Freedom on My Mind A History of African Americans with Documents 2nd edition White Test Bank

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Answer each question with three or four sentences.

1. What difficulties did slaves face while trying to form and maintain kinship ties in England's Chesapeake colonies?

2. Why did it become increasingly difficult for slaves in Carolina to escape or resist their enslavement?

3. Describe the distinctly African world slave communities were able to create on plantations in Carolina.

4. Why did New England not have as many slaves as the colonies farther south?

5. On what basis did some colonists in New England object to slavery?

6. Among the Quakers in Pennsylvania, who supported slavery and who opposed it?

7. Discuss how French Louisiana was settled throughout the eighteenth century. Include the experience of European immigrants, as well as of those who arrived as slaves from Africa and the Caribbean.

8. Why did slaves from English colonies in North America run away to Spanish Florida?

9. Why did royal officials initially ban slavery in the Georgia colony?

10. How did the Stono rebellion impact slavery in South Carolina?

Freedom on My Mind A History of African Americans with Documents 2nd edition White Test Bank

Answer Key

1. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Kinship ties in the Chesapeake: Africans who came to the Chesapeake after 1680 did not have the limited opportunities to achieve freedom afforded to early arrivals in the English colonies. Predominantly from the interior of Africa, very few of the "New Negroes" could own property, achieve freedom, or establish families. The regions' farming was dispersed among small lots bordering the Chesapeake, which made it difficult for slaves to develop relationships. Two-thirds of the slaves imported to the Chesapeake were men, and slave owners assigned slaves to sex-segregated quarters where they had little chance of starting families. The work regime and trauma of the Middle Passage also made it difficult for slaves to form and maintain kinship ties.
2. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Escape from Carolina: Slaves were expected to provision themselves in addition to the brutal work regimes of the task system on the rice plantations of the Carolinas. Slaves typically worked seven days a week to keep themselves alive. Planters paid Indian slave catchers to track down escaped slaves and return them to the plantations. The expansion of white settlement into North Carolina and Georgia also made it difficult for fugitive slaves to go unnoticed by slave catchers. After South Carolina adopted the Barbadian slave code in 1690, slaves who ran away or defied their masters could be maimed or mutilated. The fear of retribution as well as the physical and emotional toll of enslavement made it difficult for slaves in the Carolinas to resist slavery, yet many managed to live free lives in maroon communities.
3. *Answer would ideally include:*

   An African world in Carolina: Carolina slaves lived on isolated plantations and created self-contained slave communities. Slaves grew their own food, cooked, and built their own quarters all in accordance with African traditions. Until the 1760s, most slaves were African-born and retained numerous customs from their homeland such as country marks and some religious practices. Slaves in Carolina all worked under the same brutal regime, which shaped the character of their communities. Slaves retained many of their traditional religious beliefs and adapted them to their experience as slaves in America.
4. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Fewer slaves in New England: The population of slaves in New England colonies never reached more than 3 percent of the total population. The region's cold climate and short growing season prohibited the cultivation of labor-intensive cash crops, such as rice, sugar, and tobacco. Colonists in New England did not create large plantations with large numbers of slaves like their counterparts in the Chesapeake and Carolina did. Unlike in England's southern colonies, most slaves in New England lived in port cities, and the small family farms that predominated in New England required few slaves. Some of the Puritan and Pilgrim settlers rejected slavery, but most accepted owning Indian and African slaves.
5. *Answer would ideally include:*

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Critics of slavery in New England: Slavery was rejected on religious and moral grounds by some Puritan colonists, such as Samuel Sewall, who in 1700 issued the first antislavery tract published in New England, a pamphlet entitled *The Selling of Joseph*. Most New England colonists ignored such pleas for the abolition of slavery, however, and the institution slowly expanded.

6. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Quaker support for slavery: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was founded in 1681 by Quakers, members of the egalitarian English Protestant sect also known as the Religious Society of Friends. Religious freedom was a founding principle of their beliefs, but most did not support freedom for the slaves in the colony. The founder of the colony, William Penn, was a Quaker and a slave owner who preferred to buy black slaves rather than pay indentured servants. Many Quakers supported slave labor because of the lucrative trade relationship between Caribbean colonies and Philadelphia.

