

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

# 1. The Age of Exploration

## Timeline

1. The Age of Exploration reached its peak with Magellan during the
  - a. 1400s
  - b. 1500s
  - c. 1600s
  - d. 1700s
  - e. 1800s
2. The Age of Exploration reached its peak during the \_\_\_\_ century.
  - a. 15th
  - b. 16th
  - c. 17th
  - d. 18th
  - e. 19th
3. Who came first?
  - a. Columbus
  - b. Magellan
4. Who came to the Americas first?
  - a. The English
  - b. The French
  - c. The Spanish
  - d. The Dutch
  - e. The Portuguese

## The Answers

1. b  
Magellan went around the world in 1519.
2. b  
If it was the 1500s, STEP UP to the 16th century.
3. a  
Columbus, 1492  
Magellan, 1519
4. c  
Columbus, 1492
5. c
6. a  
The tip of South America

## Obstacles

5. What non-existent waterway were explorers seeking in Canada?
  - a. Strait of Magellan
  - b. The isthmus of Panama
  - c. The Northwest Passage
  - d. The Horn
  - e. Cape of Good Hope
6. By what route did Magellan reach Asia?
  - a. going around the Horn
  - b. going around the Cape of Good Hope

## Reasons for exploration and colonization

7. Which was a *political* motive for exploration and colonization?
- a. search for a direct route to Asia
  - b. find gold
  - c. set up trading posts
  - d. conquer new land
  - e. convert people to Christianity
8. Which was *not* an economic motive for exploration and colonization?
- a. search for a direct route to Asia
  - b. find gold
  - c. set up trading posts
  - d. convert people to Christianity
9. Which required finding the Northwest Passage?
- a. search for a direct route to Asia
  - b. find gold
  - c. set up trading posts
  - d. conquer new land
  - e. convert people to Christianity
10. Which required traveling around the Horn?
- a. search for a direct route to Asia
  - b. find gold
  - c. set up trading posts
  - d. conquer new land
  - e. convert people to Christianity
11. Which church converted people to Christianity?
- a. Catholic Church
  - b. Protestant Church
12. Which involved the Columbian Exchange?
- a. search for a direct route to Asia
  - b. find gold
  - c. set up trading posts
  - d. conquer new land
  - e. convert people to Christianity
13. In the long run, which was the most profitable enterprise in the Americas?
- a. search for a direct route to Asia
  - b. find gold
  - c. set up trading posts
  - d. conquer new land
  - e. convert people to Christianity
7. d  
In the name of the King of country
8. e
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. c
13. c  
The Spanish thought it was gold.  
The English set up trade.  
The English became far wealthier.  
England eclipsed Spain.

## The Explorers

14. Who sailed east to find a trade route to Asia? 14. b
- a. Columbus 15. a
  - b. Vasco da Gama 16. a
  - c. Magellan 17. a
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
15. Who was the first to sail west to find a trade route to Asia?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
16. Who discovered two continents that Europe did not know existed?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
17. Who was the first person to establish a long-term trade relationship between Europe and the Americas?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa

18. Who was the first to circumnavigate the globe? 18. c
- a. Columbus 19. d
  - b. Vasco da Gama 20. a
  - c. Magellan 21. c
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
19. Who was the first Englishman to sail around the world?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
20. Among these men, who was the first to cross the Atlantic Ocean?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
21. Who was the first to cross the Pacific Ocean?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa

22. He was the first European to see the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean. His discovery led to Pizarro's expedition and to Magellan's voyage. 22. j
- a. Columbus 23. d
  - b. Vasco da Gama 24. b
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake 25. a
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
23. He took the same route as Magellan.
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
24. They sailed around the Horn.
- a. Columbus and da Gama
  - b. Magellan and Drake
  - c. Ponce de Leon and Balboa
  - d. Cortez and Pizarro
  - e. Cabot and Cartier
25. Ferdinand and Isabella financed the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. For whom?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa

26. He was named "Admiral of the Ocean," governor of the Atlantic Ocean. 26. a
- a. Columbus 27. e
  - b. Vasco da Gama 28. b
  - c. Magellan 29. d
  - d. Drake 30. d
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
27. They sailed to Canada.
- a. Columbus and da Gama
  - b. Magellan and Drake
  - c. Ponce de Leon and Balboa
  - d. Cortez and Pizarro
  - e. Cabot and Cartier
28. They circumnavigated the globe.
- a. Columbus and da Gama
  - b. Magellan and Drake
  - c. Ponce de Leon and Balboa
  - d. Cortez and Pizarro
  - e. Cabot and Cartier
29. He was an English "seadog." Instead of looking for gold on the land, he stole it from the sea. That is, he robbed Spanish ships.
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
30. Financed by Elizabeth I, he sailed in the Golden Hind and raided Spanish ships that carried gold from the Aztec Empire of Mexico and the Inca Empire of Peru.
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa

31. He helped England become a major sea power.

- a. Columbus
- b. Vasco da Gama
- c. Magellan
- d. Drake
- e. Cortez
- f. Pizarro
- g. Cabot
- h. Cartier
- i. Ponce de Leon
- j. Balboa

31. d

32. d

33. g

34. i

**St. Augustine** (FL) was the first European colony in the New World.

(Not Jamestown or Plymouth!)

32. By breaking Spanish control of the Atlantic Ocean, he broke the Spanish monopoly on trade in the New World.

- a. Columbus
- b. Vasco da Gama
- c. Magellan
- d. Drake
- e. Cortez
- f. Pizarro
- g. Cabot
- h. Cartier
- i. Ponce de Leon
- j. Balboa

33. He landed in Canada and opened North America to English rule.

- a. Columbus
- b. Vasco da Gama
- c. Magellan
- d. Drake
- e. Cortez
- f. Pizarro
- g. Cabot
- h. Cartier
- i. Ponce de Leon
- j. Balboa

34. He sailed to Florida, which led to the first European settlements in the U.S.

- a. Columbus
- b. Vasco da Gama
- c. Magellan
- d. Drake
- e. Cortez
- f. Pizarro
- g. Cabot
- h. Cartier
- i. Ponce de Leon
- j. Balboa

35. He conquered the Aztecs and opened North America to Spanish rule.
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
36. He made possible the sea trade between Europe and the Americas.
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
37. Who created the first trade route to the "East Indies"?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
38. Who created the first trade route to the "West Indies"?
- a. Columbus
  - b. Vasco da Gama
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Drake
  - e. Cortez
  - f. Pizarro
  - g. Cabot
  - h. Cartier
  - i. Ponce de Leon
  - j. Balboa
35. e
36. a
37. b  
That is India.
38. a  
That is the Caribbean.



39. He conquered the Inca and opened South America to Spanish rule.

39. f

- a. Columbus
- b. Vasco da Gama
- c. Magellan
- d. Drake
- e. Cortez
- f. Pizarro
- g. Cabot
- h. Cartier
- i. Ponce de Leon
- j. Balboa

## Trade

### The Columbian Exchange

40. The Columbian Exchange was a \_\_\_\_\_ exchange.
- a. cultural
  - b. trade
  - c. both
  - d. neither
41. The Columbian Exchange involved
- a. plants
  - b. animals
  - c. technology
  - d. culture
  - e. ideas
  - f. all of the above
  - g. none of the above
42. The Columbian Exchange involved Europe and
- a. Asia
  - b. Africa
  - c. the Americas
  - d. only a and b
  - e. all of the above
43. When people move, it is \_\_\_\_\_. When goods and ideas move, it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. diffusion; migration
  - b. migration; diffusion
44. The Columbian Exchange was an exchange between
- a. the Old World and the New World.
  - b. Europe and the Americas.
  - c. the Eastern and Western hemispheres.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
45. The Columbian Exchange radically changed:
- a. the world's plants and animals.
  - b. the ethnic composition of the Americas.
  - c. the diet of people around the world.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
46. Which contributed to slavery in the New World?
- a. maize
  - b. tomatoes
  - c. potatoes
  - d. sugarcane
  - e. chocolate
40. c
41. f
42. e  
Example: The Chinese invented the magnetic compass. It was carried to the New World.
43. b
44. d
45. d
46. d  
The first Africans were brought to the Americas to work in sugar plantations. Sugarcane is a labor intensive crop, the Europeans did not want to work, and the native people had died of disease.

47. Which caused a population explosion in Europe?  
a. maize  
b. tomatoes  
c. potatoes  
d. sugarcane  
e. tobacco
48. Which revolutionized transportation in the New World?  
a. The mule  
b. The donkey  
c. The horse
49. Which depopulated the Americas?  
a. warfare  
b. disease
50. The greatest impact of the Americas on Europe, Asia and Africa was what?  
a. plants  
b. animals  
c. technology  
d. culture  
e. ideas
51. Which can be grown in cold regions of Europe?  
a. maize  
b. tomatoes  
c. potatoes  
d. sugarcane  
e. peanuts
52. Which became the staple food in Europe?  
a. maize  
b. tomatoes  
c. potatoes  
d. sugarcane  
e. peanuts
53. Which became a staple food in Africa?  
a. maize and peanuts  
b. tomatoes  
c. potatoes  
d. sugarcane  
e. rice
54. Which became popular in Italy?  
a. maize  
b. tomatoes  
c. potatoes  
d. sugarcane  
e. peanuts
47. c  
The *incredible* potato.  
This is why we call it that.
48. c
49. b
50. a
51. c
52. c
53. a
54. b



64. What did Europe give to the Americas?

- a. alphabet
- b. writing system
- c. languages
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

64. d

65. d

66. a

67. d

AIDs is a 20th century phenomenon.

68. e

Slavery already existed in the Americas. But it was not based on race.

65. Today, the dominant language of North America is \_\_\_\_\_; the dominant language of South America is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. French; Spanish
- b. Spanish; English
- c. English; Portuguese
- d. English; Spanish
- e. English; Quechua

66. During the Age of Exploration, the dominant culture of the Americas became

- a. European.
- b. Amerindian.

