. religious refuge for Catholics
- C. military buffer against the Spanish
- D. site for large plantations
- E. haven for middle-class artisans

33. The British established a substantial settlement in the Caribbean territory of

- A. Hispaniola
- B. Cuba
- C. Barbados
- D. Haiti
- E. Puerto Rico

34. The Caribbean settlements were connected to the North American colonies

- A. all of the answers below
- B. as an important part of the Atlantic trading world
- C. as a source of sugar and rum
- D. as a source of African slaves
- E. as a model for future plantations in the South

35. Early settlers in Georgia resented the lack of

- A. all of the answers below
- B. slaves
- C. representative government
- D. rum
- E. strict rules of governing

36. For the English colonists in North America, the major problem with mercantile policy was that

- A. all of the answers below
- B. it crippled the American shipbuilding industry
- C. England did not want or need all colonial goods
- D. the English could not supply the manufactured goods that the colonists wanted
- E. it stopped immigration opportunities

37. In 1688, Massachusetts colonists escaped from under the control of an unpopular and autocratic governor because

- A. the king removed him from office
- B. he died in office
- C. the king died, and the new king appointed a new governor
- D. The English wanted to improve relations with the Indians
- E. the English deposed the king, and Massachusetts deposed the governor

38. James II became unpopular with his British subjects because he

- A. all of the answers below
- B. exercised autocratic control over Parliament and the courts
- C. would not appoint Catholics to high offices
- D. appointed Anglicans to high executive offices
- E. announced that his son and heir would be raised as a Puritan

39. From 1689 to 1691, New York was ruled by a self-appointed governor by the name of

- A. Edmund Andros
- B. William Bradford
- C. Francis Nicholson
- D. Jacob Leisler
- E. John Coode

40. The English colonization of North America

- A. succeeded due to large gold reserves in Virginia
- B. established trading centers in cities on the eastern seaboard
- C. resulted in the empowerment of Native Americans
- D. failed to establish a significant cash crop
- E. resolved economic differences with European rivals

41. The settlers at Jamestown faced powerful local Indians led by their imperial chief \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

42. In the fall of 1608, \_\_\_\_\_ took control of Jamestown and imposed work and order on the community.

\_\_\_\_\_

43. \_\_\_\_\_ developed Jamestown's first marketable crop and married the daughter of the local Indian chief.

\_\_\_\_\_

44. To encourage settlement, some English colonies established the \_\_\_\_\_ system, which gave fifty-acre grants of land to each new settler.

\_\_\_\_\_

45. In 1632, the charter for Maryland was given to Caecilius Calvert the second \_\_\_\_\_.

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46. Bacon's Rebellion was in some ways a personal contest between Nathaniel Bacon and Governor \_\_\_\_\_.

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47. The agreement drawn up by the Pilgrims prior to stepping ashore at Plymouth was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

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48. \_\_\_\_\_ served as the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony.

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49. The founders of Massachusetts believed they were founding a holy commonwealth, or a \_\_\_\_\_ a, model for the corrupt to see and emulate.

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50. Colonial Massachusetts was, in effect, a \_\_\_\_\_, a society in which the Church was almost indistinguishable from the government.

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51. For a time in the mid 1600s, the only colony in which people of all faiths (including Judaism) could worship without interference was \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

52. Some of Anne Hutchinson's followers went north from Massachusetts to found \_\_\_\_\_, which became a formal colony in 1679.

\_\_\_\_\_

53. Expanding colonial land needs were due to their \_\_\_\_\_ economy.

\_\_\_\_\_

54. When the forces of Parliament won the English Civil War, \_\_\_\_\_ replaced the king and assumed the position of "protector" of the English government.

\_\_\_\_\_

55. Between 1660 and 1688, all new English colonies in North America were of the \_\_\_\_\_ type, which means that one man or a few men, none of whom were the king, had a tremendous amount of control over the affairs of the colony.

\_\_\_\_\_

56. James used military force to capture the colony of \_\_\_\_\_ and rename it New York.

\_\_\_\_\_



57. William Penn established his colony as a religious refuge for \_\_\_\_\_.

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58. In 1703, three counties withdrew from Pennsylvania to become the separate colony of \_\_\_\_\_.

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59. In the Caribbean, Spain and England began to rely on an enslaved African work force on \_\_\_\_\_ plantations.

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60. When Spain realized that English merchants and French and Russian trappers were present in the West, it began to colonize the territory of \_\_\_\_\_.

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61. General \_\_\_\_\_ led the group of trustees that founded the colony of Georgia.

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62. The Parliamentary Acts drawn up in 1660, 1663, and 1673, which formed the basis of England's mercantile system in America, were known collectively as the \_\_\_\_\_.

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63. In an attempt to consolidate all of the colonies from New Hampshire to New Jersey into one "supercolony," James II created the \_\_\_\_\_.

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64. The Glorious Revolution deposed James II and brought \_\_\_\_\_ to the throne of Great Britain.

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65. Which came first?

