The Unfinished Nation A Concise History of the American People 8th edition Alan Brinkley Test Bank

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Chapter 02
Transplantations and Borderlands

1. Which of the following does NOT describe the site chosen for the Jamestown settlement?
A. It was low and swampy and subject to outbreaks of malaria.
B. It was inland so as to offer security from natives.
C. It bordered the territories of powerful Indian tribes.
D. It was surrounded by thick woods.
E. It was inaccessible by ship.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

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

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

3. Captain John Smith helped the Jamestown settlement survive by
A. waging all-out war with the local Indians.
B. dividing decision-making authority among the colonists to improve morale.
C. imposing work and order on the colonists.
D. introducing tobacco to the colonists.
E. importing African slaves to rebuild the fort.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

4. The "starving time" in Jamestown during the winter of 1609–1610 was partly the result of
A. major fires that ravaged surrounding crop lands.
B. the extermination of the Indians who used to grow crops.
C. an influx of rats from settlers' ships that ate much of the stored grains.
D. a drought that led to crop failures.
E. the sinking of the colonists' supply ship in the Atlantic.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

5. The first profitable economic development in Jamestown resulted from
A. the discovery of gold and silver.
B. fur trade with the Indians.
C. the production of tobacco.
D. development of fisheries and lumber.
E. the cultivation of cotton.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

6. The cultivation of tobacco around Jamestown resulted in all the following EXCEPT
A. the rapid wearing out of the soil.
B. the search for new sources of labor.
C. rising prosperity for the colony.
D. improved relations with the local Indians.
E. the expansion of European settlement into the interior.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

7. The Virginia Company developed the "headright" system to
A. attract new settlers to the colony.

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B. discourage poor people from moving to the colony.
C. require families to migrate together.
D. raise revenue from the sale of land.
E. cause conflict among the neighboring Indian tribes.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

8. Which of the following statements best characterizes the first years of Jamestown's existence?
A. A majority of its colonists enjoyed significant economic success.
B. The settlement was often assaulted by Spanish invaders.
C. The settlement was notable for its peaceful relations with local Indians.
D. The settlement was notable for its toleration of political freedom.
E. The settlement survived despite an enormous loss of life.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

9. When the House of Burgesses was created in Virginia in 1619,
A. it gave settlers full political control of their colony.
B. landowning women colonists were allowed to vote.
C. colonists were given a share of local political representation.
D. it put an end to a violent uprising by disgruntled colonists.
E. it recommended that Virginia declare independence from England.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

10. The first blacks imported to Virginia in 1619
A. may have been considered indentured servants by the colonists.
B. sparked an immediate rapid stream of African slaves to the British colonies.
C. were preferred to European indentured servants.
D. followed Indians into slavery.
E. arrived as independent landowners.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

11. The Powhatan Indian Pocahontas
A. married Englishman John Smith.
B. was kidnapped by John Rolfe.
C. created an interest in England in "civilizing" Indians.
D. was the cause of a war between the Powhatan Indians and Virginian colonists.
E. refused to convert to Christianity.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

12. Warfare between Englishmen and Powhatan Indians in Virginia
A. continued without interruption until the early eighteenth century.
B. was first triggered by the kidnapping of Pocahontas.
C. was primarily a result of religious tensions between natives and settlers.
D. was uncommon until the early eighteenth century.
E. included an Indian attack on Jamestown that killed hundreds of colonists.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

13. The Virginia Company
A. never sanctioned military action against the Native Americans of Virginia.
B. deeply opposed the importation of Africans to the colonies.
C. was absorbed by the crown because it was becoming too powerful.
D. had its charter revoked by James I.
E. found most of its Virginia ventures to be very profitable.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

14. In its beginning, the Maryland colony
A. experienced tremendous warfare with local Indians.
B. allowed no Protestant settlers.
C. was a refuge for English Catholics.
D. was led by Captain John Smith.
E. experienced considerable conflict with nearby French settlers.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

15. Which of the following statements regarding Sir William Berkeley is FALSE?
A. He was a dominant political figure in Virginia for more than three decades.
B. He encouraged Virginia to develop westward.
C. His relations with Indians were violent and bloody.
D. He extended political representation for frontier settlers.
E. He sent explorers across the Blue Ridge Mountains.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