67. Which epidemic did *not* hit the Americas during the Age of Exploration?

- a. smallpox
- b. yellow fever
- c. cholera
- d. AIDs
- e. measles
- f. bubonic plague

68. What did Europe *not* first introduce to the Americas?

- a. its language
- b. its religion
- c. its political system
- d. its economic system
- e. slavery

Europe had an ideal location for trade

69. Europe had an ideal location for trade with the  
a. Old World  
b. New World  
c. both  
d. neither
70. Europe linked trade with  
a. Asia  
b. Africa  
c. the Americas  
d. all of the above  
e. only b and c
71. What lies directly south of Europe?  
a. Asia  
b. Africa  
c. the Americas. Antarctica  
d. Australia
72. Europe shares the same landmass with what other continent?  
a. Asia  
b. Africa  
c. the Americas. Antarctica  
d. Australia
73. What lies west of Europe?  
a. Asia  
b. Africa  
c. the Americas. Antarctica  
d. Australia
74. Europe had an ideal location for trading with the New World because of the  
a. Atlantic Ocean  
b. Pacific Ocean  
c. Indian Ocean  
d. Mediterranean Sea
75. You live in Europe. If you sail to Asia, you have to sail to Africa. On what ocean?  
a. Atlantic Ocean  
b. Pacific Ocean  
c. Indian Ocean  
d. Mediterranean Sea
76. You live in Europe. If you sail to the Americas, you have to sail across what ocean?  
a. Atlantic Ocean  
b. Pacific Ocean  
c. Indian Ocean  
d. Mediterranean Sea

Trade routes

77. What changed the trade routes during the 16th century? 77. c  
a. Age of Faith 78. a  
b. Age of Reason  
c. Age of Exploration 79. a  
d. Scientific Revolution  
e. The Enlightenment 80. c
78. From the 16th century onward, Europe's eyes were on the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean. 81. d  
a. Atlantic c. Baltic Sea e. Mediterranean Sea 82. b  
b. Pacific d. Black Sea 83. b
79. During the 16th and 17th centuries, countries facing the \_\_\_\_\_ experienced a revolution in trade. 84. a  
a. Atlantic c. Baltic Sea e. Mediterranean Sea 85. d  
b. Pacific d. Black Sea
80. During the 16th and 17th century, which new trade routes enriched Europe?  
a. A sea route to Asia  
b. A sea route to the Americas  
c. both  
d. neither
81. During the 17th century, new trade routes created a power shift in Europe. Which countries became powerful?  
a. Italy  
b. Greece and Rome  
c. Spain and Portugal  
d. England, France, the Netherlands  
e. China and India
82. As a result of the new trade routes, which cities went into decline?  
a. London, Paris, Amsterdam  
b. Venice, Florence, Genoa
83. During the 16th and 17th centuries, which trade route was dominant?  
a. the Silk Road  
b. the Triangular Trade
84. The Triangular Trade was carried on in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Atlantic c. Baltic Sea e. Mediterranean Sea  
b. Pacific d. Black Sea
85. During the 16th century, \_\_\_\_\_ were the leading powers in Europe  
a. Italy  
b. Greece and Rome  
c. Spain and Portugal  
d. England, France, the Netherlands  
e. China and India

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

## 2. Colonization

### The original goals of European colonization

1. Why did Spain finance Columbus in 1492?
  - a. find a new trade route to China.
  - b. spread Christianity.
  - c. establish Spanish colonies in the Americas.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. only A and B
2. In the Americas, whose goal might be described as "God, Gold and Glory"?
  - a. Spain
  - b. France
  - c. England
  - d. Netherlands
3. All of the following helped the Spanish conquer the native populations of the Americas, *except*:
  - a. The Spanish outnumbered the native populations.
  - b. The Spanish had horses, but the natives did not.
  - c. The Spanish had steel weapons and heavy armor.
  - d. The native tribes were divided among themselves.
  - e. The natives caught smallpox carried by the Europeans.
4. Which country was really great about trading with native peoples in the Americas?
  - a. Spain
  - b. France
  - c. England
  - d. Netherlands
5. In the Americas, the *last* type of the settlement the Spanish established was the
  - a. *presidio*
  - b. *pueblo*
  - c. *mission*
6. Which statement is *not* true?
  - a. French explorers did explore America.
  - b. French fur traders wanted to make a profit.
  - c. The average French family was eager to move to the Americas.
  - d. French Protestants were persecuted in France, so they moved to the New World.
7. How did French missionaries relate to Native Americans?
  - a. They forcibly enslaved Indians to work on their plantations.
  - b. They lived among the Indians, learning their language and lifestyle.
  - c. both
  - d. neither

### The Answers

1. e  
In the beginning, no European power wanted to establish colonies.
2. a
3. a  
The Spanish were inferior in numbers, but superior in technology.
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. d



8. The first permanent European settlement on the mainland of North America was
- a. Plymouth
  - b. Jamestown
  - c. Roanoke
  - d. Quebec
  - e. St. Augustine
8. e  
Established by the Spanish in 1565.
9. What did the Dutch do in the Americas?
- a. converted the Indians to Christianity.
  - b. urged private companies to set up outposts.
  - c. encouraged immigrants to settle in the New World.
  - d. developed a positive relationship with the native peoples.
9. b
10. What was the original goal of the settlers at Jamestown?
- a. hunt for gold.
  - b. form profitable tobacco plantations.
  - c. plant the British flag in the Americas.
  - d. convert the native peoples to Christianity.
  - e. establish the first representative legislature in the New World.
10. a  
Everybody everywhere first looked for gold.
11. In North America, which Europeans *depended* upon trade with Native Americans?
- a. the English
  - b. the Spanish
  - c. the Dutch
  - d. the French
11. d

## Reasons for establishing the Thirteen Colonies

### Economic reasons

12. Which was *not* an reason for establishing the Thirteen Colonies?
- England had a shortage of labor.
  - England had high unemployment
  - English industry needed raw materials.
  - English industries needed a market for their goods.

12. a

13. c

14. b

Maryland was established as a haven for Catholics, but they were not gung-ho about converting native peoples to Christianity.

15. e

### Political Reasons

13. Which was *not* a reason for establishing the Thirteen Colonies?
- The English sought a sea route to Asia - to beat out their rivals.
  - The English were hunting gold to increase the English royal treasury.
  - The English abandoned mercantilism in favor of feudalism.
  - The English sought territory to increase the size of the British Empire
  - The English wanted a buffer against the Spanish settlement of Florida.

### Cultural Reasons

14. Which was *not* a reason for establishing the Thirteen Colonies?
- Protestants sought religious freedom .
  - Catholics wanted to convert the native peoples.

### Government vs personal reasons

15. English colonists settled in the Thirteen Colonies because they wanted
- to support mercantilism.
  - to support the British empire.
  - to provide a market for British industry.
  - to supply raw materials for British industry.
  - economic opportunity and religious freedom.

The reasons for colonization . . .

For empire

16. In the 1500s, European countries wanted to conquer territory in the New World in order to increase the size of their \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. empire
  - b. treasury
  - c. both
  - d. neither
17. In the 16th century, a European country's political power depended upon the size of its \_\_\_\_\_ and its economic power depended upon the amount of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. gold bullion; empire
  - b. empire; gold bullion
18. Before 1588, who had the mightiest empire in the world?
- a. England
  - b. France
  - c. Spain
  - d. Netherlands
19. As of 1588, who was England's main rival?
- a. France
  - b. Netherlands
  - c. Spain
  - d. Portugal
20. From the 1500s onward, which European power controlled most of Latin America?
- a. Spain
  - b. Portugal
  - c. England
  - d. France
  - e. the Netherlands
21. From the 1500s onward, which European power controlled Jamaica, New England, and Virginia?
- a. Spain
  - b. Portugal
  - c. England
  - d. France
  - e. the Netherlands
22. Who controlled two islands - Curacao and Manhattan?
- a. Spain
  - b. Portugal
  - c. England
  - d. France
  - e. the Netherlands
23. Who controlled Canada, Louisiana, and Haiti?
- a. Spain
  - b. Portugal
  - c. England
  - d. France
  - e. the Netherlands

- 16. c
- 17. b
- 18. c
- 19. c
- 20. a
- 21. c
- 22. e  
The Dutch live in the Netherlands.
- 23. d

24. What territory did the French own in North America? 24. a  
 a. New France  
 b. New Spain 25. a  
 c. New Amsterdam 26. d  
 d. The Thirteen Colonies He opposed it.
25. In the Spanish colonies, which type of settlement was a military fort? 27. a  
 a. the *presidio* 28. a  
 b. the *mission*  
 c. the *pueblo* 29. a
26. All of the following statements about Spain in the Americas is true, *except*: 30. b  
 a. They set up settlements for mining, farming, and trade. 31. e  
 b. Native Americans were often enslaved to work on ranches and in the mines.  
 c. European diseases killed the majority of Native Americans. 32. b  
 d. Bartolome de Las Casas supported Indian slavery. Manhattan (New York City)
27. The islands of the Caribbean were called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. West Indies  
 b. East Indies
28. In the New World, the French government wanted to do all of the following, *except*:  
 a. build settlements of farmers.  
 b. find a sea route to Asia.  
 c. hunt for gold.  
 d. set up fur trading posts.  
 e. conquer land
29. Which government did encourage mass immigration to the New World?  
 a. England c. Spain  
 b. France d. Netherlands
30. What was the most important economic activity in New France?  
 a. gold mining  
 b. fur trading  
 c. plantations  
 d. wheat farming
31. Cartier and Champlain sailed up which river?  
 a. James River  
 b. Hudson River  
 c. Amazon River  
 d. Mississippi River  
 e. St. Lawrence River
32. In the New World, the Dutch colonies were located along which river?  
 a. James River  
 b. Hudson River  
 c. Amazon River  
 d. Mississippi River  
 e. St. Lawrence River

33. Where was New Spain? 33. d  
 a. New York 34. b  
 b. Canada and Louisiana  
 c. east coast of North America 35. a  
 d. Central and South America 36. c
34. Where was New France? 37. b  
 a. New York 38. c  
 b. Canada and Louisiana  
 c. east coast of North America 39. d  
 d. Central and South America 40. c
35. Where was New Amsterdam? 41. c  
 a. New York  
 b. Canada and Louisiana  
 c. east coast of North America  
 d. Central and South America
36. Where was New England?  
 a. New York  
 b. Canada and Louisiana  
 c. east coast of North America  
 d. Central and South America
37. What territory did the Spanish own in North America?  
 a. New France  
 b. New Spain  
 c. New Amsterdam  
 d. The Thirteen Colonies
38. What territory did the Dutch own in North America?  
 a. New France  
 b. New Spain  
 c. New Amsterdam  
 d. The Thirteen Colonies
39. What territory did the English own in North America?  
 a. New France  
 b. New Spain  
 c. New Amsterdam  
 d. The Thirteen Colonies
40. In the late 1500s, which statement is true?  
 a. Sir Francis Drake robbed Spanish ships.  
 b. The ships were loaded with gold from the New World.  
 c. both  
 d. neither
41. Which statement about Sir Francis Drake is true?  
 a. He led the "Seadogs."  
 b. He had permission from the Queen of England.  
 c. both  
 d. neither

42. What was the Spanish Armada? 42. c  
a. the Spanish navy 43. c  
b. the Spanish invasion of England, 1588 44. b  
c. both 45. c  
d. neither 46. a
43. What happened to the Spanish Armada? 47. b  
a. It hit bad weather. Jamestown  
b. It sank near England.  
c. both  
d. neither
44. As a result of the Spanish Armada, the Spanish empire was  
a. strengthened.  
b. weakened.
45. After the Spanish Armada, what happened?  
a. The Spanish navy no longer controlled the Atlantic Ocean.  
b. The British could pursue their own goals in the New World.  
c. both  
d. neither
46. When was the Spanish Armada?  
a. 1588  
b. 1607
47. When did the English set up the first permanent colony in the New World?  
a. 1588  
b. 1607

The reasons for colonization . . .

