1. Which of the following statements about French colonization in North America is correct?
   A) French colonies were more populous than those of the English.
   B) Jacques Cartier founded Quebec in the early 1600s.
   C) At one point, the French had possession of New Amsterdam.
   D) For the most part, the French had poor relations with the Native Americans.
   E) The French established fur trading posts in the Midwest.

2. Before the Columbian Exchange, Native Americans were most influenced by the
   A) trade with Asia
   B) growth of corn farming
   C) introduction of horses
   D) development of gun powder
   E) spread of small pox

3. Which of the following choices provides the most accurate description of the relationship between the Spanish Conquistadors and Native Americans?
   A) The Spanish allowed Native Americans to maintain much of their culture.
   B) Native Americans taught the Spanish new farming techniques.
   C) Native Americans and the Spanish had peaceful relations for over 50 years.
   D) The Spanish rarely had personal relations with Native Americans.
   E) The Spanish treated Native Americans brutally.

4. How did the Columbian Exchange impact Native Americans?
   A) Native Americans unified under a single government to fight off the Spanish.
   B) Europeans introduced corn, tomatoes, and potatoes to Native Americans.
   C) Millions of Native Americans were wiped out by disease.
   D) The Spanish converted Native Americans to Protestantism.
   E) The Aztecs acquired new weapons that helped them conquer their neighbors.

5. Unlike the Spanish, the French treated the Native Americans as
   A) complete equals
   B) economic partners
   C) opponents in war
   D) inferior peoples
   E) religious converts

6. The conquistadors' most effective weapon in exterminating native populations was
   A) knowledge of the land
   B) navigational technology
   C) religious faith
   D) disease
   E) the natives' kindness

7. The encomienda system implemented by the Spanish empire in the New World was intended to serve which purpose?
   A) A method of farming that would result in the greatest outcome of produce
   B) A form of government where indigenous leaders and Spanish conquistadores were given highest authority
   C) A system of large manors and estates with Indian slaves managed for the benefits of the conquistadores
   D) To militarily protect the conquered Spanish lands from foreign invaders
   E) A system of trade between Spain and its acquired lands

8. At the time of Spanish exploration in the Americas, the most significant cause of destruction to the native peoples in the New World was the
   A) assimilation of European cultures that lead to a loss of indigenous identity
   B) lack of man power to adequately combat the massive Spanish armies
   C) introduction of contagious diseases like measles and small pox
   D) fluctuating weather conditions which led to famines and crop shortages
   E) changing pattern in childbirth

9. "He who will not work shall not eat."
   This quote is attributed to
   A) John Smith
   B) John Winthrop
   C) Sir Thomas Gates
   D) King James I
   E) John Rolfe
10. Which statement concerning indentured servitude is true?

A) Only 80% of indentured servants survived their period of service.
B) Indentured servants were not allowed to vote even after they were freed.
C) A majority of Englishmen in the Chesapeake during the 1600s were indentured servants.
D) Most indentured servants were given freedom after three years of work.
E) A majority of indentured servants in the South were non-Englishmen.

11. Which statement provides an accurate description of a joint stock company?

A) A company owed by a king and a queen
B) A company owned by a king and his advisers
C) A company owned jointly by a king and investors
D) A company that gets investment capital from the government
E) A company that gets investment capital from shareholders

12. Which of the following areas contained institutions of democracy or democratic representation in 1620?

I. Massachusetts
II. Virginia
III. Florida

A) II only
B) I and II only
C) I and III only
D) II and III only
E) I, II, and III

13. The House of Burgesses was America's first taste of

A) representative government
B) universal democracy
C) joint-stock economics
D) unified church and state
E) taxation with representation

14. Religion played the greatest role in the settlement of

A) Jamestown
B) Quebec
C) Plymouth
D) Roanoke
E) New Amsterdam

15. The colonists at Jamestown neared starvation as a result of

I. Dysentery, malaria, and other diseases
II. A poor quality of tobacco crops
III. Settlers' inexperience with farming

A) I only
B) I and II only
C) I and III only
D) II and III only
E) I, II, and III

