

CHAPTER 2: TRANSPLANTATION AND ADAPTATION, 1600–1685

Multiple Choice

1. What situation interrupted France's efforts to establish a foothold in North America?

- A) religious warfare between Catholics and Protestants
- B) war with Italy
- C) political strife
- D) the inability to establish transportation to the New World

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How did the French use Indian alliances to create their North American empire?

Topic: 2.1 The French in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

2. Who founded a permanent settlement in Quebec in 1608?

- A) Thomas Dudley
- B) Jesuit missionaries
- C) Samuel de Champlain
- D) Vasco de Gama

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How did the French use Indian alliances to create their North American empire?

Topic: 2.1.1 The Quest for Furs and Converts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. The total number of French settlers in Canada _____.

- A) was less than the total number of England's North American settlers
- B) was greater than the total number of England's North American settlers
- C) equaled the number of English settlers in Canada
- D) equaled the number of English settlers in North America

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How did the French use Indian alliances to create their North American empire?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Development of New France

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

4. What is the meaning of the term *filles du Roi*?

- A) prostitutes
- B) orphan girls
- C) girls of the valley
- D) king's daughters

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How did the French use Indian alliances to create their North American empire?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Development of New France

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

5. The Dutch Republic was _____.
- A) predominantly Catholic
 - B) predominantly Protestant
 - C) about an equal mix of Catholics and Protestants
 - D) predominantly a secular country

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How significant was New Netherland as part of the Dutch global empire?

Topic: 2.2 The Dutch Overseas Empire

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6. By 1600, which group had become the leading economic power in Europe?
- A) the French
 - B) the Dutch
 - C) the English
 - D) the Irish

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How significant was New Netherland as part of the Dutch global empire?

Topic: 2.2.1 The Dutch East India Company

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. The instrument of colonial dominance for the Dutch was the _____.
- A) West India Company
 - B) New Netherland Company
 - C) Dutch East India Company
 - D) Cape of Good Hope Company

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How significant was New Netherland as part of the Dutch global empire?

Topic: 2.2.1 The Dutch East India Company

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

8. The settlers in New Netherland treated the Iroquois people as _____.
- A) slaves
 - B) trading partners
 - C) religious rivals
 - D) enemies of war

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How significant was New Netherland as part of the Dutch global empire?

Topic: 2.2.2 The West India Company and New Netherland

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

9. The first permanent Dutch settlers on mainland North America arrived in 1624 to set up _____ at Fort Orange.
- A) farms
 - B) fur trading
 - C) merchant trade
 - D) ship building

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How significant was New Netherland as part of the Dutch global empire?

Topic: 2.2.2 The West India Company and New Netherland

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

10. The Virginia Company was composed primarily of merchants from _____.
- A) London
 - B) Williamsburg
 - C) Manchester
 - D) Norfolk

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.1 The Ordeal of Early Virginia

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

11. What was the House of Burgesses?
- A) a large trading center in Virginia
 - B) the home of the colonial governor
 - C) the first legislative body in English America
 - D) the colonial courthouse

Answer: C

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.1 The Ordeal of Early Virginia

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

12. Which of the following was a joint-stock company that was granted a charter to establish an English colony in the New World?
- A) Plymouth
 - B) Chesapeake
 - C) East India
 - D) Maryland

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.1 The Ordeal of Early Virginia

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

13. Falling tobacco prices in the eighteenth century caused the colonists to _____.

- A) stop producing tobacco
- B) produce less tobacco
- C) produce more tobacco
- D) stop shipping tobacco to England

Answer: C

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.2 The Importance of Tobacco

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

14. What did indentured servants receive for their labor?

- A) a steady wage
- B) nothing
- C) a portion of the crops they harvested
- D) free passage to America

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.2 The Importance of Tobacco

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

15. Which law, passed in 1649, called for freedom of worship for all Christians in one colony?

- A) the Act for Religious Toleration
- B) the Separatist Act
- C) the Freedom of Religion Act
- D) the Scrooby Act

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.3 Maryland: A Refuge for Catholics

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. What was the greatest challenge facing the Maryland colony?