   Quaker opposition to slavery: A few Pennsylvania Quakers rejected slavery, and a group in Germantown issued the first American antislavery petition in 1688. The Dutch-speaking petitioners had fled Europe to escape religious persecution and were shocked to see that some of their Quaker neighbors used slave labor. The petition never reached a broad audience or drew much support, and slavery continued to expand in Philadelphia and throughout the rest of Pennsylvania.

7. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Slavery in French Louisiana: French settlements in the Louisiana colony, which stretched from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi River to the Canadian border, attracted few European immigrants. By 1700, French investors wanted to set up plantations similar to those in the sugar colonies in the West Indies, but Louisiana lacked the manpower to sustain commercial agriculture. France's King Louis XV granted a trade monopoly to the Company of the West Indies in 1719, but it failed to attract French immigrants, so France began to import shiploads of slaves from rice-growing regions of Africa, such as Senegal. Slaves' expertise in rice growing saved the Louisiana colony from collapse. Despite the colony's adoption of the Code Noir in 1685, which made runaway slaves subject to capital punishment, many slaves escaped and formed maroon communities, such as Bas du Fleuve outside New Orleans, which was home to a third of Louisiana's slaves by 1763.

8. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Slaves run away to Florida: Slaves and free blacks in Florida had a higher degree of autonomy than their counterparts in the English colonies to the north. Slaves escaped to Florida because there was a better possibility of achieving freedom there. The first runaways that arrived from Carolina in 1687 were granted their freedom by the Spanish governor of Florida, who claimed them to be religious refugees, and in 1693 Spain's King Charles II offered liberty to fugitive slaves who converted to Catholicism. Spanish Florida continued to welcome refugees from English plantations and employed them in militias to rebuff attacks and retaliate against the English. Runaways from the Carolinas

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joined and led attacks against slave owners in Florida; in 1738, some received their unconditional freedom from colonial officials.

9. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Banning slavery in Georgia: Georgia's colonization was led by a group of British trustees who believed the colony should act as a buffer zone between Spanish Florida and British holdings to the north. They envisioned a colony populated by indentured servants who would defend it against Indians and Spanish enemies, something slaves would likely not do. The Salzburgers, German-speaking Protestants who migrated to Georgia in 1734, agreed with the ban on slavery and showed their support by cultivating their own crop of rice. After sustained lobbying from colonists, Georgia lifted the ban on slavery in 1750.

10. *Answer would ideally include:*

    Stono rebellion's impact on slavery: In 1739, a slave uprising began near the Stono River in South Carolina after some twenty slaves stole guns, ammunition, axes, and clubs. The rebels were joined by about forty other slaves as they marched south, killing whites as they went, until the revolt was suppressed by a hastily assembled militia. In response to the Stono rebellion, colonial officials in South Carolina passed the 1740 Negro Act, which gave whites the power to kill rebellious slaves without a trial. Slaves could not travel beyond the boundaries of their plantation without a pass, and all whites could lawfully kill any slave for resisting interrogation or punishment. The Stono rebellion demonstrated Britain's commitment to slavery in its North American colonies. The perceived threat of slave insurrection created by the Stono rebellion gave colonists a pretense to keep slaves under constant surveillance.

Freedom on My Mind A History of African Americans with Documents 2nd edition White Test Bank

Answer each of the following questions with an essay. Be sure to include specific examples that support your thesis and conclusions.

1. Why did English colonists abandon indentured servitude for African slavery?

2. How did the colonial legislature in Virginia create a system of racial slavery in which only those of African descent were slaves?

3. What were the differences between slavery in the Chesapeake, the Carolinas, and New England during the seventeenth century?

4. What was the practice of half-freedom in the Dutch colony of New Netherland during the seventeenth century? How did slavery expand after the Dutch lost control of New Netherland in 1664?

5. How did France encourage French immigration to its colony in Louisiana? In what ways did Africans taken to French Louisiana resist their enslavement?

Freedom on My Mind A History of African Americans with Documents 2nd edition White Test Bank

Answer Key

1. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Indentured servitude in English colonies: England's first permanent settlement in North America was founded in 1607 on Jamestown Island by the Virginia Company, a joint-stock company chartered by King James I. The first settlers did not know how to survive in the Chesapeake and relied on local Indians for food, leaving the colony on the brink of collapse. The introduction of tobacco cultivation in 1611 revived the region's economy, and the demand for laborers increased. Landless rural English and Scots-Irish laborers came to the Chesapeake as indentured servants, which meant they owed a term of service to the Virginia Company for the cost of their transportation and care.

