Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTERS 1-2**

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. Early civilizations owe the development of their sophisticated societies to…

a) political systems based on nation-states b) early mathematics and engineering

c) agriculture and the cultivation of corn d) advanced early architecture

2. What was three-sister farming?

a) Small farms run by women in Native American cultures

b) A farming cooperative in which three different tribal groups planted and harvested together.

c) An agricultural method in which crops like were planted beside each other.

d) An agricultural practice to develop crops that were more nutritious to the everyday diet.

3. Which of these reasons did NOT drive European exploration that led to the discovery of the “New World”?

a) Spreading religion, namely Christianity b) A desire for land and empire

c) Population surges and land shortages d) Finding alternative trade routes to the East

4. That plantation system was first developed…

a) in the American South b) by Portuguese explorers in Africa

c) by Native Americans d) in the Chesapeake colonies

5. All of the following events in the 15th Century set the stage for the dramatic and unexpected discovery of the “New World” EXCEPT…

a) increasingly successful long-distance voyages b) Wars between various European rivals

c) the printing press d) greater use of the compass

6. What was the Columbian Exchange?

a) Columbus’ agreement with the Spanish royals

b) The trade network Columbus created with various Native American tribes

c) The exchange of diseases between newly arrived Europeans and Native Americans

d) The transfer of plants, animals, culture, and diseases that occurred after Columbus’ voyage

7. With the Treaty of Tordesillas, Spain…

a) declared all New World territories belonged to them

b) divided up the New World with Portugal

c) agreed not to enter the slave trade

d) formally granted control of Africa to Portugal

8. All of the following show the development of capitalism at this time EXCEPT…

a) The Columbian Exchange dramatically decreased prices of luxury goods.

b) The Columbian Exchange stimulated the growth of manufacturing and commerce.

c) Spain’s increased wealth gave the country a surplus money supply.

d) Spain’s increased wealth created the foundations for a banking system.

9. Spanish conquistadores traveled to the New World in hopes of gaining all of the following EXCEPT…

a) God’s favor b) gold c) titles of nobility d) a fresh start

10. Why did England show little interest in colonizing the New World during the 1500s?

a) It considered the Americas just wilderness. b) It didn’t want to anger Spain.

c) Internal problems overwhelmed the country. d) They didn’t have the money.

11. The event that signaled the beginning of the end for Spain’s empire was…

a) a crumbling economy b) a new war with France

c) the defeat of the Spanish Armada d) uncontrollable colonies in South America

12. What was England’s first attempt at a colonial settlement in the New World?

a) Jamestown b) Newfoundland c) Williamsburg d) Roanoke

13. Which of the following did NOT influence England’s colonization efforts in the 1600s?

a) land shortages b) religious freedom c) peace with Spain d) population growth

14. What makes the Virginia Company’s charter so important?

a) It outlined the rules and guidelines for the new colony.

b) It guaranteed colonists the rights of Englishmen in the New World.

c) It established the boundaries of Jamestown.

d) It paved the way for modern corporations.

15. The Toleration Act of 1649 gave Marylanders…

a) freedom of worship b) self-government c) military protection d) access to slaves

16.What saved Virginia’s economy?

a) slave trading b) tobacco c) corn and rice cultivation d) trade with the Caribbean

17. Most of the southern colonies did NOT have…

a) an aristocracy b) religious tolerance c) urban ports d) slaves

18.Which of the following was NOT a reason for the founding of Georgia?

a) To protect English colonies from the French and the Spanish.

b) To develop a major slave trading port.

c) To provide a second chance for prisoners and debtors.

d) To serve as an outpost for missionaries.

19. Which did NOT contribute to the weakened resistance of Native Americans?

a) disease b) disposability c) disorganization d) distrust

20. Why were colonies in the Caribbean dependent on the mainland?

a) They only produced sugar but required other basic supplies.

b) They were too afraid of the nearby Spanish to do things on their own.

c) They felt the mainland received more monetary support from Great Britain.

d) They struggled to supply themselves on their own because of trade laws.

