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1. What happened when Chief Powhatan's younger brothers encountered John Smith in the chief's territory in 1607?

2. What inspired English people to leave England and establish the colony of New England?

3. How did religious upheavals in Europe shape the expansion of empires in North America?

4. How did the Franciscan missionaries treat the Pueblo people of North America?

5. Describe the role of French fur traders and Native American women in creating a “middle ground” between the two communities.

6. John Smith was the leader of the English settlement at Jamestown, in territory belonging to the Powhatan Confederacy. Describe John Smith and Powhatan's relationship.

7. What factors in the Chesapeake region in the seventeenth century led to a decrease in indentured servants from Europe and an increase in slaves from Africa?

8. Why did Puritans leave England and settle in North America?

9. Why were the conflicts between commerce and conversion less evident in New France than in Spanish America?

10. New Amsterdam was the centerpiece of the New Netherland colony in North America. What made it successful, and why was it established?

11. Explain the various issues that formed the critiques of Catholicism in the sixteenth century and the great expansion of Protestantism that followed.

12. What factors shaped the relationship between English settlers in the land they named “Virginia” and the Native American tribes that occupied the area long before colonization, the Powhatan Confederacy?

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13. What inspired Bacon's Rebellion, and why was it an important turning point in late-seventeenth-century Virginia?

14. The Puritan settlement thrived in seventeenth-century New England. Explain the Puritans' worldview and how they dealt with those who disagreed with them.

15. What inspired King Philip's War? Who was involved with it? What was the outcome?

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Answer Key

1. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Powhatan and John Smith Meet: While Smith claimed that Chief Powhatan spared him his life because the chief's young daughter, Pocahontas, was in love with him and stood up for him, historians have a different understanding of what happened. The chief immediately executed the two other Englishmen who accompanied Smith but spared him and eventually released him. It is likely that before sending him back to Jamestown, Powhatan performed an adoption ceremony in an effort to bring Smith and the English under his authority. A typical ceremony would have involved him sending out one of his daughters to indicate that the captive was spared. Smith either refused this status or misunderstood the ceremony entirely.
2. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Why English Established New England: The first colonists left England and came to North America for religious freedom, not commercial success or aims of conquest. These men and women settled New England in the 1620s and did not invite John Smith to join them. These settlers were known as Puritans, and they believed the Church of England was practicing a corrupt form of Christianity.
3. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Role of Religion in North American Colonization: Both Protestant and Catholic leaders urged their followers to spread the faith to North America, while those who found themselves to be religious minorities went to the colonies for safety and freedom. Political struggles between Protestant and Catholic rulers in Europe inspired others to leave the area, as the politicization of religious divisions resulted in peasant unrest, economic crises, and military conflicts.
4. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Abuse of Pueblo People: Franciscans converted twenty thousand Pueblos to Catholicism, destroyed Pueblo sacred shrines, and flogged Pueblo ceremonial leaders. They forced the Indians to adopt European ways, forbidding the women from farming the land and making the Indians speak, cook, and dress like Spaniards. They forced the Pueblos to work for them, building churches and supporting the mission, in violation of their own Spanish labor laws. Later, Juan de Onate established a trading post and with his 500 soldiers seized corn and clothing from Pueblo villages, murdering or raping those who resisted.
5. *Answer would ideally include:*

   French and Indian "Exchange": Fur traders were critical to sustaining the French presence and warding off encroachment by the English. They journeyed along lakes and rivers throughout eastern Canada, some taking Indian wives who provided them with both domestic labor and kinship ties to powerful trading partners. These marriages helped forge a middle ground in the Great Lakes region as French traders pushed westward and gained new Indian allies among other tribes. Shared economic interest

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motivated a remarkable degree of cultural exchange and mutual adaptation.

6. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Smith and Powhatan: Smith was dependent on Powhatan's tribe for survival for years. Powhatan was far more powerful than his English neighbors and kept them alive, hoping they would provide him with European cloth, iron hatchets, and even guns. Still, English settlers raided Indian villages for corn and other food and built a fort, alarming Powhatan and causing him to lose patience.

7. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Shift from Servitude to Slavery: Several factors contributed to a shifting workforce during the seventeenth century. Tobacco reigned supreme as the most lucrative cash crop, and its expansion was inevitable. The demand for workers outpaced their availability. From 1650 onward, improved economic conditions in England meant fewer English men and women wanted to travel to North America. Unable to recruit volunteers, the legal system was changed to support slavery. Colonial leaders in the House of Burgesses in 1660 and in Maryland in 1664 passed acts that established greater control over African inhabitants and allowed for their enslavement. The groundwork was thereby laid for establishing the full-blown racial slavery that soon followed.

8. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Puritans' Safe Haven in New England: As religious dissenters, the Puritans faced persecution in England. They believed their country's church and government were corrupt. They interpreted failed harvests, financial collapse, and the resultant poverty, famine, and homelessness as a sign of God's punishment for England's sins. They saw New England as a safe haven from God's wrath, “a refuge” from the “general destruction.” They aimed to establish a prosperous, moral, and model “city upon a hill” that would inspire reform among those still in England.

9. *Answer would ideally include:*

   Cultural Exchanges: French missionaries sought to build on native beliefs rather than destroy them and to learn native languages and customs and engage Indians on their own terms. French traders relied on Indian allies for help establishing trading partnerships and routes. Spanish explorers had no respect for Native American culture, rituals, or language. The Spanish sought to destroy indigenous Indian beliefs and mocked them at all opportunities. They felt less indebted to or dependent on positive relationships with Indians and were more likely to meet them with violence to get what they wanted.

10. *Answer would ideally include:*

    Early Center of Commerce: New Amsterdam attracted traders, fishermen, and farmers. It was known for its representative government and religious toleration. Religious differences did not get in the way of making money. New Amsterdam was built to fend off French and English raids on ships by establishing a powerful Dutch presence in the middle of the North American colonies. The settlement was established by the Dutch

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West Indies Company, which was chartered only three years earlier, while the Dutch East India Company controlled trade routes to much of Asia and parts of Africa. These developments demonstrate the strength and ambitions of the Dutch empire.

11. *Answer would ideally include:*

    Corruption: People were angry with the Roman Catholic Church for many reasons, including papal involvement in conflicts among monarchs, corruption among church officials, and widespread immorality, ignorance, and absenteeism among the clergy.

    Martin Luther: Critics such as Martin Luther believed that faith alone led to salvation and that indulgences and other forms of mediation by priests and bishops between people and God were unnecessary. In 1517, Luther drafted an extended argument against indulgences, which were a source of profit for the Roman Catholic Church. Luther's teachings circulated widely, and his belief that people themselves should study Scripture and reflect on its significance was attractive to the literate middle class.

    John Calvin: John Calvin emerged as another leader in this movement. He developed a form of Protestantism in which civil magistrates and reformed ministers ruled over a Christian society. According to Calvin, God was all-knowing and sovereign while man was weak and sinful. He advocated “predestination,” the idea that God decided at the beginning of time who was saved and who was damned. Human prayer, faith, or effort played no part in salvation.

    Reformation: The Protestant Reformation spread throughout Central and Northern Europe. In countries like Spain and France—whose strong central governments had powerful ties to the Roman Catholic Church—a Catholic Counter-Reformation largely quashed Protestantism.

12. *Answer would ideally include:*

    English Reliance on Native Americans: The English at first could barely survive the conditions, given the mosquitoes, scarcity of freshwater, and their inability to adapt to the climate and lifestyle. Native Americans fed the English for years. They also decided not to kill the English leader, John Smith, upon first encounter, though they did kill some of his men in establishing their authority and control of the region.

    Cultural Differences: Miscommunication likely marked some earlier interactions. Smith believed that he was spared because of the love of the chief's young daughter, Pocahontas, while historians believe this was a gesture of peacemaking by the chief to state he wanted to work with Smith and possibly even adopt him into his tribe.

    Raids: The English were neither organized nor armed enough in the early years to launch a full-scale attack on the Indians. This didn't stop the settlers from raiding Indian villages and stealing corn and supplies. Powhatan viewed this as a nuisance but not enough of an issue to declare war or cut off ties, as he still hoped to benefit from trade with the Europeans and receive cloth, iron, and other goods.

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Tobacco Economy: After the successful cultivation of tobacco, relations were transformed. The English needed more land and laborers to grow their successful crops. Powhatan tried one last time to build an alliance by offering his daughter Pocahontas to marry John Rolfe. The English became more militant and aggressive toward the Indians. As the English settlements expanded, conflict and war continued until the Indians finally submitted to English authority in 1646.

