

Pre-Columbian America and the Age of Exploration

1. The term "American Indians" is a misnomer because the people it designates
 - A. are not native to the Americas
 - B. originally came from Asia
 - C. did not inhabit the East Indies
 - D. did not speak any European languages
 - E. first settled the Americas during the 1400s
2. Which of the following contributed the most to the founding and success of the Iroquois Confederacy?
 - A. The small size of the Iroquois tribes
 - B. The fact that the tribes all belonged to the same nation
 - C. The popular election of the council members
 - D. The constant conflicts among the Iroquois tribes
 - E. The example of the New England town meeting
3. Which nation has had the greatest influence on modern American culture?
 - A. Asia
 - B. England
 - C. France
 - D. Italy
 - E. Spain
4. A major reason that the Europeans succeeded in dominating the Native Americans and gradually taking over their land because
 - A. their religion was more compelling
 - B. their respect for the land was greater
 - C. they were better farmers than the Native Americans
 - D. their weapons were more sophisticated and deadly
 - E. they arrived in America before the Native Americans

English Colonial Settlements

1. Why did the settlers of Massachusetts Bay found Harvard College?

- A. They wanted a school that would rival Yale College in Connecticut.
- B. They needed to supply jobs for unemployed professors.
- C. They were concerned to educate future ministers of their church.
- D. They wanted both boys and girls in New England to learn to read.
- E. They insisted on the separation of church and state.

2. The most important difference between Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Bay Colony was that Pennsylvania

- A. was not founded by a Christian
- B. was not an English colony
- C. did not have a large city
- D. was not ruled by a theocracy
- E. did not attract settlers from Europe

3. The success of Southern plantations led to the increase of which of the following?

- A. The African slave trade
- B. Indentured servitude
- C. Intercolonial trade
- D. The building of cities
- E. Trade with the Native Americans

4. Which of the following events was most responsible for the eventual disappearance of theocracy in Massachusetts?

- A. The founding of Rhode Island
- B. The establishment of Yale College
- C. The banishment of Anne Hutchinson
- D. The founding of Pennsylvania
- E. The Salem witchcraft trials

Colonial Life

1. The Navigation Acts of the 1650s had all the following purposes EXCEPT:

- A. to protect colonial trade
- B. to increase profits for Great Britain
- C. to maintain English control over colonial trade
- D. to foster a mercantilist economy
- E. to increase imports to the colonies while decreasing exports

2. A principal consequence of the Glorious Revolution in Britain was that

- A. the New England colonists threw Edmund Andros out of office
- B. England became a Catholic nation once again
- C. a queen ruled England in her own right for the first time
- D. the colonial assemblies began discussing the need for a militia
- E. English Protestants began fleeing to the colonies for fear of religious persecution

3. The abolitionist movement had difficulty gaining supporters in the early 1800s because

- A. African slaves were content with their status
- B. there were no Africans in powerful positions in the government
- C. Africans easily found ways to flout the system of slavery
- D. Northern whites could ignore the wrongs of the slave system in the South and Southerners found it too profitable to end
- E. Quakers were a majority in the colonies and spoke out against slavery at an early date

4. Which of the following people probably had the hardest and most thankless life in the colonies?

- A. A farmer's wife
- B. A female slave
- C. A male slave
- D. A cobbler
- E. A blacksmith's apprentice

Conflicts in the Colonial Era

1. Britain defended the colonists against the French primarily because

- A. William Pitt believed it was necessary to win the war quickly
- B. Britain was protecting its own investment in the colonies
- C. British military officers were personally loyal to colonial troops
- D. the British and the Native Americans did not have friendly relations
- E. Britain wanted to push Spain out of its American colonies

2. George Washington found the job of commander in chief of the colonial army thankless and exhausting for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A. the regular desertion of his soldiers who wanted to return to look after their own affairs
- B. the contempt and distrust with which the British army officers treated him
- C. the fact that his soldiers often refused to obey orders of which they did not approve
- D. his lack of enjoyment of or interest in the military life
- E. the youth and inexperience that made it difficult for him to know the best course to pursue

3. The two maps in this chapter illustrate which result of the French and Indian War?

- A. The colonists began to identify themselves as fellow Americans rather than as Virginians or New Yorkers.
- B. Dislike and distrust began to grow between Britain and the colonies.
- C. Individual colonies expanded their territory westward.
- D. Britain more than doubled the size of its holdings in North America.
- E. Spain more than doubled the size of its holdings in North America.