   African slaves and European indentured servants: The first enslaved Africans arrived in English North America in 1619, but many who came to labor in the Chesapeake in the early seventeenth century were indentured servants. African slaves and white indentured servants worked and lived alongside one another, ran away together, and intermarried. The work required to cultivate tobacco was grueling, and fewer immigrants wanted to come to Virginia to work as indentured servants. After 1619, the colonies continued to purchase African slaves in small numbers, but the number of slaves increased rapidly once the English entered the slave trade with the establishment in 1660 of the Royal African Company, which transported between 90,000 and 100,000 slaves to English colonies in the New World in the last four decades of the seventeenth century.

   Transition to African slavery: As more slaves were imported to the colonies from Africa, the English sought to define the legal status of blacks in their colonies. After 1640, blacks continued to acquire a uniquely inferior status. Blacks could be sentenced to a life of servitude, and a 1662 Virginia law made the enslaved status of black women heritable. The English created a system of chattel slavery in their colonies in North America through which colonists increasingly exploited African slave labor throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
2. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Black slavery in Virginia: The first African slaves brought to a British colony in North America arrived in Virginia in 1619. In the 1640s, English colonists began to create a system of chattel slavery in which only those who were of African descent, or black, could be legally enslaved. In 1640, three servants were arrested and put on trial after running away from a Virginia farmer and fleeing to Maryland. All three were lashed and given extended terms of service, but the black servant was ordered to serve for the rest of his life, whereas the two white servants' terms were extended only one year. Subsequent laws continued to relegate blacks to slave status. A 1662 law made the enslaved status of black women heritable. This made it virtually impossible to escape slavery and ensured that slaves in North America were black. After Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, Virginia's colonial government sought to sharpen the distinction between servants and slaves by limiting the years of service that could be given to a white servant and allowing slave owners to kill rebellious slaves with impunity. This system of chattel

Freedom on My Mind A History of African Americans with Documents 2nd edition White Test Bank

slavery created in Virginia was exported to other English colonies in North America after Virginia outlawed interracial marriage in 1691. Slavery in the English colonies became dependent on the color of one's skin, and after the establishment of the Royal African Company in 1660, England imported between 90,000 and 100,000 slaves to North America by 1698.

3. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Slavery in the Chesapeake: The first African slaves arrived in the Chesapeake in 1619, but during the early seventeenth century, most laborers were indentured servants. Slaves and servants often worked and lived alongside one another and even intermarried. Fewer indentured servants were willing to move to Virginia by midcentury because of the reports they had heard about the hard work and harsh conditions. In the 1640s Virginia began the process of creating a system of chattel slavery in which only blacks could be enslaved and the children of slaves inherited their mother's enslaved status. By the late seventeenth century the Chesapeake colonies had created a plantation economy that revolved around black slavery and tobacco cultivation. To meet the demand for labor on tobacco plantations, the English established the Royal African Company, which imported between 90,000 and 100,000 slaves to North America between 1660 and 1698.

   Slavery in the Carolinas: The planters who established the colony of Carolina in 1663 arrived with the plan to create a workforce of enslaved Africans to clear and cultivate the settlement. Slaves from rice-growing regions in Africa used their expertise to establish rice plantations in the Carolinas, which by the 1720s were exporting nearly ten million pounds of rice a year. Slaves on rice plantations worked under a task system in which they were assigned daily tasks under the control of a black driver who oversaw the work of other slaves. The task system was designed to motivate slaves to complete their tasks quickly in order to have time off, which led to some degree of autonomy away from white supervision. On the scattered and isolated rice plantations of the Carolinas, slaves were forced to grow their own food, raised livestock, and developed communal belief systems that resembled those practiced in Africa. African slaves brought many of their traditions with them to the Carolinas but developed a uniquely African American world, one that reflected the new realities of enslavement.

   Slavery in New England: The New England colonies, first settled in the 1620s, did not have as many enslaved Africans as other English colonies in North America did; the population of slaves in New England never reached more than 3 percent of the total population. New England never developed a large plantation economy because of its colder climate and shorter growing season. Instead of the cultivation of cash crops, such as tobacco in Virginia and rice in the Carolinas, the economy of New England revolved around transatlantic trade, which meant that fewer slaves were imported. Some of the Quakers and Puritans who immigrated to New England objected to slavery, but most condoned the practice, and many were slave owners. New England colonists also acquired black slaves in exchange for Native American "Captives taken in just warres," and in 1641, Massachusetts became the first colony to legally recognize chattel slavery.