For Mercantilism and Trade

48. Mercantilism \_\_\_\_\_ the regulation of trade. 48. a  
a. is b. is not 49. c
49. The purpose of a colony was to provide the mother country with 50. b  
a. raw materials for industry.  
b. a market for finished goods. 51. b  
c. both The world has only had four  
d. neither types of economy.
50. The *main* purpose of mercantilism was to enrich the  
a. colonies.  
b. mother country. Here they are in order  
Feudalism  
Mercantilism  
Capitalism  
Communism
51. From the 1400s to the 1700s, Europe's economic system was 52. b  
a. feudalism 53. c  
b. mercantilism 54. d  
c. capitalism 55. b
52. The economic system where government controls foreign trade. 56. a  
a. feudalism  
b. mercantilism 57. b  
c. capitalism
53. Mercantilism is  
a. an economic policy  
b. when the government built up its power by building up its wealth.  
c. both  
d. neither
54. Mercantilism involves  
a. building up the nation's supply of gold and silver.  
b. more money coming into the country than going out.  
c. economic self sufficiency within the empire.  
d. all of the above.  
e. only A and B
55. A country gets wealthy by stockpiling its gold. The world has a limited supply of gold. When one country piles up its gold, another country grows poorer. This economic theory is  
a. feudalism  
b. mercantilism  
c. capitalism
56. Which countries had piles of gold dug up from the New World?  
a. Spain and Portugal.  
b. England, France, and the Netherlands.
57. Which discovered no gold in its colonies?  
a. Spain and Portugal.  
b. England, France, and the Netherlands.

58. During the 1500s, who were the leading powers in Europe? 58. b  
a. England and the Netherlands 59. a  
b. Spain and Portugal 60. c
59. During the 1600s, who were the leading powers in Europe? 61. c  
a. England and the Netherlands 62. a  
b. Spain and Portugal
60. From 1492 onward, Europe's eyes 63. b  
a. were on the Atlantic Ocean. 64. c  
b. looked west - to the Americas. 65. a  
c. both 66. c  
d. neither
61. From 1492 onward, trade shifted to countries that  
a. faced the North Atlantic.  
b. were were full of merchants.  
c. both  
d. neither
62. Which countries were full of merchants and faced the North Atlantic?  
a. England and the Netherlands  
b. Spain and Portugal  
c. both  
d. neither
63. In the long run, which would enrich a nation?  
a. discovering gold in the New World  
b. trading with the New World
64. Mercantilism did all of the following for England, *except*:  
a. A favorable balance of trade.  
b. England challenged Spain's power in the New World.  
c. Slowed down English colonization of the New World.  
d. When England sold finished goods to Spain, it acquired Spain's gold.  
e. Increased trade increased England's political power in the world.
65. Mercantilism was for trading nations like  
a. England and Holland.  
b. Spain and Portugal.  
c. both  
d. neither
66. Which statement is true?  
a. Spain bought finished goods from England.  
b. By trade, England ended up with the gold from the New World.  
c. both  
d. neither



67. In the short run, gold made \_\_\_\_ wealthy. 67. b  
a. England and Holland. 68. a  
b. Spain and Portugal. 69. a  
c. both 70. b  
d. neither 71. b
68. In the long run, mercantilism made \_\_\_\_ wealthy. 72. b  
a. England and Holland.  
b. Spain and Portugal.  
c. both  
d. neither
69. Under mercantilism, which countries had a favorable balance of trade?  
a. England and Holland  
b. Spain and Portugal  
c. both  
d. neither
70. Thanks to \_\_\_\_, Spain's gold ended up in England.  
a. feudalism  
b. mercantilism  
c. capitalism
71. The Industrial Revolution began in which country?  
a. France  
b. England  
c. Netherlands  
d. Spain  
e. Portugal
72. Which was the world's first capitalist country?  
a. France  
b. England  
c. Netherlands  
d. Spain  
e. Portugal

For Religious Reasons

73. Which European countries were really gung-ho about spreading Christianity and Christianizing the native peoples? 73. a  
a. Catholic 74. b  
b. Protestant 75. e
74. Which Europeans established colonies for religious freedom? 76. c  
a. Catholic 77. e  
b. Protestant 78. a
75. All of the following about Plymouth is true, *except*: 79. b  
a. The Pilgrims were Separatists.  
b. They separated from the Church of England. 80. c  
c. In 1620, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.  
d. They signed the Mayflower Compact.  
e. They did not want religious freedom.
76. All of the following about the Massachusetts Bay Colony is true, *except*:  
a. The Puritans wanted to reform the Church of England.  
b. They were persecuted in England.  
c. They believed in separation of church and state.  
d. They set up a Bible Commonwealth.  
e. The colony's founder was John Winthrop.
77. Which colony was founded by the Pilgrims?  
a. Pennsylvania      c. Maryland      e. Plymouth  
b. Massachusetts      d. Virginia
78. Which colony was founded by the Quakers?  
a. Pennsylvania      c. Maryland      e. Plymouth  
b. Massachusetts      d. Virginia
79. Which colony was founded by the Puritans?  
a. Pennsylvania      c. Maryland      e. Plymouth  
b. Massachusetts      d. Virginia
80. Which colony was founded by the Catholics?  
a. Pennsylvania      c. Maryland      e. Plymouth  
b. Massachusetts      d. Virginia

## The English Colonies

### Types of colonies

81. When a colony was founded by a joint-stock company it was a \_\_\_\_ colony. 81. c  
a. royal 82. d  
b. proprietary 83. c  
c. corporate 84. b
82. A proprietary colony was run by 85. c  
a. the church. Jamestown and Plymouth were  
b. investors, like a business. set up by joint-stock companies.  
c. a royal governor and colonial legislature.  
d. a landlord who owned his private estate. 86. a
83. A royal colony was run by 87. c  
a. the church. 88. b  
b. investors, like a business. 89. a  
c. a royal governor and colonial legislature.  
d. a landlord who owned his private estate.
84. A colony that is owned by one individual who is a friend of the King.  
a. royal  
b. proprietary  
c. corporate
85. In the early 1600s, the first colonies were \_\_\_\_ colonies.  
a. royal  
b. proprietary  
c. corporate
86. By 1776, the majority of colonies were \_\_\_\_ colonies.  
a. royal  
b. proprietary  
c. corporate

### Geography

87. The Jamestown colony was located near  
a. Hudson River.  
b. Cape Cod Bay.  
c. Chesapeake Bay.
88. The Plymouth colony was located near  
a. Hudson River.  
b. Cape Cod Bay.  
c. Chesapeake Bay.
89. New Amsterdam was located near  
a. Hudson River.  
b. Cape Cod Bay.  
c. Chesapeake Bay.

The individual colonies

90. In colonial America, the Virginia colony attracted new settlers by offering
- a. free land
  - b. high wages
  - c. slave labor
  - d. company profits
  - e. full citizenship
91. What allowed the Jamestown colony to survive and flourish?
- a. tobacco as a cash crop
  - b. their strong belief in God
  - c. help from Native Americans
  - d. the climate was milder than New England
  - e. they used the Roanoke colony as their model
92. The colony of Virginia became stable for all of these reasons, *except*:
- a. House of Burgesses
  - b. immigration from England
  - c. settlers establish plantations
  - d. an economy based on tobacco
  - e. peaceful relations with Indian nations
93. The Pilgrims were Separatists because they wanted
- a. separation of church and state.
  - b. to separate from the Church of England.
  - c. to declare independence from England.
  - d. to leave Massachusetts and form Rhode Island.
94. The founders of Massachusetts Bay colony believed in all of the following, *except*:
- a. made a covenant with God
  - b. set up a Bible commonwealth.
  - c. separation of church and state
  - d. wanted to reform the Church of England.
  - e. acted as a model of moral behavior for the world.

90. a  
91. a  
92. e  
93. b  
94. c

Which colony?

95. Peter Stuyvesant lived in Manhattan on the Hudson River. 95. c  
a. Virginia 96. d  
b. Georgia 97. d  
c. New York 98. e  
d. Pennsylvania 99. a  
e. Massachusetts 100. e
96. Philadelphia was “the city of brotherly love.” 101. b  
a. Virginia  
b. Georgia  
c. New York  
d. Pennsylvania  
e. Massachusetts
97. “The Holy Experiment” where all people were equal before God.  
a. Virginia  
b. Georgia  
c. New York  
d. Pennsylvania  
e. Massachusetts
98. “The Great Migration” of one thousand people from England to New England.  
a. Virginia  
b. Georgia  
c. New York  
d. Pennsylvania  
e. Massachusetts
99. Went through the “Starving Time” and made war on the Powhatan Indians.  
a. Virginia  
b. Georgia  
c. New York  
d. Pennsylvania  
e. Massachusetts
100. Closely-knit communities, town meetings, and the local drunkard was put in the stocks.  
a. Virginia  
b. Georgia  
c. New York  
d. Pennsylvania  
e. Massachusetts
101. Founded by a humanitarian, the debtors made sure the Spanish from Florida did not take over this territory.  
a. New Hampshire  
b. Georgia  
c. New York  
d. Pennsylvania  
e. New Jersey

102. Wanted everybody to read the Bible, so they founded schools and Harvard College. 102. e
- a. Virginia 103. e
  - b. Georgia 104. a
  - c. New York 105. b
  - d. Pennsylvania 106. a
  - e. Massachusetts
103. Rocky soil, so people made their living by fishing. 107. d
- a. Virginia 108. d
  - b. Georgia
  - c. New York
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. Massachusetts
104. Of the Thirteen Colonies, which was the *first* colony?
- a. Virginia
  - b. Georgia
  - c. New York
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. Massachusetts
105. Of the Thirteen Colonies, which was the *last* colony?
- a. Virginia
  - b. Georgia
  - c. New York
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. Massachusetts
106. Which was *not* one of the original Thirteen Colonies?
- a. Ohio
  - b. Georgia
  - c. New York
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. Massachusetts
107. Which was *not* one of the original Thirteen Colonies?
- a. Virginia
  - b. New Hampshire
  - c. New Jersey
  - d. Florida
  - e. Massachusetts
108. Which was *not* one of the original Thirteen Colonies?
- a. New Jersey
  - b. New York
  - c. New Hampshire
  - d. Vermont
  - e. Massachusetts

