

You can preview this quiz, but if this were a real attempt, you would be blocked because:

This quiz is only accessible from certain locations, and this computer is not on the allowed list.

This quiz is not currently available

Information

Please use the poorly worded FINISH ATTEMPT button at the bottom of this page to save your exam periodically. You will see a RETURN TO ATTEMPT button at the bottom of the resulting page where you can return to the exam.

Take your time and review your answers before you submit your exam by clicking the SUBMIT ALL AND FINISH button at the bottom of the page that follows the page after you click the FINISH ATTEMPT button.

There are no “trick” questions. When I give you dates and figures, they are generally correct. The determination of whether an answer is wrong or right will not depend, for example, on the date being 1764 or 1765, or the number of British pounds sterling being £10,000 or £11,000. However, if the question or answer states a colony is northern or southern, or whether a country is Catholic or Protestant, that is a VERY BIG difference, and you are responsible to know that.

Question 1

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The largest slave revolt in the history of the thirteen colonies was

Select one:

- ☐ a. the Stono Rebellion.
- ☐ b. Bacon's Rebellion.
- ☐ c. Leisler's Rebellion.
- ☐ d. the War of Jenkins's Ear.
- ☐ e. Turner's Rebellion.

Question 2

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The Great Awakening of the 1740s refers to

Select one:

- ☐ a. a massive religious revival.
- ☐ b. the beginning of a colonial revolt with Great Britain.
- ☐ c. the British attempt to implement imperial controls.
- ☐ d. the spread of enlightenment ideals.
- ☐ e. the introduction of the printing press in America.

Question **3**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In 1770, British Parliament ended the "second crisis" and repealed each of the Townshend Duties **EXCEPT** for the one on

Select one:

- ☐ a. glass.
- ☐ b. lead.
- ☐ c. tea.
- ☐ d. paper.
- ☐ e. painters' colors.

Question **4**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Before the arrival of the Europeans, the Indian societies of the Americas

Select one:

- ☐ a. were all primitive, nomadic hunters and gatherers.
- ☐ b. were democratic cultures in which all members, including women, could vote.
- ☐ c. used bronze and iron for tools and weapons.
- ☐ d. had all developed a written language.
- ☐ e. were Stone Age cultures.

Question **5**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The Boston Massacre trials and the *Gaspee* Affair

Select one:

- ☐ a.
convinced the English that they should vigorously punish individual political activists.
- ☐ b.
temporarily reduced tensions between the colonies and England.
- ☐ c.
increased colonial fear and distrust of English motives and policies.
- ☐ d.
effectively established Parliament's right to tax the colonies.
- ☐ e.
had no lasting impact on relations between the colonies and England.

Question **6**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In the English Reformation,



Select one:

- ☐ a. the monastic orders expanded their landholdings and increased church taxes.
- ☐ b. the number of English Catholics significantly increased.
- ☐ c. Henry VIII proclaimed himself the "only Supreme Head" of the Church of England.
- ☐ d. the Pope appointed Henry VIII his agent in England.
- ☐ e. Non-Separatists openly broke with Calvinism.

Question **7**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In North America, educational opportunities

Select one:

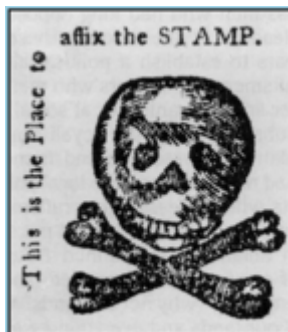
- ☐ a. were very limited in areas where slavery was predominant.
- ☐ b. existed only in the French colony of Quebec.
- ☐ c. were denied to women and working-class men in all the Puritan colonies.
- ☐ d. were nonexistent.
- ☐ e. were more widespread in the South than elsewhere.

Question **8**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The colonial response to the Stamp Act included



Select one:

- ☐ a. street violence and riots.
- ☐ b. economic boycotts.
- ☐ c. petitions to Parliament.
- ☐ d. resolutions passed by colonial assemblies.
- ☐ e. all of the above.

Question **9**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The era of European exploration

Select one:

- ☐ a. brought previously isolated societies into contact with other nations and cultures.
- ☐ b. promoted peaceful and friendly relations between different ethnic groups.
- ☐ c. promoted religious toleration and ended the persecution of non-Christians around the globe.
- ☐ d. failed to spread technology.
- ☐ e. held no benefits to American Indians.

Question **10**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

George Whitefield



Select one:

- ☐ a. refused to visit England, claiming it was beyond redemption.
- ☐ b. was an English Anglican minister whose dramatic sermons attracted crowds of thousands.
- ☐ c. wrote the influential religious tract, the Book of Common Prayer.
- ☐ d. led major religious dissenting factions in the Middle Colonies.
- ☐ e. carried out a major slave rebellion.

Question **11**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Indentured servants were

Select one:

- ☐ a. Men between the ages of 25 and 30.
- ☐ b. Only young European females seeking to marry men in the colonies.
- ☐ c. Africans who sold their service to colonists but were not considered lifetime slaves.
- ☐ d. people who agreed to work for a term in exchange for their passage to America.
- ☐ e. Men who were highly prized for their knowledge of tobacco cultivation.

Question **12**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

By 1750, the richest men in British North America were

Select one:

- ☐ a. South Carolina rice planters.
- ☐ b. New England merchants.
- ☐ c. Virginia tobacco planters.
- ☐ d. New York landlords.
- ☐ e. the King's tax collectors.

Question **13**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The large-scale warfare between European settlers and the Indians of New England that began in 1675 was called

Select one:

- ☐ a. King James's War.
- ☐ b. Metacom's War.
- ☐ c. Bacon's Rebellion.
- ☐ d. Leisler's Rebellion.
- ☐ e. Stono's Rebellion.

Question **14**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Anne Hutchinson was



Select one:

- ☐ a. accused of being a witch in the Salem witchcraft trials.
- ☐ b. expelled from Massachusetts for claiming that she communicated directly with God.
- ☐ c. the wife of the first royal governor of Massachusetts.
- ☐ d. the first English woman brought to Massachusetts as an indentured servant.
- ☐ e. the first notable poet in New England.

Question **15**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The English responded to colonial complaints against "taxation without representation" by asserting that

Select one:

- ☐ a. colonial lobbyists in London represented local interests there.
- ☐ b. the assemblies provided adequate protection for colonial rights.
- ☐ c. each member of Parliament virtually represented all the citizens of the empire.
- ☐ d. each colony could send a representative to the House of Commons.
- ☐ e. representation was not necessary for a government to tax.

Question **16**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

After the conclusion of the French and Indian War, colonists, who would come to be known as patriots or rebels, usually viewed men who held positions of power as

Select one:

- ☐ a. trustworthy, honest civil servants.
- ☐ b. lazy elites who wouldn't work at respectable jobs.
- ☐ c. God's chosen representatives.
- ☐ d. potentially corrupt officials who could undermine the liberty of the people.
- ☐ e. having no significance to their lives.

Question **17**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Revenues raised by the Townshend Revenue Act of 1767 were to be used for

Select one:

- ☐ a. pay for Britain's military wars in Europe.
- ☐ b. supporting the British royal family.
- ☐ c. paying the salaries of governors and judges in the colonies.
- ☐ d. paying for British soldiers stationed in the colonies.
- ☐ e. payments to customs collectors.

Question **18**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

When William III (William of Orange) and Mary II became the monarchs of England in 1688, Parliament



Select one:

- ☐ a. executed Charles I and his entire family.
- ☐ b. offered toleration of Protestants and guaranteed Protestant royal succession.
- ☐ c. expelled the Quakers, Jews, and other dissidents from England.
- ☐ d. revoked the charters of all the proprietary colonies in North America.
- ☐ e. abolished the monarchy.

Question **19**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

All of the following were problems faced by the early settlers of Jamestown **EXCEPT** that



Select one:

- ☐ a. the location on the James River was far enough upstream to hide the settlement from Spanish ships
- ☐ b. the colony was located in a malaria- and typhoid-infested area.
- ☐ c. the colonists often faced starvation due to lack of supplies and lack of farming skills.
- ☐ d. local Powhatan Indians were unpredictable and often hostile toward the colonists.
- ☐ e. After John Smith returned to England, the colony lacked firm leadership.

Question **20**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

All **EXCEPT** which one of the following were negative results of the exploration and discovery era?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Millions of Africans were enslaved and transported to other parts of the world.
- ☐ b. Warfare, slavery, and disease killed millions of Indians.
- ☐ c. Many plants native to the Americas were displaced by European imports.
- ☐ d. The Asian nations of China, India, and Japan became the wealthiest and most powerful countries in the world.
- ☐ e. European animals overran American rivals.

Information

Map Questions

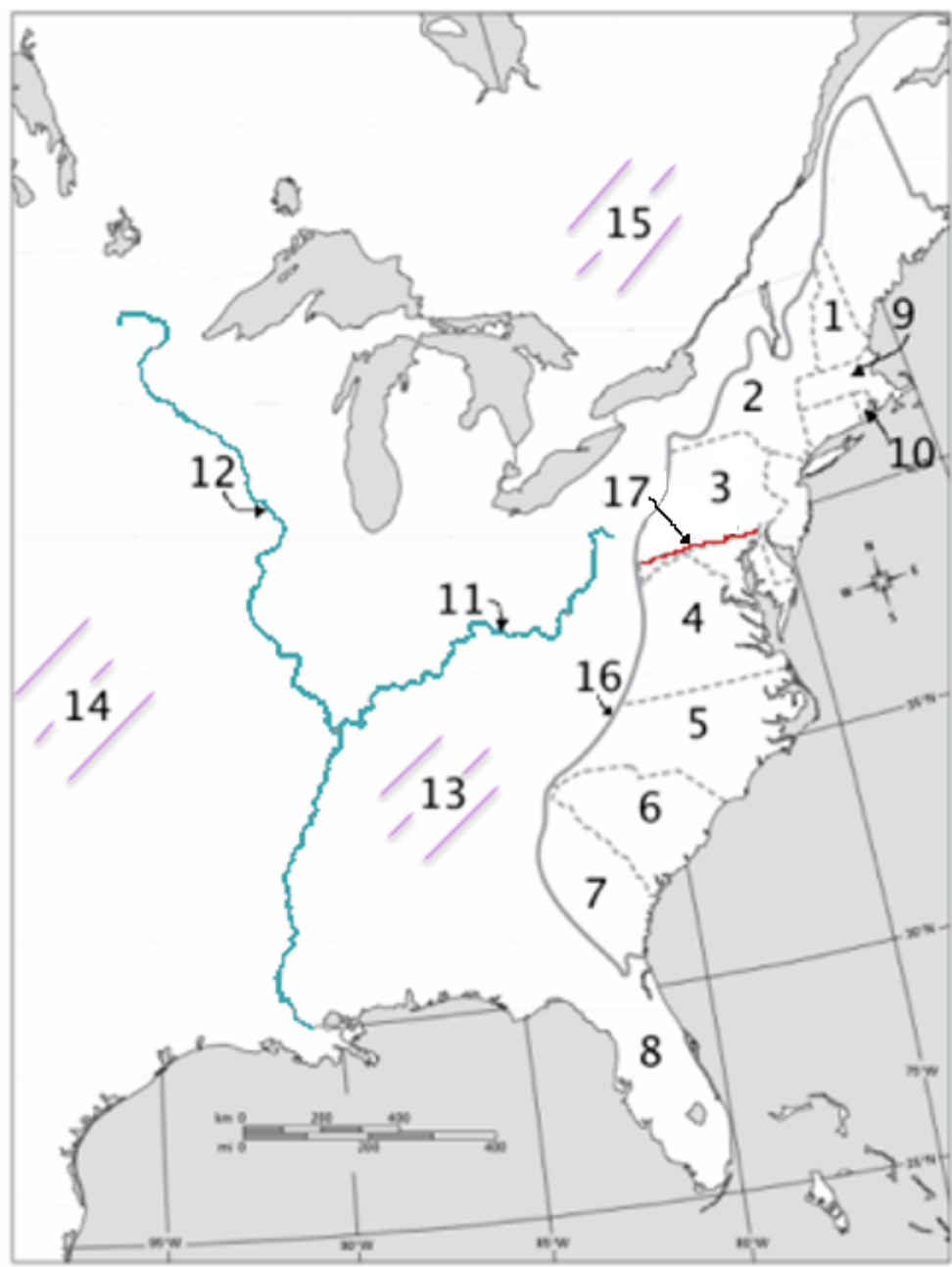
Read the question ABOVE the map it is referring to. Enter **ONLY** the number (no # signs or spaces) in the box provided BELOW the map in question. Each question requires only one number for its answer. Do NOT enter multiple numbers. Be sure to look carefully at the number's location and/or area. Pay particular attention if the number is connected to a black line and small arrow that points to a very specific location/boundary/line/river on the map.