4. *Answer would ideally include:*

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Half-freedom in New Netherland: Because most slaves were owned by the West India Company rather than by private individuals, their legal status was thrown into question under Dutch law, and many slaves sued for their rights and their freedom. The result of such petitions led to a status called half-freedom, in which blacks who defended the colony against Indian attacks would be liberated but their children would not be freed. These adults were required to serve as wage laborers for the company periodically, while the company retained the labor of their children, and slave families were required to pay corporate tribute.

English expansion of slavery: The practice of half-freedom allowed many blacks to successfully petition the company for full freedom, but escape from slavery became almost impossible after the English seized New Netherland and laid permanent claim to New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and land that became Pennsylvania. The English Royal African Company increased the importation of slaves to British colonies throughout the eighteenth century. Colonial officials developed policies that encouraged the importation of slaves and the expansion of slavery, such as the abolition of property taxes on slaves in New York and the awarding of sixty acres of farmland per slave to any New Jersey colonist who imported slaves.

5. *Answer would ideally include:*

French immigration to Louisiana: French Louisiana extended from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi River to the Canadian border on the western edge of European settlement in the New World. The French settlers who moved there were eager to set up a plantation system similar to the profitable sugar colonies in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Saint Domingue. Many of the French and Canadian inhabitants were fur traders or soldiers and were unwilling to do the grueling labor required to clear land and cultivate a cash crop like sugar. Few French men and women were willing to move to such a remote frontier outpost, so France began to ship hundreds of African slaves to the colony to do the hardest labor. Most of the slaves shipped from Africa to Louisiana in the early eighteenth century were from rice-growing regions such as Senegambia, and they brought with them their expertise in cultivating rice as well as indigo and tobacco. Slaves grew rice along large stretches of the Mississippi River and saved the colony from collapse, but it came at a heavy price; nearly one-third of all Africans brought to Louisiana died.

Resistance to slavery in Louisiana: By the eighteenth century, Louisiana's black majority outnumbered whites by a ratio of two to one. Due to their small number, the white colonists found it difficult to control the large slave population. Many slaves in Louisiana were able to escape into the dense woods and tidal wetlands, where they formed maroon communities. Some runaways lived with local Natchez Indians, who were hostile to the French. In 1730, approximately 400 Bambara slaves conspired to kill the French and take over the colony before the plot was discovered. The colony had long before adopted strict slave laws known as the Code Noir, which called for capital punishment for slaves who escaped, but the colonists were too poor and too few to kill or even capture runaway slaves. It remained difficult through the eighteenth century for

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French colonists to control slaves along the large frontiers of Louisiana. Some fugitive slaves escaped to maroon communities, such as Bas du Fleuve on the outskirts of New Orleans, where they made their living farming and supplying lumber to New Orleans sawmills. By 1763, Bas du Fleuve was home to almost a third of Louisiana's slave population.

Freedom on My Mind A History of African Americans with Documents 2nd edition White Test Bank

Use the following to answer questions 1-9:

Select the word or phrase from the Terms section that best matches the definition or example provided. Some terms may be used more than once; others may not be used at all.

Terms
a. chattel slavery
b. Code Noir
c. country marks
d. driver
e. half-freedom
f. indentured servants
g. maroons
h. mulatto
i. Stono rebellion (1739)

1. Runaway slave communities, also known as cimarrons (from the Spanish *cimarrón*). _____

2. The slave code used in France's New World colonies. _____

3. A slave uprising that took place near the Stono River in St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina, in 1739. The rebels killed about twenty whites before they were captured and subdued. _____

4. Facial scars indicating particular African origins. _____

5. White laborers who came to the English North American colonies under contract to work for a specified amount of time, usually four to seven years. _____

6. A status allotted primarily to Dutch-owned slaves who helped defend New Netherland against Indian attacks. _____

7. A slave assigned to oversee the work of other slaves. _____

8. A person with mixed white and African ancestry. _____

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9. A system by which slaves were considered portable property and denied all rights or legal authority over themselves or their children. _____

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Answer Key

1. g
2. b
3. i
4. c
5. f
6. e
7. d
8. h
9. a

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Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. Where was England's first successful permanent settlement in North America founded in 1607?
   A) Plymouth
   B) Jamestown Island
   C) Roanoke
   D) St. Augustine