13. *Answer would ideally include:*

    Class Tensions: By the 1660s and 1670s, men and women who had begun as indentured servants and had earned their freedom found themselves an increasingly poor and unhappy group. Their dreams of riches were unrealized. Those who ventured west and claimed land were at constant war with the Indians. Virginia's governor neglected their complaints, instead prioritizing labor demands of wealthy planters and the economic ties of English merchants who traded with Indians. The governor established a fort system for some protection but charged taxes for it, further enraging the poor.

    Conflict with Indians: A conflict erupted in 1675 between frontier settlers and Indian tribes long aligned with England. Violence was widespread. Retaliation followed, but the governor refused to send in troops. Nathaniel Bacon was a young Virginia newcomer who defied the governor's order and built an army to attack the region's Indians and defend English settlers. Other elites in conflict with the governor joined Bacon's rebellion along with laborers, black and white.

    Virginia's Government Quells Class Conflict: The stand-down continued between Berkeley and Bacon. Bacon attacked Jamestown, and Berkeley charged Bacon with treason and working to undermine the governor. Berkeley fled as Bacon seized the governor's estate. Shortly thereafter, however, Bacon died, and the movement came undone. The governor reclaimed his authority and hanged 23 rebel leaders. The new elites realized the power and potential of an alliance between the aggrieved laborers, black and white, and sought to destroy any future solidarity between the groups. Virginia legislators began to improve the conditions of poor whites and place new restrictions on poor blacks.

14. *Answer would ideally include:*

    Puritan Beliefs: Puritans set out to establish a simpler form of worship from that practiced in the Anglican Church. They focused on their inner lives and the purity of their church and community. They believed in an all-knowing God whose true word was presented in the Bible. Only a few people received God's grace; they hoped their churches were filled with saints. Salvation was predetermined and known only by God. A godly life was a sign that one was chosen. Like most Christians at the time, they believed signs of God's hand in the world were everywhere, including in natural phenomena like comets, eclipses, and birth defects. They viewed a smallpox epidemic that decimated Indians as a sign of God's approval.

    Religion in the Community: Religious beliefs inspired a strong community, as faith guided civil and spiritual decisions. Ministers often served as ministers of the General

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Court; the church was the state. Puritan leadership and authority was generally accepted, but dissenters made themselves heard as well. Puritan leaders admonished dissenters such as Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson, who were forced out of the colony and settled in Rhode Island, a place increasingly known for its tolerance and diversity.

15. *Answer would ideally include:*

    Causes of War: By 1670, Native American tribes in New England were decimated, with only 15,000 or so people surviving. Meanwhile, English settlements grew dramatically, soaring to over 50,000 and expanding regularly, encroaching on native hunting grounds. The English initiated conflicts with the Wampanoags, their longtime allies, insisting they surrender their guns and succumb to English law. Resisting, the Indians fought back, raided farms, and killed settlers.

    Who Was Involved: By 1675, Wampanoag chief Metacom, called King Philip by the English, decided the only chance of survival for the Indians was to force the English out of New England. He rallied support from neighboring Narragansett and Nipmuck Indians and attacked white settlements throughout the area.

    Outcome: The battles dragged on, killing 1,000 English settlers, destroying 1,200 homes, and slaughtering 8,000 cattle. Metacom's forces went on to attack Plymouth and Providence. The English, meanwhile, forged an alliance with Mohawks, Pequots, Mohegans, and praying Indians and ambushed Narragansett forces. Indian losses were catastrophic on both sides, as the English killed many of them and sold many more into slavery in the West Indies. Known as King Philip's War, it ended when the Mohawks ambushed and killed Metacom, and the Wampanoag, Narragansett, and Nipmuck forces ran out of guns and powder.

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Use the following to answer questions 1-12:

