

# History 1301 – Spring 2010 Unit 1

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

This is a take-home, open-book, test. You must bring a completed scantron to class on Test Day

1. The colony of Virginia was named in honor of

- A. Virginia Dare.
- B. Walter Raleigh.
- C. Humphrey Gilbert.
- D. Elizabeth I.
- E. Queen Mary.

2. In his first voyage in 1492, Christopher Columbus

- A. sailed along the coast of present-day Virginia.
- B. mistook Cuba for China.
- C. was briefly captured by natives he encountered.
- D. was forced to put down a mutiny on the *Santa Maria*.
- E. crossed the Atlantic Ocean in six weeks.

3. African and American-Indian societies tended to be matrilineal which meant

- A. people traced their heredity through their mothers.
- B. only women would be the heads of families.
- C. men could not inherit property.
- D. women were in control of the social institutions.
- E. only mothers could act as political leaders.

4. Which statement about French colonization in the New World is FALSE?

- A. French settlers exercised an influence disproportionate to their numbers.
- B. The French, like the English, tried to remain separate from native peoples.
- C. The French were more likely than the English to press inland.
- D. The French colonial economy was based on an extensive fur trade.
- E. The French often lived among the natives and married Indian women.

5. Cahokia was a large trading center located near what present-day city?

- A. St. Louis
- B. Memphis
- C. New Orleans
- D. Baton Rouge
- E. Detroit

6. In the fifteenth century, slavery in Africa

- A. was considered a permanent condition for the enslaved individual.
- B. proscribed that children born of enslaved parents were also slaves.
- C. was introduced by Europeans.
- D. was made up of an exclusively African slave population.
- E. generally allowed certain legal protections to the enslaved.

7. In the late fifteenth century, the desire in Europe to look for new lands was spurred by

- A. significant population growth.
- B. the absence of a merchant class.
- C. the declining political power of many monarchs.
- D. the expansion of feudalism.
- E. a desire to escape the Black Death.

8. In what way were Martin Luther and John Calvin important to English Puritans?

- A. These two men would help found the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- B. Luther and Calvin encouraged the Puritans to leave England for the New World.
- C. Luther and Calvin advocated ideas of religious reform that influenced Puritan thought.
- D. They were the most influential English Puritans of the 17th century.
- E. Luther and Calvin helped to break the hold of predestination on the Puritan mind.

9. An important consequence of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was that

- A. France came to dominate Spain.
- B. Catholicism was swept from western Europe.
- C. England found the seas more open to their control.
- D. the Reformation extended into Spain.
- E. Spain was forced to relinquish its New World empire.

10. In what chronological order did European countries control the African slave trade?

- A. the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English
- B. the English, the Spanish, the Dutch
- C. the Dutch, the English, the Spanish
- D. the English, the Dutch, the Portuguese
- E. the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch

11. What European explorer gave the Pacific Ocean its name?

- A. Amerigo Vespucci
- B. Vasco de Balboa
- C. Juan Ponce de León
- D. Ferdinand Magellan
- E. Hernando Cortés

12. The origins of human existence in the Americas began

- A. with migrations from Eurasia over the Bering Strait.
- B. with the explorations of Christopher Columbus.
- C. as a result of the development of the wheel.
- D. long after the last ice age ended.
- E. from the southern tip of South America.

13. Between 1608 and 1609, Captain John Smith strengthened the Jamestown settlement by

- A. improving relations with the local Indians.
- B. dividing the decision-making authority among the colonists to improve morale.
- C. imposing work and order on the colonists.
- D. introducing tobacco to the colonists.
- E. importing African slaves to rebuild the fort.

14. When it was established in 1644, the colony of Rhode Island

- A. had strong ties to the church in the Massachusetts colony.
- B. organized the first fully democratic government in North America.
- C. had no ties to the Massachusetts colony.
- D. was notable for its religious toleration.
- E. banned Jews from emigrating.

15. The first important economic boom in Jamestown resulted from

- A. the discovery of gold and silver.
- B. fur trade with the Indians.
- C. the production of tobacco.
- D. a development of fisheries and lumber.
- E. the cultivation of cotton.