2. What was the Virginia Company, a joint-stock company chartered by King James I in 1606, designed to do for England?
   A) Sell sugar, rum, and molasses to England's upper class
   B) Give England control of the transatlantic slave trade
   C) Establish an English settlement in the New World
   D) Help English privateers raid Spanish ships arriving from the Caribbean

3. With whom did English explorers such as Sir Francis Drake ally to raid Spanish colonies in New Spain in the late sixteenth century?
   A) The Croatan Indians from North Carolina's Outer Banks
   B) French fur traders who traveled from Louisiana
   C) The Powhatan Indians who lived in coastal Virginia
   D) Maroon communities of escaped slaves

4. How did the first English colonists survive their first few years in North America?
   A) Raids on Spanish ships traveling from Florida
   B) Regular shipments of food from England
   C) Corn supplied by local Indians
   D) Cultivated crops grown in Jamestown

5. What impact did tobacco have on England's Chesapeake colonies after 1611?
   A) It encouraged English settlers to move to Virginia and Maryland.
   B) The Chesapeake economy declined due to the colonists' reliance on a single cash crop.
   C) The Chesapeake colonists began to grow fewer of their previous cash crops.
   D) It created a new market for labor due to the length and difficulty of its cultivation.

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6. When were the first African slaves brought to England's Chesapeake colonies?
   A) 1619
   B) 1617
   C) 1607
   D) 1586

7. How did England seek to increase the number of laborers in its North American colonies in the early seventeenth century?
   A) Through the transatlantic slave trade
   B) By bringing indentured servants to North America
   C) By capturing Spanish prisoners during raids on Spanish military bases in Florida
   D) By employing Native Americans who were knowledgeable about corn cultivation

8. What did a law passed in Virginia in 1662 change about the legal status of slaves?
   A) All sexual relationships between slaves and free people were outlawed.
   B) The children of enslaved women fathered by a white man were declared free.
   C) Children born to enslaved women were freed after twelve years.
   D) The enslaved status of black women became inheritable.

9. What was the system of chattel slavery created by English colonists in North America?
   A) African slaves could earn their freedom by purchasing it from their owners.
   B) African slaves were considered the property of their owners, similar to livestock or furniture.
   C) Indian slaves were controlled by different laws than African slaves.
   D) African slaves could be enslaved for life in the southern colonies but not in New England.

10. What was an impact of laws passed during the seventeenth century that were designed to clarify slaves' legal status in English colonial society?
    A) The child of a slave woman could inherit property if the father was a freeman.
    B) The child of a slave woman was free if the father was a freeman.
    C) Slave women could not seek liberty for their children by claiming freemen as the fathers.
    D) Slave women could sue for their own freedom but not for the freedom of their children.

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11. What were the consequences of laws passed in Virginia in 1691 outlawing interracial marriage?
    A) All marriages between blacks and whites became a crime.
    B) Sexual relations between white men and slave women became a crime.
    C) Sexual relations between slaves and free people became a crime.
    D) Marriages between slaves became a crime.

12. What previous legal protection for slaves was exempted by an act passed by the Virginia legislature in 1667?
    A) The children of slaves were born free.
    B) Baptism gave slaves legal standing in colonial courts.
    C) The children of slaves could purchase their freedom.
    D) Baptism gave slaves the right to purchase their freedom.

13. Why did the number of English immigrants coming to Virginia decline by the middle part of the seventeenth century?
    A) Warfare between the English and the Dutch prevented travel to the colony.
    B) Conflict with local Native Americans made the colony dangerous.
    C) News of a slave rebellion frightened potential immigrants from England.
    D) The colony's reputation for abusing and exploiting servants made it unappealing.

14. Why did landless freemen, servants, and slaves join Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia in 1676?
    A) They wanted independence from British rule due to unfair labor practices.
    B) The Virginia assembly imposed a tax on all forms of labor.
    C) The colony's Indian policy was not aggressive enough to suit their desire for more land.
    D) Virginia planters unfairly controlled the price of tobacco.

15. How did Virginia's colonial government respond to Bacon's Rebellion?
    A) It enacted laws allowing slave owners to kill rebellious slaves with impunity.
    B) It enacted laws giving slaves and servants more privileges.
    C) It hired Native Americans as slave catchers because they had better knowledge of the terrain.
    D) It allowed colonists to kill Native Americans with impunity.