A) Religious movement initiated in the early sixteenth century that resulted in a permanent division within European Christianity. This movement differed from Catholicism in its views on the nature of salvation, the role of priests, and the organization of the church.
B) National church established by Henry VIII after he split with the Catholic Church.
C) The first successful English colony in North America. Settled in 1607, it was founded by soldiers and adventurers under the leadership of Captain John Smith.
D) Large and powerful Indian confederation in Virginia. The Jamestown settlers had a complicated and contentious relationship with the leaders of this confederation.
E) Local governing body in Virginia established by the English crown in 1619.
F) Servants contracted to work for a set period of time without pay. Many early migrants to the British colonies took on these roles in exchange for the price of passage to North America.
G) 1676 uprising in Virginia. The leader and his followers, many of whom were former servants, were upset by the Virginia governor's unwillingness to send troops to intervene in conflicts between settlers and Indians and by the lack of representation of western settlers in the House of Burgesses.
H) Group of English religious dissenters who established a settlement at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Unlike more mainstream Protestants, these dissenters were separatists who aimed to sever all connections with the Church of England.
I) Radical English Protestants who hoped to reform the Church of England. The first of these settlers in the Americas arrived in Massachusetts in 1630.
J) Written constitution created by the Pilgrims upon their arrival in Plymouth. This was the first written constitution adopted in North America.
K) 1637 conflict between New England settlers, their Narragansett allies, and the Pequot. The English saw the Pequot as both a threat and an obstacle to further English expansion.
L) 1675–1676 conflict between New England settlers and the region's Indians. The settlers were the eventual victors, but fighting was fierce, and casualties on both sides were high.

1. King Philip's War

2. Puritans

3. Bacon's Rebellion

4. House of Burgesses

5. Jamestown

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6. Protestantism

7. Church of England

8. indentured servants

9. Pilgrims

10. Powhatan Confederacy

11. Mayflower Compact

12. Pequot War

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Answer Key

1. L
2. I
3. G
4. E
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. F
9. H
10. D
11. J
12. K

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1. When Captain John Smith joined the Virginia Company and set out for North America, he wanted to
   A) find gold and other riches.
   B) trade with Native Americans.
   C) establish a private settlement.
   D) battle with Native Americans.

2. In what early North American colony did settlers interact and fight with Indian Chief Powhatan?
   A) Virginia
   B) Pennsylvania
   C) North Carolina
   D) Massachusetts

3. As newly elected governor of the Jamestown colony, John Smith ordered the English settlers to
   A) work with Indians and force them to do the farming.
   B) intimidate the Indians and to do their own farming.
   C) kill the Indians, take their valuables, and go back to England.
   D) avoid the Indians at all cost and try to survive by hunting and gathering.

4. What caused the survivors of the “starving time” at Jamestown to abandon their plans to return to England?
   A) Supply ships arrived as they were departing.
   B) John Rolfe discovered tobacco cultivation.
   C) The Virginia Company threatened to punish them.
   D) John Smith befriended Pocahontas.

5. Anne Hutchinson and John Cotton preached a covenant of grace, which means
   A) babies were born free of sin, full of grace, and the closest to God.
   B) people have to work hard to reject sin and to be welcomed into God's grace.
   C) people have to rely solely on God's grace and have no individual choice in their salvation.
   D) ministers naturally embodied God's grace more than lay people.

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6. Anne Hutchinson's trial by the first synod of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts in 1637 for failing to honor the teachings of male ministers resulted in her being found
   A) guilty and sentenced to death.
   B) innocent and allowed to resume her teachings with women only.
   C) innocent but forced to give up the ministry.
   D) guilty and exiled from the colony.

7. Martin Luther and John Calvin were leaders of distinct denominations of what religious movement in the sixteenth century?
   A) Roman Catholicism
   B) Protestantism
   C) Eastern Orthodox Christianity
   D) Islam

8. What inspired King Henry VIII's conversion to Protestantism and his establishment of the Church of England?
   A) He was moved by Luther's writings.
   B) He was tired of paying Catholic indulgences.
   C) The pope refused to annul his marriage.
   D) The pope refused to hear his penance for his wrongdoings.

9. In 1545 Pope Paul II convened the Council of Trent to
   A) end services in Latin.
   B) demand more training for priests.
   C) establish a peace treaty with Protestants.
   D) start a campaign against witchcraft.

10. In 1573, why did Spain decide that missionaries rather than soldiers should direct all new imperial settlements?
   A) The Council of Trent pushed Catholic governments to emphasize religious commitments.
   B) Soldiers were losing to Indians.
   C) Indians were more responsive to missionaries.
   D) The Protestant Reformation was weakening Spain's grip on its settlements.

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11. What missionaries founded missions on the margins of Pueblo villages north of Mexico and named the area New Mexico?
    A) Huguenots
    B) Jesuits
    C) Franciscans
    D) Anglicans

12. The Spanish returned to the area of New Mexico in 1610 and established a network of missions and estates known as *encomenderos,* a system under which Spanish
    A) elites were granted rights to land and labor.
    B) soldiers were charged with protecting their land.
    C) navigators who previously claimed the land could take possession of it.
    D) priests would convert local Indians.