- A) lack of skilled craftsmen
- B) religious conflict
- C) Indian attacks
- D) lack of fertile farmland

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.3 Maryland: A Refuge for Catholics

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

17. The Puritans who founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony _____.

- A) were anti-Protestant
- B) wanted to reform the Anglican Church
- C) called for a mix of Catholic and Protestant beliefs

D) were favored by Queen Elizabeth over all others

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.3 Maryland: A Refuge for Catholics

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

18. Widows in the English colonies _____.

- A) were barred from inheriting their husbands' lands
- B) controlled their deceased husbands' lands until their eldest son reached 21
- C) usually never remarried
- D) usually returned to Europe

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.4 Life in the Chesapeake Colonies

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

19. Which of the following was a common disease in the Chesapeake colonies?

- A) malaria
- B) syphilis
- C) smallpox
- D) influenza

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.4 Life in the Chesapeake Colonies

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

20. Which of the following stalled population growth in the Chesapeake colonies?

- A) warfare with Native Americans
- B) prohibition on marriage of indentured servants
- C) lack of nutritious food
- D) political conflict with England

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.3.4 Life in the Chesapeake Colonies

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

21. The first New England settlement, founded in 1620, was _____.

- A) Plymouth Colony
- B) Chesapeake Bay Colony
- C) Sagadahoc River Colony
- D) Connecticut Valley Colony

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.1 The Pilgrims and Plymouth Colony

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

22. The Wampanoag leader was named _____.

- A) Squanto
- B) Samoset
- C) Eneck-Chak
- D) Massasoit

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.1 The Pilgrims and Plymouth Colony

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

23. The first document to establish self-government—and the decisions of the majority—in North America was _____.

- A) the Mayflower Compact
- B) the Virginia Declaration of Rights
- C) Penn's Code
- D) the Burgesses Law

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.1 The Pilgrims and Plymouth Colony

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

24. Which of the following offered colonists the greatest religious freedom?

- A) Virginia
- B) Rhode Island
- C) Massachusetts
- D) Maryland

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.2 Massachusetts Bay Colony and Its Offshoots

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

25. Freeman in the General Court in Massachusetts were those male property holders who _____.

- A) were church members
- B) owned slaves
- C) had royal titles

D) were church clergy

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.2 Massachusetts Bay Colony and Its Offshoots

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

26. The settlers in which area adopted the Fundamental Orders?

A) New York

B) Maryland

C) Virginia

D) Connecticut

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.2 Massachusetts Bay Colony and Its Offshoots

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

27. Anne Hutchinson held religious meetings in _____.

A) Providence

B) Manhattan

C) Boston

D) Plymouth

Answer: C

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.2 Massachusetts Bay Colony and Its Offshoots

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

28. Why did Anne Hutchinson move to Rhode Island?

A) Rhode Island had a policy of religious toleration.

B) Rhode Island treated men and women equally under the law.

C) Rhode Island allowed women to own land.

D) Rhode Island allowed women to serve as political leaders.

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.2 Massachusetts Bay Colony and Its Offshoots

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

29. What happened in 1642 that slowed the number of settlers to New England?

A) the spread of smallpox in New England

B) a widespread war with Indians in New England

- C) initiation of naval warfare with Spain
- D) the outbreak of the English Civil War

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.3 Families, Farms, and Communities in Early New England

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

30. Unlike the Virginia settlers, most New Englanders settled in America with _____.

- A) no family
- B) their families
- C) little money
- D) slaves in tow

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.3 Families, Farms, and Communities in Early New England

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

31. Compared to families in the Chesapeake region, New England families _____.

- A) had more children
- B) had shorter lives
- C) were less common because there was a lower ratio of women to men
- D) suffered more from malaria

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.3 Families, Farms, and Communities in Early New England