A. The founding of Massachusetts

B. The founding of Jamestown

66. Which came first?

A. House of Burgesses implemented

B. Virginia becomes a royal colony

67. Which came first?

A. Maryland implements an "Act Concerning Religion"

B. Coode's Rebellion takes place

68. Which came first?

- A. King Philip's War takes place
- B. The Pequot War occurs

69. Which came first?

- A. The English Civil War
- B. Restoration colonies created

70. Which came first?

- A. Russians trap furs in California
- B. Spanish colonized California

71. Which came first?

- A. Dominion of New England is established
- B. Navigation Acts are implemented

72. Which came first?

- A. Charles II rules England
- B. James II rules England

73. Which came first?

- A. Leisler seizes power in New York
- B. Glorious Revolution takes place

Match the following:

- a. Colony for Quakers
- b. Colony for Pilgrims
- c. Colony for English Catholics
- d. Colony for Puritans
- e. Colony for dissident Puritans

74. \_\_\_\_\_ Maryland

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75. \_\_\_\_\_ Massachusetts

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76. \_\_\_\_\_ Plymouth

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77. \_\_\_\_\_ Pennsylvania

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78. \_\_\_\_\_ Rhode Island

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Match the following:

- a. The first governor of Jamestown
- b. Governor of the Dominion of New England
- c. Helps create Massachusetts Bay Company
- d. Virginia governor who has problems with Nathaniel Bacon
- e. Runs Plymouth Plantation for a number of years

79. \_\_\_\_\_ George Berkeley

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80. \_\_\_\_\_ Lord De La Warr

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81. \_\_\_\_\_ Edmund Andros

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82. \_\_\_\_\_ John Winthrop

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83. \_\_\_\_\_ William Bradford

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Match the following:

- a. Protestants overthrow Catholic colonial government
- b. Metacomet leads an Indian response to colonial encroachments
- c. William and Mary take the throne of England
- d. Overthrow of Francis Nicholson in New York
- e. 1637 destruction of the Indians by John Mason

84. \_\_\_\_\_ Glorious Revolution

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85. \_\_\_\_\_ Pequot War

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86. \_\_\_\_\_ King Philip's War

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87. \_\_\_\_\_ Coode's Rebellion

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88. \_\_\_\_\_ Leisler's Rebellion

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Match the following:

- a. Came to power by the Glorious Revolution
- b. Executed at the end of the English Civil War
- c. Had the first successful colonies in the New World
- d. As Duke of York, received New Netherlands from his brother
- e. Was restored to the throne in 1660.

89. \_\_\_\_\_ James I

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90. \_\_\_\_\_ Charles I

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91. \_\_\_\_\_ Charles II

---

92. \_\_\_\_\_ James II

---

93. \_\_\_\_\_ William and Mary

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94. English colonies were all governed in similar manners

True False

95. Jamestown was chosen as an easily defensible position

True False

96. The disease that was most harmful to Jamestown was smallpox

True False

97. One early problem with Jamestown was the lack of women.

True False

98. The marketable crop that made Jamestown successful was tobacco

True False

99. The first Blacks in Jamestown became permanently enslaved

True False

100. In 1624, King James I made Jamestown into a proprietary colony

True False

101. The survival of Jamestown was the result of adoption of Indian agricultural technology.

True False

102. Cecilius Calvert received a charter for what would become Maryland

True False



103.The "Act Concerning Religion" solved the problems between Catholics and Protestants in Maryland.

True False

104.Bacon's Rebellion was the result of religious tensions between Protestants and Catholics in Virginia.

True False

105.Separatists first went to Holland before they came to Plymouth.

True False

106.Another name for the Quaker Church is the Congregational Church

True False

107.Rhode Island was created by the Puritan dissenter, Roger Williams.

True False

108.During the English Civil War, supporters of the king were called Cavaliers.

True False

109.North Carolina was the more successful of the Carolinas because of the better agricultural land.

True False

110. Although there were differences between the northern and southern regions of Carolina, it still was one of the more stable colonies in North America.

True False

111. Quakers were more formerly known as the Society of Friends

True False

112. Because the Quakers were pacifistic, they were eagerly welcomed in all the New England colonies.

True False

113. While William Penn was in charge of Pennsylvania, the natives and colonists had good relations.

True False

114. The most lucrative crop in the Caribbean was sugar.

True False

115. Texas was the most prosperous and populous of Spain's northern colonies.

True False

116. In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the Spanish considered the English as their greatest threat to their northern borders.

True False

117. Georgia was created, in part, to protect the Carolina colonies from Spanish Florida.

Difficulty Easy

True False

118. James Oglethorpe was a well-liked and respected leader in Georgia.

True False

119. Under the theories of mercantilism, the colonies were to produce manufactured goods to be bought by the mother country.

True False

120. The Navigation Acts were primarily aimed at keeping Dutch ships out of the colonial ports.

True False

121. One of the causes of the Glorious Revolution was the birth of a male, Catholic heir to the English throne.

True False

122. James II fled to Holland after his overthrow by the Glorious Revolution.

True False

123. Coode's Rebellion led to Maryland becoming permanently a royal colony.

True False



124. Location of Jamestown

- A. Location 32
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 46
- D. Location 8
- E. Location 40

125. John Smith helps save this colony

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 32
- D. Location 46
- E. Location 39

126.Colony with the House of Burgesses

- A. Location 46
- B. Location 21
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 38
- E. Location 10

127.This colony becomes a royal colony in 1624

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 8
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 21
- E. Location 46

128.This colony is given to the Calvert family

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 21
- E. Location 30

129. This colony is a refuge for persecuted English Catholics

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 40
- E. Location 46

130. This colony has an 'Act Concerning Religion' in 1649

- A. Location 46
- B. Location 40
- C. Location 39
- D. Location 33
- E. Location 20

