

Quiz 1 (for Chapters 3 and 4)

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. All of the following are similarities between Native Americans and English settlers EXCEPT:
 - (A) Both lived in village communities.
 - (B) Both depended on agricultural economies.
 - (C) Both divided labor by gender.
 - (D) Both valued private property.
 - (E) Both shared a strong sense of spirituality.

2. The first humans to inhabit North America came
 - (A) by migrating from Asia across the Bering Strait land bridge.
 - (B) on rafts from Polynesia.
 - (C) in giant canoes from Africa.
 - (D) in sailing vessels from Scandinavia.
 - (E) with advanced Iron Age skills and written languages.

3. Which of the following was true of women in the Iroquois society?
 - (A) The elder women selected the male chief.
 - (B) They sometimes became chiefs.
 - (C) They were largely responsible for hunting and fishing activities.
 - (D) They served as the religious priests.
 - (E) They controlled all aspects of tribal life.

4. All of the following were main principles of the Navigation Acts EXCEPT:
- (A) Trade in the colonies was limited to only British or colonial merchants.
 - (B) These laws prohibited the colonies from issuing their own paper currencies, greatly limiting their trading capabilities.
 - (C) All foreign goods bound for the colonies had to be shipped through England where they were taxed with British import duties.
 - (D) The colonists could not build or export products that directly competed with British export products.
 - (E) Colonial enumerated goods could only be sold in England.
5. A major impact of the French and Indian War on the attitudes of Americans was that
- (A) it led many Americans to question the superiority of English colonial rule and to support French colonial rule.
 - (B) it convinced most Americans to avoid further exploration and settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys until after the American Revolution.
 - (C) it bound the American colonists more tightly to England than ever before and made most of them realize they needed English protection from foreign powers such as the French.
 - (D) it led many colonists who had previously supported independence from England to call for moderation

because they feared that the huge British military presence in the colonies (brought over from England to fight the French) could now be turned on rebellious colonists.

(E) with the threat of the French now gone from their borders, many colonists now felt that English protection was unnecessary and they felt free to take a more independent stand toward Britain than they had taken previously.

6. Most of the slaves who came to the 13 mainland colonies in British North America

(A) were from the southern part of Africa in what is today South Africa.

(B) were granted their freedom after a specified period of service.

(C) never made up more than 5 percent of the population of any colony.

(D) were considered to be property and as such could be used as collateral for loans.

(E) were protected from physical harm by the Roman Catholic Church's Canon Law.

7. By 1730, Blacks were a majority of which mainland English colony's population?

(A) Virginia

(D) Georgia

(B) Maryland

(E) North Carolina

(C) South Carolina

8. The immediate issue in dispute in Bacon's Rebellion was the
- (A) jailing of individuals or seizure of their property for failure to pay taxes during a time of economic hardship.
 - (B) under-representation of the backcountry in Virginia's legislature.
 - (C) refusal of large planters to honor the terms of their contracts with former indentured servants.
 - (D) perceived failure of Virginia's governor to protect the colony's frontier area from the depredations of raiding Indians.
 - (E) colonial governor's manipulation of tobacco prices for the benefit of himself and a small clique of his friends.

9. The Maryland Act of Toleration (1649)

- I. was passed in response to the charge that the colony was intolerant toward Protestantism
- II. was developed when it appeared that Roman Catholics would be outvoted by Protestants in the colony
- III. was repealed when the Puritans gained control of the colony
- IV. provided for the execution of those not accepting the Trinity

(A) I and II only

(D) I, III, and IV only

(B) I, II, and III only

(E) I, II, III, and IV

(C) I, II, and IV only

10. New York was an English colony because

- (A) the English conquered the area from the Dutch.
- (B) the English settlers in the area gradually overwhelmed the French and Swedes.
- (C) the England laid claim to the area by right of colonization.
- (D) the Dutch and Swedes of the area petitioned the English to annex the colony.
- (E) the Treaty of Tordesillas gave the area to the English.

11. All of the following contributed to the success and stability of the New England colonies, and the bare survival of the Chesapeake Bay colonies, EXCEPT

- (A) New England colonists tended to arrive in family units while the vast majority of Chesapeake Bay colonists were young single males who arrived as indentured servants.
- (B) The Chesapeake Bay region had a much higher death rate among its colonists than did the New England region.
- (C) Women were treated more as equals in the New England colonies than they were in the Chesapeake Bay region, making it more difficult to attract women to Chesapeake Bay.
- (D) The ratio of males to females in Chesapeake Bay was much more imbalanced than in New England, making it more difficult for males in Chesapeake Bay to find wives and start families.

- (E) The population increased faster in New England than it did in the Chesapeake Bay region, allowing for the development of stable communities.

12. The Dominion of New England was established by the English government in 1686 to

- (A) increase the power of the Puritans.
- (B) end the Glorious Revolution and restore James II to the English throne.
- (C) stimulate trade among the fledgling New England colonies.
- (D) increase the effectiveness of the various New England legislatures.
- (E) increase the authority of the English government over the New England colonies.

13. Roger Williams believed that

- I. religious dissenters should be expelled from any colony
- II. the state should not impose any authority in matters of faith
- III. ministers should assume more authority in governmental matters
- IV. colonists had no right to land until it was purchased from the Indians

- (A) I and II only
- (B) II and III only
- (C) II and IV only

- (D) I, II, and III only
- (E) I, II, III, and IV

14. This famous cartoon of 1754 by Benjamin Franklin offered a warning to the 13 colonies if they did which of the following?



- (A) Refused to enter the Seven Years' War
 - (B) Continued to follow the British policy of mercantilism
 - (C) Did not protest the Stamp Act
 - (D) Continued trading with French Canada
 - (E) Rejected the Albany Plan
15. The Maryland Toleration Act of 1649 provided for
- (A) the tolerance of most Christian churches.
 - (B) freedom of conscience for those not accepting the Trinity.
 - (C) an end to tax support for any church.
 - (D) a complete separation of church and state.
 - (E) the extension of the vote to Jews and non-Christians.