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

32. Relative to Virginia's economy, New England's economy was _____.

- A) more agricultural
- B) less diversified
- C) more rural
- D) more diversified

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topic: 2.4.3 Families, Farms, and Communities in Early New England

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

33. The first Europeans in the Caribbean concentrated on _____.

- A) exporting slaves

- B) mining for precious metals
- C) agriculture
- D) timber export

Answer: B

Learning Objective: Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topic: 2.5 Competition in the Caribbean

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

34. The Spanish began importing African slaves to Santa Domingo to grow sugar cane, because

- _____.
- A) many Indians had died from disease
 - B) the Indians refused to work
 - C) the Indians were treated as business partners
 - D) the Indians fled when the Spanish arrived

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sugar and Slaves

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

35. Which country turned Brazil into one of the world's major producers of sugar?

- A) Portugal
- B) England
- C) Spain
- D) the Netherlands

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sugar and Slaves

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

36. By the 1640s, the principal crop grown in Barbados went from being tobacco to _____.

- A) sugar
- B) corn
- C) wheat
- D) barley

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sugar and Slaves

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

37. Farming of which of the following caused widespread deforestation of entire Caribbean islands?

- A) maize
- B) tobacco
- C) cotton

D) sugar cane

Answer: D

Learning Objective: Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sugar and Slaves

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

38. By 1700, more than _____ slaves had been brought to the English West Indies.

- A) 25,000
- B) 100,000
- C) 250,000
- D) 500,000

Answer: C

Learning Objective: Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topic: 2.5.2 A Biracial Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

39. Which of the following was one of the ways that slaves managed to preserve some elements of a normal life under the brutal conditions of slavery and the slave codes?

- A) They formed families.
- B) They adopted English traditions.
- C) They built churches to worship in.
- D) They joined the Anglican Church.

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topic: 2.5.2 A Biracial Society

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

40. Why was it difficult for colonists to become wealthy in the sugar trade?

- A) Production of sugar required costly investments in land and equipment.
- B) Slaves could not be taught to cultivate sugar.
- C) Demand for sugar in Europe was low.
- D) Sugar was difficult to store on long transatlantic voyages.

Answer: A

Learning Objective: Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topic: 2.5.2 A Biracial Society

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

41. What was the dominant religion in the English colonies during the seventeenth century?

- A) Puritan
- B) Quaker
- C) Catholic
- D) Anglican

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6 The Restoration Colonies

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

42. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina ensured stability by linking property ownership and political rights to _____.

A) the ability to earn freedom

B) a hierarchical social order

C) religious beliefs

D) monetary gain

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration

Topic: 2.6.1 Early Carolina: Colonial Aristocracy and Slave Labor

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

43. Who devised the “Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina”?

A) Charles II

B) Anthony Ashley Cooper

C) Walter Raleigh

D) William Penn

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6.1 Early Carolina: Colonial Aristocracy and Slave Labor

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

44. Which crop, introduced in the 1690s, became a staple for the Carolina economy?

A) tobacco

B) sugar

C) rice

D) wheat

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6.1 Early Carolina: Colonial Aristocracy and Slave Labor

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

45. The profits earned from rice persuaded Carolina planters to _____.

A) invest more heavily in slave labor

B) plant more

C) bring more indentured servants to the region

D) try their hand at other crops

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6.1 Early Carolina: Colonial Aristocracy and Slave Labor

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

46. Rice farming was very similar to the farming of _____.

- A) tobacco
- B) cotton
- C) sugar
- D) wheat

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6.1 Early Carolina: Colonial Aristocracy and Slave Labor

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

47. Which colonial religious group granted women spiritual equality with men?

- A) Puritans
- B) Quakers
- C) Anglicans
- D) Catholics

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6.2 Pennsylvania: The Dream of Toleration and Peace

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

48. Which of the following colonies had an established practice of peaceful and respectful interactions with the native population?