Religious groups

109. Which religious groups were persecuted in England? 109. e  
a. Pilgrims 110. a  
b. Puritans 111. b  
c. Quakers 112. d  
d. Catholics 113. e  
e. all of the above
110. Plymouth was a safe haven for 114. c  
a. Pilgrims c. Quakers e. debtors  
b. Puritans d. Catholics 115. a
111. Massachusetts was a safe haven for 116. a  
a. Pilgrims c. Quakers e. debtors  
b. Puritans d. Catholics
112. Maryland was a safe haven for  
a. Pilgrims c. Quakers e. debtors  
b. Puritans d. Catholics
113. Georgia was a safe haven for  
a. Pilgrims c. Quakers e. debtors  
b. Puritans d. Catholics
114. Pennsylvania was a safe haven for  
a. Pilgrims c. Quakers e. debtors  
b. Puritans d. Catholics

The Established Church

115. Which colony was a theocracy? That is, the church ruled the government.  
a. Massachusetts  
b. Virginia  
c. Pennsylvania  
d. Maryland  
e. Connecticut
116. Which colony was a "Bible Commonwealth"?  
a. Virginia  
b. Maryland  
c. Pennsylvania  
d. Massachusetts

The Dissenters

There's a pattern here . . .  
Puritan Massachusetts was  
intolerant.

117. Which colony banished dissenters?  
a. Virginia  
b. Maryland  
c. Pennsylvania  
d. Massachusetts
118. Which colony banished Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson?  
a. Virginia  
b. Maryland  
c. Pennsylvania  
d. Massachusetts
119. Who was banished from Massachusetts and founded Rhode Island?  
a. Lord Baltimore  
b. Roger Williams  
c. John Winthrop  
d. James Oglethorpe
120. She was banished from Massachusetts and fled to Rhode Island.  
a. Pocahontas  
b. Phillis Wheatley  
c. Anne Hutchinson  
d. Prudence Crandall
121. Which colony did Thomas Hooker leave to found Connecticut?  
a. Virginia  
b. Maryland  
c. Pennsylvania  
d. Massachusetts
122. Which colony held the Salem witch trials?  
a. Virginia  
b. Maryland  
c. Pennsylvania  
d. Massachusetts
117. d  
118. d  
119. b  
120. c  
121. d  
122. d



Freedom of Religion

123. Who wanted separation of church and state? 123. b  
a. Lord Baltimore c. John Winthrop  
b. Roger Williams d. James Oglethorpe 124. b
124. This was the first colonial law that guaranteed religious freedom. 125. b  
a. Mayflower Compact 126. c  
b. Maryland Toleration Act 127. a  
c. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut 128. a
125. This law allowed freedom of worship for Catholics and Protestants.  
a. Mayflower Compact  
b. Maryland Toleration Act  
c. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
126. The Maryland Toleration Act called for freedom of religion for  
a. Protestants  
b. Catholics  
c. both  
d. neither
127. Who wrote the Maryland Toleration Act?  
a. Lord Baltimore  
b. Roger Williams
128. The Maryland Toleration Act guaranteed religious freedom to  
a. Christians.  
b. people of all religions.

## Big Events

129. The first constitution in the New World. 129. c  
a. Mayflower Compact 130. b  
b. House of Burgesses  
c. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut 131. a
130. The first representative assembly in the New World. 132. d  
a. Mayflower Compact 133. b  
b. House of Burgesses  
c. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut 134. b
131. The colonists agreed to abide by majority rule and to cooperate for the 135. c  
general good of the colony. 136. a  
a. Mayflower Compact  
b. House of Burgesses 137. b  
c. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
132. The first permanent English colony in the New World.  
a. Plymouth                      c. Quebec                      e. Mexico City  
b. St. Augustine                  d. Jamestown
133. Raising tobacco as a cash crop helped stabilize Virginia's economy.  
a. John Smith                      c. John Winthrop  
b. John Rolfe                        d. John Locke
134. Parliament regulates trade within the British empire.  
a. Triangular Trade  
b. The Navigation Acts  
c. Royal African Company
135. Parliament chartered a company that had a monopoly of the slave trade.  
a. Triangular Trade  
b. The Navigation Acts  
c. Royal African Company
136. New England merchants became involved in the slave trade.  
a. Triangular Trade  
b. The Navigation Acts  
c. Royal African Company
137. The first law that guaranteed religious freedom.  
a. Mayflower Compact  
b. Maryland Toleration Act  
c. Massachusetts Education Law  
d. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

138. The issue was freedom of religion. 138. b  
a. Mayflower Compact 139. c  
b. Maryland Toleration Act 140. a  
c. Massachusetts Education Law 141. d  
d. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
139. The issue was public schools. 142. e  
a. Mayflower Compact 143. c  
b. Maryland Toleration Act 144. b  
c. Massachusetts Education Law  
d. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
140. The Puritans whipped up a public hysteria.  
a. Salem witch trials  
b. Bacon's Rebellion  
c. Glorious Revolution  
d. the Great Awakening  
e. Trial of John Peter Zenger
141. A religious movement that united the Thirteen Colonies.  
a. Salem witch trials  
b. Bacon's Rebellion  
c. Glorious Revolution  
d. the Great Awakening  
e. Trial of John Peter Zenger
142. The issue was freedom of the press.  
a. Salem witch trials  
b. Bacon's Rebellion  
c. Glorious Revolution  
d. the Great Awakening  
e. Trial of John Peter Zenger
143. England became a constitutional monarchy and each person had rights that the government was bound to respect.  
a. Salem witch trials  
b. Bacon's Rebellion  
c. Glorious Revolution  
d. the Great Awakening  
e. Trial of John Peter Zenger
144. Frontier farmers were angry at the planter elite who ran the colony of Virginia.  
a. Salem witch trials  
b. Bacon's Rebellion  
c. Glorious Revolution  
d. the Great Awakening  
e. Trial of John Peter Zenger

145. All of the following about Sir Walter Raleigh is true, *except*:
- a. He founded the first English colony in the New World.
  - b. It was at Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina.
  - c. The colony was set up for trade.
  - d. It became the first permanent English colony in the Americas.
  - e. It did not survive, but became the "Lost Colony."
146. All of the following about Jamestown is true, *except*:
- a. Jamestown was the first permanent English colony in the New World.
  - b. The settlers hunted for and found gold.
  - c. It was financed by investors in England.
  - d. The colony flourished with the tobacco trade.
  - e. Captain John Smith made people work.
147. What was John Rolfe's *major* achievement in Jamestown?
- a. married Pocahontas.
  - b. was elected governor.
  - c. defeated the Powhatan Indians.
  - d. discovered a profitable cash crop.
  - e. formed the Virginia House of Burgesses.
148. Which was the first permanent English colony in the New World?
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. Virginia
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Maryland
  - e. Connecticut
149. Which colony wrote the first constitution in the New World?
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. Virginia
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Maryland
  - e. Connecticut
150. Which colony set up the House of Burgesses?
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. Virginia
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Maryland
  - e. Connecticut
151. Which colony wrote the Toleration Act?
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. Virginia
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Maryland
  - e. Connecticut
145. d  
It became the "Lost Colony."  
146. b  
147. d  
148. b  
149. e  
150. b  
151. d

152. Which colony held the Salem witch trials?  
 a. Massachusetts  
 b. Virginia  
 c. Pennsylvania  
 d. Maryland  
 e. Connecticut
153. In which colony launched tobacco farming?  
 a. Massachusetts  
 b. Virginia  
 c. Pennsylvania  
 d. Maryland  
 e. Connecticut
154. Where was Bacon's Rebellion?  
 a. Massachusetts  
 b. Virginia  
 c. Pennsylvania  
 d. Maryland  
 e. Connecticut
155. All of the following statements about the Dominion of New England are true, except:  
 a. In 1658, Charles II died and James II became the new king.  
 b. New England, New York and New Jersey were put under the control of a single royal governor.  
 c. The new king was going to dissolve all of the colonial legislatures.  
 d. The colonies did not protest.  
 e. The new king was overthrown during the Glorious Revolution.
156. All of the following facts about Bacon's rebellion are true, *except*:  
 a. In 1676, Nathaniel Bacon led a rebellion against the British governor.  
 b. The governor did not help the colonists defend themselves against the Indians.  
 c. Bacon and his men wanted to burn down Jamestown.  
 d. Bacon died during the rebellion  
 e. As a result, the wealthy planters lost control of the colonial government.
157. Which event shows the danger of *no* separation between church and state?  
 a. Bacon's Rebellion  
 b. Salem witch trials  
 c. The Toleration Act  
 d. The Great Awakening  
 e. The Dominion of New England
158. Which *opposed* having an established church?  
 a. Bacon's Rebellion  
 b. Salem witch trials  
 c. The Toleration Act  
 d. The Great Awakening  
 e. The Dominion of New England
152. a  
 153. b  
 154. b  
 155. d  
 156. e  
 157. b  
 158. d  
 Methodists and Presbyterians did not want to pay taxes to the established church.

159. The Toleration Act of 1649 provided freedom of  
a. speech.  
b. the press.  
c. religion.  
d. the right to bear arms
160. The trial of Peter Zenger involved the freedom of  
a. speech.  
b. the press.  
c. religion.  
d. the right to bear arms
161. In 1647, the government of \_\_\_\_ required every village with more than fifty families to set up a public school.  
a. Virginia  
b. Georgia  
c. New York  
d. Pennsylvania  
e. Massachusetts
162. In 1636, the first college in America was founded in  
a. Virginia  
b. Georgia  
c. New York  
d. Pennsylvania  
e. Massachusetts
163. Which church was responsible for the Salem witch trials?  
a. Pilgrims  
b. Puritans  
c. Quakers  
d. Catholics  
e. Church of England
159. c  
160. b  
161. e  
162. e  
Harvard  
163. b

## Groups

164. A Protestant group whose members believed that the inner light of Christ dwells in every person and who trembled at the word of God when reading the Bible. They rejected war, embraced pacifism, and refused to take an oath to the King of England. Because they believed in the equality of man, they opposed slavery.