4. Before 1754 French activity in North America was directed primarily toward

- A. open warfare with Spanish colonists along the West Coast
- B. religious conversion of the Native Americans
- C. establishing the fur trade with the Native Americans
- D. border warfare with the British colonists
- E. building large cities along the Mississippi River

The Road to Revolution

1. The First Continental Congress was convened primarily to

- A. discuss a unified colonial response to the Intolerable Acts
- B. discuss a plan to unite the 13 colonies as an independent nation
- C. raise a standing army that could protect the colonists against British oppression
- D. arrive at a set of internal trade regulations that was fair to all colonies
- E. plan a suspension of all trade with Great Britain

2. Why had Great Britain failed to enforce the Navigation Acts before 1763?

- A. Smuggling had made the colonies, and therefore Britain, wealthier.
- B. The royal governors in the colonies were disloyal to British interests.
- C. Britain had no interest in what went on in the American colonies.
- D. British representatives found it impossible to enforce laws that so many colonists were determined to ignore.
- E. The colonists threatened the lives and property of the people paid to enforce the Navigation Acts.

3. The Sons of Liberty disguised themselves as Native Americans on the night of the Boston Tea Party for all these reasons EXCEPT:

- A. They knew that Native Americans would never be accused or suffer any penalties for the destruction of the tea.
- B. They did not want to be prosecuted for the crime of destroying property that was not theirs.
- C. They wanted their friends and families to be able to say truthfully that they did not recognize them that night.
- D. They knew that dressing up in costumes would add to the excitement and enthusiasm of the undertaking.
- E. They hoped that Native Americans would be blamed for the storming of the Dartmouth.

4. Paul Revere chose to distort the facts in his engraving of the Boston Massacre primarily to

- A. unite people from all the colonies against the aggressor, Britain
- B. satisfy his creative instincts as an artist
- C. ensure that the redcoats would not receive a fair trial
- D. ensure that history would portray Britain as a villain
- E. prove that Crispus Attucks and his friends had died the deaths of heroes

The American Revolution

1. Why did the Northern delegates allow the removal from the Declaration of Independence a passage referring to the slave trade as a "cruel war against human nature"?

- A. They supported the slave trade.
- B. They were slave owners from large plantations.
- C. They did not like the implication that they were slaves of the king of Great Britain.
- D. They thought the Southerners would not vote for independence if that passage was not removed.
- E. They did not believe that this was the right time to free the slaves.

2. General Howe was determined to capture the city of Philadelphia primarily because

- A. it was the capital city and such a capture would be prestigious
- B. it was an important Atlantic seaport city
- C. it had been the scene of most of the fierce resistance to the Acts of Parliament before the war began
- D. it was the home of Benjamin Franklin
- E. it was a Loyalist city and would welcome the arrival of the British

3. Which of the following lists the battles in the correct chronological order?

- A. Brandywine, Monmouth, Saratoga
- B. Saratoga, Brandywine, Monmouth
- C. Monmouth, Brandywine, Saratoga
- D. Saratoga, Monmouth, Brandywine
- E. Brandywine, Saratoga, Monmouth

4. What was the primary purpose of the Olive Branch Petition?

- A. To open trade between the United States and the Mediterranean nations of Greece and Italy
- B. To ask King George III to bring about a reconciliation between Parliament and the colonies
- C. To state the reasons for Americans to declare their independence from Great Britain
- D. To urge Americans to declare independence from a corrupt hereditary monarchy
- E. To justify America's decision to begin to take up arms against the redcoats