131. This colony has Bacon's Rebellion

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 46

132. This colony was run by the Puritans

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 9
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 46

133. This colony is associated with John Winthrop

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 21
- E. Location 30

134. This colony brought its charter over to North America

- A. Location 10
- B. Location 21
- C. Location 30
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 33

135. Thomas Hooker is associated with this colony

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 8
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 40

136. This colony was created by Roger Williams

- A. Location 10
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 30
- D. Location 39
- E. Location 40

137. This colony has close ties to Barbados

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 38
- E. Location 40



138. This colony was formerly known as New Netherlands

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 29
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 38

139. This colony was named for the king's brother

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 29
- D. Location 30
- E. Location 32

140. This colony was for dissident Quakers

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 30
- D. Location 38
- E. Location 46

141. This was the most cosmopolitan colony

- A. Location 20
- B. Location 38
- C. Location 39
- D. Location 40
- E. Location 46

142. This colony has a Charter of Liberties

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 21
- C. Location 38
- D. Location 39
- E. Location 46

143. The colony associated with James Oglethorpe

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 30
- E. Location 40

144. This colony was set up to give debtors a new start

- A. Location 10
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 40

145. Jacob Leisler seized power in this colony

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 32
- D. Location 40
- E. Location 46

146. This colony has Coode's Rebellion

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 30
- D. Location 40
- E. Location 46

147. Compare and contrast the development of Virginia with that of Maryland.

148. Explain the underlying causes and the unfortunate consequences of Bacon's Rebellion.

149. Explain the significance of British settlement in the West Indies for the mainland colonies.

150. Compare and contrast the roles of religion and economics in the early history of the New England colonies. Include an analysis of how both factors affected the colonists' relationship with Native Americans.

151. Contrast the early years of Pennsylvania with the early years of Georgia.

152. Compare and contrast the religious, economic, and social cultures of the Puritans and Quakers.

## 2 Key

1. In the early 1600s, the common characteristics of the English colonies included all of the following except  
(p. 33)

- A. they were business enterprises designed to produce a profit
- B. they made efforts to blend English society with native societies
- C. they were part of a complex and changing society
- D. they could not get things to work as they had planned
- E. they were tied only indirectly to the British crown

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #1*

*Difficulty: Hard*

2. During its first few years, Jamestown suffered from  
(p. 34)

- A. a lack of aristocratic gentlemen
- B. a location that was too dry
- C. insufficient reinforcements
- D. the debilitating effects of malaria
- E. the total absence of leadership

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #2*

*Difficulty: Medium*

3. Virginia began to prosper when the governor changed from

(p. 35)

- A. all of the answers below
- B.** a communal system of labor to private ownership of land
- C. military assaults on the Indians to a program of peaceful cooperation with the natives
- D. harsh and rigid discipline of the colonists to gentle but determined persuasion
- E. private farming to communal sharing of land

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #3*

*Difficulty: Hard*

4. The survival and expansion of Virginia were due, in part, to

(p. 35-36)

- A. finding gold reserves in the James River
- B.** the discovery that tobacco would grow well there
- C. the resistance of the settlers to the cruelty of the English governors
- D. peaceful relations between the English and the Indians
- E. the resistance to native diseases developed by the settlers

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #4*

*Difficulty: Medium*

5. The first successfully marketed colonial crop from the English colonies in North America was

*(p. 36)*

- A. cotton
- B. indigo
- C. rice
- D. sugar
- E. tobacco

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #5*

*Difficulty: Easy*

6. The colony of Virginia was the first English colony in North America to

*(p. 36-37)*

- A. all of the answers below
- B. hold a meeting of an elected legislature
- C. import Africans as laborers
- D. use the headright system for distributing land
- E. engage in major warfare with natives

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #6*

*Difficulty: Medium*



7. The eastern region of the Virginia colony was finally saved from Indian attack after

(p. 37)

- A. Governor Dale signed a peace treaty with the Powhatans in 1608
- B. John Smith's life was saved by Pocahontas
- C. John Rolfe married Pocahontas in 1614
- D. the English put down the Indian attacks of 1622
- E. the colonists suppressed the uprising of 1644

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #7*

*Difficulty: Medium*

8. All of the following statements are true of the Maryland colony except

(p. 38-39)

- A. it was established as a retreat for English Catholics
- B. it experienced no starving time like the colony in Virginia
- C. it drew both Catholic and Protestant immigrants
- D. it was attacked early and often by neighboring Indians
- E. it copied part of Virginia's economic and social system

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #8*

*Difficulty: Hard*

9. When the Calverts passed the "Act Concerning Religion" for Maryland in 1649, it began an era  
(p. 39) of

- A. peaceful religious toleration in the colony
- B. Catholic suppression of Protestants
- C. religious turmoil between Catholics and Protestants**
- D. constitutional reform in the House of Burgesses
- E. vigorous efforts at converting the Indians

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #9*

*Difficulty: Medium*

10. During the 1600s, the rapid growth of Virginia's population led to the  
(p. 39)

- A. all of the answers below
- B. violation of Indian treaties and frequent border conflicts**
- C. promotion of anti-immigration laws
- D. extension of the right to vote to all white men
- E. domination of the House of Burgesses by frontier settlers