Question **21**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

This colony was founded by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson, dissenters who were banished by John Winthrop from the Puritan colony of Massachusetts. What colony did they found on religious freedom and the principle of separation of church and state?



Answer:

Question **22**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The Glorious Revolution of 1688 occurred in England when William of Orange, and his wife Mary, assumed the throne after James II abdicated. Which Protestant country was William from?



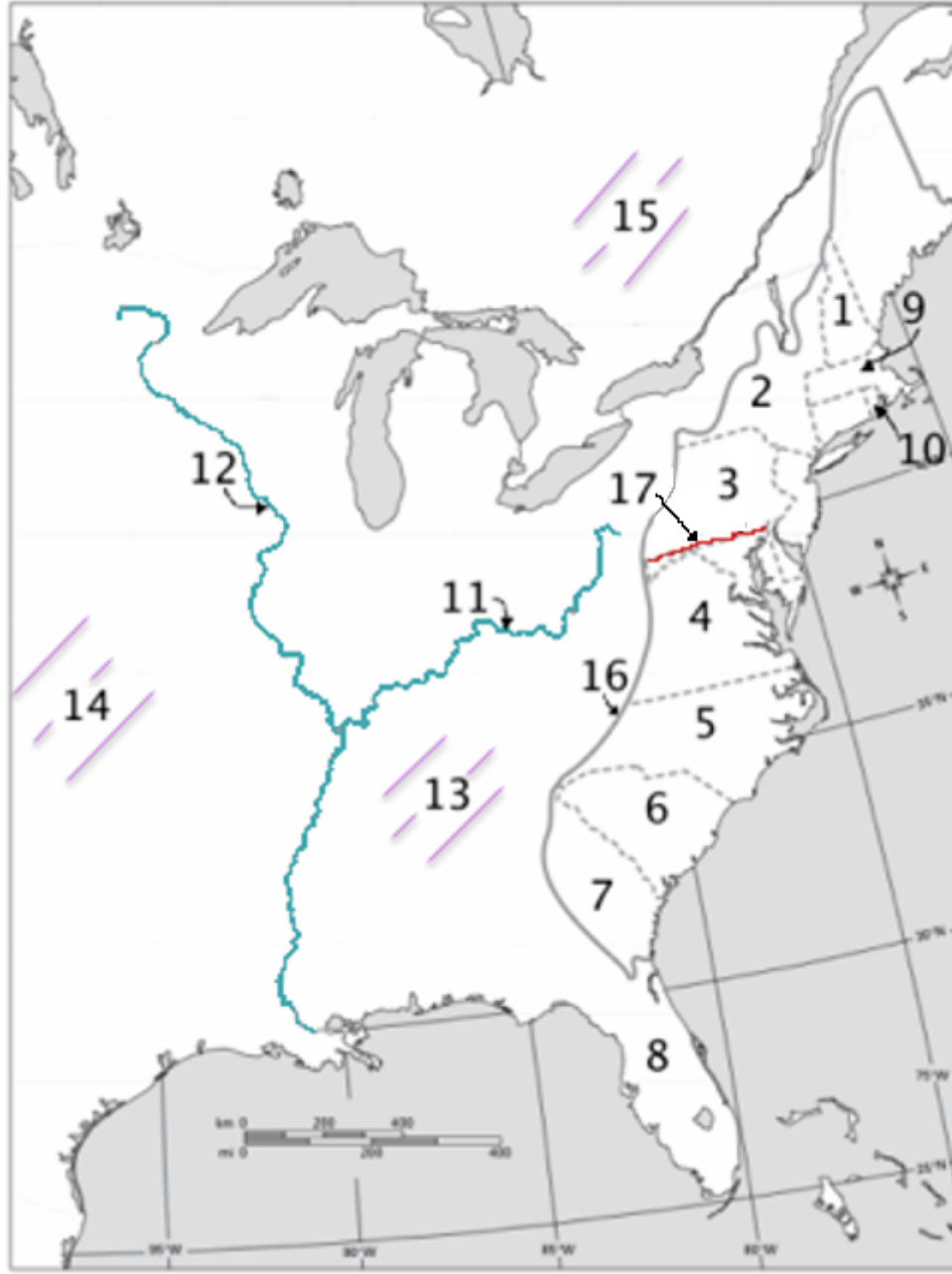
Answer:

Question **23**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

This area, under Spanish control until 1763, caused problems for the southern English colonies. It played a special role in the 1739 Stono Slave Rebellion, enticing African slaves to seek freedom within its borders by escaping their English slavemasters.



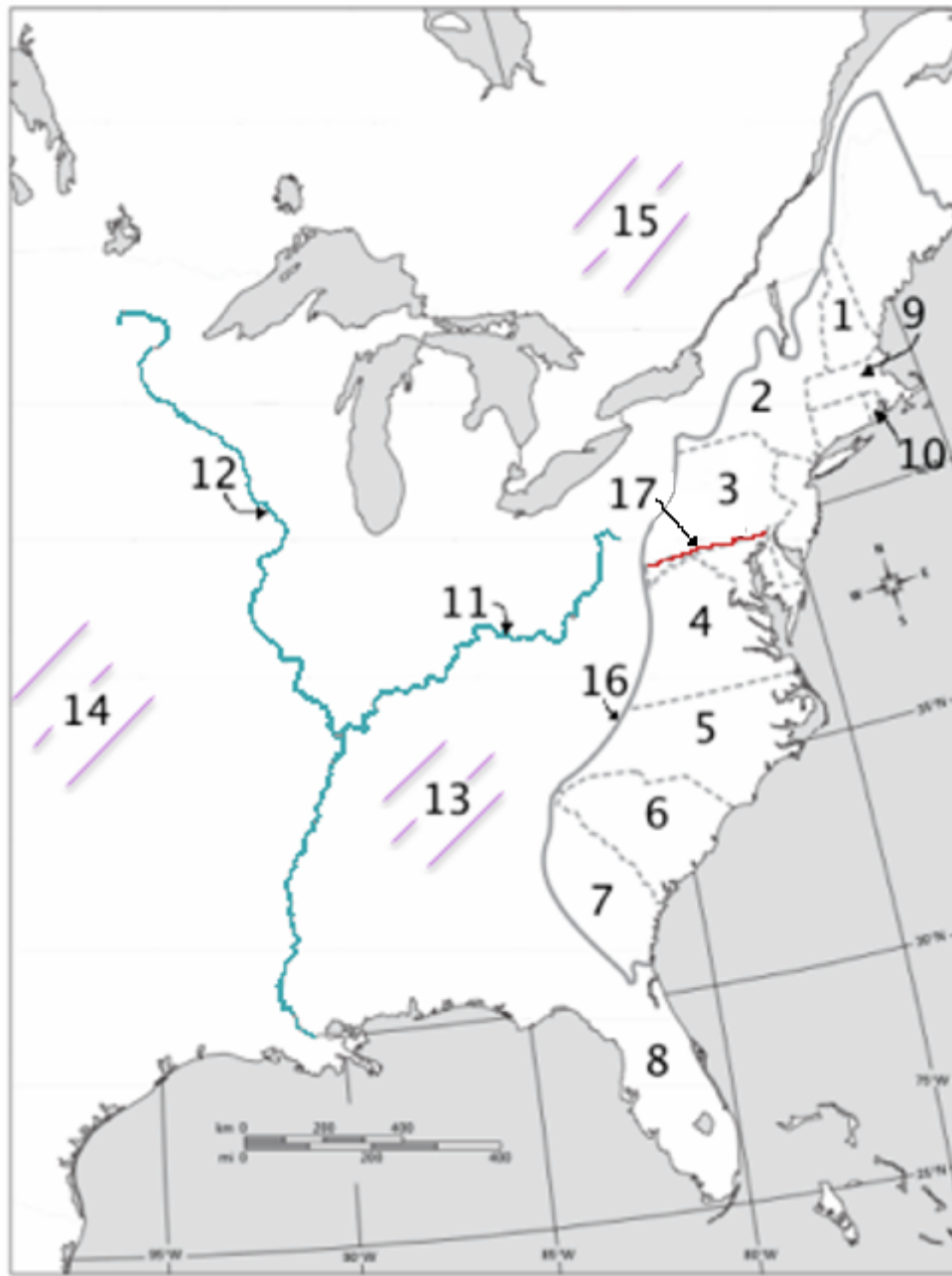
Answer:

Question **24**

Not yet
answered

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1.0

This religious experiment by William Penn may not have been as successful as its originators had hoped, but Pennsylvania became one of the most tolerant colonies, both to religious diversity and to Native Americans. It also became one of the most commercially successful places, attracting the most European settlers and becoming the "bread basket" of the colonies. Where is Pennsylvania?