13. How did the Protestant Reformation affect the competition among European powers in the colonization of the Americas?
    A) It strengthened Spanish domination.
    B) It allowed Portugal to begin colonizing portions of Brazil.
    C) It broke the Spanish monopoly on American colonization.
    D) Spanish colonies were forced to allow Protestant missionaries.

14. What enabled the English to defeat the Spanish attack ordered in 1588 by King Philip II?
    A) Spanish weaponry lagged behind that of English.
    B) England had amassed the largest, most skilled navy at the time.
    C) France provided the English with larger, more powerful bombs.
    D) The Dutch provided the English with smaller, more maneuverable ships.

15. Which European country with Catholic rulers rejected an alliance with Spain and aimed to exploit their military defeats?
    A) Portugal
    B) England
    C) France
    D) Netherlands

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16. Samuel de Champlain founded the first permanent French settlement in North America in 1608 in the area now known as
    A) Quebec.
    B) New York.
    C) Michigan.
    D) North Carolina.

17. Why did some Hurons believe that the "Black Robes"—Jesuit priests—were responsible for widespread deaths in their villages?

    It's the Black Robes who are making us die by their spells. Listen to me, I will prove it by reasons that you will recognize as true. They set themselves up in a village where everyone is feeling fine; no sooner are they there, but everyone dies except for three or four people. They move to another place, and the same thing happens. They visit cabins in other villages, and only those where they have not entered are exempt from death and illness. Don't you see that when they move their lips in what they call prayer, spells are coming out of their mouths?
    A) The Hurons harbored unusually persistent superstitious beliefs in sorcery.
    B) French settlers employed poisons to spread disease among the Huron.
    C) Disease outbreaks often coincided with missionary visits to Huron villages.
    D) The Hurons did not distinguish between the priests and more violent settlers.

18. Which English settlement became the largest economic engine of English colonization in the early seventeenth century?
    A) Virginia
    B) West Indies
    C) Roanoke
    D) New England

19. The Virginia Company in the early seventeenth century covered what present-day region?
    A) New York to North Carolina
    B) Massachusetts to Virginia
    C) Maine to Virginia
    D) Virginia to North Carolina

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20. The Indians of the Powhatan Confederacy (located near the English settlement of Virginia) spoke what language?
    A) English
    B) Spanish
    C) Algonquian
    D) Iroquoian

21. How did English settlers in Jamestown, Virginia, survive in the early years?
    A) They learned to farm the land and grow corn and other vegetables.
    B) They received a considerable amount of food from Indians.
    C) They fished the oceans and hunted large and small game.
    D) They subsisted primarily on berries, roots, and small game.

22. What strategy did Smith and the Virginia Company develop to save the colony and recruit new settlers that resulted in 600 new inhabitants arriving at the colony in June 1609?
    A) They imported massive numbers of African slaves.
    B) They hired people from England for minimum-wage plus free shelter.
    C) They recruited indentured servants from across Europe.
    D) They forced Indians from local tribes to work the fields.

23. The harsh winter of 1609–1610 killed what fraction of the English settlers in Jamestown?
    A) 7 out of 10
    B) 3 out of 8
    C) 5 out of 8
    D) 7 out of 8

24. What ultimately convinced the English to keep supporting their colony in Virginia?
    A) Labor from Europe
    B) Decimation of the Indians
    C) Development of a cash crop
    D) Invention of the flintlock musket

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25. What early colony was headed by a Catholic proprietor, populated by Catholics and Protestants, and passed the Act of Religious Toleration in 1649, guaranteeing religious freedom to all Christians who settled there?
    A) Maryland
    B) Virginia
    C) Massachusetts
    D) North Carolina

26. If a female indentured servant became pregnant while still under servitude, the master typically
    A) extended her term by two years.
    B) fired her immediately.
    C) sold her contract to the highest bidder.
    D) did nothing, because pregnancy was considered an inevitable part of life.