- A) Massachusetts
- B) Virginia
- C) Pennsylvania
- D) Connecticut

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6.2 Pennsylvania: The Dream of Toleration and Peace

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

49. The Quakers rejected _____ and believed that salvation was possible for anyone who sought it.

- A) Hell
- B) confession

- C) baptism
- D) predestination

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6.2 Pennsylvania: The Dream of Toleration and Peace

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

50. The Dutch colony of New Netherland split to become the two proprietary colonies of _____.

- A) New York and Connecticut
- B) New Jersey and Delaware
- C) New Jersey and New York
- D) Pennsylvania and Delaware

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topic: 2.6.3 New Netherland Becomes New York

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Essay Questions

51. Analyze the role joint-stock companies had in settling America.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The joint stock company played a leading role in Jamestown, organizing it as a profit-making venture.
2. Plymouth was also organized by a joint stock company, even though no profit was returned.
3. Joint stock companies were also used in Massachusetts Bay, although in this instance their goal was religious, not profit.

Learning Objectives: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?; Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?

Topics: 2.3 English Settlement in the Chesapeake; 2.4 The Founding of New England

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

52. Analyze the ways in which the various American colonies supported and restricted religious freedom.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded in order to allow only one religion and to have that colony be holy and a model to help reform the church in England.
2. Some people fled from Massachusetts Bay and went to Rhode Island, which was founded by Roger Williams after he was banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony for his religious views. Williams declared Providence settlement a place for religious freedom.
3. William Pitt founded Pennsylvania and allowed for religious freedom.
4. Maryland tried to allow for religious freedom for Protestants and Catholics, as there were more Protestants, but the Catholics were the wealthy leaders. However, was still a great deal of tension between the two groups.

Learning Objectives: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?; Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?; How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topics: 2.3 English Settlement in the Chesapeake; 2.4 The Founding of New England; 2.6 The Restoration Colonies

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

53. Was it economic conditions or religious backgrounds that caused the North to rely so little on slavery compared with the South?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Economic conditions in New England generally did not allow enough profit to have slaves, and so the religious background was not the key element.
2. In New York, there were slaves, but not that many, as the economic conditions limited the number of slaves.
3. In the Carolinas, slaves were used both because of the difficulty of the work and because of Africans' experience with rice, and in both cases the economic conditions dictated that the South use slavery more than the North.

Learning Objective: Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?; Why did the first biracial colonial societies appear in the Caribbean?

Topics: 2.3 English Settlement in the Chesapeake; 2.4 The Founding of New England; 2.5 Competition in the Caribbean

Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

54. What factors determined what kinds of relations the different groups of colonists had with the Indians?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. In Rhode Island and Pennsylvania Indians were treated fairly. Because of Roger Williams' beliefs, settlers in Rhode Island bought the land from the Native Americans.
2. In the Carolinas Native Americans were forced off their land and sometimes sold to the Caribbean because that was where a number of rich planters in the Carolinas had come from.
3. The French often intermarried with the Indians and at least generally treated them well, in part because they did not have that many settlers to displace the Indians.
4. The Dutch angered the Indians by sending poor governors.
5. The theft of Indian food by Virginia settlers led to problems between the two groups.

Learning Objectives: How did the French use Indian alliances to create their North American empire?; Why did the English have such difficulties establishing colonies in the Chesapeake?; Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?; How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topics: 2.1 The French in North America; 2.3 English Settlement in the Chesapeake; 2.4 The Founding of New England; 2.6 The Restoration Colonies

Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

55. How were the seeds of the coming push for self-government sown in the early colonies?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Many of the settlements were set up with joint stock companies. The companies never intended to directly rule the settlement, but only wanted to make a profit. This laid the foundation for self-rule.
2. In some colonies, self-rule was extended by the king, using bodies like the House of Burgesses.
3. In New England, decision-making was very local, at the town level, which made for self-rule.

Learning Objective: Why were the English colonies in New England so different from those in the Chesapeake?; How influential were the ideas of the different proprietors of the Restoration colonies in shaping the development of their settlements?

Topics: 2.4 The Founding of New England; 2.6 The Restoration Colonies

Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It