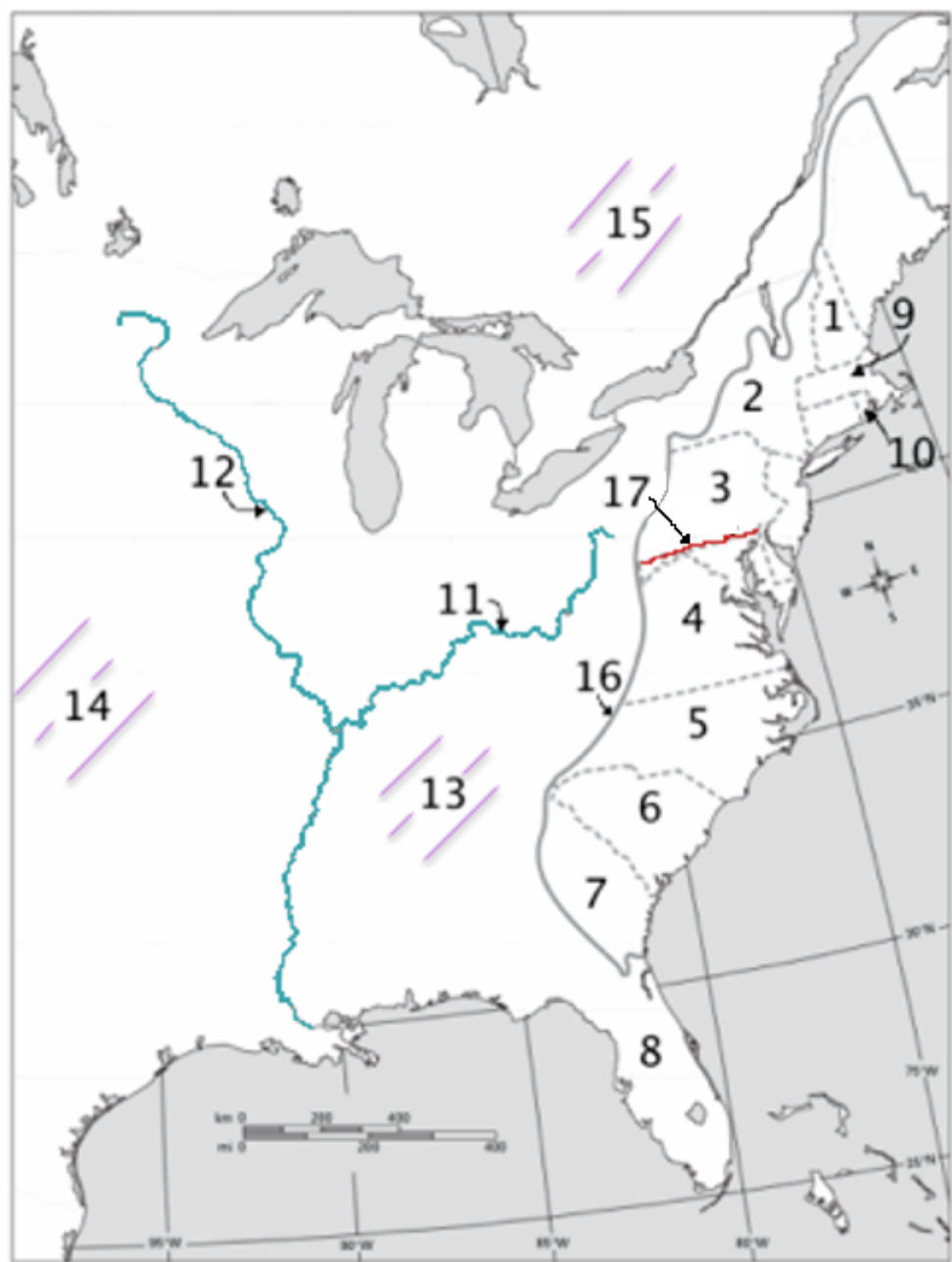
Answer:

Question **25**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

Jamestown, the first English colony in the North America was settled in 1607 in what came to be known as the colony of Virginia. Where is Virginia?



Answer:

Question **26**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed for this country's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella in search of a sea route to the Far East.



Answer:

Question **27**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

This country experienced its own Protestant Reformation when Henry VIII declared himself, instead of the Pope, leader of the Anglican Church in order to secure a divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.



Answer:

Question **28**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 3.0

Match the description on the left with a term from the drop down menu on the right.

This law prohibited the colonists from establishing settlements west of the Appalachian mountains

Choose...

A letter to King George III of England, sent during the earliest stages of the Revolutionary War, affirming the loyalty of the colonists to the crown

Choose...

Name used by colonists to describe the various Parliamentary Acts, including the closing of Boston Harbor, passed during the 3rd crisis prior to the American War for Independence

Choose...

Official agreement that ended the French and Indian War, which doubled the size of the British territorial claims in North America

Choose...

After repeal of the Stamp Act, this law asserted Parliament's absolute right to legislate for the colonies

Choose...

The failed attempt by Benjamin Franklin during the French and Indian War to unite the British mainland colonies into a federation

Choose...

Question **29**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

According to your textbook, which of the following was NOT one of the three major crises to hit the colonies in the aftermath of the French and Indian War?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Stamp Act Crisis
- ☐ b. Wilkes Crisis
- ☐ c. Townshend Acts/Duties Crisis
- ☐ d. Tea Act Crisis

Question **30**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

According to the textbook, lecture, and videoclips, all of the following are traits of the early 17th Century Chesapeake families, **EXCEPT**

Select one:

- ☐ a. Since deaths outnumbered births, and infant mortality rates were high, a significant influx of immigrants was required
- ☐ b. Most inhabitants who settled in the region came as complete families, rather than as indentured servants as was the case in other colonial regions.
- ☐ c. The rate of re-marriages due to death and the resulting complexities of extended, half, and step families were higher than normal.
- ☐ d. There were both age gaps and significant numerical differences between male and female inhabitants of the region.
- ☐ e. Low life expectancy combined with other factors to weaken the patriarchy.

Question **31**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Four of the following acts were passed by the Grenville ministry, in what the textbook called the “first crisis” after the French and Indian War. Which of the following was NOT one of those acts?



Select one:

- ☐ a. the Quartering Act
- ☐ b. the Stamp Act
- ☐ c. the Sugar Act
- ☐ d. the Coercive Acts
- ☐ e. the Currency Act

Question **32**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

As the Puritan influence declined, the Anglicanization of the role of colonial women was exemplified by



Select one:

- ☐ a. an expansion of women's property rights.
- ☐ b. laws that allowed a wife to make legal contracts without the consent of her husband.
- ☐ c. a double standard that punished women but not men for sexual offenses.
- ☐ d. the dowry tradition which endowed women with land when they married.
- ☐ e. a significant reduction in the work load for most women.

Question **33**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The English Navigation Acts of the 1660s

Select one:

- ☐ a. helped eliminate mercantilism.
- ☐ b. were directed primarily at the French.
- ☐ c. both a and b
- ☐ d. neither a nor b

Question **34**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Which one of the following religious groups is the most out-of-place on this "generalized list" of similar groups?

Select one:

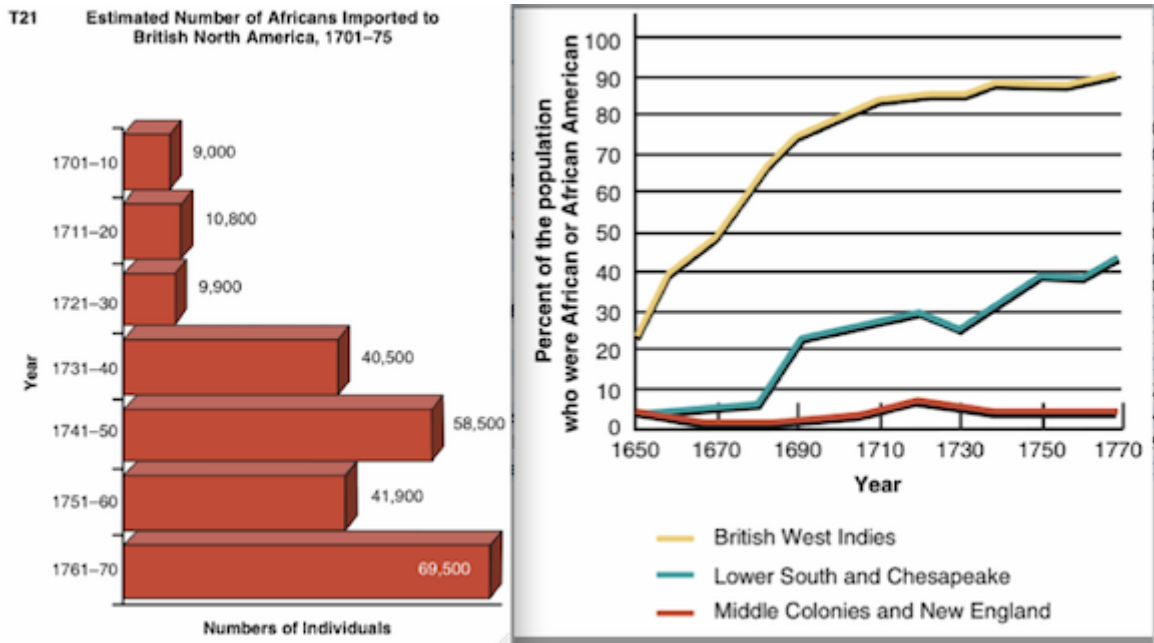
- ☐ a. Members of the Church of England
- ☐ b. Anglicans
- ☐ c. Puritans
- ☐ d. Separatists
- ☐ e. Catholics
- ☐ f. Pilgrims
- ☐ g. Protestants

Question **35**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

According to the chart data presented here, which statement about the colonial slave trade is the **MOST** accurate?



Select one:

- ☐ a. The West Indies were a more important direct destination for slaves than mainland North America was.
- ☐ b. The Royal African Company of England held a continual monopoly on the slave trade to North America until 1808.
- ☐ c. Throughout the 18th Century, once it began, the numbers of imported slaves grew continually, without decline.
- ☐ d. Slaves were fairly evenly spread over all of the Britain's colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
- ☐ e. The impact of this trade did not produce a black majority in any individual colony of Britain's North American mainland colonies.