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #10*

*Difficulty: Hard*

11. Bacon's Rebellion began as

*(p. 39–40)*

- A. a revolt by easterners against western control of the government
- B. a democratic movement in the tidewater region
- C. a fight between Indians and frontiersmen over western lands
- D. a struggle over what faction would dominate the slave trade
- E. an effort by landowners to force former indentured servants to leave the settled areas

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #11*

*Difficulty: Hard*

12. Bacon's Rebellion was significant in that it

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- A. all of the answers below
- B. was evidence of the struggle over land between Indians and whites
- C. revealed the bitterness of competition between easterners and westerners
- D. led to an increase in the reliance on African slave labor
- E. showed that poor farmers had significant grievances

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #12*

*Difficulty: Hard*

13. William Berkeley came to be seen as an autocratic ruler of Virginia when he

(p. 39)

- A. sided with the Roundheads in the English Civil War
- B. refused requests to sponsor exploration of the Blue Ridge Mountains
- C. removed Lord Baltimore from office without consulting the people
- D. opposed immigration that resulted from the headright system
- E. restricted the right to vote to wealthy landowners

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #13*

*Difficulty: Easy*

14. The first enduring European settlement in New England was established by

(p. 40)

- A. the Plymouth Company
- B. Anglican land speculators
- C. Sir William Berkeley of the London Company
- D. a congregation of Puritan Separatists
- E. Captain John Smith

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #14*

*Difficulty: Easy*

15. The Pilgrims of Plymouth Plantation benefited from their relationship with the Indians in that  
(p. 41)

- A. all of the answers below
- B. they settled on land that had already been cleared by Indians
- C. the Indians in the area were too weak to cause them much difficulty
- D. a few Indians showed them how to gather seafood and cultivate corn
- E. the Pilgrims were less hostile to Indians than the Virginians were

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #15*

*Difficulty: Hard*

16. Relationships between early Plymouth settlers and local Indians were  
(p. 41)

- A. violent, with frequent warfare
- B. nonexistent due to geographic isolation
- C. openly hostile, with severe dislike on both sides
- D. guarded, because the settlers attacked the Indians
- E. peaceful, since the local Indians were weaker than the settlers

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #16*

*Difficulty: Medium*

17. The first governor of Plymouth Plantation was

*(p. 41)*

- A. John Smith
- B.** William Bradford
- C. John Rolfe
- D. William Berkeley
- E. Nathaniel Bacon

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #17*

*Difficulty: Easy*

18. The Massachusetts Bay colony was founded as

*(p. 42–43)*

- A. all of the answers below
- B. a refuge for Catholics
- C. a penal colony for debtors
- D.** a business venture
- E. a haven for the losers of the English Civil War

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #18*

*Difficulty: Medium*

19. The Massachusetts Bay colony exhibited all of the following characteristics except

(p. 42–45)

- A. it was granted less local autonomy than other colonial experiments
- B. it was more Puritan than Separatist
- C. it included family groups from the onset
- D. it quickly produced several settlements
- E. it developed a small fur trade with local Indians

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #19*

*Difficulty: Hard*

20. Of the following settlements, the one that was not established by dissenters leaving the

(p. 44–48) Massachusetts Bay colony was

- A. Hartford
- B. New Haven
- C. Exeter
- D. Providence
- E. Salem

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #20*

*Difficulty: Easy*

21. Anne Hutchinson ran afoul of the Massachusetts clergy for all of the following dissenting views  
(p. 45) except

- A. those who were not among God's elect had no right to spiritual office
- B. her local minister was uninspiring
- C. women should have a more important role in religion
- D. the church and the government should be completely separate
- E. sainted individuals of her day could communicate directly with the Holy Spirit

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #21*

*Difficulty: Hard*

22. The New England settlers believed that the Indians  
(p. 45-46)

- A. all of the answers below
- B. were a threat to the existence of a godly community
- C. hindered migration into the Connecticut Valley
- D. should be converted and civilized
- E. should serve as partners in trading ventures

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #22*

*Difficulty: Medium*



23. The longest and bloodiest war between whites and Indians in the 1600s was

*(p. 46)*

- A. King Philip's War
- B. the Pequot War
- C. the Tobacco War
- D. King John's War
- E. the Mohawk War

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #23*

*Difficulty: Easy*

24. Prior to 1640, the English had settled all of the following colonies except

*(p. 50)*

- A. Virginia
- B. Connecticut
- C. Maryland
- D. Massachusetts
- E. New York

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #24*

*Difficulty: Easy*

25. Following the Stuart Restoration, Charles II

(p. 48)

- A. encouraged private companies to launch new colonies
- B. issued charters for four new colonies in North America**
- C. resumed the search for quick profits from the New World
- D. appointed Catholic governors in New England
- E. lost his crown and his head in conflicts with Parliament

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #25*

*Difficulty: Hard*

26. The Carolinas exhibited all of the following characteristics except

(p. 48-50)

- A. they prohibited slavery**
- B. they had a written constitution that almost everyone ignored
- C. the settlement was formed in part from the original Virginia grant
- D. the proprietors had extensive powers from the king
- E. they welcomed settlers from any Christian faith

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #26*

*Difficulty: Hard*

27. For James, the Duke of York, to take possession of the colony granted to him by his brother,  
(p. 50) Charles II, he had to use military force against

- A. all of the answers below
- B. the Dutch
- C. the Spaniards
- D. the French
- E. the Massachusetts Bay colony