- a. Pilgrims
- b. Puritans
- c. Quakers
- d. Catholics

164. c  
They trembled or quaked.

165. d

166. b

167. a

168. e

165. A non-Protestant group that was persecuted in England.

- a. Pilgrims
- b. Puritans
- c. Quakers
- d. Catholics

166. A Protestant group that tried to reform the Church of England from within. Some moved to America and established a "Bible Commonwealth." Their tight-knit communities were run according to the Bible, and they were very strict in moral behavior. Since they wanted everyone to read the Bible, they set up the nation's first schools and colleges.

- a. Pilgrims
- b. Puritans
- c. Quakers
- d. Catholics

167. A Protestant group that decided it could not reform the Church of England. Known as Separatists, they left England and moved to New England. They were financed by English merchants and led by William Bradford.

- a. Pilgrims
- b. Puritans
- c. Quakers
- d. Catholics

168. All of the following statements about the Puritans are true, *except*:

- a. They were persecuted in England.
- b. They believed they were God's chosen people.
- c. They elected their government.
- d. In order to vote or hold office, you had to belong to the Puritan Church.
- e. They were pacifists and did not believe in war.

169. The Puritans \_\_\_\_\_ believe in predestination. 169. a  
a. did 170. c  
b. did not 171. a
170. The Puritans believed that 172. d  
a. God chose a few "elect" people for salvation. 173. d  
b. the Puritans were among the "elect."  
c. both 174. e  
d. neither 175. c
171. The Puritans \_\_\_\_\_ make a covenant with God.  
a. did  
b. did not
172. The Puritans shaped life in all of the following colonies, *except*:  
a. Massachusetts  
b. Connecticut  
c. Rhode Island  
d. Maryland  
e. Salem
173. In the 1600s, what was the largest the largest ethnic group in the 13 colonies?  
a. Dutch  
b. Swedes  
c. Germans  
d. English  
e. African Americans
174. In the 1700s, what was the *second* largest ethnic group?  
a. Dutch  
b. Swedes  
c. Germans  
d. French  
e. African Americans
175. The Pennsylvania Dutch (famous for shoo-fly pie and hex signs on the barn) were actually  
a. Dutch.  
b. Swedish.  
c. German.  
d. French/  
e. African American.



## Founders

176. It was founded by John Smith. 176. a  
a. Virginia c. Connecticut e. Massachusetts 177. d  
b. Maryland d. Pennsylvania 178. b
177. It was founded by William Penn. 179. e  
a. Virginia c. Connecticut e. Massachusetts 180. c  
b. Maryland d. Pennsylvania
178. It was founded by Lord Baltimore. 181. b  
a. Virginia c. Connecticut e. Massachusetts 182. a  
b. Maryland d. Pennsylvania 183. c
179. It was founded by John Winthrop. 184. d  
a. Virginia c. Connecticut e. Massachusetts 185. e  
b. Maryland d. Pennsylvania
180. It was founded by Thomas Hooker. 186. f  
a. Virginia c. Connecticut e. Massachusetts 187. c  
b. Maryland d. Pennsylvania
181. It was founded by Roger Williams.  
a. Georgia c. New York e. New Hampshire  
b. Rhode Island d. New Jersey f. North Carolina
182. It was founded by James Oglethorpe  
a. Georgia c. New York e. New Hampshire  
b. Rhode Island d. New Jersey f. North Carolina
183. It was founded by Peter Minuet.  
a. Georgia c. New York e. New Hampshire  
b. Rhode Island d. New Jersey f. North Carolina
184. It was founded by John Berkeley and George Carteret.  
a. Georgia c. New York e. New Hampshire  
b. Rhode Island d. New Jersey f. North Carolina
185. It was founded by Ferdinand Gorges and John Mason.  
a. Georgia c. New York e. New Hampshire  
b. Rhode Island d. New Jersey f. North Carolina
186. It was founded by a group of eight proprietors.  
a. Georgia c. New York e. New Hampshire  
b. Rhode Island d. New Jersey f. North Carolina
187. Founded by the Dutch.  
a. Georgia c. New York e. New Hampshire  
b. Rhode Island d. New Jersey f. North Carolina

188. All of the men are matched with the correct colony, *except*:
- a. William Bradford and Massachusetts Bay
  - b. Roger Williams and Rhode Island
  - c. Thomas Hooker and Connecticut
  - d. Lord Baltimore and Maryland
  - e. John Rolfe and Jamestown

188. a  
Bradford + Pilgrims

## Individuals

189. In 1630 he led one thousands Puritans to New England and was elected the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. 189. c  
a. Roger Williams c. John Winthrop 190. e  
b. William Bradford d. William Penn 191. a
190. Who was Roger Williams? 192. c  
a. founded Connecticut 193. b  
b. founded debtors' haven  
c. governor of Massachusetts 194. a  
d. prosecutor at the Salem witch trials 195. b  
e. wanted separation of church and state 196. a
191. True or False: Anne Hutchinson believed that God communicated directly with individuals, not through church or church officials 197. b  
a. True b. False 198. b
192. The main goal of William Penn was to provide a refuge for  
a. Pilgrims c. Quakers e. debtors  
b. Puritans d. Catholics
193. Who was John Rolfe?  
a. saved Virginia from the "Starving Time."  
b. introduced tobacco farming to stabilize Virginia's economy.  
c. both  
d. neither
194. His writings and sermons helped launch the Salem witchcraft trials.  
a. Cotton Mather  
b. Jonathan Edwards
195. He launched the Great Awakening in the Thirteen Colonies.  
a. Cotton Mather  
b. Jonathan Edwards
196. In the late 1600s, he led a rebellion against the elitist government of Virginia.  
a. Roger Bacon  
b. John Peter Zenger
197. When his newspaper attacked on the royal governor of New York, he was put on trial.  
a. Roger Bacon  
b. John Peter Zenger
198. Which trial involved freedom of the press?  
a. Roger Bacon  
b. John Peter Zenger

Famous Quotations

**“He who does not work, will not eat.”**

199. Who said this in 1607? 199. b  
a. John Rolfe d. John Locke  
b. John Smith e. John Wesley 200. d  
c. John Winthrop f. Roger Williams 201. b
200. Where did he live? 202. c  
a. Pennsylvania c. Maryland e. Rhode Island  
b. Massachusetts d. Virginia 203. b
201. What did he mean? 204. a  
a. Gentlemen, we must start looking for gold. 205. f  
b. Gentlemen, we must work as farm laborers. Freedom to worship as you  
c. both please.  
d. neither

**“For we must consider that we shall be as a *city upon a hill*. The eyes of all people are upon us, so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause Him to withdraw His present help from us, we shall be made a story and a byword through the world.”**

202. Who said this in 1630?  
a. John Rolfe d. John Locke  
b. John Smith e. John Wesley  
c. John Winthrop f. Roger Williams
203. Where did he live?  
a. Pennsylvania c. Maryland e. Rhode Island  
b. Massachusetts d. Virginia
204. What did he mean?  
a. We must serve as a model for the world.  
b. We must ignore all worldly matters.  
c. both  
d. neither

**“Sometimes both Papists and Protestants, Jews and Turks may be embarked in one ship. I affirm that all the liberty of conscience that ever I pleaded for turns upon these two hinges - that none of the papists, Protestants, Jews or Turks be forced to come to the ship’s prayers or worship, nor compelled from their own particular prayers or worship.”**

205. Who said this in 1655?  
a. John Rolfe d. John Locke  
b. John Smith e. John Wesley  
c. John Winthrop f. Roger Williams

206. What did he mean?
- a. Each person must have the freedom to worship in his own way.
  - b. Government must not force people to practice a religion that is not their own.
  - c. both
  - d. neither

206. c

207. a

208. f  
The Quakers cared about all God's children.

207. The speaker \_\_\_\_\_ believe in separation of church and state.
- a. does
  - b. does not

209. e  
He founded the Methodist Church and was opposed to slavery.

**“Men are generally more careful of the breed of their horses and dogs than of their children. The public must be served. I belong to the Society of Friends.”**

208. Who said this in 1693?
- a. John Rolfe
  - b. John Smith
  - c. John Winthrop
  - d. John Locke
  - e. John Wesley
  - f. William Penn

**“That execrable sum of all villainies (evils), commonly called the Slave Trade.”**

209. Who said this in 1772?
- a. John Rolfe
  - b. John Smith
  - c. John Winthrop
  - d. John Locke
  - e. John Wesley
  - f. William Penn

## Three Regions

### The Land

210. Where would you find rocky soil, hilly land, and long winters? 210. a  
a. New England 211. c  
b. Middle Colonies 212. b  
c. The South
211. The tidewater region gave rise to planters and plantations. 213. c  
a. New England 214. c  
b. Middle Colonies 215. b  
c. The South

### The Economy

212. Which region was known for its large family farms? 216. a  
a. New England 217. c  
b. Middle Colonies 218. a  
c. The South
213. Which region was based on plantation slavery?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
214. Which region raised cash crops?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
215. Which region was America's "breadbasket"?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
216. Where would you find small fishing villages?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
217. Where would you find tobacco plantations?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
218. Building their own ships and sailing them to ports all over the world, this region was heavily involved in trade.  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. Southern colonies

219. Merchants shipped rum and slaves in the Triangular Trade. 219. a  
a. New England 220. c  
b. Middle Colonies 221. a  
c. Southern colonies
220. Tobacco, rice and indigo . . . 222. b  
a. New England 223. d  
b. Middle Colonies 224. e  
c. Southern colonies
221. Shipbuilding, slave trading, lumber, and fish . . .  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. Southern colonies
222. Cattle, and grains . . .  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. Southern colonies
223. Sugar and molasses . . .  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. Southern colonies  
d. The West Indies  
e. England
224. The first manufactured goods from the Industrial Revolution . . .  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. Southern colonies  
d. The West Indies  
e. England

### The Government

225. They lived in in tightly-knit communities that held town meetings. 225. a  
a. New England 226. c  
b. Middle Colonies 227. a  
c. The South
226. The planters of the tidewater dominated the politics of these colonies. 228. c  
a. New England 229. b  
b. Middle Colonies 230. b  
c. The South
227. Settlers lived in villages near the harbors. Each had a village school, a village church, and a town hall. 231. a  
a. New England 232. b  
b. Middle Colonies 233. c  
c. The South

### The Culture

228. Which region was *not* first settled by families?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
229. Where would you find a variety of nationalities and religions?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
230. This region had a more diverse population and was more tolerant.  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
231. Which region was known for setting up the first schools?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
232. This region had two major cities and was more cosmopolitan than other regions.  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South
233. What was the biggest city in Colonial America?  
a. Boston                      c. Philadelphia                      e. Savannah  
b. New York                      d. Charleston



234. The majority of the population belonged to the Congregational Church.
- a. New England
  - b. Middle Colonies
  - c. The South
235. The majority of the population belong to the Church of England?
- a. New England
  - b. Middle Colonies
  - c. The South
236. In the early 1700s, the Scot-Irish moved to Pennsylvania and the other colonies. They
- a. hated the English.
  - b. settled on the frontier.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
237. This region was predominantly rural. Its cities were few and small.
- a. New England
  - b. Middle Colonies
  - c. The South
238. There was a wide gap between the aristocratic planter elite and the small farmers.
- a. New England
  - b. Middle Colonies
  - c. The South

234. a  
Congregational = Puritan

235. c

236. c

237. c

238. c

239. c  
New York was one of the Middle Colonies.