Question **36**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

Often in a survey history course, generalizations are made. Of the following examples, all are cases of generalizing that hamper or impede the discovery of the real, historical truth of the situation, **EXCEPT**

Select one:

- ☐ a. referring to all non-Catholic religious denominations, such as Puritans, Separatists, Quakers, Baptists, and Evangelicals as merely "Protestants".
- ☐ b. referring to the various indigenous populations of North America as as merely "Native Americans".
- ☐ c. referring to Massachusetts Bay colonists living in coastal towns or in the country on the frontier as merely "Puritans" and those colonists living in New England and those in the Chesapeake region as merely "English Settlers".
- ☐ d. referring to both excise/import taxes and internal/external taxes as similar and equally disruptive and responsible for what came to be the colonial rallying cry of "no taxation without representation"
- ☐ e. ALL of these generalizations can and do lead to numerous inaccuracies when studying American History

Question **37**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Parliament responded to the Boston Tea Party by

Select one:

- ☐ a. calling for the quartering of troops by the colonists.
- ☐ b. reducing the powers of self-government in Massachusetts.
- ☐ c. calling for royal officers accused of crimes to be tried in England.
- ☐ d. both a and b
- ☐ e. all of the first three answers

Question **38**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
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This image from the web comic "Written in Bone" shows the facial reconstruction of a skeleton who was most likely



Select one:

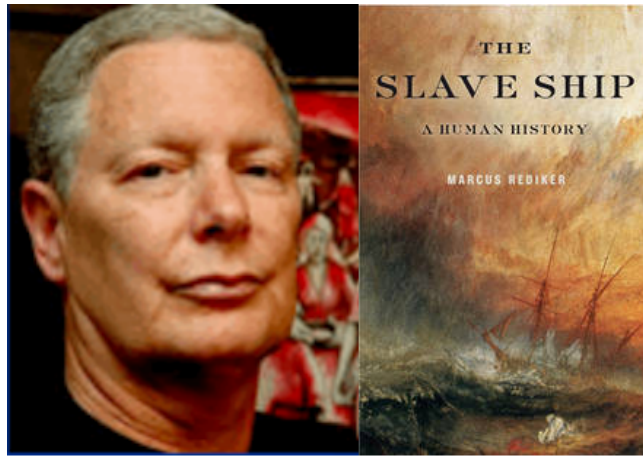
- ☐ a. an executed soldier from the Battle of Severn River in 1655
- ☐ b. a female and original settler from the Jamestown colony who died of disease
- ☐ c. a male indentured servant who died from violent causes
- ☐ d. a Native American who probably died in the French and Indian War
- ☐ e. a tobacco farmer from the Chesapeake region whose cause of death is unknown

Question **39**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

All of the following statements involving historian Marcus Rediker and his work concerning the history of slavery in America are accurate, **EXCEPT**



Select one:

- ☐ a. As an academic, he has correctly sought out and used primary sources and historical documents as the basis of work. He also includes works by other well known and respected historians for use by his students.
- ☐ b. Because he is an expert, and too close to his subject, his findings and writings will be highly suspicious. That is why your instructor included him as a topic in class lecture and discussion.
- ☐ c. He challenged the accuracy that former slave ship captain John Newton came to his religious conversion and anti-slavery stance the way it is often depicted in the hymn Amazing Grace.
- ☐ d. He wrote a book called The Slave Ship, (whose 1st edition book cover shows sharks feeding on the bodies of slaves who had been thrown overboard) which concerns the history of the Middle Passage experience of the 18th Century.

Question **40**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Which of the following is true of the Atlantic slave trade in the late fifteenth century and thereafter?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Most slaves were taken by Europeans who raided coastal villages and enslaved the inhabitants.
- ☐ b. Slavery did not exist in Africa until the Europeans introduced it.
- ☐ c. Most slaves were first enslaved by other Africans and then were sold to European traders.
- ☐ d. The Portuguese opposed slavery and tried to prevent its extension to the New World.
- ☐ e. Most slaves were Native Americans.

Question **41**Not yet
answeredScored out of
1.0

All of the following have been modern day examples used by your instructor to illustrate or clarify events in United States history to this point, **EXCEPT** one of the following is INCORRECT. Which one is not true?

Select one:

- ☐ a. The religious composition of the members of the Supreme Court, the causes and effects of the Reformation, and the religious nature of the founding of some of the colonies, and even colleges in North America are examples of the controversies involving the issues of separation of church and state.
- ☐ b. Our current double standard in the United States is an example that, as the colonies Anglicized, this European trait involving the treatment of women re-emerged in the colonies. This is yet one example of the concept of "progress" throughout history is not free of setbacks.
- ☐ c. Although diversity today is often portrayed as a positive source of strength, historical examples, such as colonial religious diversity in Quaker Pennsylvania and Puritan New England prove it to be otherwise, causing political instability at that time.
- ☐ d. Taxes, both internal and external are viewed by Americans today exactly as they had been by the colonists in the 1760's and 1770's. In fact, the reaction to taxes has also remained a constant over time.
- ☐ e. The Crucible is a popular novel, often used in public school curriculums, that is based on the witch trials in Salem, Massachusetts, where an atmosphere of suspicion, jealousy, fear and paranoia grew to such a point that innocent people were executed. In fact, this short historical episode, an aberration rather than a common occurrence, is revealed in many aspects of modern culture, such as television, cartoons, music, plays, making the event seem much bigger and more profound than it actually was.
- ☐ f. The interpretation of weather's effect in history had not remained a constant. For example, global warming thousands of years ago actually helped human populations to increase with the increase yield from vegetation. Today, global warming has a more negative interpretation. Weather, as opposed to military superiority, has also had a role in the outcome of historical battles, such as the English defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Question **42**Not yet
answeredScored out of
1.0

The colony of Massachusetts Bay was settled by

Select one:

- ☐ a. Catholics.
- ☐ b. Puritans.
- ☐ c. Quakers.
- ☐ d. Anglicans.
- ☐ e. Jews.

Question **43**Not yet
answeredScored out of
1.0

The Proclamation Line of 1763

Select one:

- ☐ a. was enacted by Parliament as a response to the attacks by Chief Pontiac on the western frontier of the colonies.
- ☐ b. permitted American colonists to advance west of the mountains that divided the Atlantic coast from the interior.
- ☐ c. gave the colonial assemblies control over the westward movement of the American colonists.
- ☐ d. represented a direct threat to the Indians of the Ohio Valley.
- ☐ e. required Indians to cede land west of the Mississippi River to the British.

Question **44**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In 1619, the first meeting of an elected legislature, in what would become the basis for representative government in the United States, occurred in

Select one:

- ☐ a. the ship as colonists signed the Mayflower Compact.
- ☐ b. the Virginia House of Burgesses.
- ☐ c. John Winthrop's theocracy in Massachusetts Bay.
- ☐ d. the establishment of the Royal Colony in South Carolina.
- ☐ e. William Penn's experiment in toleration in Pennsylvania.

Question **45**

Not yet
answered

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1.0

The policy of mercantilism entails that colonies should do all of the following **EXCEPT**

Select one:

- ☐ a. exist only for the benefit of the mother country.
- ☐ b. act as a source of raw materials for the mother country.
- ☐ c. act as markets for products made in the mother country.
- ☐ d. develop manufacturing to export finished products to the mother country.
- ☐ e. trade with nations other than the mother country should be tightly controlled and regulated, and in some cases, prohibited.

Question **46**

Not yet
answered

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1.0

Religious people who followed the teachings of John Calvin believed that



Select one:

- ☐ a. Christians should give away all their material possessions.
- ☐ b. women were spiritually inferior and could not be saved.
- ☐ c. a person's salvation or damnation was predestined by God.
- ☐ d. the elect earned their salvation through acts of penitence.
- ☐ e. all human beings were saved.

Question **47**

Not yet
answered

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According to the Peace of Paris of 1763,

Select one:

- ☐ a. the Spanish surrendered Florida territory to Great Britain.
- ☐ b. the British acquired all French territory in North America east of the Mississippi River.
- ☐ c. various other territorial exchanges took place between the European adversaries.
- ☐ d. both a and b
- ☐ e. all of the first three answers

Question **48**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

For the most part, England's North American colonies responded to the Navigation Acts.

Select one:

- ☐ a. with little interest.
- ☐ b. very unfavorably.
- ☐ c. by ignoring them.
- ☐ d. very enthusiastically.
- ☐ e. with open rebellion.

Question **49**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

According to the textbook authors, in a questionable phrase calling it the "greatest known catastrophe in human history", which of the following was most responsible for the European's conquest of the native peoples in the Western Hemisphere?

Select one:

- ☐ a. European military superiority and weaponry
- ☐ b. the exposure of the native peoples to smallpox and other diseases
- ☐ c. the introduction of slavery to the New World
- ☐ d. the brutality of the Spanish conquistadores
- ☐ e. European alliances that pitted native peoples against one another

Question **50**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The most significant cultural misunderstandings between the European explorers and the indigenous peoples of the Western Hemisphere include all of the following **EXCEPT**:

Select one:

- ☐ a. Religion - the Catholic faith vs. native worship
- ☐ b. Waging war - killing enemies on the battlefield vs. obtaining captives and eventually adopting them and integrating them into society
- ☐ c. Gender - the matrilineal vs. patrilineal basis of society, family, and inheritance
- ☐ d. Role of men - missionaries teaching Native Americans to farm vs. the traditional role of the male hunter
- ☐ e. Violence and aggression - European bloodlust for combat vs. the overwhelming passivity and naivety of the peace-loving Indians

Question **51**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

To the English colonists living in the New World, which statement comparing Parliament with the colonial assemblies is the MOST accurate?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Both Parliament and the colonial assemblies operated on the theory of "virtual" representation.
- ☐ b. Both operated on the theory of "actual" representation.
- ☐ c. Parliament operated on the theory of "actual" representation, while the colonial assemblies operated on the theory of "virtual" representation.
- ☐ d. Parliament operated on the theory of "virtual" representation, while the colonial assemblies operated on the theory of "actual" representation.

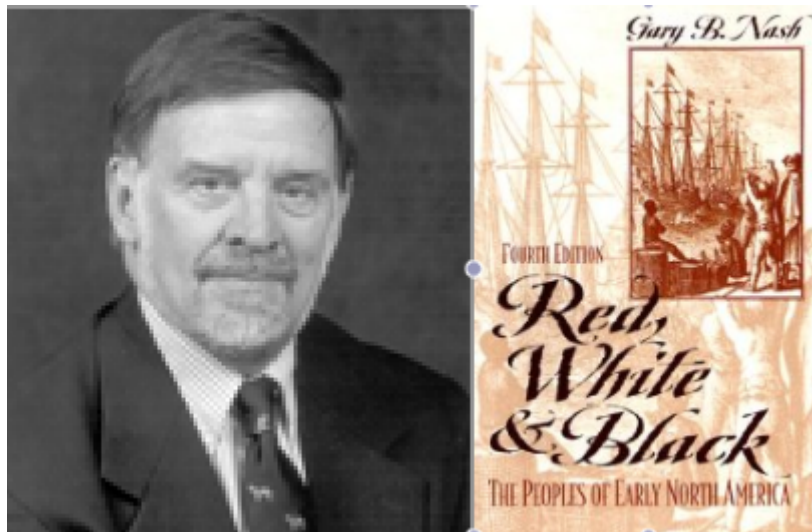
Question **52**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In his book *Red White and Black*, Professor Gary Nash presented a basic breakdown of the world view of both the Europeans and the Native Americans. Of the 6 traits listed below, 3 are European and 3 are Native American.

Check ALL 3 that belong on the Native American side of the chart.
(Wrong choices are penalized.)



Select one or more:

- ☐ Collectivity, humble stature, restrained by commitment to the group
- ☐ Bible, humans subdue Earth, separate secular and religious life
- ☐ No separation or exploitation with regards to humans and the Earth
- ☐ Land privately held
- ☐ Acquisitions enhance the role of the individual
- ☐ Land communally held

Question **53**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 4.0

Match the description on the left with a person from the drop down menu on the right.

The pictures below are in no particular order but may help you recall these important historical figures.



Wrote the Inter Caeteras in 1493 to help Catholic nations deal with New World discoveries and boundaries

Choose...

Spanish monarch who wrote Royal Orders for New Discoveries in 1573 to outline appropriate guidelines in European contacts with native peoples in the Western Hemisphere

Choose...

British Prime Minister whose miscalculations concerning the colonies and the taxation of tea eventually led to the Revolutionary War

Choose...

Protestant Queen of England during the defeat of the Catholic Spanish Armada, after which the colony of Virginia was named

Choose...

Professor emeritus and historian whose expertise on Colonial American history has been shared in class

Choose...