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #27*

*Difficulty: Easy*

28. After James received the charter for New York, he split off part of it to create a new colony that  
(p. 51) became

- A. Delaware
- B. Pennsylvania
- C. Connecticut
- D. New Jersey
- E. Maine

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #28*

*Difficulty: Easy*

29. The Quakers rejected all of the following religious and philosophic concepts except

(p. 51–52)

- A. predestination
- B. church government
- C. original sin
- D. a wealthy clergy
- E. sexual equality

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #29*

*Difficulty: Medium*

30. In its early years, Pennsylvania was characterized by having

(p. 52)

- A. all of the answers below
- B. only English settlers
- C. representative government
- D. good relations with the Indians
- E. a liberal frame of government

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #30*

*Difficulty: Medium*

31. By the late 1690s, conflict had arisen in Pennsylvania

(p. 52)

- A. over the nearly absolute power of the proprietor
- B. between the Quakers and the Indians
- C. between the two houses of the representative assembly
- D. over the wealth extracted from the colony by William Penn
- E. over differences between Anglicans and Puritans

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #31*

*Difficulty: Medium*

32. The colony of Georgia was founded as a

(p. 57)

- A. moneymaking venture
- B. religious refuge for Catholics
- C. military buffer against the Spanish
- D. site for large plantations
- E. haven for middle-class artisans

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #32*

*Difficulty: Medium*

33. The British established a substantial settlement in the Caribbean territory of

(p. 53)

- A. Hispaniola
- B. Cuba
- C. Barbados
- D. Haiti
- E. Puerto Rico

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #33*

*Difficulty: Easy*

34. The Caribbean settlements were connected to the North American colonies

(p. 54–55)

- A. all of the answers below
- B. as an important part of the Atlantic trading world
- C. as a source of sugar and rum
- D. as a source of African slaves
- E. as a model for future plantations in the South

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #34*

*Difficulty: Hard*

35. Early settlers in Georgia resented the lack of

(p. 57)

- A. all of the answers below
- B. slaves
- C. representative government
- D. rum
- E. strict rules of governing

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #35*

*Difficulty: Hard*

36. For the English colonists in North America, the major problem with mercantile policy was that

(p. 59-60)

- A. all of the answers below
- B. it crippled the American shipbuilding industry
- C. England did not want or need all colonial goods
- D. the English could not supply the manufactured goods that the colonists wanted
- E. it stopped immigration opportunities

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #36*

*Difficulty: Hard*

37. In 1688, Massachusetts colonists escaped from under the control of an unpopular and autocratic governor because

(p. 61)

- A. the king removed him from office
- B. he died in office
- C. the king died, and the new king appointed a new governor
- D. The English wanted to improve relations with the Indians
- E.** the English deposed the king, and Massachusetts deposed the governor

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #37*

*Difficulty: Easy*

38. James II became unpopular with his British subjects because he

(p. 61)

- A. all of the answers below
- B.** exercised autocratic control over Parliament and the courts
- C. would not appoint Catholics to high offices
- D. appointed Anglicans to high executive offices
- E. announced that his son and heir would be raised as a Puritan

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #38*

*Difficulty: Hard*



39. From 1689 to 1691, New York was ruled by a self-appointed governor by the name of

(p. 61)

- A. Edmund Andros
- B. William Bradford
- C. Francis Nicholson
- D. Jacob Leisler
- E. John Coode

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #39*

*Difficulty: Easy*

40. The English colonization of North America

(p. 62)

- A. succeeded due to large gold reserves in Virginia
- B. established trading centers in cities on the eastern seaboard
- C. resulted in the empowerment of Native Americans
- D. failed to establish a significant cash crop
- E. resolved economic differences with European rivals

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #40*

*Difficulty: Hard*

41. The settlers at Jamestown faced powerful local Indians led by their imperial chief \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 37)

Powhatan

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #41*

*Difficulty: Medium*

42. In the fall of 1608, \_\_\_\_\_ took control of Jamestown and imposed work and order on the  
*(p. 34)* community.

**John Smith**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #42*

*Difficulty: Easy*

43. \_\_\_\_\_ developed Jamestown's first marketable crop and married the daughter of the local  
*(p. 36)* Indian chief.

**John Rolfe**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #43*

*Difficulty: Easy*

44. To encourage settlement, some English colonies established the \_\_\_\_\_ system, which gave  
*(p. 36)* fifty-acre grants of land to each new settler.

**Headright**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #44*

*Difficulty: Hard*

45. In 1632, the charter for Maryland was given to Caecilius Calvert the second \_\_\_\_\_.  
*(p. 38)*

**Lord Baltimore**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #45*

*Difficulty: Easy*

46. Bacon's Rebellion was in some ways a personal contest between Nathaniel Bacon and  
(p. 39-40) Governor \_\_\_\_\_.

**William Berkeley**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #46*

*Difficulty: Medium*

47. The agreement drawn up by the Pilgrims prior to stepping ashore at Plymouth was known as  
(p. 41) the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mayflower Compact**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #47*

*Difficulty: Medium*

48. \_\_\_\_\_ served as the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony.  
(p. 42)

**John Winthrop**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #48*

*Difficulty: Easy*

49. The founders of Massachusetts believed they were founding a holy commonwealth, or a \_\_\_\_\_  
(p. 42) a, model for the corrupt to see and emulate.

