

1. Liberty of conscience was defended by Roger Williams on the grounds that
 - (A) All religions were equal in the eyes of God.
 - (B) The signers of the Mayflower Compact had guaranteed it.
 - (C) Puritan ideas about sin and salvation were outmoded.
 - (D) Theological truths would emerge from the clash of ideas.
 - (E) The colonial governments were an improper and ineffectual agency in matters of the spirit.

2. All of the following are associated with the founding of the Massachusetts Bay colony **EXCEPT**
 - (A) The colony had a great deal of autonomy because the Puritans were able to bring their charter with them.
 - (B) Settlers first arrived in 1630 with more than 1,000 people on 15 ships.
 - (C) Many of the original group were middle class burgers who came from Cambridge.
 - (D) They established good relations with the Native Americans that would last for many years.
 - (E) This colonization started a "Great Migration" of Puritans primarily to New England, St. Kitts, and Barbados.

3. Economically speaking which colony is **NOT** paired with the product that was most important to its economy
 - (A) Massachusetts Bay—fish
 - (B) Pennsylvania—grain
 - (C) Maryland—tobacco
 - (D) Virginia—cotton
 - (E) South Carolina—indigo

4. The 1649 Maryland Toleration Act did which of the following?
 - (A) removed all restrictions on the practice of religion
 - (B) provided for the separation of church and state
 - (C) granted religious freedom to all Christians who accepted the Trinity
 - (D) led immediately to the persecution of Protestant colonists
 - (E) led immediately to the persecution of Catholic colonists

5. According to the Puritan minister Jonathan Edwards hell was paved with the
 - (A) lists of good intentions of the believers
 - (B) skulls of un-baptized children
 - (C) souls of the unbelievers
 - (D) fire and brimstone of the furnaces
 - (E) bodies of those convicted of witchcraft

6. Which of the following statements is **NOT** an accurate one regarding colonial trade?
 - (A) Rum went from New England to Africa.
 - (B) Timber and foodstuffs went from New England to the West Indies.
 - (C) Slaves went from Africa to the South and the West Indies.
 - (D) Tobacco, fish and lumber went from New England to England.
 - (E) Manufactured goods went from the West Indies to England.

7. Which ethnic group's settlements by the mid-18th century stretched from the Appalachians mountains in Pennsylvania to Georgia?
 - (A) Scotch-Irish
 - (B) Germans
 - (C) Scotch Highlanders
 - (D) Africans
 - (E) Irish

8. The French and Indian War was a pivotal point in America's relationship to Great Britain because it led Great Britain to
- (A) encourage colonial manufactures
 - (B) impose revenue taxes on the colonies
 - (C) restrict immigration from England
 - (D) ignore the colonies
 - (E) grant increased colonial self-government
9. As a mindset and philosophy Puritanism tended to
- (A) tolerate dissent
 - (B) value education for religious purposes
 - (C) advocate an unthinking faith based on emotion
 - (D) lack a sense of purpose and mission
 - (E) embrace all believers in a deity
10. A minister makes the following announcement to his congregation prior to the offering, "give from thy hearts fellow believers and God will look with favor upon you." These sentiments would mostly likely be shared by which of the following individuals?
- (A) Benjamin Franklin
 - (B) George Whitefield
 - (C) Jacobus Arminius
 - (D) John Winthrop
 - (E) William Bradford
11. Which of the following colonies is **NOT** properly paired with the primary reason for its founding?
- (A) Maryland—a haven for persecuted Catholics to come to from England
 - (B) Plymouth—a place for those who had separated from the Church of England
 - (C) New York—to provide land to farmers who had been forced off the land by the enclosure movement
 - (D) Virginia—for economic reasons to bring profits to its founders
 - (E) Georgia—a place for debtors and the dispossessed
12. Which of the following statements about Anne Hutchinson is most correct?
- (A) subscribed more to the ideas of Martin Luther than to those of John Calvin
 - (B) believed in a covenant of works in order to achieve salvation
 - (C) supported the views of a majority of the Puritans
 - (D) her ideas would be in accord with traditional Anglicanism rather than Protestant orthodoxy
 - (E) her denial of any authority in matters of spirit beyond the individual challenged the Puritan leadership
13. Which three colonies had the greatest degree of religious toleration and religious diversity?
- (A) Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Connecticut
 - (B) North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
 - (C) New York, Virginia, New Jersey
 - (D) Delaware, Canada, Barbados
 - (E) Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland
14. For colonists in America, the most important result of the British victory in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) was the
- (A) acquisition of large amounts of French military supplies
 - (B) opening of western lands to settlement by the British
 - (C) reduction of taxes and import duties.
 - (D) decision in London to make the colonists pay for their own governance and defense
 - (E) increase in opportunities for colonists to receive royal appointments