16. By 1670, political representation for colonists in Virginia
A. involved elections taking place every two years.
B. was open to all white men over the age of twenty-one.
C. had grown more restrictive.
D. favored western counties over eastern counties.
E. expanded to include landholding black men.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

17. Bacon's Rebellion
A. spelled the demise of the Virginia Company.
B. saw the royal governor of Virginia forced to resign.
C. spread throughout several colonies.
D. carried on for several years.
E. was a conflict between eastern and western political forces in Virginia.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

18. The suppression of Bacon's Rebellion helped spur
A. tobacco production.
B. slavery in Virginia.
C. European investment.
D. the triangular trade.
E. calls for independence from England.

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Topic: The Early Chesapeake

19. In 1608, Puritan Separatists that left England
A. sought refuge in Virginia.
B. emigrated quietly to northern France.
C. were encouraged by the Church of England to emigrate.
D. chartered a colony in Plymouth.
E. could not legally do so without the king's permission.

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Topic: The Growth of New England

20. In 1620, the Puritan Pilgrims who came to North America
A. intended to settle at Cape Cod.
B. came over the objections of the Virginia colony.
C. were seeking to escape military service in England.

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D. hoped to create their ideal close-knit Christian community.
E. enjoyed a particularly mild winter their first year.

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Topic: The Growth of New England

21. During the early years, the survival and growth of the Plymouth colony
A. was due in large part to the assistance of the natives.
B. led the colonists to grow rich from the surrounding productive farmlands.
C. saw the colonists carry out warfare that wiped out much of the local Indian population.
D. nevertheless saw two-thirds of its population die.
E. was critically important for trade routes with Jamestown to the south.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

22. King Charles I's treatment of Puritans could be characterized as
A. relatively tolerant.
B. extremely hostile.
C. governed by economic motives.
D. more likely to advance Puritan thought in England.
E. unlikely to involve imprisonment for religious beliefs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

23. The Puritan merchants who founded the Massachusetts Bay colony
A. established their capital in Salem.
B. took over what had been a royal colony.
C. were led by Miles Standish.
D. were given their colonial charter by Charles II.
E. carried out the largest single migration in the seventeenth century.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

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

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Topic: The Growth of New England

25. The Puritan founders in Massachusetts who described their colony as a "city upon a hill"
A. felt they were creating a holy community that would be a model for the world.
B. wanted to construct their community on high ground to save it from Indian attacks.
C. wanted to create a community that would be open to all peoples of all faiths.
D. sought to create a community in which all people were treated as equals.
E. wanted to differentiate their community from the materialism and acquisitiveness of New Haven.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

26. Thomas Hooker is associated with establishing the colony of
A. Rhode Island.
B. Vermont.
C. New Hampshire.
D. Connecticut.
E. Maine.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

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27. One reason Roger Williams was deported from the Massachusetts colony was that he
A. was a confirmed Separatist.
B. argued that the colony should maintain allegiance to the Church of England.
C. said the land occupied by the colonists belonged to the Indians.
D. attempted to take over the leadership of the colony.
E. advocated the principle of plural marriage.

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Topic: The Growth of New England

28. When it was established in 1644, the colony of Rhode Island
A. had strong ties to the church in the Massachusetts colony.
B. organized the first fully democratic government in North America.
C. had no ties to the Massachusetts colony.
D. was notable for its religious toleration.
E. banned Jews from immigrating.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

29. In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was deported from the Massachusetts colony because she
A. was accused of practicing witchcraft.
B. argued that only the "elect" were entitled to any religious or political authority.
C. challenged the prevailing assumptions of the proper role of women in society.
D. was a single mother who refused to marry.
E. preached against what she called the "Antinomian heresy."

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

30. Over time in the seventeenth century, an increasing number of New England Puritans came to view Indian society
A. with condescending admiration.
B. with fear and contempt.
C. as worth preserving.
D. as part of the godly community.
E. as helpful neighbors and partners in commerce.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

31. In 1637, hostilities broke out between English settlers in the Connecticut Valley and which local Native American tribe?
A. Seminoles
B. Powhatans
C. Sioux
D. Wampanoags
E. Pequots

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

32. In King Philip's War, Indians made effective use of a relatively new weapon, the
A. flintlock rifle.
B. matchlock rifle.
C. repeating revolver.
D. Gatling gun.
E. artillery cannon.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

33. In the 1640s, during the English Civil War, the Cavaliers were
A. the forces of Parliament, who were largely Puritans.
B. supporters of King Charles I.
C. Scottish and Irish gentry desiring to secede from England.