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16. Why did the number of blacks in Virginia increase from approximately 7 percent of the colony's population in 1680 to 44 percent by 1750?
    A) Laws granted slaves in Virginia some autonomy, which enticed slaves from other colonies to escape there.
    B) Virginia built a plantation economy that revolved around black slavery.
    C) The restrictions on slave ownership in other colonies caused slave owners to move to Virginia in large numbers.
    D) Large numbers of free blacks moved to port cities to look for employment.

17. What was the term applied to slaves who had recently arrived from Africa?
    A) New Negroes
    B) Mulattoes
    C) Creoles
    D) Privateers

18. How did slaves who came from different parts of Africa communicate with one another on plantations in America?
    A) Slaves spoke with one another in the language of the slave owners.
    B) Slaves from different regions in Africa communicated with one another in Arabic.
    C) They spoke very similar languages and understood one another almost immediately.
    D) They created Americanized, or creole, forms of communication.

19. Who made up most of Virginia's free black population?
    A) Mixed-race descendants, called mulattoes, of unions between slaves and whites
    B) Descendants of slaves who had secured their freedom during the colony's early years
    C) Africans who purchased their freedom from Virginia planters
    D) "New Negroes" who had recently arrived from Africa

20. About half of the planters who established the colony of Carolina in 1663 came from what other English colony?
    A) Barbados
    B) Jamaica
    C) New England
    D) Virginia

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21. Rice was cultivated successfully in South Carolina despite the colonists' lack of knowledge of how to grow it because slaves
    A) learned the practice from plantations in the Caribbean.
    B) used the same equipment and techniques they used to cultivate it in Africa.
    C) learned the practice from nearby Indian nations.
    D) used trial and error to perfect their technique.

22. What kind of labor system was used only in rice-growing regions, where a driver was chosen to oversee the work of other slaves?
    A) Asiento
    B) Chattel slavery
    C) Indentured servitude
    D) Task system

23. Why did slave deaths routinely outnumber births in the Carolinas throughout much of the eighteenth century?
    A) Separate living quarters prevented slaves from having many children.
    B) A pandemic of malaria swept the low country, spread by mosquitoes in the shallow water.
    C) The brutal labor regime worked slaves literally to death.
    D) Slaves were enlisted to fight for the colony against Spanish forces in Florida.

24. In what English colonies did slaves never reach above 3 percent of the population?
    A) The Carolinas
    B) Barbados and Jamaica
    C) The Chesapeake
    D) New England

25. How did some New England colonists acquire black slaves?
    A) In exchange for Native American prisoners of war
    B) From French fur traders working in Canada
    C) As contraband stolen from Spanish vessels
    D) From maroon communities living on the frontiers

26. When did the Dutch begin importing slave workers to their settlements on North America's Middle Atlantic coast, in the region known as New Netherland?
    A) 1586
    B) 1606
    C) 1626
    D) 1716

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27. What company held a royal monopoly over Dutch trade in the Americas and led the colonization of New Netherland?
    A) The Royal African Company
    B) The West India Company
    C) The New Netherland Company
    D) The Virginia Company

28. What was the seventeenth-century practice of half-freedom in Dutch-controlled New Netherland?
    A) Blacks in the Dutch colony spent half the year in servitude and the other half as free laborers.
    B) Slaves were freed in New Netherland when they had paid back half of their purchase price.
    C) Slaves born in New Netherland were freed after they were twenty-five years old.
    D) Blacks who had helped defend the colony against Indian attacks would be freed, but their children were not liberated.

29. What region did England claim permanently after seizing control of New Netherland from the Dutch in 1664?
    A) The Middle Atlantic
    B) Carolina
    C) The Chesapeake
    D) New England

30. England's King James developed policies that favored his controlling interest in the Royal African Company when he
    A) abolished taxation only on slaves purchased from the company.
    B) imposed tariffs on domestic slave imports.
    C) granted free land to those who brought slaves to English colonies.
    D) built fortifications to protect English colonies.

31. New Jersey encouraged the importation of slaves to the colony and the cultivation of farm land when it
    A) did not require settlers to pay taxes on slaves.
    B) placed a tariff on the importation of slaves from other colonies.
    C) offered sixty acres per slave to colonists who imported slaves.
    D) passed laws increasing the wages of free workers.