27. In the seventeenth century, what crop became the most lucrative for West Indies planters?
    A) Tobacco
    B) Sugarcane
    C) Indigo
    D) Rice

28. What was the primary source of Dutch profit during the seventeenth-century scramble for colonies?
    A) The establishment of a colony in New York
    B) The cultivation of the tobacco crop
    C) The sale of world-class merchant ships
    D) The transportation of trade goods for other nations

29. Which group of English immigrants first settled in Plymouth in 1620?
    A) Puritans
    B) Anglicans
    C) Catholics
    D) Pilgrims

30. What was the first written constitution adopted in North America?
    A) The Mayflower Compact
    B) The U.S. Constitution
    C) The Declaration of Independence
    D) The Articles of Confederation

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31. The English immigrants who set sail on the *Mayflower* in September 1620 originally intended to settle in which region?
    A) Massachusetts
    B) Pennsylvania
    C) Virginia
    D) West Indies

32. Why did Massasoit, leader of the Wampanoag people, want to form an alliance with English settlers in Plymouth, Massachusetts?
    A) He feared the English settlers would kill him otherwise.
    B) He wanted the English to help him fight other Indians.
    C) He was a pacifist and didn't believe in fighting.
    D) He had first tried to kill the English and failed, so an alliance was a natural recourse.

33. What natural force minimized the spread of disease among English settlers in Plymouth?
    A) Floods caused by high moon tides
    B) Harsh, cold winters and a generally cool climate
    C) Hot, penetrating sunshine in the summer
    D) Natural vaccines in their blood

34. Which group of English immigrants to North America were the most prosperous when they left for the colonies?
    A) Pilgrims
    B) Jamestownians
    C) Puritans
    D) Roanokeans

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35. When indentured servants suffered mistreatment, they had the right to

    The humble Pet[itio]n of John Smith, Richard Gibbs, Samuel Coplen, Samuel Styles &c:
    Ser[v]ents to W Rich: Preston Senior Sheweth
    That Mr Preston doth not allow yor Pet[itione]rs sufficient Pro[v]isions for the [e]nablemt to our worke, but streightens us soe far that wee are brought soe weake, wee are not able to performe the [e]mploymts hee putts us uppon. Wee desyre but soe much as is sufficient, but hee will allow us nothing but Beanes & Bread. These premises seriously considered yor Pet[itione]rs humbly addresse themsel[v]es unto yor honors to relei[v]e our wants, & provide tht Our Master may afford us such sustenance as may enable us to goe through wth our labors for the future, & yor Pet[itione]rs shall as in duty bownd E[v]er pray &

    A) sue their master or mistress in court.
    B) renegotiate the terms of their indenture contract.
    C) run away.
    D) publish their accusations.

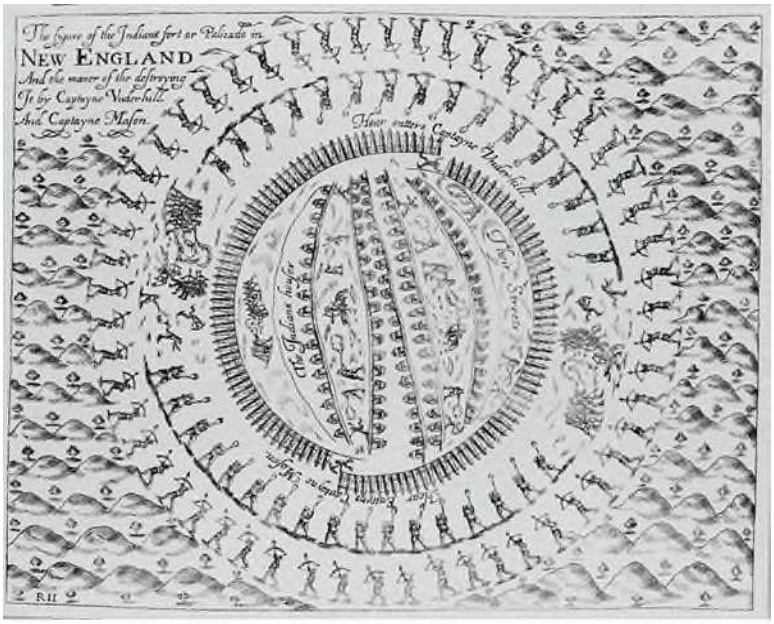
36. Who joined the English in a bloody attack on the Pequots that resulted in over 400 dead men, women, and children?
    A) The Narragansetts
    B) The Iroquois
    C) The Dutch
    D) The Wampanoags

37. When England erupted in civil war in 1642 over issues of religion, taxation, and royal authority, who emerged as leader and ruled until his death in 1658?
    A) James I
    B) Oliver Cromwell
    C) Charles I
    D) Charles II

38. In 1664, the English wrested control of what region and renamed it New York?
    A) New Amsterdam
    B) New Jersey
    C) New France
    D) New England

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39. During the 1637 conflict known as the Pequot War, allied Puritan and Narragansett forces launched a decisive attack in which



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A) they captured the Pequot leader and forced him to surrender.
B) they surrounded a Pequot village and burned it down.
C) they set fires in the forest to destroy Pequot hiding places.
D) they used superior technology to defeat the Pequots in open warfare.