**City on the hill**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #49*

*Difficulty: Hard*

50. Colonial Massachusetts was, in effect, a \_\_\_\_\_, a society in which the Church was almost indistinguishable from the government.

(p. 42)

### Theocracy

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #50*

*Difficulty: Hard*

51. For a time in the mid 1600s, the only colony in which people of all faiths (including Judaism) could worship without interference was \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 45)

### Rhode Island

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #51*

*Difficulty: Medium*

52. Some of Anne Hutchinson's followers went north from Massachusetts to found \_\_\_\_\_, which became a formal colony in 1679.

(p. 45)

### New Hampshire

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #52*

*Difficulty: Hard*

53. Expanding colonial land needs were due to their \_\_\_\_\_ economy.

(p. 46)

### Agrarian

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #53*

*Difficulty: Medium*

54. When the forces of Parliament won the English Civil War, \_\_\_\_\_ replaced the king and assumed the position of "protector" of the English government.

(p. 48)

### Oliver Cromwell

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #54*

*Difficulty: Easy*

55. Between 1660 and 1688, all new English colonies in North America were of the \_\_\_\_\_ type, which means that one man or a few men, none of whom were the king, had a tremendous amount of control over the affairs of the colony.

(p. 48)

### Proprietary

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #55*

*Difficulty: Hard*

56. James used military force to capture the colony of \_\_\_\_\_ and rename it New York.

(p. 50)

### New Netherland

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #56*

*Difficulty: Medium*

57. William Penn established his colony as a religious refuge for \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 52)

### Quakers

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #57*

*Difficulty: Easy*

58. In 1703, three counties withdrew from Pennsylvania to become the separate colony of \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 52)

**Delaware**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #58*

*Difficulty: Medium*

59. In the Caribbean, Spain and England began to rely on an enslaved African work force on

(p. 53) \_\_\_\_\_ plantations.

**sugar**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #59*

*Difficulty: Medium*

60. When Spain realized that English merchants and French and Russian trappers were present

(p. 55-56) in the West, it began to colonize the territory of \_\_\_\_\_.

**California**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #60*

*Difficulty: Medium*

61. General \_\_\_\_\_ led the group of trustees that founded the colony of Georgia.

(p. 57)

**James Oglethorpe**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #61*

*Difficulty: Hard*

62. The Parliamentary Acts drawn up in 1660, 1663, and 1673, which formed the basis of  
(p. 60) England's mercantile system in America, were known collectively as the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Navigation Acts

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #62*

*Difficulty: Medium*

63. In an attempt to consolidate all of the colonies from New Hampshire to New Jersey into one  
(p. 61) "supercolony," James II created the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Dominion of New England

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #63*

*Difficulty: Hard*

64. The Glorious Revolution deposed James II and brought \_\_\_\_\_ to the throne of Great Britain.  
(p. 61)

### William and Mary

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #64*

*Difficulty: Medium*

65. Which came first?  
(p. 32)

- A. The founding of Massachusetts
- B. The founding of Jamestown

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #65*

*Difficulty: Easy*

66. Which came first?

*(p. 36, 37)*

- A. House of Burgesses implemented
- B. Virginia becomes a royal colony

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #66*

*Difficulty: Easy*

67. Which came first?

*(p. 38, 61-62)*

- A. Maryland implements an "Act Concerning Religion"
- B. Coode's Rebellion takes place

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #67*

*Difficulty: Medium*

68. Which came first?

*(p. 46)*

- A. King Philip's War takes place
- B. The Pequot War occurs

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #68*

*Difficulty: Medium*

69. Which came first?

*(p. 48)*

- A. The English Civil War
- B. Restoration colonies created

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #69*

*Difficulty: Easy*



70. Which came first?

*(p. 55)*

A. Russians trap furs in California

B. Spanish colonized California

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #70*

*Difficulty: Medium*

71. Which came first?

*(p. 60-61)*

A. Dominion of New England is established

B. Navigation Acts are implemented

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #71*

*Difficulty: Easy*

72. Which came first?

*(p. 61)*

A. Charles II rules England

B. James II rules England

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #72*

*Difficulty: Easy*

73. Which came first?

*(p. 61)*

A. Leisler seizes power in New York

B. Glorious Revolution takes place

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #73*

Match the following:

- a. Colony for Quakers
- b. Colony for Pilgrims
- c. Colony for English Catholics
- d. Colony for Puritans
- e. Colony for dissident Puritans

Brinkley - Chapter 002

74. \_\_\_\_\_ Maryland

(p. 38)

c

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #74

75. \_\_\_\_\_ Massachusetts

(p. 42)

d

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #75

76. \_\_\_\_\_ Plymouth

(p. 40-41)

b

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #76

77. \_\_\_\_\_ Pennsylvania

(p. 51-52)

a

Brinkley - Chapter 002 #77

78. \_\_\_\_\_ Rhode Island

(p. 44-45)

e

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #78*

Match the following:

- a. The first governor of Jamestown
- b. Governor of the Dominion of New England
- c. Helps create Massachusetts Bay Company
- d. Virginia governor who has problems with Nathaniel Bacon
- e. Runs Plymouth Plantation for a number of years