15. French, Spanish, and English colonies in North America were most similar in which respect?
- (A) were founded and developed by private enterprise
 - (B) were permitted representative legislative assemblies
 - (C) were subjected to mercantilist policies.
 - (D) provided a haven for the victims of religious persecution
 - (E) discouraged the introduction of feudalistic landholding systems
16. The patroonships of the Dutch settlement of New Netherlands had which of the following features?
- (A) capitalist economics
 - (B) egalitarianism and social mobility
 - (C) a feudal aristocracy
 - (D) democratic politics
 - (E) religious diversity
17. The Great Awakening of the 1740's in the colonies was
- (A) a political movement in which Americans debated the dangers posed by the increasing British presence in the colonies
 - (B) a religious revival that brought new harmony to colonial society and reversed the trend towards religious pluralism
 - (C) a popular expression of pride in the rising wealth and power of the American colonies
 - (D) a spiritual movement that aroused masses of ordinary people to intense, emotional concern about the state of their souls
 - (E) an extension of the Enlightenment that philosophers such as Voltaire and Rousseau were promoting in Europe.
18. The basic contradiction that existed in the Puritan beliefs that influenced the Puritan character was between
- (A) heaven and hell
 - (B) predestination and free will
 - (C) high church and low church
 - (D) heredity and environment
 - (E) regeneration and salvation
19. The colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland had all of the following in common **EXCEPT**
- (A) had a large number of indentured servants
 - (B) were proprietary colonies
 - (C) practiced religious toleration.
 - (D) had a large Scotch Irish population that lived on the frontier
 - (E) were extensively involved in the Triangle trade with Africa and the West Indies
20. The colonies of Rhode Island and North Carolina were very similar in that they
- (A) were more democratic and egalitarian than most of the other colonies
 - (B) provided the same export goods to the English economy
 - (C) had an established aristocracy which governed the colonies
 - (D) depended on trade with Spain for the health of their economy
 - (E) were primarily agrarian in their dependence upon on the production of the yeoman farmers
21. Ministerial authority, scripture, and logic were all used by the Puritan ministers to decide
- (A) who had gone through regeneration
 - (B) land ownership
 - (C) political qualifications for office
 - (D) which individuals would receive penance
 - (E) about women's rights

22. Which of the following colonial leaders is **NOT** paired with his correct description?
- (A) John Rolph—husband of Pocahontas; assured the economic health of Virginia by introducing tobacco
 - (B) Walter Raleigh—founder of the first permanent English colony in North America at Roanoke
 - (C) James Oglethorpe—along with other philanthropists founded Georgia as a haven for debtors
 - (D) Miles Standish—Indian fighter and non Separatist who helped the Pilgrims survive in Plymouth
 - (E) John Smith—saved the Virginia colony by his dictum: “he who will not work, will not eat”
23. Examples of Puritan art are best seen in which of the following?
- (A) grave marker carvings
 - (B) religious tapestries
 - (C) illuminated manuscripts
 - (D) stained glass windows in Churches
 - (E) icons of Jesus and the Saints
24. Which of the following was **NOT** characteristic of Puritan dogma?
- (A) Emphasized “good works” as a way to achieve election.
 - (B) It encouraged individualism as man stood alone before God.
 - (C) Believed that God should be approached directly without an intermediary.
 - (D) Regeneration was needed to achieve salvation.
 - (E) Favored reforming the Church of England rather than leaving it.
25. The French formed a close alliance with which Native Americans and became the enemy of which Native Americans?
- (A) Creek and Iroquois
 - (B) Algonquin and Huron
 - (C) Iroquois and Algonquin
 - (D) Huron and Iroquois
 - (E) Algonquin and Creek
26. The concept of religious toleration in the colonies of English North America was first introduced where?
- (A) Massachusetts Bay
 - (B) Connecticut
 - (C) The Carolinas
 - (D) Virginia
 - (E) Maryland
27. Document: Be it therefore also... enacted... that no person or persons whatsoever within this Provence... professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be in any ways troubled, molested, or discountenanced for... his or her religion....” (1649)
- Question: The above law requiring religious toleration of all Christian faiths was most likely enacted in which of the following colonies?
- (A) Georgia
 - (B) Virginia
 - (C) Maryland
 - (D) Carolina
 - (E) Massachusetts Bay

28. Document: "The Speaker ... delivered in briefe to the whole assembly the occasions of their meeting. Which done he read unto them the commission for establishing the Counsell of Estate and the general Assembly, wherein their duties were described... And forasmuch as our intente is to establish one equall and uniforme kinde of government over all (this colony) & c."

John Pory, "A Reporte of the Manner of Proceeding in the General Assembly Convented at James City" (July 30, 1619)

Question: John Pory's report above most likely describes which of the following?