240. d  
Maryland was in the South.

241. c  
Delaware was in the Middle Colonies.

It does not fit

239. Which colony was *not* in New England?
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. New Hampshire
  - c. New York
  - d. Connecticut
  - e. Rhode Island
240. Which colony was *not* in the Middle Colonies?
- a. New York
  - b. New Jersey
  - c. Delaware
  - d. Maryland
  - e. Pennsylvania
241. Which colony was *not* in the South?
- a. Virginia
  - b. Maryland
  - c. Delaware
  - d. North Carolina
  - e. South Carolina

## Slavery

### Who started the slave trade?

242. In 1441, which was the first country to enslave Africans? 242. b  
a. Spain 243. a  
b. Portugal 244. b  
c. England 245. b  
d. France 246. a  
e. Netherlands 247. a
243. In the 1500s, which countries raided the coast of Africa and kidnapped people? 248. a  
a. Spain and Portugal 249. b  
b. England, France, Netherlands
244. In the 1600s, which new countries began to raid the coast of Africa and kidnap people?  
a. Spain and Portugal  
b. Holland, France, and England
245. People were kidnapped from  
a. North Africa. c. East Africa.  
b. West Africa. d. South Africa.
246. Most of the people kidnapped from Africa \_\_\_\_ farmers.  
a. were  
b. were not
247. Most of the people kidnapped from Africa \_\_\_\_ work as farm laborers in the Americas.  
a. did  
b. did not
248. 94% of the people kidnapped from Africa were taken to  
a. Brazil and the Caribbean islands.  
b. the English colonies in North America.
249. Over 400 years, the slave trade kidnapped \_\_\_\_ Africans.  
a. 2 million  
b. 20 million

### The African Slave Trade

250. If it had not been for \_\_\_\_\_, there would have been no Triangular Trade. 250. c  
a. Asia 251. b  
b. Africa 252. b  
c. the Americas
251. Which involved the African slave trade? 253. e  
a. the Silk Road 254. a  
b. Triangular Trade 255. b
252. Where is the West Indies? 256. a  
a. India 257. b  
b. the Caribbean Sea
253. The Europeans used African slave labor because  
a. Plantations were labor intensive.  
b. The Europeans did not want to work on plantations.  
c. The Native Americans died from disease.  
d. People from West Africa were an available labor force.  
e. all of the above

### The Triangular Trade

254. The Triangular Trade involved all of the continents, *except*:  
a. Asia c. North America  
b. Africa d. South America
255. During the Triangular Trade, American merchants sold what to Africa?  
a. slaves  
b. guns and rum  
c. sugar, coffee, tobacco  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
256. During the Triangular Trade, American merchants sold what to the West Indies?  
a. slaves  
b. guns and gunpowder  
c. sugar, coffee, tobacco  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
257. What was the Middle Passage?  
a. From Europe to Africa  
b. From Africa to the West Indies  
c. From the West Indies to Europe



Indentured servants

265. Which statement is true? 265. c
- a. In the 1600s, most of the labor on tobacco plantations was done by indentured servants. 266. a
  - b. In the 1700s, most of the labor on tobacco plantations was done by African slaves. 267. b
  - c. both 268. a
  - d. neither 269. a
266. True or False: During the 18th century, African slaves replaced indentured servants on Southern plantations.
- a. True
  - b. False
267. Who was freed after a specified period of service?
- a. slaves
  - b. indentured servants
  - c. both
  - d. neither
268. Indentured servants
- a. signed labor contracts in exchange for passage to the New World.
  - b. constituted only a small part of the southern colonies' population.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
269. Who could be sold as property?
- a. slaves
  - b. indentured servants

## Terms

### Religion

270. A person who goes on a religious journey is known as a  
a. pilgrim.  
b. Puritan.  
c. journeyman.
271. When church membership began to decline in the 1660s, Puritan ministers allowed children of church members to join even though they had not experienced personal salvation.  
a. antinomianism  
b. the half-way covenant
272. Anne Hutchinson disagreed with the Puritan church. She believed God communicated directly with individuals. For her, this removed the need for church officials.  
a. antinomianism  
b. the half-way covenant
273. One who refuses to accept the doctrines of an established church.  
a. dissenter  
b. theocracy  
c. predestination
274. A government that is ruled by a church or religious authority.  
a. dissenter  
b. theocracy  
c. predestination
275. Predestination is that belief that God  
a. has chosen some people for salvation.  
b. has chosen others for damnation.  
c. both  
d. neither
276. Predestination means that  
a. you are the victim of *fate*.  
b. you have *free will*, so you can shape your life.  
c. both  
d. neither
277. An opinion or a doctrine that disagrees radically with the established church.  
a. treason  
b. heresy  
c. libel  
d. sedition
278. When a newspaper slanders a person in order to destroy his/her reputation.  
a. treason  
b. heresy  
c. libel  
d. sedition

Types of people

279. A prominent Englishman to whom the king granted vast areas of land in colonial America. 279. a  
a. proprietor 280. e  
b. apprentice 281. a  
c. journeyman 282. a  
d. master craftsman 283. d  
e. indentured servant
280. A young and single immigrant who signed a contract to work for a specified period of years in exchange for free passage to one of the Thirteen Colonies. 284. b  
a. proprietor 285. a  
b. apprentice  
c. journeyman  
d. master craftsman  
e. indentured servant
281. The government gave you fifty acres of land each time you paid for a person to come to the New World.  
a. headright system  
b. indentured servants

Miscellaneous

282. What is indigo?  
a. a blue dye  
b. a red wine  
c. a green tree  
d. a purple grape  
e. a yellow dress
283. The fall line is  
a. where the land drops off and forms a waterfall.  
b. a great place to build a watermill to grind grain.  
c. a source of power, in the days before the steam engine.  
d. all of the above  
e. only A and B
284. Libel is printing a \_\_\_\_ statement in order to destroy a person' reputation.  
a. true  
b. false
285. The Triangular Trade were trade routes that connected all of the following places, *except*:  
a. England  
b. Africa  
c. the West Indies  
d. the Thirteen Colonies

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

### 3. Representative government

#### What is representative government?

- |   | <b>The Answers</b>           |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. What is representative government?<br>a. In order to make law, government must have the consent of the people.<br>b. Citizens give their consent by electing representatives to a legislature.<br>c. both<br>d. neither                        | 1. c<br>2. a                 |
| 2. Which document said the King of England must have the consent of the people?<br>a. The Magna Carta, 1215<br>b. Parliament, 1295<br>c. English Bill of Rights, 1689<br>d. Mayflower Compact, 1620<br>e. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639 | 3. d<br>4. e<br>5. c<br>6. c |
| 3. Which document was signed by the people and called for majority rule?<br>a. The Magna Carta, 1215<br>b. Parliament, 1295<br>c. English Bill of Rights, 1689<br>d. Mayflower Compact, 1620<br>e. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639        |                              |
| 4. Which is an example of <i>representative</i> democracy?<br>a. Parliament<br>b. House of Burgesses<br>c. New England town meeting<br>d. all of the above<br>e. only A and B   |                              |
| 5. Which is an example of <i>direct</i> democracy?<br>a. Parliament<br>b. House of Burgesses<br>c. New England town meeting<br>d. all of the above<br>e. only A and B   |                              |
| 6. Which was the purest form of democracy, modeled after ancient Athens?<br>a. Parliament<br>b. House of Burgesses<br>c. New England town meeting<br>d. all of the above<br>e. only A and B   |                              |



## The origins of representative government

7. What inspired representative government in colonial America? 7. e
- a. British political traditions 8. a
  - b. local circumstances in the Thirteen Colonies. 9. d
  - c. the Enlightenment
  - d. the Great Awakening
  - e. all of the above 10. a
8. True or False: British political traditions played a central role in the development of representative government in colonial America. The Magna Carta was the beginning of the English Constitution.
- a. True The FOC was the first written constitution in the Americas.
  - b. False
9. Which did *not* shape representative government in colonial America? 11. b
- a. The Magna Carta, 1215 12. d
  - b. Parliament, 1295
  - c. English Bill of Rights, 1689 13. a
  - d. French Revolution, 1789 14. b
10. What inspired the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut in 1639?
- a. The Magna Carta, 1215
  - b. Parliament, 1295
  - c. English Bill of Rights, 1689
  - d. Ancient Greece
11. What inspired the House of Burgesses in 1619?
- a. The Magna Carta, 1215
  - b. Parliament, 1295
  - c. English Bill of Rights, 1689
  - d. Ancient Greece
12. What inspired the New England town meetings?
- a. The Magna Carta, 1215
  - b. Parliament, 1295
  - c. English Bill of Rights, 1689
  - d. Ancient Greece
13. Which were British traditions?
- a. Magna Carta, Parliament, Bill of Rights
  - b. House of Burgesses, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
14. Which were American inventions?
- a. Magna Carta, Parliament, Bill of Rights
  - b. Mayflower Compact, House of Burgesses, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

The Magna Carta, 1215

15. True or False: The Magna Carta marked the beginning of constitutional government in England. 15. a  
a. True b. False 16. a
16. True or False: A constitution is the he system of principles that prescribes the nature, functions, and limits of government. 17. b  
a. True b. False 18. d  
19. a
17. England's constitutional system of government 20. c  
a. was fixed forever by the Magna Carta.  
b. evolved over centuries. 21. b
18. No taxation without representation. This represents which of the Magna Carta's seven principles?  
a. Limited Government  
b. The Rule of Law  
c. The Balance of Power  
d. Power of the Purse  
e. Private Property  
f. Due Process  
g. Judgment by Your Peers
19. There are certain things a government cannot do. This represents which of the Magna Carta's seven principles?  
a. Limited Government  
b. The Rule of Law  
c. The Balance of Power  
d. Power of the Purse  
e. Private Property  
f. Due Process  
g. Judgment by Your Peers
20. There are *certain things* government cannot do. This concept is known as  
a. limited government  
b. the rule of law  
c. individual rights  
d. the Social Contract  
e. the right of revolution
21. The law is supreme. The law rules the land. No one is above the law. Even the King must follow the law. This concept is known as  
a. limited government  
b. the rule of law  
c. individual rights  
d. the Social Contract  
e. the right of revolution