40. Successful long-term colonization in North America required
A) a strong military presence.
B) peaceful relations with the Indians.
C) fertile land.
D) permanent settlement.

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41. During King Philip's War, the Sakonnet leader Awashonks allied her people with

> Then Mr. Church turn'd to Awashonks, and told her, if Philip were resolv'd to make War, her best way would be to knock those Six Mount-hopes on the head, and shelter her self under the Protection of the English: upon which the Mount-hopes were for the present Dumb. . . .
> Then he told Awashonks he thought it might be most advisable for her to send to the Governour of Plymouth, and shelter her self, and People under his Protection. She lik'd his advice, and desired him to go on her behalf to the Plymouth Government, which he consented to: And at parting advised her what ever she did, not to desert the English Interest, to joyn with her Neighbours in a Rebellion which would certainly prove fatal to her.

A) Metacom (“King Philip”) and his Wampanoags.
B) the English settlers.
C) first the settlers, and then the Wampanoags.
D) first the Wampanoags, and then the settlers.

42. What critical resource fueled most conflicts between Native Americans and Europeans?
A) Land
B) Food
C) Wampum
D) Furs

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43. Why did Mary Rowlandson refuse to work when ordered to by her Wampanoag captors?

The first week of my being among them, I hardly ate any thing; the second week, I found my stomach grow very faint for want of something; and yet it was very hard to get down their filthy trash: but the third week, though I could think how formerly my stomach would turn against this or that, and I could starve or die before I could eat such things, yet they were sweet and savory to my taste. I was at this time knitting a pair of white cotton stockins for my mistriss: and had not yet wrought upon a Sabbath day; when the Sabbath came they bade me go to work; I told them it was the Sabbath-day, and desired them to let me rest, and told them I would do as much more tomorrow; to which they answered me, they would break my face. And here I cannot but take notice of the strange providence of God in preserving the heathen: They were many hundreds, old and young, some sick, and some lame, many had *Papooses* [infants] at their backs, the greatest number at this time with us, were *Squaws*, and they travelled with all they had, bag and baggage, and yet they got over this River aforesaid; and on *Munday* they set their *Wigwams* on fire, and away they went….

A) She thought it was wrong for a white person to obey an Indian.
B) Working for her captors might help them hurt other colonists.
C) She was pregnant at the time.
D) It would violate the Sabbath.

44. What European power supplied guns to the Iroquois to fend off economic competition from the Hurons?
A) Spanish
B) English
C) Dutch
D) French

45. Why did the French establish a fortified settlement at Montreal in 1643?
A) To enable hunting and gathering without disruption by Indians
B) To extend their fur trade west
C) To defend their land from the English
D) To support missionary efforts to convert nearby Hurons

46. Dutch explorers in the Americas were primarily motivated by
A) economic profit.
B) religious obligation.
C) new territory to settle.
D) revenge against Spain.

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47. When the Dutch established their trading center on the Hudson River in present-day New York, who did they want to trade with?
    A) Iroquois to the west
    B) French to the north
    C) English to the south
    D) Algonquians to the east

48. What compelled Algonquians to kill and eat Dutch livestock in seventeenth-century New Netherlands?
    A) The Algonquians ran out of corn due to flooding.
    B) The Algonquians ran out of corn due to crop blight.
    C) Europeans attacked members of the Algonquian tribe.
    D) Europeans' pigs and cattle ate from Algonquian cornfields.

49. Where did the Dutch trade furs with the Mohawk tribe?
    A) Port Huron
    B) Fort Orange
    C) Susquehanna
    D) New Amsterdam

50. The Virginia Company enticed men to try their luck at traveling to North America with
    A) the possibility of a Native American wife.
    B) the prospect of owning land of their own.
    C) fresh air and a new start in the country.
    D) deceit and trickery.

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Answer Key

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

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

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