*Brinkley - Chapter 002*

79. \_\_\_\_\_ George Berkeley

(p. 39)

d

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #79*

80. \_\_\_\_\_ Lord De La Warr

(p. 35)

a

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #80*

81. \_\_\_\_\_ Edmund Andros

(p. 61)

b

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #81*

82. \_\_\_\_\_ John Winthrop

(p. 42)

c

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #82*

83. \_\_\_\_\_ William Bradford

(p. 41)

e

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #83*

Match the following:

- a. Protestants overthrow Catholic colonial government
- b. Metacomet leads an Indian response to colonial encroachments
- c. William and Mary take the throne of England
- d. Overthrow of Francis Nicholson in New York
- e. 1637 destruction of the Indians by John Mason

*Brinkley - Chapter 002*

84. \_\_\_\_\_ Glorious Revolution

(p. 61)

c

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #84*

85. \_\_\_\_\_ Pequot War

(p. 46)

e

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #85*

86. \_\_\_\_\_ King Philip's War

(p. 46)

b

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #86*

87. \_\_\_\_\_ Coode's Rebellion

(p. 61)

a

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #87*

88. \_\_\_\_\_ Leisler's Rebellion

(p. 61)

d

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #88*

Match the following:

- a. Came to power by the Glorious Revolution
- b. Executed at the end of the English Civil War
- c. Had the first successful colonies in the New World
- d. As Duke of York, received New Netherlands from his brother
- e. Was restored to the throne in 1660.

*Brinkley - Chapter 002*

89. \_\_\_\_\_ James I

(p. 34)

c

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #89*

90. \_\_\_\_\_ Charles I

*(p. 48)*

**b**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #90*

91. \_\_\_\_\_ Charles II

*(p. 48)*

**e**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #91*

92. \_\_\_\_\_ James II

*(p. 50)*

**d**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #92*

93. \_\_\_\_\_ William and Mary

*(p. 61)*

**a**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #93*

94. English colonies were all governed in similar manners

*(p. 33)*

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #94*

*Difficulty: Easy*

95. Jamestown was chosen as an easily defensible position

*(p. 34)*

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #95*

*Difficulty: Easy*

96. The disease that was most harmful to Jamestown was smallpox

*(p. 34)*

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #96*

*Difficulty: Medium*

97. One early problem with Jamestown was the lack of women.

*(p. 34)*

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #97*

*Difficulty: Easy*

98. The marketable crop that made Jamestown successful was tobacco

*(p. 36)*

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #98*

*Difficulty: Easy*

99. The first Blacks in Jamestown became permanently enslaved

*(p. 36)*

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #99*

*Difficulty: Medium*

100. In 1624, King James I made Jamestown into a proprietary colony

(p. 37)

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #100*

*Difficulty: Medium*

101. 101 The survival of Jamestown was the result of adoption of Indian agricultural technology.

(p. 37)

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #101*

*Difficulty: Medium*

102. Cecilius Calvert received a charter for what would become Maryland

(p. 38)

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #102*

*Difficulty: Easy*

103. The "Act Concerning Religion" solved the problems between Catholics and Protestants in  
(p. 38-39) Maryland.

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #103*

*Difficulty: Medium*

104. Bacon's Rebellion was the result of religious tensions between Protestants and Catholics in  
(p. 39-40) Virginia.

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #104*



105. Separatists first went to Holland before they came to Plymouth.

*(p. 40)*

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #105*

*Difficulty: Easy*

106. Another name for the Quaker Church is the Congregational Church

*(p. 42)*

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #106*

*Difficulty: Medium*

107. Rhode Island was created by the Puritan dissenter, Roger Williams.

*(p. 44)*

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #107*

*Difficulty: Easy*

108. During the English Civil War, supporters of the king were called Cavaliers.

*(p. 48)*

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #108*

*Difficulty: Easy*

109. North Carolina was the more successful of the Carolinas because of the better agricultural  
(p. 49) land.

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #109*

*Difficulty: Medium*

110. Although there were differences between the northern and southern regions of Carolina, it still  
(p. 49) was one of the more stable colonies in North America.

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #110*

*Difficulty: Medium*

111. Quakers were more formerly known as the Society of Friends  
(p. 51)

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #111*

*Difficulty: Easy*

112. Because the Quakers were pacifistic, they were eagerly welcomed in all the New England  
(p. 52) colonies.

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #112*

*Difficulty: Medium*

113. While William Penn was in charge of Pennsylvania, the natives and colonists had good  
(p. 52) relations.

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #113*

*Difficulty: Easy*

114. The most lucrative crop in the Caribbean was sugar.

(p. 53)

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #114*

*Difficulty: Easy*

115. Texas was the most prosperous and populous of Spain's northern colonies.

(p. 55)

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #115*

*Difficulty: Medium*

116. In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the Spanish considered the English as

(p. 56) their greatest threat to their northern borders.

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #116*

*Difficulty: Medium*

117. Georgia was created, in part, to protect the Carolina colonies from Spanish Florida.

(p. 57) Difficulty Easy

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #117*

118. James Oglethorpe was a well-liked and respected leader in Georgia.

(p. 57)

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #118*

*Difficulty: Medium*

119. Under the theories of mercantilism, the colonies were to produce manufactured goods to be

(p. 59) bought by the mother county.

