

SAT US History Practice Paper 13

The Colonial Period

1. The settlements of Jamestown and Plymouth differed in that

A. Jamestown was settled by Pilgrims, while Plymouth was settled by Puritans.

B. the settlers of Jamestown were married with families, while the settlers of Plymouth were mostly single males.

C. the settlers of Jamestown were largely single men seeking gold and adventure, while the settlers of Plymouth were mostly family units seeking religious freedom.

D. Jamestown was a royal colony, while Plymouth was settled by individuals without any connection to the crown.

E. Jamestown enjoyed a good relations with the Native Americans, while Plymouth colony was under constant attack from the Native Americans.

2. Which person is correctly associated with a colony?

A. John Smith—Plymouth Colony

B. James Olgethorpe—Georgia

C. John Rolfe—Carolina

D. Lord Baltimore—North Carolina

E. Jonathan Winthrop—Connecticut

3. The headright system

A. was an example of the Barbados Slave Codes.

B. referred to the number of people aboard a ship traveling from England to the New World.

C. was a form of slavery.

D. helped to populate the colonies of Virginia and Maryland.

E. increased the number of slaves imported to the New World.

4. The major crops grown in the Southern colonies

A. were used within the colonies.

B. were sold as exports.

C. depended on small farmers as the major producers.

D. made the Southern colonies the "bread basket" of the English colonies.

E. increased the number of indentured servants necessary to produce these crops.

Colonial Society in the 1700s

1. The social structure that emerged in the colonies by 1750 differed from the social structure in Europe in that the colonial social structure

- A. lacked an aristocratic class.
- B. allowed for greater social mobility than in Europe.
- C. included the Native Americans.
- D. placed the clergy in the middle class.
- E. did not include indentured servants.

2. One of the significant effects of the Great Awakening was that it

- A. was a religious revival carried to the colonies from Europe.
- B. led to less competition among churches for worshippers.
- C. led to the founding of Harvard and Princeton.
- D. lessened the influence of the clergy in the colonies.
- E. was led by the American theologian, George Whitefield.

3. The Middle Passage referred to the

- A. crossing of the Atlantic by the Pilgrims.
- B. conversion of people to the "elect" of the Puritan faith.
- C. journey of African slaves from West Africa to the New World.
- D. journey to heaven after death.
- E. transporting of rum across the Atlantic Ocean to Africa as part of Triangular Trade.

4. The trade in slaves, rum, and molasses that took place during the 1700s among the colonies, Africa, and England was called

- A. the Commercial Revolution.
- B. mercantilism.
- C. rum running.
- D. barter.
- E. Triangular Trade.

The American War for Independence

1. The British government countered the colonists' argument that they were not represented in Parliament and, therefore, could not be taxed by Britain, with the idea of

- A. actual representation.
- B. virtual representation.
- C. divine right rule.
- D. mercantilism.
- E. a classed society.

2. The French and Indian War, which ended in 1763, was significant because it

- A. removed the Native American threat from the colonies.
- B. severely drained the British treasury.
- C. opened up new lands west of the Mississippi River.
- D. gave Florida to France.
- E. signaled a shift in the British policy of salutary neglect to one of British involvement in the affairs of the colonies.

3. The Intolerable Acts passed in 1774

- A. affected all the colonies in British North America.
- B. affected only the city of Boston.
- C. resulted in the suspension of the charter of Massachusetts.
- D. led to Shays's Rebellion.
- E. were a direct result of the Townshend Acts.

4. Thomas Paine's pamphlet, Common Sense, was significant because it

- A. outlined the reasons for the ratification of the Constitution.
- B. outlined the reasons colonial independence from Great Britain was a logical step for the colonies to take.
- C. was rejected by the colonists as a piece of propaganda.
- D. stated a belief in democracy.
- E. was written by a high-ranking British official who supported colonial independence.

Experiments in Government

1. One of the challenges facing the delegates to the Constitution Convention in 1787 was

- A. where the seat of government was to be located.
- B. the role of the cabinet in the executive branch of government.
- C. the fear of military rule to control the mobs.
- D. the need to balance governmental powers and states' rights.
- E. the need to crush Shays's Rebellion and other similar protests that had been occurring at the time.

2. One of the most notable achievements of the Articles of Confederation was its

- A. ability to enforce the laws of the land.
- B. legislation concerning the settlement of the territories acquired from Great Britain at the end of the Revolutionary War.
- C. ability to deal with foreign and domestic commerce.
- D. the establishment of a system of checks and balances.
- E. the flexibility it built into the government by the simple amending process that it established.

3. To convince the states to ratify the Constitution, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote

- A. the Bill of Rights.
- B. the Northwest Ordinance.
- C. The Federalist Papers.
- D. the pamphlet Common Sense.
- E. the Great Compromise.

4. Which statement best characterizes the attitude of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention toward the issue of slavery?

- A. The delegates were indifferent to the issue of slavery.
- B. The delegates recognized the need for the expansion of slavery as the nation grew.
- C. The delegates treated slavery as a political issue because it threatened the unity of the nation.
- D. There was a deep concern among the delegates for the plight of the African slave.
- E. The Southern states viewed their role with regard to the slaves as a paternalistic one.