- (A) meeting of the Lords Proprietors of the Maryland colony
- (B) first session of the House of Burgesses in Virginia Colony
- (C) New England town meeting
- (D) writing of the Mayflower Compact
- (E) Oglethorpe's preparations to establish the Georgia colony

29. Document:

"They cry, they roar for anguish sore,
and gnaw their tongues for horroure.
But get away without delay
Christ pitties not your cry:
Depart to Hell, there may you yell
and roar Eternally."

The Day of Doom (1662)

Question: This gloomy Puritan prediction for the fate of the souls of sinners authored by Michael Wigglesworth most closely affirms which of the following Puritan theological beliefs?

- (A) conversion experience
- (B) testimonial
- (C) halfway covenant
- (D) doctrine of "good works"
- (E) predestination

30. Document: "Democracy, I do not conceive that ever God did ordain as a fit government either for church or commonwealth. If the people be governors, who shall be governed?"

John Cotton, (b. 1595, d. 1652), pastor of the First Church, Boston, Massachusetts

Question: The quotation above would align perfectly with which of the following political ideas accepted by which of Puritan leaders?

- (A) passing colonial laws promoting religious tolerance
- (B) requiring townships to sign member families to a covenant stating the obligations of all
- (C) limiting voting rights to male church members
- (D) settling all families in a Puritan township in homes around a village commons where all were easily observed by the entire community
- (E) obligating townships of more than fifty families to provide a free grammar school education and training to read for all children

31. Document: "Where there is a vacant place, there is liberty for the sons of Adam or Noah to come and inhabit, though they neither buy it nor ask their leaves. So that it is free from that common grant for any to take possession of vacant countries."

John Cotton, Southampton, England, 1630

Question: This statement was part of a sermon preached to the departing Puritan settlers headed for Massachusetts in 1630. Puritans would most likely use this concept to justify which of the following actions?

- (A) expelling Quakers and other religious dissenters from their communities
- (B) development of democratic institutions
- (C) expropriation of "unused" Indian lands
- (D) discarding their allegiance to the Church of England
- (E) authority to expand their colony westward

32. Document: (1) "If we here be a corporation established by free consent, if the place of our cohabitation be our own, then no man has right to come into us, etc., without our consent. (2) If no man has right to our lands, our government privileges, etc., but by our consent, then it is reason we should take notice of before we confer any such upon them. (3) If we are bound to keep off whatsoever appears to tend to our ruin or damage, then we may lawfully refuse to receive such whose dispositions suit not with ours and whose society we know will be hurtful to us..."

John Winthrop, May 1637

Question: Puritans would use this philosophy as justification for which action?

- (A) expulsion of the native inhabitants from lands coveted by the Puritans
- (B) persecution and exile of religious dissenters such as Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams, and banning of Catholics and Quakers
- (C) resistance to the authority of the Dominion of New England and Edmund Andros
- (D) formation of the New England Confederation to protect the Puritan colonies from external enemies including the Dutch and French
- (E) justification for the events surrounding the Salem Witchcraft Trials of the 1690s

33. The "headright" system of Maryland and Virginia is best described by which of the following statements?

- (A) Individuals who paid for servants brought into the colony received a grant of land.
- (B) "Freedom dues" were owed to indentured servants when contract finished.
- (C) The code of conduct that governed the treatment of slaves on the Chesapeake.
- (D) Method of shipping tobacco across the Atlantic in barrels called "hogs heads."
- (E) System for dealing with orphaned children by indenturing them out to craftsmen.

34. Document: "It being the chief project of the old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them (Scriptures) in an unknown tongue (Latin), it is therefore ordered that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord has increased them [in] number to fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general."

Massachusetts General Court, 1647

Question: The document above demonstrates which of the following concepts?

- (A) importance of religious tolerance to the Puritans of New England
- (B) reason why Puritans valued an educated public
- (C) importance of the Congregational Church and its Bible in Puritan society
- (D) hostility toward the Catholic Church and its historical control over Christianity
- (E) education was restricted to members of the Congregational Church