Strong but intolerant Puritan leader of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England who ousted non-conformists such as Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

Choose...

Former slave ship captain, turned Protestant minister, who wrote the hymn Amazing Grace

Choose...

Native American leader during King Philip's War who almost succeeded in driving the English settlers from continent in the largest Indian war faced by New Englanders in the 17th Century

Choose...

Information

Map Questions

Read the question ABOVE the map it is referring to. Enter **ONLY** the number (no # signs or spaces) in the box provided BELOW the map in question. Each question requires only one number for its answer. Do NOT enter multiple numbers. Be sure to look carefully at the number's location and/or area. Pay particular attention if the number is connected to a black line and small arrow that points to a very specific location/boundary/line/river on the map.

Question **54**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The Protestant Reformation began in this country when Martin Luther, in an official break from Rome, nailed his 95 Theses to the door of the Wittenberg Church in 1517.



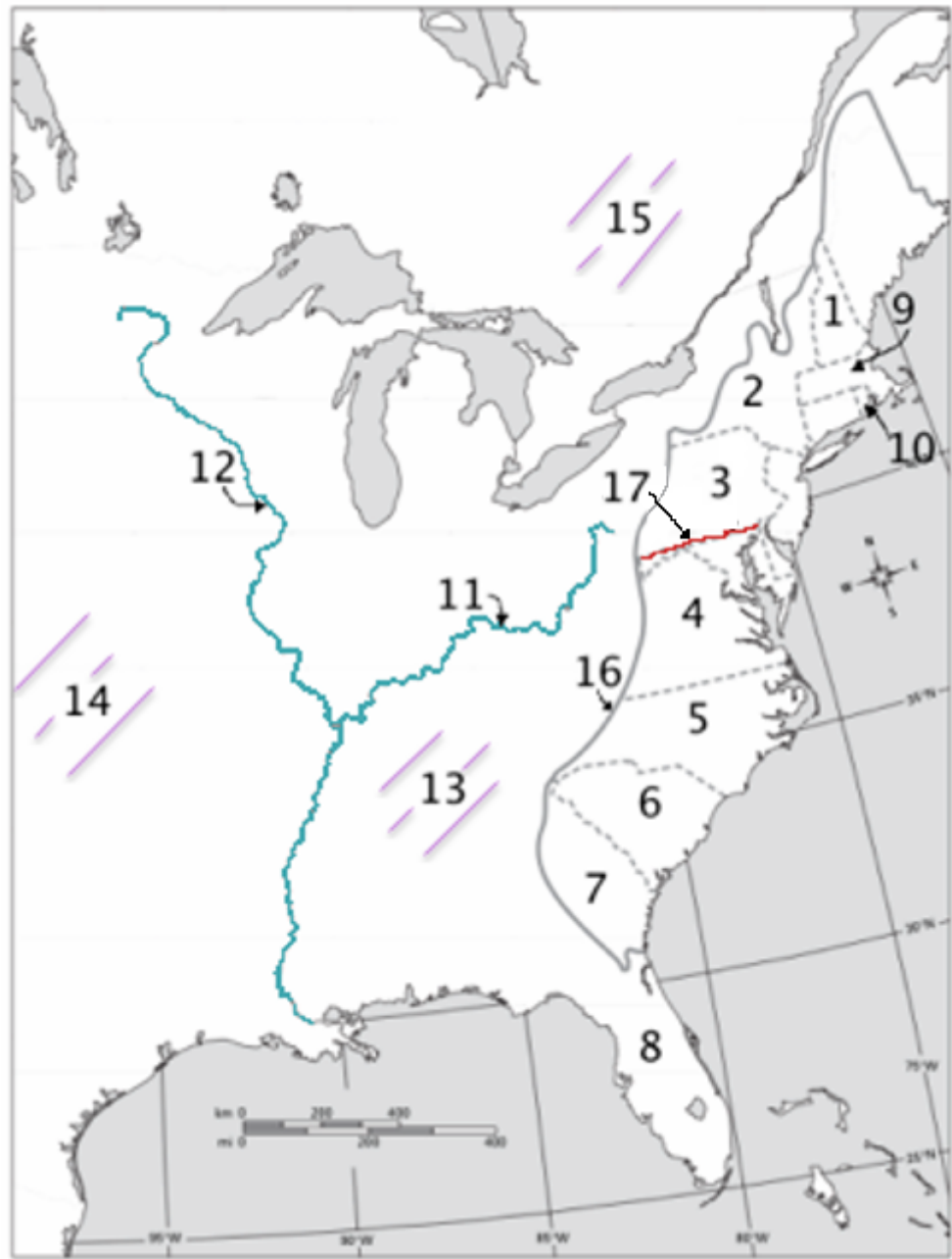
Answer:

Question **55**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

This line is the Proclamation Line of 1763, the frontier line over which the colonists were not allowed to settle, according to the British Parliament who passed this law for colonial protection and to avoid more conflict with Native Americans.



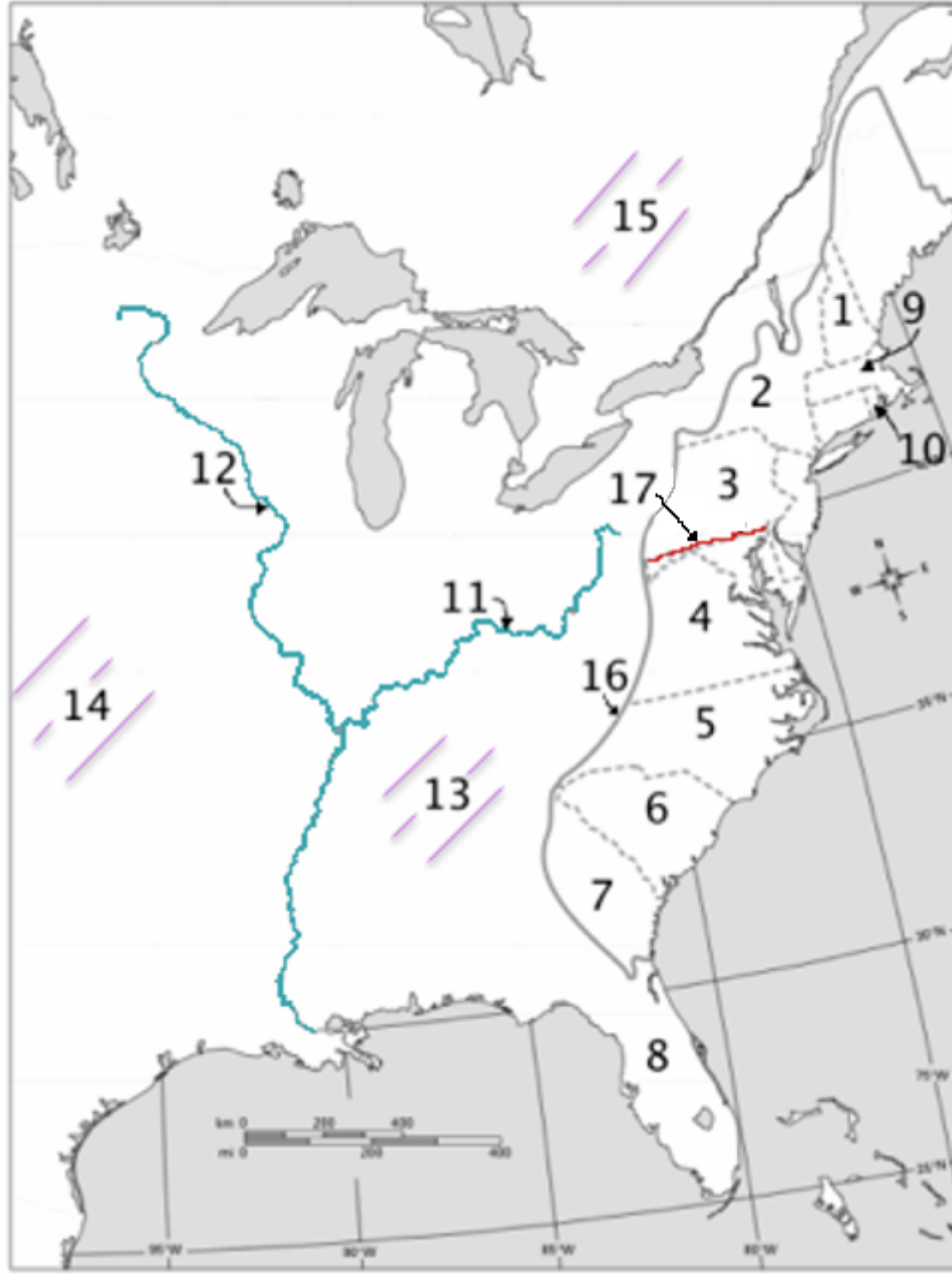
Answer:

Question **56**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Britain and the colonists won the territory from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River in the Treaty of Paris in 1763 following their victory in the French and Indian War. Where is the Trans-Appalachian West?



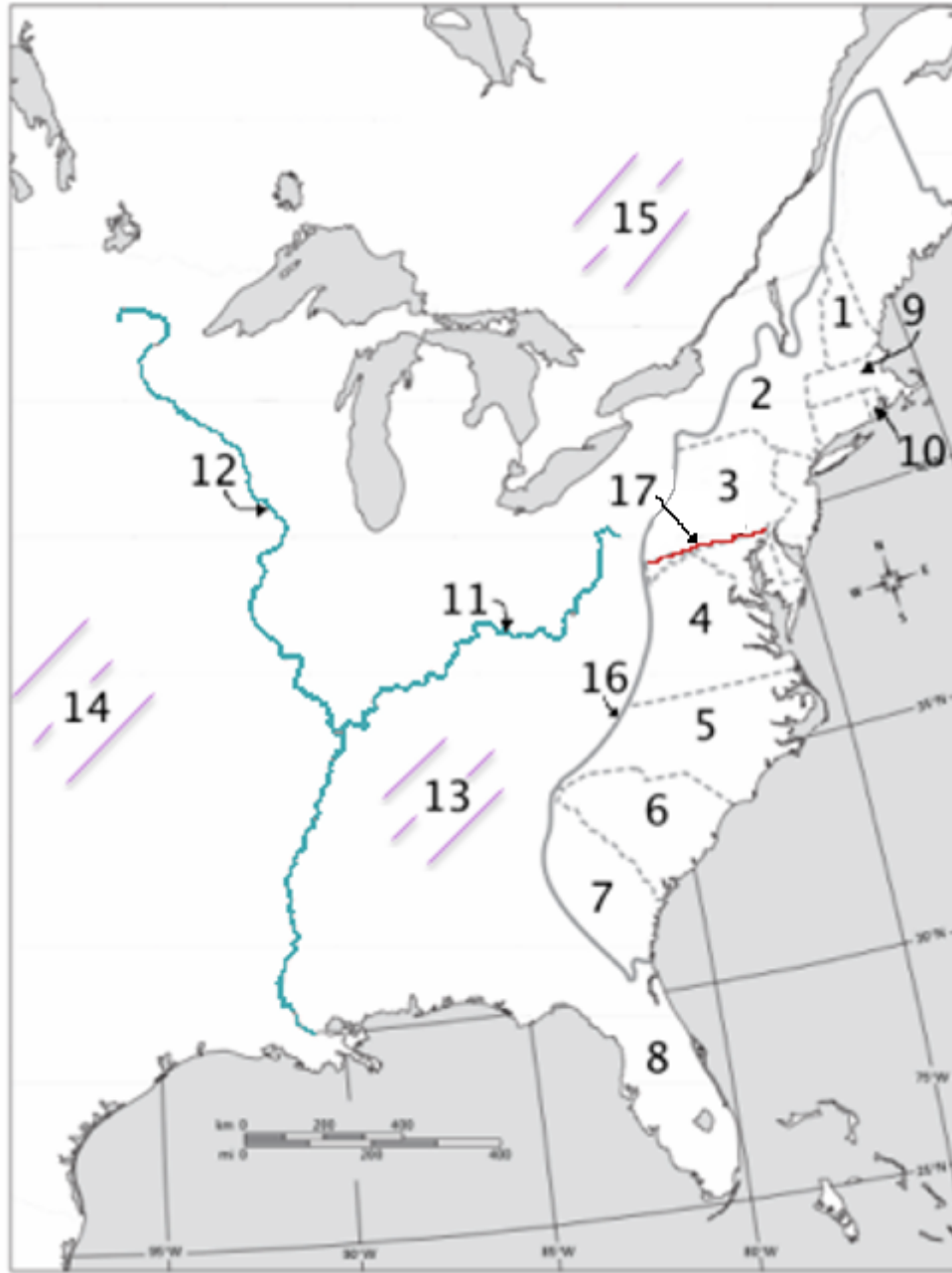
Answer:

Question **57**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Virginia may have been built on smoke, and its exports of tobacco to England may have been an important colonial export, but **THIS** colony made its wealth by exporting rice to the mother country. By the time of the American Revolution, this colony counted the wealthiest colonists among its population and a majority of its population was comprised of African slaves.



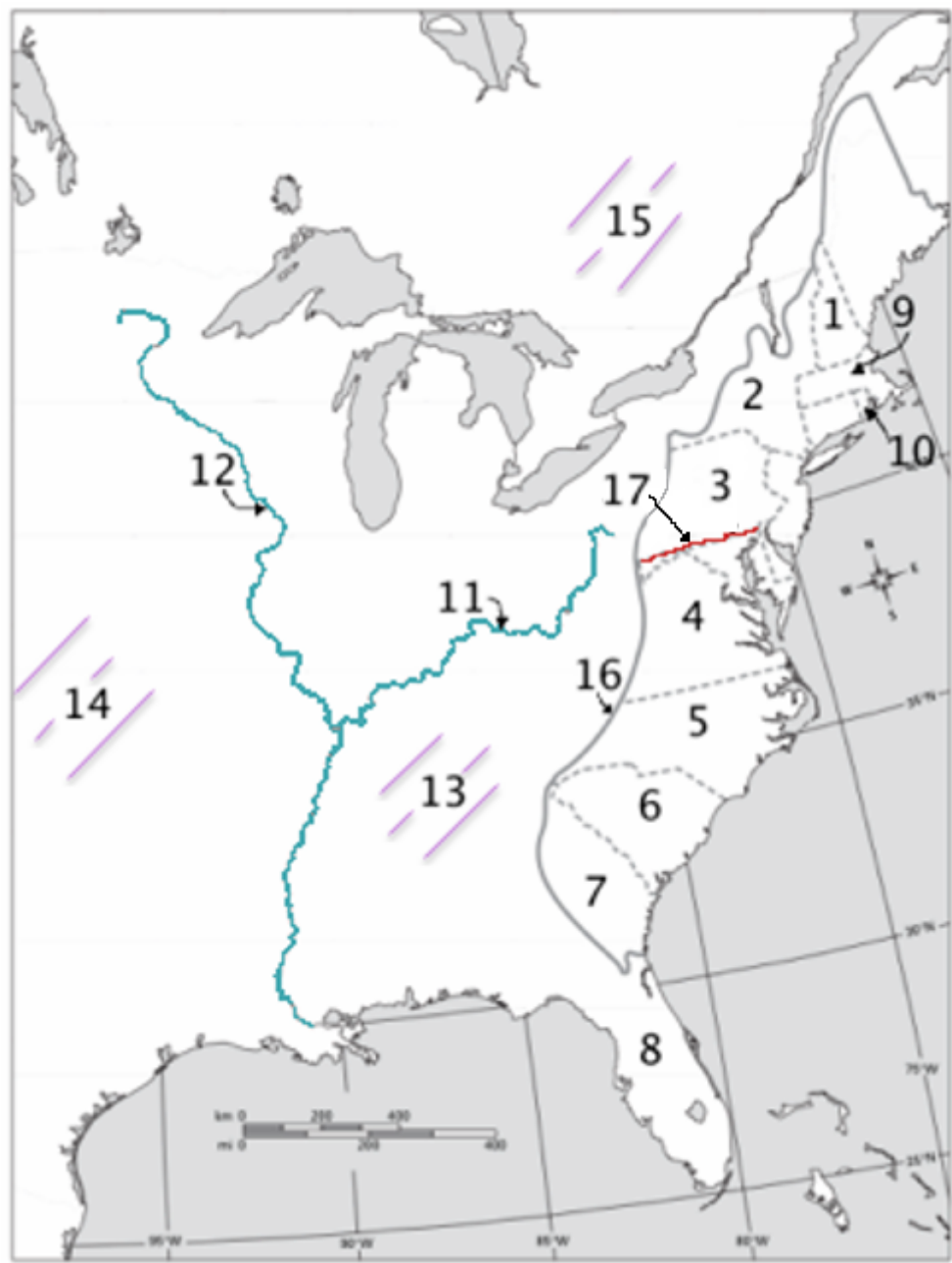
Answer:

Question **58**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The French and Indian War began with violent clashes between British, French, and Indians in the Ohio River Valley, a rich, fertile region coveted by the colonists. Where is the Ohio River?



Answer:

Question **59**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

After the Protestant Reformation of 1517, all of the following countries listed below remained Catholic, **EXCEPT** for one. Which country on the list below became Protestant?



Select one:

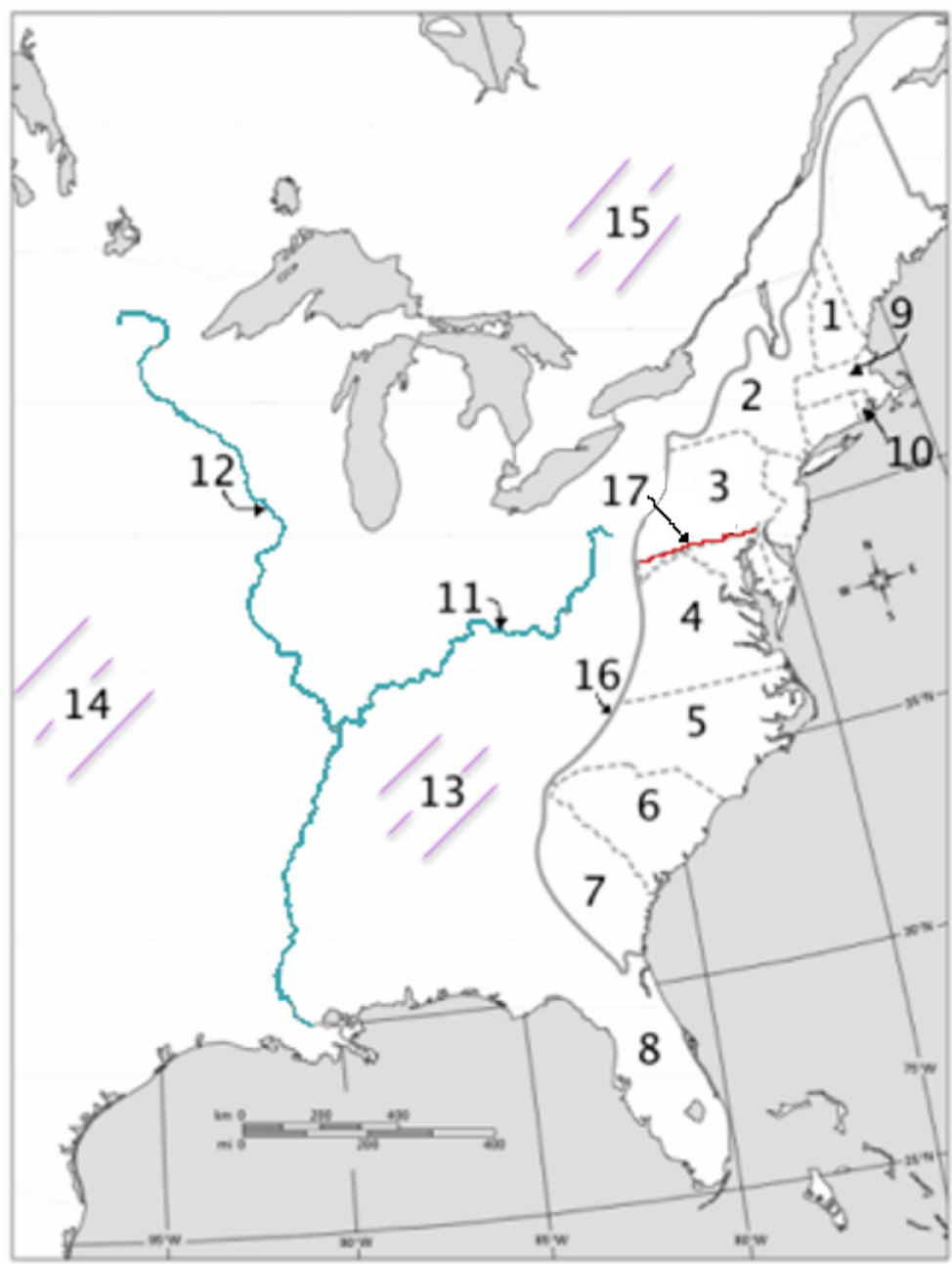
- ☐ a. 1
- ☐ b. 3
- ☐ c. 4
- ☐ d. 5
- ☐ e. 7

Question **60**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The Pilgrims, and later the Puritans settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, at Plymouth and Boston. In addition, the Salem Witch Trials of 1692 are also located in this same colony. Which number points to this colony's location on the map?



Answer:

Question **61**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The most important factor for long-term population growth in British North America was

Select one:

- ☐ a. the ability of the colonists to reproduce themselves.
- ☐ b. the continued importation of slaves.
- ☐ c. the continued importation of indentured servants.
- ☐ d. the in-migration of Spanish, French, and Dutch.

Question **62**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

In the online forum, Professor Patricia Bonomi's essay revealed her view that a tie between the Great Awakening and the American Revolution exists because

Select one:

- ☐ a. both reflected a challenge to authority.
- ☐ b. both events were motivated primarily by religious issues.
- ☐ c. both began in New England.
- ☐ d. both produced significant colonial support of French Catholics in Quebec.
- ☐ e. neither, in the end, was successful in achieving its goals.