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #119*

*Difficulty: Easy*

120. The Navigation Acts were primarily aimed at keeping Dutch ships out of the colonial ports.

(p. 60)

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #120*

*Difficulty: Medium*

121. One of the causes of the Glorious Revolution was the birth of a male, Catholic heir to the English throne.  
(p. 61)

**TRUE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #121*

*Difficulty: Easy*

122. James II fled to Holland after his overthrow by the Glorious Revolution.

(p. 61)

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #122*

*Difficulty: Easy*

123. Coode's Rebellion led to Maryland becoming permanently a royal colony.

(p. 61-62)

**FALSE**

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #123*

*Difficulty: Medium*



*Brinkley - Chapter 002*

124. Location of Jamestown

*(p. 34)*

- A. Location 32
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 46
- D. Location 8
- E. Location 40

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #124*

*Difficulty: Easy*

125. John Smith helps save this colony

*(p. 34)*

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 32
- D. Location 46
- E. Location 39

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #125*

*Difficulty: Easy*

126. Colony with the House of Burgesses

*(p. 36)*

- A. Location 46
- B. Location 21
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 38
- E. Location 10

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #126*

*Difficulty: Easy*

127. This colony becomes a royal colony in 1624

*(p. 37)*

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 8
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 21
- E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #127*

*Difficulty: Easy*

128. This colony is given to the Calvert family

*(p. 38)*

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 20**
- D. Location 21
- E. Location 30

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #128*

*Difficulty: Easy*

129. This colony is a refuge for persecuted English Catholics

*(p. 38)*

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 20**
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 40
- E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #129*

*Difficulty: Easy*



130. This colony has an 'Act Concerning Religion' in 1649

*(p. 38-39)*

- A. Location 46
- B. Location 40
- C. Location 39
- D. Location 33
- E. Location 20

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #130*

*Difficulty: Easy*

131. This colony has Bacon's Rebellion

*(p. 39)*

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #131*

*Difficulty: Easy*

132. This colony was run by the Puritans

*(p. 42-43)*

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 9
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #132*

*Difficulty: Easy*

133. This colony is associated with John Winthrop

*(p. 42)*

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 21
- E. Location 30

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #133*

*Difficulty: Medium*

134. This colony brought its charter over to North America

*(p. 42)*

A. Location 10

**B.** Location 21

C. Location 30

D. Location 32

E. Location 33

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #134*

*Difficulty: Medium*

135. Thomas Hooker is associated with this colony

*(p. 43)*

**A.** Location 7

B. Location 8

C. Location 21

D. Location 32

E. Location 40

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #135*

*Difficulty: Easy*

136. This colony was created by Roger Williams

*(p. 44)*

- A. Location 10
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 30
- D. Location 39
- E. Location 40

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #136*

*Difficulty: Easy*

137. This colony has close ties to Barbados

*(p. 49)*

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 21
- D. Location 38
- E. Location 40

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #137*

*Difficulty: Medium*

138. This colony was formerly known as New Netherlands

*(p. 50)*

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 29
- D. Location 32
- E. Location 38

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #138*

*Difficulty: Easy*

139. This colony was named for the king's brother

*(p. 50)*

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 10
- C. Location 29
- D. Location 30
- E. Location 32

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #139*

*Difficulty: Medium*

140. This colony was for dissident Quakers

*(p. 51)*

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 20
- C. Location 30
- D.** Location 38
- E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #140*

*Difficulty: Easy*

141. This was the most cosmopolitan colony

*(p. 52)*

- A. Location 20
- B.** Location 38
- C. Location 39
- D. Location 40
- E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #141*

*Difficulty: Medium*

142. This colony has a Charter of Liberties

*(p. 52)*

- A. Location 7
- B. Location 21
- C. Location 38**
- D. Location 39
- E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #142*

*Difficulty: Medium*

143. The colony associated with James Oglethorpe

*(p. 57)*

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 10**
- C. Location 20
- D. Location 30
- E. Location 40

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #143*

*Difficulty: Easy*

144. This colony was set up to give debtors a new start

*(p. 57)*

A. Location 10

B. Location 20

C. Location 21

D. Location 32

E. Location 40

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #144*

*Difficulty: Medium*

145. Jacob Leisler seized power in this colony

*(p. 61)*

A. Location 7

B. Location 10

C. Location 32

D. Location 40

E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #145*

*Difficulty: Easy*



146. This colony has Coode's Rebellion

*(p. 61)*

- A. Location 8
- B. Location 20**
- C. Location 30
- D. Location 40
- E. Location 46

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #146*

*Difficulty: Easy*

147. Compare and contrast the development of Virginia with that of Maryland.

*(p. 34–39)*

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #147*

*Difficulty: Hard*

148. Explain the underlying causes and the unfortunate consequences of Bacon's Rebellion.

*(p. 39–40)*

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #148*

*Difficulty: Hard*

149. Explain the significance of British settlement in the West Indies for the mainland colonies.

*(p. 53–55)*

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #149*

*Difficulty: Medium*

150. Compare and contrast the roles of religion and economics in the early history of the New England colonies. Include an analysis of how both factors affected the colonists' relationship with Native Americans.

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #150*

*Difficulty: Hard*

151. Contrast the early years of Pennsylvania with the early years of Georgia.

*(p. 51-52,*

*57)*

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #151*

*Difficulty: Medium*

152. Compare and contrast the religious, economic, and social cultures of the Puritans and

*(p. 40-49,* Quakers.

*51-52)*

*Brinkley - Chapter 002 #152*

*Difficulty: Medium*

## 2 Summary

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