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32. What was one kind of work that slaves did in England's Middle Atlantic colonies?
    A) Ship work
    B) Rice cultivation
    C) Sugar cultivation
    D) Domestic work

33. What evidence suggests there was controversy among Quakers over the use of slave labor?
    A) Slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania after William Penn's death in 1718.
    B) Germantown Quakers wrote the first American antislavery petition in 1688.
    C) The Quakers renamed their sect the Religious Society of Friends in 1681.
    D) Dutch-speaking Quakers were forbidden from owning slaves in 1664.

34. What impact did objections to slavery by some Quakers have on the institution of slavery in Pennsylvania in the late seventeenth century?
    A) The colony banned the importation of slaves from other colonies.
    B) Each county voted on whether or not to allow slavery.
    C) Their objections did not stop Quaker merchants from continuing to own slaves.
    D) Slavery was prohibited in Pennsylvania after William Penn's death.

35. Great Britain founded the colony of Georgia in 1732 as a
    A) base for raids on Spanish colonies in the Caribbean.
    B) place for slaves to escape from Spanish Florida.
    C) buffer zone between Carolina and Spanish Florida.
    D) model colony without slavery.

36. What was Louisiana's economy initially based on in the seventeenth century?
    A) Fur trade with the region's Indian nations
    B) Large sugar plantations with African slaves
    C) Small farms using indentured servants
    D) The trade in Indian slaves to the Caribbean

37. Officials from the Company of the West Indies in Louisiana capitalized on slaves' expertise by forcing them to grow what cash crop?
    A) Hemp
    B) Sugarcane
    C) Rice
    D) Tobacco

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38. What did the Code Noir, or "Black Code," in French colonies permit slave owners to do to their slaves?
    A) Baptize slaves against their will
    B) Teach slaves how to read
    C) Kill slaves suspected of planning a revolt
    D) Kill slaves who ran away three times

39. Spanish Florida was often a destination for runaway slaves from Carolina because slaves
    A) could easily escape across the border Carolina and Florida shared.
    B) and free blacks had a higher degree of autonomy in Florida than in other colonies.
    C) were freed if they traveled to St. Augustine and converted to Catholicism.
    D) hoped to board Spanish trading vessels bound for West Africa.

40. The community of freed slaves in the town of Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose helped the colonial government in Spanish Florida by
    A) warning the residents of St. Augustine of any foreign attack.
    B) tracking down runaway slaves.
    C) serving in militias that fought Native Americans.
    D) patrolling the border regions near the English colony of Georgia.

41. Why did British royal officials initially agree to a ban on slavery in Georgia upon the colony's founding?
    A) Most colonists who settled in Georgia rejected slavery as contrary to their religious faith.
    B) Colonists did not want slaves to compete with the labor of free workers.
    C) They wanted to prevent the expansion of slavery south or west.
    D) They knew that slaves would likely not defend the colony against its Spanish and Indian enemies.

42. The Salzburgers, who migrated to Georgia from Germany in 1734, opposed slavery in the colony because they
    A) were against slavery for those who had not converted to Catholicism.
    B) preferred to labor themselves due to their work ethic.
    C) feared slave insurrections like those in the West Indies.
    D) believed slaves would undermine the colony's food reserves.

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43. What was the largest slave uprising in Britain's North American colonies?
    A) Bacon's Rebellion
    B) The Stono rebellion
    C) The Natchez Rebellion
    D) The Pueblo Revolt

44. The rebels who participated in the Stono rebellion in South Carolina
    A) were placed on trial for treason and imprisoned.
    B) were placed on trial and executed.
    C) were executed without trial.
    D) mostly escaped, except for the leaders, who were executed.

45. South Carolina passed the 1740 Negro Act giving all whites the power to kill any slave who resisted interrogation or punishment because
    A) slaves were escaping to maroon communities outside of Charleston.
    B) slaves across the Carolinas were murdering whites on isolated plantations.
    C) slave owners feared slaves would escape to Spanish Florida.
    D) slave owners hoped it would prevent future slave rebellions.

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46. "[1630]
September 17th, 1630. Hugh Davis to be soundly whipped, before an assembly of Negroes and others for abusing himself to the dishonor of God and shame of Christians, by defiling his body in lying with a negro; which fault he is to acknowledge next Sabbath day.