Question **63**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The colonial response to the Coercive Acts (1774) was the calling of

Select one:

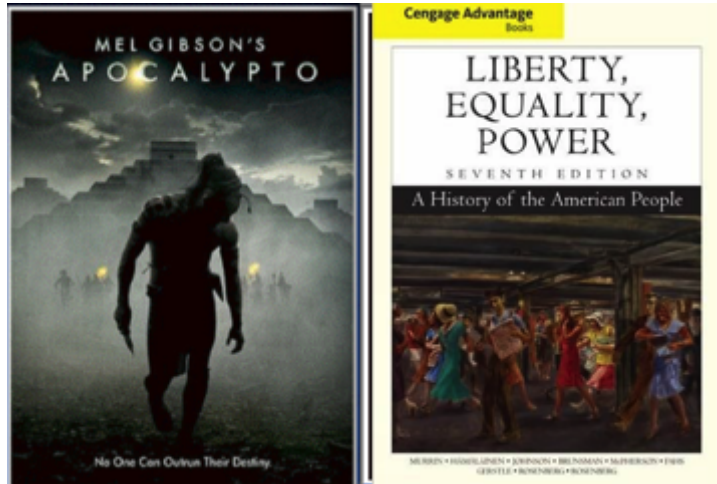
- ☐ a. the Confederation Congress.
- ☐ b. the First Continental Congress.
- ☐ c. the Second Continental Congress.
- ☐ d. the Albany Congress.
- ☐ e. a constitutional convention.

Question **64**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

These two historical sources have all of the following elements in common **EXCEPT**



Select one:

- ☐ a. They are both based on history, but have entertainment as their primary purpose.
- ☐ b. Both have included professional historians/anthropologists/subject area experts in their creation.
- ☐ c. Each has been both praised and criticized by other academics, such as historians and anthropologists.
- ☐ d. Each source deals with one or more controversial topics.
- ☐ e. Neither is free of their creators' overt bias and/or point of view

Question **65**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

During the eighteenth century, British parliamentary leaders were politically dependent on

Select one:

- ☐ a. the monarchy.
- ☐ b. the great merchants of England.
- ☐ c. the imperial bureaucracy.
- ☐ d. the leaders of the Anglican Church.
- ☐ e. no one.

Question **66**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Which statement about the character and/or evolution of SEVENTEENTH-century English settlements is **NOT** accurate?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Except for the initial Puritan experience in New England, the colonies were essentially business enterprises.
- ☐ b. The colonies, separated from the mother country by the Atlantic Ocean, were only loosely tied to the crown.
- ☐ c. Efforts to blend English society with that of the native peoples were minimal.
- ☐ d. The original plans for these colonies were seldom carried through.
- ☐ e. Warfare between England and France dominated colonial life.

Question **67**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

All of the following were Navigation Acts imposed on the British colonies, **EXCEPT**

Select one:

- ☐ a. Foreign ships were banned from direct trade and most ports of the English colonies.
- ☐ b. Imports to the colonies had to be carried on English-owned ships and half of the crew must be English citizens.
- ☐ c. The Staple Act required that goods shipped to the colonies had to stop in England first.
- ☐ d. Only enumerated commodities could be shipped from the colonies to any country in the world without going to England first.
- ☐ e. The Plantation Act required colonial captains to pre-pay duties/taxes on enumerated goods in order to discourage smuggling.

Question **68**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

All of the following statements are directly supported or could be inferred by the data in this population chart, **EXCEPT**

TABLE 5.1 POPULATION OF NORTH AMERICA IN 1750	
Region	Population
New France	70,000
New England	400,000
New York	100,000
Pennsylvania	230,000
Chesapeake	390,000
Lower South	100,000
Backcountry	100,000
Northern New Spain	20,000
Indian America	1,500,000
TOTAL	2,910,000

Select one:

- ☐ a. It can provide a possible reason that the French lost to the British in the French and Indian War 1754-1763
- ☐ b. The Native American threat to the English colonial frontiers was a reality, not just an imagined fear, during this time period.
- ☐ c. Native Americans outnumbered the combination of all European settlers in North American in 1750.
- ☐ d. It can provide a reason why the Spanish did not present a threat to the English in the Seven Year's War, but also why it didn't serve as a meaningful ally to Catholic France involving matters in North America.
- ☐ e. All of the above are accurate statements based on this chart

Question **69**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The first economic boom in Jamestown resulted from

Select one:

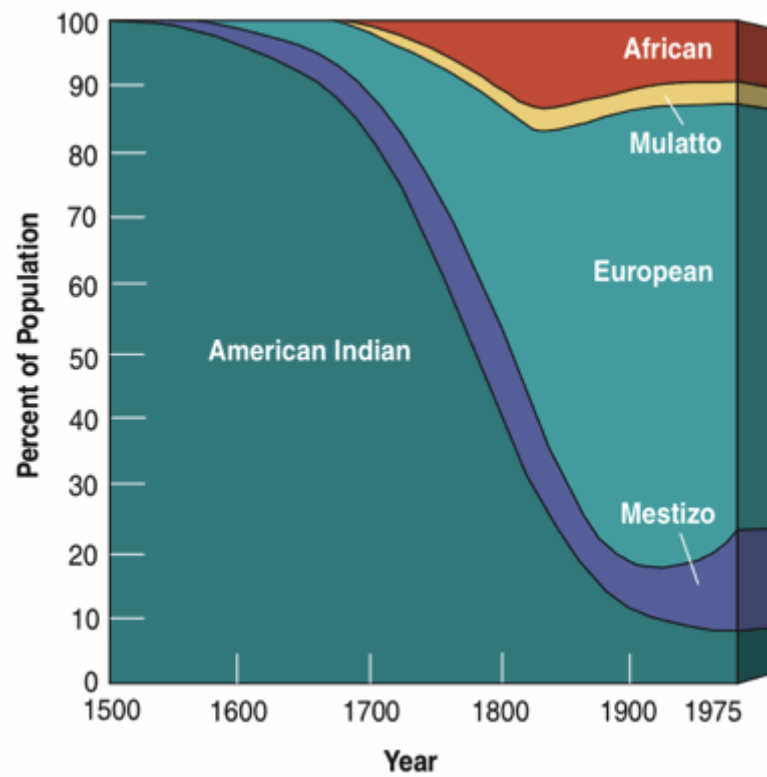
- ☐ a. the discovery of gold.
- ☐ b. trade with the Indians.
- ☐ c. the production of tobacco.
- ☐ d. a combination of fisheries and lumber.
- ☐ e. none of the above

Question **70**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

This chart serves as evidence of the truth of which ONE of the following statements?



Select one:

- ☐ a. The American Indian population declined more rapidly in the 17th Century than it did in the 18th Century.
- ☐ b. The African population continued to increase as a percentage of the total population after its peak in about 1800.
- ☐ c. The growth of the Mestizo and Mulatto populations together comprised the majority of the entire population after 1800.
- ☐ d. The Native American population was the majority group for the 16th, 17th, and more than half of the 18th centuries after European contact.
- ☐ e. None of the statements based on this chart are truthful

Question **71**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

As a result of the Seven Years' War,

Select one:

- ☐ a. England acquired a great financial debt.
- ☐ b. the size of the British Empire in North America was greatly enlarged.
- ☐ c. English leaders became increasingly contemptuous of the American colonists.
- ☐ d. both b and c
- ☐ e. all of the first three answers

Question **72**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

Which of the following developments helped push Europeans to look for new lands during the fifteenth century?

Select one:

- ☐ a. the bubonic plague and desire to escape the "Black Death"
- ☐ b. the rise of a new merchant class
- ☐ c. the growth of centralized nation-states
- ☐ d. the competitive nature of both b and c
- ☐ e. all of the first three

Question **73**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

At least three-fourths of the people who came to the Chesapeake region during the seventeenth century were

Select one:

- ☐ a. slaves.
- ☐ b. women.
- ☐ c. non-English.
- ☐ d. indentured servants.
- ☐ e. children.

Question **74**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Which statement about Christopher Columbus is NOT true?

Select one:

- ☐ a. He was born in Italy but sailed under the flag of Spain.
- ☐ b. He thought the circumference of the earth was larger than it is.
- ☐ c. He believed that the Asian land mass extended farther eastward than it actually does.
- ☐ d. He did not realize that any significant land mass lay to the west of Europe, between Europe and Asia.
- ☐ e. Each of these statements is true.

Question **75**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In response to colonial protests against the Stamp Act, the British government

Select one:

- ☐ a. rescinded the legislation to which the colonists objected.
- ☐ b. passed the Declaratory Act.
- ☐ c. ordered the attack known as the Boston Massacre
- ☐ d. both a and b
- ☐ e. none of these answers

Question **76**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Resistance to imperial authority in British North America centered

Select one:

- ☐ a. in the colonial legislatures.
- ☐ b. among the various royal governors.
- ☐ c. among the royal officeholders.
- ☐ d. in the interior as opposed to the coast.
- ☐ e. in the South as opposed to the North.

Question **77**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Which of the following groups does NOT belong on this "generalized list" of similar groups?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Indians
- ☐ b. Native peoples
- ☐ c. Indentured servants
- ☐ d. Indigenous people
- ☐ e. Native Americans

Question **78**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

According to your textbook and online Puritan videoclip, which statement about English Puritanism is the MOST accurate?

Select one:

- ☐ a. The majority of English Puritans wished to completely separate themselves from the Church of England.
- ☐ b. Puritan discontent grew rapidly after Elizabeth I became queen of England.
- ☐ c. The most radical Puritans, who we call Pilgrims, were in fact, Separatists.
- ☐ d. Puritans were very devout Christians who embraced the concept of diversity, long before other English colonists did.
- ☐ e. Jonathan Edwards was the most influential Puritan Leader in the 17th Century.