22. Only a representative body can raise taxes and spend money. This represents which of the Magna Carta's seven principles? 22. d
- a. Limited Government 23. a
  - b. The Rule of Law 24. c
  - c. The Balance of Power 25. c
  - d. Power of the Purse
  - e. Private Property
  - f. Due Process
  - g. Judgment by Your Peers

23. A constitution spells out what government can and cannot do. This represents which of the Magna Carta's seven principles?
- a. Limited Government
  - b. The Rule of Law
  - c. The Balance of Power
  - d. Power of the Purse
  - e. Private Property
  - f. Due Process
  - g. Judgment by Your Peers

24. The Magna Carta said the king had to consult the nobles before
- a. raising taxes.
  - b. making law.
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither

25. The Magna Carta did what?
- a. took the first steps toward representative government
  - b. created a balance of power between the king and nobles
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither

Parliament, 1295

26. Parliament does what? 26. a  
a. makes law 27. a  
b. carries out the law 28. a  
c. interprets the law
27. Which country invented Parliament? 29. a  
a. England c. Italy e. Spain 30. b  
b. France d. Germany 31. a
28. True or False: Parliament was England's first representative assembly. 32. a  
a. True b. False
29. True or False: Parliament represents the principle of *consent of the governed*.  
a. True b. False
30. Parliament represents which branch of government?  
a. executive  
b. legislature  
c. judiciary
31. Parliament \_\_\_\_ influence the development of the House of Burgesses.  
a. did  
b. did not
32. The House of Burgesses \_\_\_\_ modeled on the English Parliament.  
a. was  
b. was not

The Enlightenment, 1650

33. In Western Europe, which era lasted from 1650 to 1750? 33. c  
a. Renaissance 34. c  
b. Reformation 35. c  
c. Enlightenment
34. Colonial America arose during which era? 36. d  
a. Renaissance 37. d  
b. Reformation The English Revolution was the  
c. Enlightenment Glorious Revolution of 1688.
35. Which stressed the political rights of the individual? 38. b  
a. Renaissance 39. a  
b. Reformation  
c. Enlightenment 40. c
36. The Enlightenment affected which countries?  
a. England  
b. France  
c. Colonial America  
d. all of the above  
e. only a and b
37. The Enlightenment shaped the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution.  
a. English  
b. French  
c. American  
d. all of the above  
e. only a and b
38. The Enlightenment is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Age of Faith  
b. Age of Reason  
c. Age of Exploration  
d. Scientific Revolution  
e. Middle Ages
39. Enlightenment thinkers \_\_\_\_ believe in a constitutional government.  
a. did  
b. did not
40. Enlightenment thinkers did what?  
a. condemned tyranny  
b. sparked revolutions  
c. both  
d. neither

41. Enlightenment thinkers believed in all of the following, *except*: 41. d
- a. education 42. b
  - b. free speech 43. c
  - c. progress 44. b
  - d. tyranny 45. d
  - e. reasoning
42. Enlightenment thinkers scorned all of the following, *except*:
- a. ignorance
  - b. logic
  - c. superstition
  - d. emotion
  - e. passion
43. Enlightenment thinkers believed in what?
- a. Natural laws govern society
  - b. Using reason, one could discover the laws of society.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
44. Enlightenment thinkers believed in
- a. accepted traditions.
  - b. self-evident truths.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
45. Enlightenment thinkers shaped
- a. political systems.
  - b. democratic thought.
  - c. representative institutions.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above

The Glorious Revolution, 1688

46. Which statement about the Glorious Revolution is true? 46. c  
a. no one died 47. d  
b. the king was forced to leave his throne 48. c  
c. both 49. c  
d. neither
47. What happened during the Glorious Revolution? 50. c  
a. Parliament made war on the king. 51. a  
b. King James II was removed from the throne. 52. a  
c. William and Mary became the new king and queen of England.  
d. all of the above  
e. only B and C
48. As a result of the Glorious Revolution,  
a. the Dominion of New England was ended.  
b. the American colonists imprisoned the royal governor.  
c. both  
d. neither
49. As a result of the Glorious Revolution,  
a. England no longer believed in the divine right of kings.  
b. England became a constitutional monarchy.  
c. both  
d. neither
50. As a result of the Glorious Revolution,  
a. Parliament became more powerful than the King of England.  
b. colonial legislatures in America became more powerful than  
the royal governors of those colonies.  
c. both  
d. neither
51. As a result of the Glorious Revolution, Englishmen understood they \_\_\_\_\_  
have the right of revolution.  
a. did  
b. did not
52. As a result of the Glorious Revolution, who wrote a book entitled  
*Two Treatises on Government*?  
a. John Locke  
b. Montesquieu  
c. Thomas Jefferson  
d. James Madison  
e. Benjamin Franklin

The English Bill of Rights, 1689

53. As a result of the Glorious Revolution, 53. c  
a. Parliament passed the English Bill of Rights. 54. c  
b. the king and queen signed the English Bill of Rights. 55. a  
c. both 56. c  
d. neither 57. d
54. The English Bill of Rights 57. d  
a. banned the abuse of power by the kings of England. 58. c  
b. it ended the divine right of kings. 59. a  
c. both  
d. neither
55. After the English Bill of Rights, English kings \_\_\_\_ their power came from God.  
a. no longer claimed  
b. continued to claim
56. According to the English Bill of Rights, Englishmen possessed certain political rights that could not be taken away. These rights included  
a. no taxation without representation.  
b. no standing army in peacetime.  
c. both  
d. neither
57. According to the English Bill of Rights, Englishmen possessed certain political rights that could not be taken away. They included  
a. freedom of petition.  
b. freedom of speech.  
b. the right to bear arms.  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
58. According to the English Bill of Rights, Englishmen possessed certain political rights that could not be taken away. They included  
a. the right to a trial.  
b. freedom from cruel and unusual punishments  
c. both  
d. neither
59. True or False: The English Bill of Rights (1689) eventually led to the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).  
a. True                      b. False



## Natural Rights

60. What are "Natural Rights"?
- a. individual rights
  - b. unalienable rights
  - c. God-given rights
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
61. The right to defend yourself against physical attack and against an unjust government that imprisons and threatens you with death. This is the right to
- a. life
  - b. liberty
  - c. property
62. The right to free speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press. This is the right to
- a. life
  - b. liberty
  - c. property
63. The right to own property and have it safeguarded by government. This is the right to
- a. life
  - b. liberty
  - c. property
64. Every man has rights. He cannot not be deprived of his *life, liberty, or property* without a trial by his peers. This concept is known as
- a. limited government
  - b. the rule of law
  - c. individual rights
  - d. the Social Contract
  - e. the right of revolution



Enlightenment thinkers

73. Who is regarded as “The Father of Modern Political Science”?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
73. a  
74. a  
75. a
74. Which Enlightenment thinker first explained “Natural Rights”?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
74. a  
75. a  
76. a  
77. a
75. Who first explained “The Social Contract”?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
75. a  
76. a  
77. a  
78. a  
79. e  
80. e
76. *The main purpose of government is to protect the rights of the individual.*  
Who said this first?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
76. a  
77. a  
78. a  
79. e  
80. e  
81. a  
82. e  
83. c
77. Who witnessed the English Revolution?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
77. a  
78. a  
79. e  
80. e  
81. a  
82. e  
83. c
78. Who lived when the English Bill of Rights was written?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
78. a  
79. e  
80. e  
81. a  
82. e  
83. c
79. Who is regarded as the “Father of Modern Economics”?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
79. a  
80. e  
81. a  
82. e  
83. c
80. Who invented the Law of Supply and Demand?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
80. e  
81. a  
82. e  
83. c
81. Who first argued for the right to life, the right to liberty, and the right to own property?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
81. a  
82. e  
83. c
82. Who advocated free enterprise and free trade?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
82. e  
83. c
83. Who was America’s most famous Enlightenment philosopher?  
a. John Locke                      c. Thomas Jefferson                      e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu                      d. James Madison  
83. c

84. Who helped shape the economic system of England and the United States? 84. e  
a. John Locke c. Thomas Jefferson e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu d. James Madison 85. e
85. Who was the first to advocate capitalism? 86. c  
a. John Locke c. Thomas Jefferson e. Adam Smith 87. d  
b. Montesquieu d. James Madison 88. c
86. Which Enlightenment philosopher became the third President of the United States? 89. d  
a. John Locke c. Thomas Jefferson e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu d. James Madison
87. Which Enlightenment philosopher became the fourth President of the United States?  
a. John Locke c. Thomas Jefferson e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu d. James Madison
88. Which Enlightenment philosopher wrote the Declaration of Independence?  
a. John Locke c. Thomas Jefferson e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu d. James Madison
89. Which Enlightenment philosopher is regarded as the "Father of the U.S. Constitution?"  
a. John Locke c. Thomas Jefferson e. Adam Smith  
b. Montesquieu d. James Madison

## The rise of representative government in Colonial America

### The Mayflower Compact

90. The Mayflower Compact is significant because it
- a. prohibited slavery. 90. e
  - b. guaranteed freedom of religion. 91. c
  - c. ordered the separation of church and state. 92. c
  - d. was the first constitution in the New World. 93. c
  - e. established the principle of majority rule. 94. b
91. The Mayflower Compact was a(n)
- a. constitution. 95. a
  - b. frame of government. 96. a
  - c. foundation for self-government. 97. a
  - d. list of grievances against Mother England.
  - e. announcement of separation from the Church of England.
92. The Mayflower Compact was
- a. a social contract.
  - b. an agreement between the people and their government.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
93. The Pilgrims believed that covenants/compacts existed
- a. between God and man
  - b. between man and man.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
94. "We, whose names are underwritten . . ." means that government's authority arises from
- a. God
  - b. the people
  - c. the king
  - d. the divine right of kings
95. The Pilgrims who signed the Mayflower Compact \_\_\_\_ agree to abide by majority rule.
- a. did
  - b. did not
96. The Pilgrims agreed to form a government and be bound by its rules. In doing so, they \_\_\_\_ agree to the rule of law.
- a. did
  - b. did not
97. The Mayflower Compact \_\_\_\_ based on the principle of consent of the governed.
- a. was
  - b. was not