16. The Massachusetts Bay Puritans

- A. lived as grim and joyless people.
- B. took vows of poverty as evidence of their commitment to their faith.
- C. created a colonial "theocracy."
- D. fought with the surrounding Indians almost immediately.
- E. introduced freedom of worship to the New World.

17. In the seventeenth century, English Quakers

- A. had a disregard for class or gender distinctions.
- B. had no paid clergy.
- C. were pacifists.
- D. believed all could attain salvation.
- E. All the answers are correct.

18. The English Restoration began with the reign of

- A. James II.
- B. Oliver Cromwell.
- C. George I.
- D. Elizabeth I.
- E. Charles II.

19. In London, the initial promoters of Jamestown encouraged colonists to focus on

- A. the long-term success of the settlement.
- B. building a family-centered community.
- C. developing peaceful relations with the Indians in the area.
- D. the search for gold.
- E. converting the local Indians to Christianity.

20. Seventeenth-century English colonial settlements

- A. were essentially business enterprises.
- B. were tightly controlled by the English government.
- C. were effectively isolated from contact with other nations.
- D. were well-planned and generally quite successful from the start.
- E. maintained the political and social institutions of England.

21. Over time in the seventeenth century, an increasing number of New England Puritans came to view Indian society

- A. with condescending admiration.
- B. with fear and contempt.
- C. as worth preserving.
- D. as part of the Godly community.
- E. as helpful neighbors and partners in commerce.

22. In 1637, hostilities broke out between English settlers in the Connecticut Valley and what local Native American tribe?

- A. the Seminoles
- B. the Powhatans
- C. the Sioux
- D. the Wampanoags
- E. the Pequots

23. In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was deported from the Massachusetts colony because she

- A. was accused of practicing witchcraft.
- B. argued that only the "elect" were entitled to any religious or political authority.
- C. challenged the prevailing assumptions of the proper role of women in society.
- D. was a single mother who refused to marry.
- E. preached against what she called the "Antinomian heresy."

24. In the seventeenth century, English colonists recognized that corn

- A. could only be grown in the New World.
- B. was their most financially valuable crop.
- C. produced yields greater than any of the European grains.
- D. was a particularly difficult crop to cultivate.
- E. could not be grown in the swampy land around Jamestown.

25. In colonial New England,
- A. strict parental control made premarital sexual relations almost nonexistent.
  - B. choosing a spouse independent of a parent's wishes was common.
  - C. dowries were a common feature of marriage.
  - D. widows tended not to remarry.
  - E. gender equality was reinforced by the prevailing culture.
26. All of the following Americans made important contributions to Enlightenment thought EXCEPT
- A. James Madison.
  - B. Benjamin Franklin.
  - C. Thomas Jefferson.
  - D. John Locke.
  - E. Thomas Paine.
27. By 1775, the non-Indian population of the English colonies was about
- A. one million.
  - B. two million.
  - C. four million.
  - D. six million.
  - E. eight million.
28. Over time, tensions in Puritan New England communities developed as a result of
- A. population growth.
  - B. the practices of land inheritance.
  - C. calls for gender equality.
  - D. both population growth and the practices of land inheritance.
  - E. both population growth and calls for gender equality.
29. "Primogeniture" refers to the
- A. right to vote.
  - B. passing of property to the firstborn son.
  - C. tending of a servant's indenture.
  - D. arrangement of authority within New England assemblies.
  - E. practice of granting land only to those assured of salvation.

30. In the 1760s, the Revolutionary crisis in English North America began in cities because

- A. the majority of the population lived in urban areas.
- B. cities were the centers of intellectual information.
- C. rural populations had few grievances with the crown.
- D. city inhabitants tended to be rowdier than their rural counterparts.
- E. All the answers are correct.

31. By the 1770s, the two largest port cities in colonial North America were

- A. Philadelphia and New York.
- B. Boston and Newport.
- C. Philadelphia and Charleston.
- D. New York and Boston.
- E. Boston and Charleston.

32. In the English colonies, Jews

- A. had their largest community in Rhode Island.
- B. did not live in most of the colonies.
- C. enjoyed considerable toleration.
- D. could not practice their religion openly anywhere.
- E. could not vote or hold office.

33. The term *middle passage* refers to the movement of enslaved Africans

- A. from the coastal regions of colonies to their interiors.
- B. from Africa to Europe.
- C. from the Caribbean to the mainland colonies.
- D. between individual North American colonies.
- E. from Africa to the New World.