Question **79**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In British North America, life expectancy tended to be the highest in

Select one:

- ☐ a. the South.
- ☐ b. the middle states.
- ☐ c. the area west of the Appalachians.
- ☐ d. New England.
- ☐ e. the West Indies

Question **80**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Which of the following is NOT a language group of the indigenous people that inhabited the Western Hemisphere after the Beringian period of human history?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Amerind
- ☐ b. Gullah
- ☐ c. Inuit
- ☐ d. Na-Dene

Question **81**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In the online forum, Historian Jon Butler's essay concluded that historians should

Select one:

- ☐ a. place more emphasis on the Great Awakening as the key to the Revolution.
- ☐ b. abandon the term "the Great Awakening".
- ☐ c. stress the importance the Enlightenment had on the Revolution.
- ☐ d. all of these answers are correct
- ☐ e. none of these answers are correct

Question **82**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The Tea Act of 1773

Select one:

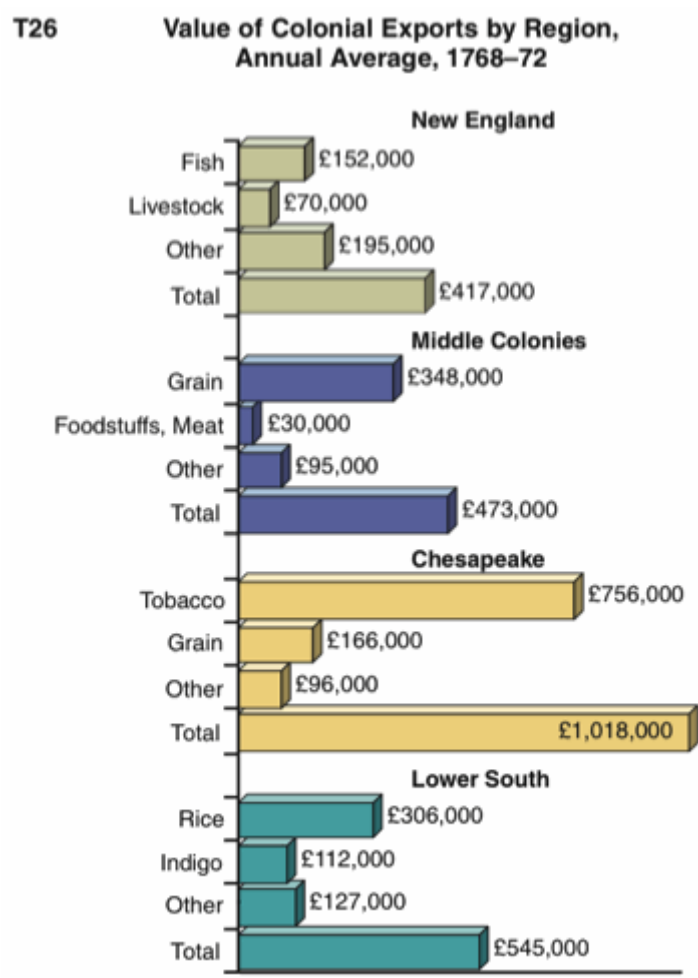
- ☐ a. angered colonial merchants and consumers alike.
- ☐ b. reduced the price of tea to the colonists.
- ☐ c. benefited a private British company.
- ☐ d. both a and c
- ☐ e. all of the first three answers

Question **83**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

All of the following statements about this chart are true **EXCEPT**



Select one:

- ☐ a. A majority of the value of exported grain came from the Middle Colonies.
- ☐ b. Chesapeake tobacco alone was more valuable than all of the exports of the New England and Middle colonies combined.
- ☐ c. Tobacco was the highest valued export of the entire British colonies on the North American continent from 1768-1772.
- ☐ d. While the Lower southern colonies grew the most rice, before 1772, its value was still below that of tobacco.
- ☐ e. The combined exports of the New England colonies were the least valuable of the combined exports of the four regions depicted in this chart.

Question **84**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

All of the following are true of the early 17th Century Quakers in the New World, **EXCEPT**

Select one:

- ☐ a. Quakers were, and still are to this day, pacifists who oppose violence and war.
- ☐ b. Unlike traditional Calvinists, they believed that all human beings had an “Inner Light” of goodness within them.
- ☐ c. Because of their tolerance, they were able to adapt to the diversity that new immigrants brought to their settlements and they were successfully able to maintain their cooperative society.
- ☐ d. While in the minority at that time, they opposed the practice of slavery.
- ☐ e. Far ahead of their own time, they supported the equality of the sexes more than any other religious denomination.

Question **85**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
4.0

Match the description on the left with a vocabulary word from the drop down menu on the right.

Valuable commodities, such as sugar or tobacco, that were required to be shipped from colonies of origin only to the mother country (England)

Choose...

Coined money, including only those made of precious metal, as opposed to paper (fiat) currency

Choose...

Refers to the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century British Crown policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws meant to keep American colonies obedient to England.

Choose...

An economic system based on humans pursuing their own self interest, except that European nation's would pursue this policy in competition with one another

Choose...

Calvinist view of the afterlife, in which only the Elect would go to heaven, and the rest would end up in hell

Choose...

A view that philosophical points or positions are equally valid. Your "truth" is as true as my "truth." There are no absolutes, therefore the most pragmatic or popular position is likely to reign.

Choose...

The colonial practice of emulating cultural values of Great Britain

Choose...

A dual system of government, as practiced by Great Britain and her North American colonies in the 18th Century

Choose...

Information

True and False Questions

When reading and answering these True or False questions, if **ANY PART** of the statement is false, the answer is false. In order to be true, every statement of fact or claim must be true.

Question **86**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In the first online forum of the term, the two topics that students could discuss and analyze were very different.

The differences between European settlers and the indigenous peoples of the New World were already profound. In Professor Virginia DeJohn Anderson's discussion of *Creatures of Empire*, even the views of animals was so vastly different. Native Americans viewed these animals as private property, while the colonists often let their animals roam free. Sometimes, this resulted in the destruction of Indian crops and conflicts (sometimes violent) as to who would be responsible for damages.

The differences between Islamic students and American students was also clear as Professor Scott Casper shared the way each group viewed the history of "freedom of religion" in the United States. The study used polygamy as an example, but showed how each group could or could not relate or empathize with the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts Bay in the 17th Century.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **87**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The slave experience was a relative one in the English colonies. For example, in the Chesapeake, where tobacco was the major crop, slaves worked in gang labor crews with strict oversight by their masters.

However, in the Lower South, rice was the major crop, and swampland conditions, which gave rise to mosquitoes and malaria, compelled overseers to avoid a close physical presence. Slaves were given a daily task, and when it was completed, they had free time to pursue their own interests. Therefore, one could accurately claim that in some situations, slavery in the Lower South allowed a certain degree of freedom that was missing in the Chesapeake.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **88**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

In perhaps the largest anti-Catholic bias committed by your textbook authors, the extensive treatment of Mary I (Tudor), the Catholic queen who reigned after the Protestant Kings Henry VIII and Edward VI, and the specific mention of how many Protestants were put to death for not converting to the religion of the English crown is the most flagrant example. The thousands of Catholics who perished under the combined reigns of Protestant rulers Henry VIII and Elizabeth I went unmentioned. On the other hand, the textbook author's mention of the Glorious Revolution, which was "bloodless", more correctly notes that Catholics, along with Africans and Indians were the biggest "losers" in this transition back to Protestantism.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **89**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Concerning what came to be known as Bacon's Rebellion, the two people involved couldn't have been more different. Governor William Berkeley was born into wealth and power, while Nathaniel Bacon was born into poverty, but worked his way into a respectable, if meager, lifestyle. Even though they agreed on little else, they both saw the value of coming together to protect the colony of Virginia against the Indians. Although successful, neither the Bacon's Rebellion videoclip shown in class, nor the internet sources shared by your instructor, painted a positive image of either of these men.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **90**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

"Upward mobility" or economic advancement in the colonies was open to all immigrants except slaves and indentured servants.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **91**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

According to the video on the French and Indian War, Benjamin Franklin's Albany Plan of 1754, although a legal failure, showed clearly that the colonists were a strongly united people. Colonists, at this specific time, thought of themselves as more "Americans", than members from individual colonies (Pennsylvanians, Carolinians, Virginians).

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **92**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Colonial reaction to the Stamp Tax of 1765 was unfavorable, and leaders called for its repeal. Using the argument of "no taxation without representation", they refused to accept the position of "virtual representation", which Parliament supported. Colonists were also aided in their cause when some British leaders, such as William Pitt, former Prime Minister and political "hero" of the French and Indian War openly referred to this Act as "improper taxing". When violence, perpetrated by the Sons of Liberty, erupted against royal officials located in the New World, the colonists achieved success in calling for a repeal of the Stamp Act.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **93**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

This painting of this Puritan woman named Elizabeth Freake is interesting, because it can both tell us the historical truth AND lie to us at the same time. While the inclusion of various details tell us about the lifestyle of a middle to upper class Puritan woman, this picture has also been altered. The chronology is technically incorrect for the two people depicted in the painting, the child being added after the fact.



Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **94**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

As suggested by your instructor and MIT Professor Pauline Maier in the Stamp Act crisis videoclip, of the reasons your textbook authors suggest caused the British Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act, the most important reason was the strength of the logical and rational arguments presented by such men as Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry.



Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **95**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

According to the textbook, colonial settlement videoclip, and class lecture, the phrase "land rich, labor poor" refers to England and the relationship between landowners (and the amount of land available) and lower, poorer classes on that island nation. The situation in the North American colonies was exactly the opposite of this phrase. This is the reason that eventually drove the lower classes to seek a better life in the New World.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **96**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The overwhelming majority of African slaves that endured the Middle Passage to the Western Hemisphere in the 17th and 18th Centuries found themselves in the southern colonies of the British North American mainland.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

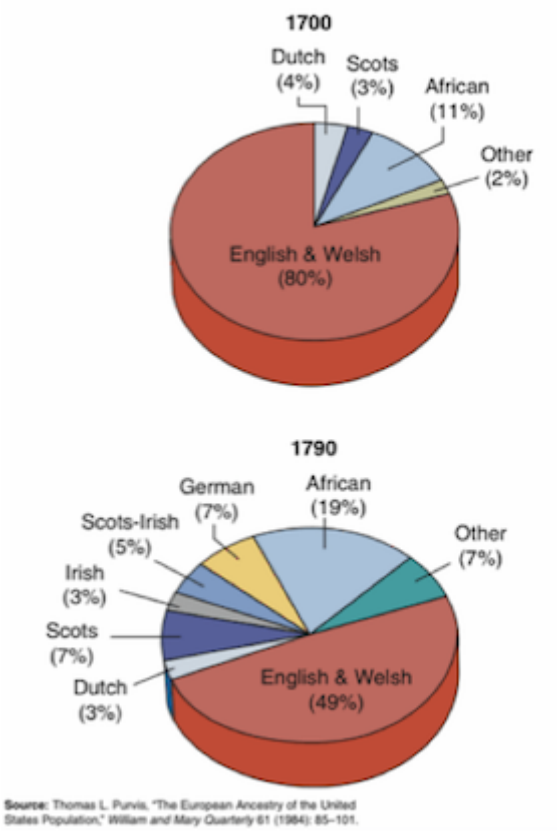
Question **97**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The majority of indentured servants in the colonies returned to England at the end of their service because of the lack of opportunity in America. But their numbers were easily replaced by the influx of other immigrants. The chart clearly illustrates the fact of both of the above statements.

T35 The Ancestry of the British Colonial Population



Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **98**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

The important role played by the jury in court cases was on full display in the seditious libel case of newspaperman John Peter Zenger. Since Zenger's New York Weekly Journal had printed the truth, the members of the jury delivered their verdict of "not guilty". This case continues to serve as one of the nation's earliest rulings on freedom of the press.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **99**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

As a result of the Boston Tea Party in 1773, British authorities did what they had done in past crises. They repealed restrictive trade laws and taxes in order to ease tension in the colonies, thus avoiding future violent engagements such as had been the case in the Boston Massacre of 1770.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question **100**

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in the aftermath of the Boston Tea Party and Britain's ensuing Coercive Acts. It successfully organized citizen committees, called the Association, to carry out its declarations and resolves. But its greatest success was in implementing its revolutionary goals and eventual separation of the colonies from Great Britain. These principals were revealed in the document written mainly by Thomas Jefferson which came to be called the Declaration of Independence.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

◀ Midterm Exam (hidden)

Jump to...

Forum 2 (hidden) ▶