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D. both the forces of Parliament and supporters of King Charles I.
E. neither the forces of Parliament nor supporters of King Charles I.

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Topic: The Restoration Colonies

34. The English Restoration began with the reign of
A. James II.
B. Oliver Cromwell.
C. George I.
D. Elizabeth I.
E. Charles II.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

35. The proprietors who founded the Carolina colony
A. guaranteed religious freedom to all Christians.
B. rejected the headright system.
C. ruled the colony with dictatorial powers.
D. quickly made it a financial success.
E. banned the importation of indentured servants.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

36. The Fundamental Constitution for the Carolina colony
A. sought to create a society of general equality among Englishmen.
B. was influenced by the English philosopher John Locke.
C. initially did not include slavery.
D. made no provisions for a colonial parliament.
E. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

37. The development of the Carolina colony was notable in that
A. the colony was able to attract large numbers of settlers from nearby colonies.
B. the northern and southern regions were economically and socially distinct from each other.
C. its economy was grounded in tobacco production.
D. its founders had discouraged the use of slaves.
E. it advocated independence from England well before any other mainland colony.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

38. The New York colony
A. had its founding proprietors from the Carolina colony.
B. made a commitment to representative assemblies.
C. emerged after a struggle between the English and the Dutch.
D. saw its population grow slowly for its first fifty years.
E. banned slavery from its inception.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

39. Like New York, the New Jersey colony
A. quickly developed a strong local government.
B. had few slaves during its early existence.
C. was characterized by a unified and generally peaceful society.
D. had great ethnic and religious diversity.
E. developed an important class of large landowners.

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Topic: The Restoration Colonies

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40. Which of the following was NOT a Stuart Restoration colony?
A. Maryland
B. Carolina
C. New York
D. Pennsylvania
E. New Jersey

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

41. Unlike Puritans, the Quakers
A. accepted the concept of predestination.
B. rejected the doctrine of original sin.
C. were not persecuted by the English government.
D. paid their clergy handsomely.
E. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

42. In the seventeenth century, English Quakers
A. granted women a position within the church generally equal to that of men.
B. had no paid clergy.
C. were pacifists.
D. believed all could attain salvation.
E. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

43. William Penn
A. was a man of great wealth who converted to Quakerism.
B. established a moderately successful but never cosmopolitan colony.
C. suppressed the local Indians in Pennsylvania with a strong military presence.
D. never visited Pennsylvania.
E. used unscrupulous and deceptive advertising to attract settlers.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

44. The colony established by people seeking to separate from Pennsylvania was
A. Maryland.
B. New Jersey.
C. Delaware.
D. New York.
E. Kentucky.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

45. The English colonial settlements in the Caribbean
A. concluded it was cheaper to buy new African slaves than to protect those they owned.
B. developed their settlements along the same lines as those of the Chesapeake.
C. developed significant economic success through the production of tobacco.
D. had a smaller percentage of slaves than that held by the North American colonies.
E. were forced to deal with larger native populations than settlements on the mainland.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

46. What became the dominant crop of the Caribbean colonies?
A. corn
B. beans
C. tobacco
D. sugar
E. cotton

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

47. Georgia was founded
A. to provide a refuge for Catholics.
B. to create a military barrier against the Spanish.
C. to quickly make money for its investors.
D. by Quaker missionaries.
E. as a haven for religious dissenters.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

48. Originally, the Georgia colony excluded
A. free Africans.
B. slaves.
C. indentured servants.
D. both free Africans and slaves.
E. neither free Africans nor slaves.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

49. The "middle grounds" refers to a region of colonial North America in which
A. no single European or Indian group held clear dominance.
B. Indian tribes were largely able to keep European colonists out.
C. English colonists quickly became the dominant power.
D. Spanish colonists were long the dominant power.
E. French colonists managed to hold the balance of power.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