16. The “City upon a Hill” in the Massachusetts Bay colony represents the idea that the colony would be

A) built on a hill to ensure its security from violent Native Americans
B) a religious and moral model of an ideal city for those in England
C) a fortress from which its members would be entirely self-sufficient
D) a center of intellectual and cultural life where all would be entitled to religious freedom
E) supported by Anglicans from across the globe which hoped for a utopian society

17. Which statement best describes the origins of Rhode Island and Connecticut?

A) establish a religious haven for Catholics
B) grow tobacco for great profit
C) support England in a war against the French
D) help start a new life for former criminals
E) ensure religious toleration for all monotheists

18. George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, founded Maryland in order to

A) establish a religious haven for Catholics
B) grow tobacco for great profit
C) support England in a war against the French
D) help start a new life for former criminals
E) ensure religious toleration for all monotheists
19. Which of the following was a reason why the Puritans established a colony in New England?
A) They were upset with the feudal system in England.
B) They were angry that England signed a peace treaty with France.
C) **They wanted to flee the economic recession in England.**
D) They thought that England was losing its standing as a global power.
E) They were enraged by England's new colonial policies.

20. Which list is presented in chronical order from first to last?
A) Roanoke Island, Jamestown, Massachusetts Bay, Maryland
B) Jamestown, Roanoke Island, Maryland, Massachusetts Bay
C) Massachusetts Bay, Maryland, Roanoke Island, Jamestown
D) Jamestown, Massachusetts Bay, Maryland, Roanoke Island
E) Maryland, Jamestown, Massachusetts Bay, Roanoke Island

21. All of the following statements about New Englanders are true EXCEPT:
A) New Englanders generally lived in tight knit communities.
B) New Englanders lived in towns that were close together.
C) New Englanders did not rely on tobacco as a cash crop.
D) New Englanders tended to be religious.
E) New Englanders **usually had small families.**

22. One difference between the New England and Chesapeake colonies was that
A) more New Englanders died of malaria than settlers in the Chesapeake
B) New Englanders were generally less religious than settlers in the Chesapeake
C) settlers in the Chesapeake tended to immigrate with their relatives more often than New Englanders
D) **New Englanders typically lived in larger towns than settlers in the Chesapeake**
E) New Englanders lived shorter lives than settlers in the Chesapeake

23. Georgia was considered a "buffer colony" because
A) it protected South Carolina from Spanish invasion
B) it helped keep the British economy afloat
C) it had particularly strong law enforcement
D) its climate was different from that of the Chesapeake colonies
E) it had frequent altercations with Native Americans

24. Which of the following colonies was not founded for religious reasons?
A) Massachusetts  B) Connecticut
C) Rhode Island  D) Pennsylvania
E) New York

25. Which of the following was among the practices used to combat Chesapeake labor shortages in the 17th Century?
I. Indentured servitude
II. Slavery
III. The headright system
A) I only  B) I and II only
C) I and III only  D) II and III only
E) I, II, and III

26. Which of the following was not a cause of Bacon's Rebellion?
A) Tobacco overproduction and low tobacco prices
B) The dictatorial policies of Sir William Berkeley
C) Class differences between planters and farmers
D) Colonial resistance to royal control
E) **An overabundance of labor**
27. The dominant form of local government in the New England colonies
   A) was conducted by the local sheriff  
   B) took place at the town meeting  
   C) a part of church services  
   D) was restricted to the English control  
   E) was controlled by fishers

28. Before slavery became a widespread practice in the colonies, most labor was provided by
   A) Africans workers  
   B) indentured servants  
   C) upper-class Englishmen  
   D) Native Americans  
   E) farm owners

29. In the Headright system,
   A) prospective colonists received more land for each additional person they brought with them.
   B) sharecropping freedman would receive a permanent tract of land if they farmed for a long enough time.
   C) colonists had to pay the British government a percentage of their total yield of craps
   D) local government decisions would be made by a committee of the wealthiest citizens
   E) slaves who served their masters in the house received more care than slaves who worked in the fields
1. E
2. B
3. E
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. E
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. E
22. D
23. A
24. E
25. E
26. E
27. B
28. B
29. A