

3. By 1660, it was evident that England had become concerned about Massachusetts's lack of cooperation with the mother country's policies. Why did England view Massachusetts as a "trouble maker" (if not an outright enemy), and why, in turn, did the people of the Massachusetts Bay colony have the same opinion of England?
4. Having assessed the reasons behind England's attitude toward Massachusetts (and vice versa), explain England's policy toward the Bay colony and how the Puritans reacted to the various attempts to control them.
5. Explain the way in which England applied the principles of mercantilism to its Caribbean and North American colonies.
6. What were the "middle grounds"? What two populations tried to occupy them? How was this accomplished and what was the ultimate result of the effort?

Chapter Self Test

After you have read the chapter in the text and done the exercises in the Study Guide, take the following self test to see if you understand the material you have covered. Answers appear at the end of the Study Guide.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Which of the following did not shape the character of English settlements in America?
 - a. The colonies were business enterprises.
 - b. The colonies promoted freedom and religion.
 - c. The colonies were designed to transplant society from the old world to the new.
 - d. The colonies were able to develop their own political and social institutions.
2. Captain John Smith helped Jamestown survive when he:
 - a. divided the duties and privileges of leadership among several members of a council.
 - b. imposed work and order on the colony.
 - c. ended raids perpetrated on neighboring Indian villages to steal food and kidnap natives.
 - d. divided the colony's profits among the stockholders.
3. The Englishman who first cultivated tobacco in Virginia was:
 - a. John Smith.
 - b. Lord De La Warr.
 - c. John Rolfe.
 - d. Walter Raleigh.
4. The year 1619 was important in the history of Virginia because that year the colony:
 - a. elected its first House of Burgesses.
 - b. made its first profit.
 - c. received its first royal governor.
 - d. put down an Indian uprising.
5. To entice new laborers to their colony, the Virginia Company established the "headright" system to:

- a. pay the Indians for their services.
 - b. import African slaves.
 - c. grant land to current and prospective settlers.
 - d. promise the colonists the full rights of Englishmen.
6. In 1619, two new elements were introduced into the Virginia social order. They were:
- a. women and Catholics.
 - b. mestizos and blacks.
 - c. blacks and women.
 - d. women and mestizos.
7. Farms in the northern colonies _____ than farms in the South.
- a. tended to serve more foreign markets
 - b. were much more labor intensive
 - c. utilized fewer workers
 - d. grew more of the colonies' rice and tobacco
8. Which of the following colonies allowed freedom of religion to all Christians?
- a. Massachusetts.
 - b. Virginia.
 - c. Plymouth.
 - d. Maryland.
9. Which of the following factors contributed to the outbreak of Bacon's Rebellion?
- a. The autocratic rule of Governor Berkeley.
 - b. Overrepresentation in government of the frontier settlements.
 - c. The government's pursuit and destruction of Indian marauders.
 - d. All of the above.
10. Bacon's Rebellion was significant because:
- a. it revealed the bitterness of competition among rival elites in Virginia.
 - b. it was evidence of the continuing struggle to define the Indian and white spheres of influence in Virginia.
 - c. it demonstrated the potential for instability in the colony's large population of landless men.
 - d. of a. and c.
 - e. of all of the above.
11. Caribbean colonies built their economies on:
- a. the slave trade.
 - b. shipbuilding.
 - c. export crops.
 - d. fishing.
12. Many Virginians turned to slaves rather than to indentured servants for labor because Africans:
- a. already knew how to raise tobacco.
 - b. did not have to be released, so there was no fear that they might become an unstable, landless class.
 - c. were cheaper to purchase at the outset.

- d. were more naturally subservient and caused the master no trouble.
13. The majority of colonists who first settled in Plymouth were:
- members of a Puritan Separatist congregation.
 - not members of a Puritan Separatist congregation.
 - upper middle class Puritans from the London area.
 - moderate Puritans who wanted only minor reforms in church practices.
14. One of the many crops English settlers introduced to America was:
- corn.
 - potatoes.
 - peas.
 - wheat.
15. The first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony was:
- John Winthrop.
 - William Bradford.
 - Roger Williams.
 - Thomas Hooker.
16. Anne Hutchinson's teaching threatened to undermine the spiritual authority of the established clergy because she:
- claimed believers could communicate directly with God.
 - preached that the clergy was corrupt.
 - denounced clergymen who were also politicians.
 - stressed faith over good works.
17. Along the western borders of English settlement, Europeans and Indians lived together in regions where during this period:
- Europeans were clearly in control.
 - neither side was able to establish clear dominance.
 - Native Americans were clearly superior.
 - no concessions were made and no quarter given.
18. The Restoration colonies had in common that they were all:
- located in the south.
 - profitable for the crown.
 - proprietary ventures.
 - royal colonies.
19. Slavery in Carolina was greatly influenced by slavery in:
- Virginia.
 - Barbados.
 - St. Augustine.
 - England.
20. The Navigation Acts were designed to:
- regulate commerce according to the theory of mercantilism.
 - destroy the power of rising colonial merchants.

- c. keep the price of tobacco low.
 - d. raise money to pay off England's war debts.
21. The overthrow of James II in the Glorious Revolution was:
- a. well received in New England.
 - b. criticized by colonial merchants.
 - c. the result of pressure on Edmund Andros.
 - d. hardly felt by colonial politicians.
22. In America, the Glorious Revolution of 1688 led to changes which revealed:
- a. a colonial desire for self government.
 - b. that local issues were more important than questions over the nature of the empire.
 - c. that the institution of monarchy was unpopular.
 - d. that the established church was unpopular.

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Read each statement carefully. Mark true statements "T" and false statements "F."

1. Modern ideas of democracy were common even among the first generation of European settlers to America.
2. Virginia was a profitable colony from the start.
3. The "headright" system was used to attract colonists to Virginia.
4. Although designed to be "transplantations" from the Old World to the New, the English colonies in America nonetheless developed a distinctive society.
5. The first Africans brought to the English colonies in America arrived on a Dutch ship in 1619 and were immediately sold as slaves.
6. Bacon's Rebellion successfully overthrew the government of Sir William Berkeley.
7. The English planters who settled on Barbados were gentlemen with little ambition apart from finding an easy way of life in the islands.
8. Exchanges of agricultural technology between Indians and Europeans did not benefit Virginia.
9. Roger Williams insisted that the land on which Massachusetts was settled belonged to the Indians, not the king.
10. After New Englanders defeated the local Indians, the French refused to aid the Native Americans.
11. John Locke was the author of the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina.
12. When the English took New Amsterdam, they were able to quickly rid the colony of Dutch influences.
13. Soon after the territory was founded, the Quakers became the largest religious group in Pennsylvania.
14. The majority of colonists who came to Georgia were taken from debtors prison.
15. New Englanders liked the idea of centralized authority under the Dominion of New England.
16. The Navigation Acts increased the authority of the crown and decreased that of local governments.
17. Massachusetts was the colony that the crown could usually count on to support its policies.
18. As a result of the Glorious Revolution, religious toleration in Maryland continued.

19. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England had little impact in the colonies.
20. In Massachusetts, each Puritan congregation was free to choose its own minister and regulate its own affairs.
21. From the beginning, the thirteen colonies of North America thought of themselves as a single society, economy, and nation.