"[1640]
October 17, 1640. *Whereas Robert Sweat* hath begotten with child a negro woman servant belonging unto Lieutenant *Sheppard, the court hath therefore ordered* that the said negro woman shall be whipt at the whipping post and the said *Sweat* shall tomorrow in the forenoon do public penance for his offence at *James City* church in the time of divine service according to the laws of *England* in that case provided."

How do the examples of Virginia's laws from 1630 and 1640 reveal the gradual appearance of racial discrimination?

A) These laws highlight the efforts of the Virginia assembly to ensure racial inclusion for interracial couples.
B) The stated laws were aimed to embarrass white men publicly for engaging in sexual relations with African American women.
C) Virginia laws of the 1630s and 1640s reveal no clear example of racial discrimination.
D) Since African slaves had arrived in Virginia forty years earlier, these laws represent more of a condemnation of wealthy white males cohabiting with working-class females.

47. "90. If any ships or other vessels, be it freind or enemy, shall suffer shipwrack upon our Coast, there shall be no violence or wrong offerred to their persons or goods. But their persons shall be harboured, and relieved, and their goods preserved in safety till Authoritie may be certified thereof, and shall take further order therein.

"91. There shall never be any bond slaverie, villinage or Captivitie amongst us unles[s] it be lawfull Captives taken in just warres, and such strangers as willingly selle themselves or are sold to us. And these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of god established in Israell concerning such persons doeth morally require. This exempts none from servitude who shall be Judged thereto by Authoritie."

How did the Massachusetts Body of Liberties of 1641 address the institution of slavery?

A) It explicitly outlawed the practice.
B) Massachusetts was a slave state, thus making every African American in that region a slave.
C) It viewed all foreigners and strangers to the region as slaves.
D) It deemed servitude legal if a slave master or mistress could validate his or her ownership of a slave.

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48. "[§2] *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That all and every Person or Persons within this Province, who shall find or take up any Negro, Indian or Mullato Slave or Slaves, five Miles from his, her or their Master or Mistresses habitation, who hath not leave in writing from his, her or their Master or Mistress, or are not known to be on their service, he, she or they, so taken up, shall be Whipt by the party that takes them up, or by his order, on the bare back, not exceeding Twenty Lashes; and the Taker up shall have for his reward Five Shillings, Money aforesaid, for every one taken up as aforesaid, with reasonable Charges for carrying him, her or them home, paid him by the Master or Mistress of the Slave or Slaves so taken up; and if above the said five Miles, *six pence per Mile* for every Mile over and above, to be recovered before any one Justice of the Peace, if it exceeds not Forty Shillings, and if more, by Action of Debt in the Court of Common Pleas in the County where the fact shall arise. . . ."

Judging from this article, what view of runaway slaves did New Jersey legislators have in 1713–1714?

A) The New Jersey legislators supported harboring runaways.
B) They did not want New Jersey citizens to engage with runaways in any manner.
C) The New Jersey legislators supported punishing runaways and returning them to their master or mistress.
D) They authorized the colony to protect runaways from their master or mistress.

49. "12. If any slave, who shall be out of the house or plantation where such slave shall live or shall be usually employed, or without some white person in company with such slave, shall refuse to submit to or undergo the examination of any white person, it shall be lawful for any such white person to pursue, apprehend and moderately correct such slave; and if such slave shall assault and strike such white person, such slave may be lawfully killed."

How does the South Carolina Slave Code of 1740 attempt to reduce the probability of slave rebellions?

A) By giving white South Carolinians supreme authority over any slave
B) By providing the judicial system with more authority over slaves than their master or mistress possessed
C) By encouraging masters and mistresses to instruct their slaves on appropriate behavior
D) By making it illegal for slaves to leave a slave plantation without a white person

50. Which of the following statements was Samuel Sewall seeking to convey as it relates to the institution of slavery in America?

A) Slavery was suited only for non-Christians.
B) Africans were enslaved because their lineage could be traced back to Ham.
C) Slavery should be outlawed since everyone was a Son of Adam.
D) Slavery was spoken of often in the Bible; thus it was a necessary evil.

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Answer Key

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. B
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. C
24. D
25. A
26. C
27. B
28. D
29. A
30. B
31. C
32. D
33. B
34. C
35. C
36. A
37. C
38. D
39. B
40. A
41. D
42. C
43. B
44. C

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45. D
46. B
47. D
48. C
49. A
50. C

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