34. The first newspaper in colonial America, *Publick Occurrences*, was published in 1690 in

- A. New York.
- B. Boston.
- C. Philadelphia.
- D. Baltimore.
- E. Charleston.

35. In the North American colonies, mulatto children were

- A. regarded as white by the white society.
- B. rejected by the rest of the slave community.
- C. rarely produced.
- D. rarely recognized by their white fathers.
- E. freed at birth.

36. Commerce in colonial America relied in large part on

- A. barter.
- B. paper currency.
- C. gold.
- D. silver.
- E. credit.

37. In colonial New England Puritan communities, women

- A. were not highly valued.
- B. were considered to be socially equal to males.
- C. were expected to be major contributors to the family.
- D. could not be official members of the church.
- E. were more likely to become pregnant before marriage than in the South.

38. By the 1750s, American colonial assemblies

- A. exercised a significant degree of authority to levy taxes.
- B. existed only to implement the policies of the English Parliament.
- C. felt little loyalty to the English government.
- D. consisted of colonists all approved by royal governors.
- E. were petitioning the king to charter new colonies to the west.

39. Throughout the French and Indian War, American colonists

- A. fought on the side of the French.
- B. accepted temporary new taxes to help finance the war.
- C. sold and traded food and other goods with the French.
- D. resented that they had to do more of the fighting than did the British regulars.
- E. saw British requisition and impressment policies as necessary.

40. The Tea Act of 1773

- A. followed a few years of relative calm between England and the American colonies.
- B. lowered the price of tea for American colonists.
- C. was intended to benefit a private British company.
- D. provided no new tax on tea.
- E. All the answers are correct.

41. In the years after the Glorious Revolution, political power in England increasingly shifted toward

- A. the monarchy.
- B. Parliament.
- C. the citizens.
- D. the Anglican Church.
- E. the colonial governors.

42. During the French and Indian War, British leader William Pitt

- A. ignored the complaints of colonists.
- B. gave more authority to conduct the war over to the colonists.
- C. gradually loosened his tight control over the colonists.
- D. barred the colonists from military service.
- E. allowed Indian tribal leaders to dictate British battle strategy.

43. What future American revolutionary figure surrendered to French forces in 1754 at Fort Necessity in the Ohio Valley?

- A. George Washington
- B. Patrick Henry
- C. James Madison
- D. Benedict Arnold
- E. John Adams

44. In the aftermath of King George's War

- A. relations between the English, French, and Iroquois deteriorated.
- B. the French moved out of the Ohio Valley.
- C. the Iroquois decided not to grant any future trade concessions to the English.
- D. military activity west of England's North American colonies steadily declined.
- E. the English abandoned many of their fortresses in the interior.

45. During the eighteenth century, in North America, the most powerful native group were the

- A. Iroquois.
- B. Cherokee.
- C. Seminole.
- D. Chickasaw.
- E. Sioux.

46. The Quebec Act

- A. granted political rights to Roman Catholics.
- B. reduced the boundaries of Quebec.
- C. was approved of by most English colonists.
- D. was passed by England to appease the French government.
- E. made the Roman Catholic Church illegal.

47. The colonial boycott of tea in 1773

- A. was based on colonists' anger at having to pay a new tax.
- B. involved relatively small numbers of people.
- C. was led by women, who were the primary consumers of tea.
- D. had little financial effect on England.
- E. resulted in the arrest of the Daughters of Liberty.

48. Under the English constitution during the eighteenth century,

- A. only American colonists were denied direct representation in Parliament.
- B. large areas of England had no direct political representation.
- C. all seats in American colonial assemblies were appointed.
- D. each member of Parliament represented a particular geographic area.
- E. the empire was made up of a federation of commonwealths.

49. Who among the following took the lead in protesting against the Stamp Act?

- A. Patrick Henry
- B. Ben Franklin
- C. Samuel Adams
- D. Thomas Jefferson
- E. George Mason

50. The Paxton Boys and the Regulators both

A. demanded tax relief.

B. feared violence from western farmers.

C. demanded independence from England.

D. sought to increase the authority of local colonial governments.

E. demanded the redistribution of the land making up the former French colonies.