35. What violent revolt in 1676 convinced Virginia's planter class that a new method of obtaining labor for their plantations was required?
- (A) Popé's Revolt
 - (B) Nat Turner Conspiracy
 - (C) Bacon's Rebellion
 - (D) Denmark Vesey
 - (E) Gabriel's Insurrection
36. Some of the great merchant-planters of the South who held vast holdings in real estate obtained these holdings by which of the following means?
- (A) headright system
 - (B) indenture servant "freedom dues"
 - (C) exporting tobacco
 - (D) speculating in price of slaves
 - (E) mixing agricultural production with commercial export/import
37. The largest non-English group in the population of the thirteen colonies was?
- (A) French Huguenots
 - (B) Welsh
 - (C) Scots-Irish
 - (D) Germans
 - (E) Africans
38. According to the 1790 census, which of the following statements is true regarding the ethnic makeup of the population between 1775 and 1790?
- (A) Half of all citizens were of non-English origin.
 - (B) Germans comprised the largest ethnic group.
 - (C) Most slaves of African origin resided in the Middle Atlantic states.
 - (D) Most Scots-Irish and Irish were concentrated in the great urban centers.
 - (E) The South had the least ethnic diversity of any region.
39. In which of the following regions was the production of wheat so important to the local economy that the area became known as the "bread colonies?"
- (A) New England
 - (B) Southern Plantation Colonies
 - (C) Chesapeake
 - (D) Middle Colonies
 - (E) British West Indies
40. By the 1730s New England, though prosperous, faced the following serious economic problem that disrupted the traditional social life so valued by the Puritans in the 17th century. What was that problem?
- (A) Britain required that all vessels trading with their colonies be built in Britain; this created serious unemployment.
 - (B) High price of industrial goods destroyed the economic stability of the merchants.
 - (C) Depleted fishing stocks brought financial depression to the fishing industry.
 - (D) Limited supply of agricultural land and a growing population forced younger sons to move to west, thus breaking up strong family bonds.
 - (E) British orders to limit colonial migration into Indian lands caused overpopulation.
41. The "established" or tax-supported church of New England was which of the following?
- (A) Quakers
 - (B) Presbyterian
 - (C) Anglican
 - (D) Congregationalist
 - (E) Baptist

42. Which of the following colonial church groups was closely associated with support for the king as the American Revolution approached?
- (A) Presbyterians
 - (B) Methodists
 - (C) Congregationalists
 - (D) Anglican
 - (E) Quakers
43. Which of the following tactics were used the American colonials to force their royally appointed governors to yield to their wishes?
- (A) Vigilante groups threatened violent confrontations with the governors.
 - (B) Unpopular actions would bring on mob riots in the urban centers of the colonies.
 - (C) Colonial courts declared acts by the governors to be in breach of British Common Law.
 - (D) Colonial legislatures withheld payment of the royal governors' salaries.
 - (E) Colonists could appeal actions by governors to the King's Council in London.
44. The town meeting with its direct democracy of open discussion and open voting was typical of which region of the colonies?
- (A) Chesapeake
 - (B) Plantation Colonies
 - (C) Middle Colonies
 - (D) Western territories
 - (E) New England
45. The right to vote in the American colonies is correctly described by each of the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) Property and/or religious restrictions were common.
 - (B) Many eligible voters did not exercise their privilege to vote.
 - (C) Ease of obtaining land made it relatively easy to gain the right to vote.
 - (D) Requirements for office holding often exceeded those for the right to vote.
 - (E) A few colonies offered the right to vote to property holding women.
46. What was the primary purpose of the Albany Congress (1754)?
- (A) plan intercolonial defense against the Spanish
 - (B) secure the loyalty of the Native American tribes
 - (C) resist wartime taxes levied by the British against the American colonials
 - (D) organize a colonial militia attack on Spanish Florida
 - (E) negotiate a treaty ending the Seven Years War
47. Which of the following individuals proposed the Albany Plan of Union in 1754?
- (A) George Washington
 - (B) Alexander Hamilton
 - (C) Samuel Adams
 - (D) Patrick Henry
 - (E) Benjamin Franklin

48. The Proclamation of 1763 accomplished which of the following?
- (A) temporarily forbade colonists from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains
 - (B) transferred control of Louisiana from France to Spain
 - (C) forced France out of Canada, placing that territory under British control
 - (D) ordered colonies to repay Britain the cost of defense by new taxation
 - (E) more strictly enforced the Navigation Acts
49. In opposition to British America, which of the following was a characteristic of the colonial government and/or society of New France?
- (A) featured a strong urban culture centering on manufacturing and commerce
 - (B) possessed an autocratic government without a tradition of a representative legislature
 - (C) diversity of population in terms of ethnic, religious, and national background
 - (D) high birthrates, rapid population growth, families with many children.
 - (E) urban centers were located immediately against the coastline
50. Which of the following was an outcome of the Treaty of Paris of 1763?
- (A) Position of the interior Indian tribes such as the Iroquois was significantly weakened because they could no longer play one European power against another.
 - (B) Spain's foothold in North America was significantly eliminated with the loss of Florida and the movement of the Spanish border back to the edges of Texas.
 - (C) France continued to be a threat to British expansion in North America from a base of operations in Louisiana.
 - (D) Spanish military presence in Florida threatened planters in the Carolinas and required tremendous military resources to counter.
 - (E) Loyalty and unity of colonists to the London government was strengthened in a surge of patriotism.