**CHAPTERS 3-5**

Chapter 3:

1. Compare and contrast Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

2. Why did Winthrop use the term “city upon a hill”?

3. Why did the Separatists leave England?

4. How was King Philip’s War successful? How was it unsuccessful?

5. Why were colonists upset about the Dominion of New England’s enforcement of the Navigation Acts?

Chapter 4:

1. Why was Bacon’s Rebellion significant?

2. How did Southern social structure compare with New England social structure?

3. How did Puritans try to increase religious participation?

4. Why are the Salem Witch Trials significant?

5. Why did colonists appreciate democracy?

Chapter 5:

1. Explain the differences between the types of colonial governments.

2. Why was emotion important to the Great Awakening?

3. How did the Zenger verdict increase displeasure with British government?

4. Describe colonial infrastructure, including arts and entertainment.

5. How did mercantilism attach the colonies to Great Britain?

Analysis: Examine the chart below to answer the questions using multiple complete sentences.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Exports** | **Imports** |
| 1700 | 395, 021 | 344, 341 |
| 1720 | 468,188 | 319,702 |
| 1740 | 718,416 | 813,382 |
| 1760 | 761,099 | 2,611,764 |

1. How does this chart show the effects of mercantilism? Provide specific examples.

2. How does this chart show the effects of Europeanization? Provide specific examples.

Analysis: Read the following passage and answer the questions using multiple complete sentences.

“Even though urban populations were exceedingly modest by modern standards, urban places obviously played an important role in organizing points for administration, trade and commerce, and social life. …a big city could prosper without being the capital [but] London was the undoubted center of the empire in all respects until 1776. It would continue as America’s major financial center, and even as an important social and cultural focus, for decades to come.”

1. How does this quote support the idea of re-exportation?

2. How does this quote show the causes of the Regulator Movement?

**CHAPTERS 6-8**

Chapter 6

1. What did the Edict of Nantes do?

2. Who was the French king that promoted colonization?

3. What was France’s major colony in North America?

4. Why was population growth in the French North American colonies slow?

5. How did French North America differ from British North America?

6. How did Jesuit missionaries aid French colonization?

7. Describe the War of Jenkins’s Ear.

8. What is the significance of the Ohio Valley to colonization in North America?

9. Who were the participants of the French and Indian War?

10. How did the French and Indian War mark a change in colonial attitudes?

11. Why was Britain’s plan to go after smaller French outposts a bad idea?

12. What were the results of the French and Indian War? (Who won? What did they win? Etc.)

13. How was the French and Indian War significant to the colonies?

14. What did Pontiac’s Uprising make the British realize?

15. What was the Proclamation of 1763? Why was it created? How did colonists respond?

Chapter 7

1. What is Britain faced with at the end of the French and Indian War?

2. How do they plan to solve this problem?

3. What is mercantilism?

4. How did Great Britain use mercantilism in the colonies?

5. Why did Britain want to be able to void colonial legislation?

6. What were some positives of mercantilism in the colonies? Some negatives?

7. Describe:

a) The Sugar Act

b) The Quartering Act

c) The Stamp Act

d) The Townshend Acts

e) The Declaratory Act

8. Why were the colonies upset about these taxes? (Be careful with this question!)

9. What made colonial life different from life in Great Britain?

10. What is virtual representation?

11. What are nonimportation agreements? How were they harmful to Great Britain?

12. How did the Boston Tea Party lead to the Boston Port Act?

13. How did the Quebec Act appease the French living there? How did British colonists see it as a threat?

14. What was the significance of the First Continental Congress?

15. What happened at Lexington and Concord? Why is this important?

Chapter 8:

1. Despite facing adversity, what do the colonies really want from Britain? Why?

2. What did the colonies hope to achieve with the Olive Branch Petition?

3. Why did the Americans want to invade Canada? How did that invasion work out?

4. Describe Thomas Paine’s pamphlet *Common Sense*.

5. What is republicanism? Why does it appeal to the colonists?

6. The Second Continental Congress decides on independence in 1776. Was this an easy decision for them to make (not an opinion question)? Why did they make this decision?

7. Describe the Declaration of Independence.

8. What is a loyalist? What is a patriot?

9. What is the significance of Washington’s victories at Trenton?

10. Why does Great Britain was to control the Hudson?

11. Why does the campaign for the Hudson fail?

12. How does Burgoyne’s surrender at Saratoga mark a turning point in the war?

13. Why does France side with the Americans? What is the significance of this alliance?

14. Why is France afraid of an Anglo-American reconciliation?

15. What was armed neutrality?

16. Why does Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown?

17. Why does fighting continue after Cornwallis’ surrender?

18. What were the results of the American Revolution? (Describe the Treaty of Paris, 1783.)

19. Why is Britain so generous in this treaty? Why does France stay quiet about certain terms?

20. What does America gain from this treaty?