50. Which of the following statements regarding the Navigation Acts (1660s) is FALSE?
A. English colonies were closed to all trade except that carried by English ships.
B. Certain colonial products could be exported only to England.
C. All European goods sent to the colonies had to pass through England and were subject to taxes.
D. English colonists could only produce products that were also sold in England.
E. Duties were imposed on the coastal trade among the English colonies.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Development of Empire

51. The Dominion of New England
A. preserved existing colonial legislative assemblies.
B. was called into being by King Charles II.
C. was limited to what now constitutes New England.
D. declared the Navigation Acts null and void.
E. called for a single royal governor.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Development of Empire

52. The rebellion led by Jacob Leisler took place in
A. Rhode Island.
B. New Jersey.
C. Massachusetts.
D. New York.
E. Connecticut.

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Topic: The Development of Empire

53. The Glorious Revolution of 1688–1689
A. saw an English king, James II, flee to the European continent.

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B. enhanced the influence of Catholicism in England.
C. helped put in place the Dominion of New England.
D. kept the English crown among Englishmen.
E. had no effect on colonial governments.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Development of Empire

54. The Jamestown settlement was an instant success.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

55. John Smith imposed order on the Jamestown settlement, but he thought it wise not to antagonize local Indians.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

56. The tobacco culture of Virginia created great pressure for territorial expansion.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

57. The first Africans to arrive in Virginia in 1619 were likely thought of as indentured servants by the colonists, rather than as slaves.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

58. Virginia did not become a royal colony until the eve of the American Revolution.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

59. The founders of Maryland encouraged both Protestants and Catholics to migrate to the colony.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

60. Bacon's Rebellion was undertaken to do away with slavery in Virginia.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

61. Bacon's Rebellion accelerated the development of slavery in Virginia.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Early Chesapeake

62. The Mayflower Compact set forth the principles of the Puritan religion.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

63. James I of England may have believed in the divine right of kings, but he was not particularly harsh in his treatment of Puritans.
FALSE

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Topic: The Growth of New England

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64. Residents of Massachusetts generally had greater freedom of worship than the Puritans had had in England.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

65. Thomas Hooker and Roger Williams were both executed for their dissent on the major tenets of Puritanism.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

66. Both the Pequot War and King Philip's War ended disastrously for the Indians.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Growth of New England

67. One result of the Stuart Restoration was the development of new colonies in North America.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

68. Philosopher John Locke helped draw up the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

69. *Quakers* is a term applied to a dissenting English Protestant sect, the Society of Friends.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

70. During its early years, the Pennsylvania colony often faced financial ruin.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

71. Like Pennsylvania, Georgia was founded as a religious colony.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

72. California was first colonized by Spain, which used local Indians as its main source of labor.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

73. The Navigation Acts were designed primarily to control migration into the Americas.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Development of Empire

74. The Dominion of New England supported the colonists' claims for the "rights of Englishmen."
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Topic: The Development of Empire

75. Compare the experiences of the Roanoke colony with those of the Jamestown colony, and explain what factors led to the failure of the former and the eventual success of the latter.

Topic: The Early Chesapeake

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76. What were the critical differences between the English settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts?

Topic: The Early Chesapeake
Topic: The Growth of New England

77. Why did slavery emerge as a major labor source in the North American colonies by the end of the seventeenth century?

Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

78. What role did the Caribbean colonies play in the development of British North America?

Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds

79. Describe how the relationship between Europeans and Indians changed as a result of colonization.

Topic: The Early Chesapeake
Topic: The Growth of New England

80. Which people, Europeans or Indians, enjoyed greater benefit from the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century exchange of technology of weaponry and agriculture?

Topic: The Early Chesapeake

81. Compare the similarities of and differences between Massachusetts Puritans and Pennsylvania Quakers.

Topic: The Growth of New England
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

82. What were the major characteristics of the Stuart Restoration colonies?

Topic: The Restoration Colonies

83. What steps did England take to establish greater control over her North American colonies? Why were these steps not always successful?

Topic: The Development of Empire
Topic: The Restoration Colonies

84. Compare the colonization efforts of England and Spain in the New World.

Topic: Borderlands and Middle Grounds
Topic: The Early Chesapeake
Topic: The Growth of New England

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