### The House of Burgesses

98. Where was the House of Burgesses? 98. a  
a. Virginia 99. d  
b. New England 100. c
99. The town meetings and the House of Burgesses represented the development of 101. c  
a. religious toleration. 102. c  
b. a strong central government.  
c. royal control over the colonies. 103. b  
d. representative democracy 104. c  
e. separation of church and state.
100. The House of Burgesses and town meetings were similar in that they  
a. began in New England.  
b. were independent of royal governors.  
c. represented colonial participation in government.  
d. all of the above  
e. only B and C
101. Which statement is true?  
a. The House of Burgesses was formed in Virginia in 1619.  
b. After that, all thirteen colonies formed a colonial legislature.  
c. both  
d. neither
102. All of the following statements about colonial legislatures are true, *except*:  
a. collected taxes  
b. spent the money  
c. elected the governor  
d. paid the governor  
e. were run by white men of property
103. The House of Burgesses was an example of \_\_\_\_ democracy.  
a. direct  
b. representative
104. Which statement is true?  
a. Starting with the Virginia House of Burgesses, Americans had over 150 years to practice democracy.  
b. By the time of the Declaration of Independence, Americans had a great deal of experience with democracy.  
c. both  
d. neither

The Town Meeting

105. Where did people hold town meetings? 105. a  
a. New England 106. a  
b. Middle Colonies 107. a  
c. The South
106. The town meeting was an example of \_\_\_\_ democracy. 108. a  
a. direct  
b. representative
107. True or False: Thomas Jefferson regarded the town meeting as a form of pure democracy.  
a. True b. False
108. True or False: The town meeting was based on ancient Athens.  
a. True b. False

The right to vote

109. In colonial Massachusetts, a man's right to vote was based on his 109. b  
a. ownership of property. 110. a  
b. church membership. 111. e  
c. both 112. e  
d. neither 113. e
110. In colonial Virginia, a man's right to vote was based on his  
a. ownership of property.  
b. church membership.  
c. both  
d. neither
111. In colonial America, where did women vote?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
112. In colonial America, where did African Americans vote?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
113. In colonial America, where did Native Americans vote?  
a. New England  
b. Middle Colonies  
c. The South  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above



## How religion contributed to the growth of representative government

114. Which statement is true? 114. c
- a. From the beginning, the Congregational Church (Puritan) had self-government. 115. c
  - b. Thanks to the Great Awakening, the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians self-government. 116. e
  - c. both 117. c
  - d. neither 118. a

### The Great Awakening

115. The Great Awakening was a \_\_\_ movement. 119. a
- a. political 120. e
  - b. economic 121. e
  - c. religious
  - d. financial

116. Why was *main* significance of the Great Awakening?
- a. It held revivals.
  - b. Evangelical preachers delivered fiery sermons.
  - c. The churches founded famous universities.
  - d. It increased participation by church members.
  - e. The movement unified the thirteen colonies.

117. Which statement about the Great Awakening is true?
- a. It occurred just before the American Revolution.
  - b. Self-government in church led to self-government in politics.
  - c. both
  - d. neither

118. The Congregational Church was the established church in New England. Every man had to pay taxes to this church, whether he belonged or not.
- a. True
  - b. False

119. The Church of England was the established church in New York and Virginia. Every man had to pay taxes to this church, whether he belonged or not.
- a. True
  - b. False

120. All of the following statements about the Great Awakening are true, *except*:
- a. New denominations (Baptists and Methodists) arose.
  - b. People had self-government in church.
  - c. People then sought self-government in politics.
  - d. Religious zeal soon became political zeal.
  - e. Church-goers never became revolutionaries.

121. All of the following statements about the Great Awakening are true, *except*:
- a. People worried about Judgment Day.
  - b. People believed in freedom of conscience.
  - c. People were tolerant of conflicting opinions.
  - d. People in northern churches became concerned about slavery.
  - e. Planters in southern churches became concerned about slavery.

122. All of the following statements about the Great Awakening are true, *except*:  
a. Preachers gave passionate sermons.  
b. Churches held revival meetings.  
c. The Baptist and Methodist churches were founded.  
d. Churches established colleges like Princeton, Penn, Brown, Dartmouth.  
e. Harvard was founded.
123. Who did *not* participate in the Great Awakening?  
a. Gilbert Tennent, a Presbyterian minister in New Jersey  
b. George Whitefield, a Methodist minister from New England  
c. Martin Luther King, a Baptist minister in Georgia  
d. Jonathan Edwards, a Congregational minister in Massachusetts  
e. Theodore Frelinghuysen, a Dutch Reformed minister in New Jersey
124. Which statement is true?  
a. The Enlightenment appealed to a person's brain.  
b. The Great Awakening appealed to a person's emotions.  
c. both  
d. neither
125. Which churches grew in colonial America during the Great Awakening?  
a. Baptists  
b. Methodists  
c. Presbyterians  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
126. The Great Awakening served to \_\_\_\_ the colonists just before the American Revolution.  
a. unite  
b. divide
127. After the Great Awakening, dissent and dissenters enjoyed \_\_\_\_ respect than ever before.  
a. less  
b. greater
128. Which statement about the Great Awakening is true?  
a. It caused the unchurched to become churched.  
b. The majority of people felt the evangelical spirit.  
c. both  
d. neither
129. As a result of the Great Awakening, \_\_\_\_ emphasis was placed on education.  
a. less  
b. more
130. Ministers preached that "the ground is level at the foot of the cross," so the Great Awakening resulted in a \_\_\_\_ democratic spirit.  
a. less  
b. more

131. As a result of the Great Awakening, people felt \_\_\_\_\_ sense of responsibility for African Americans and Native Americans.

- a. no
- b. a greater

131. b

132. c

132. Which statement is true?

- a. George Whitefield was the first to preach to African Americans.
- b. African Americans became deeply involved in the evangelical experience.

ence.

- c. both
- d. neither

133. c

When Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1800, slavery became profitable and Southern planters argued that slavery was "good."

134. a

135. a

133. Which statement is true?

- a. Most evangelicals denounced slavery as a sin.
- b. The Methodist church expelled people who owned slaves.
- c. both
- d. neither

136. c

134. True or False: The Great Awakening democratized the churches.

- a. True
- b. False

135. Who were the revivalists?

- a. New Lights
- b. Old Lights

136. Which statement about the Great Awakening is true?

- a. People had a sense of religious mission.
- b. People believed that God must have some larger purpose in mind for Americans.
- c. both
- d. neither

## Famous People

137. He was the leader of the Jamestown settlement in Virginia. Ten years later, Virginia formed the House of Burgesses. 137. g

- |                     |                      |        |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------|
| a. William Bradford | f. William Penn      | 138. a |
| b. Jonathan Edwards | g. John Smith        | 139. j |
| c. James Oglethorpe | h. George Whitefield | 140. d |
| d. Thomas Hooker    | i. Roger Williams    | 141. g |
| e. Anne Hutchinson  | j. John Winthrop     |        |

138. He was the governor of Plymouth colony.  
He helped write the Mayflower Compact in 1620.  
Authority came from the people and required consent of the people.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. William Bradford | f. William Penn      |
| b. Jonathan Edwards | g. John Smith        |
| c. James Oglethorpe | h. George Whitefield |
| d. Thomas Hooker    | i. Roger Williams    |
| e. Anne Hutchinson  | j. John Winthrop     |

139. He was the governor of the Puritans in Massachusetts.  
He founded Boston and the Congregational Church (Puritan).  
The congregation ran the Congregational Church.

Boston and Massachusetts began holding town meetings.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. William Bradford | f. William Penn      |
| b. Jonathan Edwards | g. John Smith        |
| c. James Oglethorpe | h. George Whitefield |
| d. Thomas Hooker    | i. Roger Williams    |
| e. Anne Hutchinson  | j. John Winthrop     |

140. He was the founder of Connecticut. He wrote the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, which was the first written constitution in the New World.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. William Bradford | f. William Penn      |
| b. Jonathan Edwards | g. John Smith        |
| c. James Oglethorpe | h. George Whitefield |
| d. Thomas Hooker    | i. Roger Williams    |
| e. Anne Hutchinson  | j. John Winthrop     |

141. He was the founder of Pennsylvania.  
He sought religious freedom for the Society of Friends (Quakers).  
In Pennsylvania, he established an elected legislature.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. William Bradford | f. William Penn      |
| b. Jonathan Edwards | g. John Smith        |
| c. James Oglethorpe | h. George Whitefield |
| d. Thomas Hooker    | i. Roger Williams    |
| e. Anne Hutchinson  | j. John Winthrop     |

142. He was the founder of the colony in Georgia. 142. c  
 It was founded as a haven for debtors. 143. i  
 a. William Bradford f. William Penn  
 b. Jonathan Edwards g. John Smith 144. e  
 c. James Oglethorpe h. George Whitefield  
 d. Thomas Hooker i. Roger Williams 145. h  
 e. Anne Hutchinson j. John Winthrop 146. b

143. He was the founder of Rhode Island.  
 He believed people had the right to freedom of religion.  
 He also believed in separation of church and state.  
 a. William Bradford f. William Penn  
 b. Jonathan Edwards g. John Smith  
 c. James Oglethorpe h. George Whitefield  
 d. Thomas Hooker i. Roger Williams  
 e. Anne Hutchinson j. John Winthrop

144. The Puritans banished her from Massachusetts.  
 She believed in freedom of worship.  
 a. William Bradford f. William Penn  
 b. Jonathan Edwards g. John Smith  
 c. James Oglethorpe h. George Whitefield  
 d. Thomas Hooker i. Roger Williams  
 e. Anne Hutchinson j. John Winthrop

145. He was a Methodist minister from England and a leader of the Great Awakening.  
 a. William Bradford f. William Penn  
 b. Jonathan Edwards g. John Smith  
 c. James Oglethorpe h. George Whitefield  
 d. Thomas Hooker i. Roger Williams  
 e. Anne Hutchinson j. John Winthrop

146. He was a leader of the Great Awakening.  
 He was a Puritan minister and leader of the Great Awakening.  
 His wrote "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."  
 a. William Bradford f. William Penn  
 b. Jonathan Edwards g. John Smith  
 c. James Oglethorpe h. George Whitefield  
 d. Thomas Hooker i. Roger Williams  
 e. Anne Hutchinson j. John Winthrop