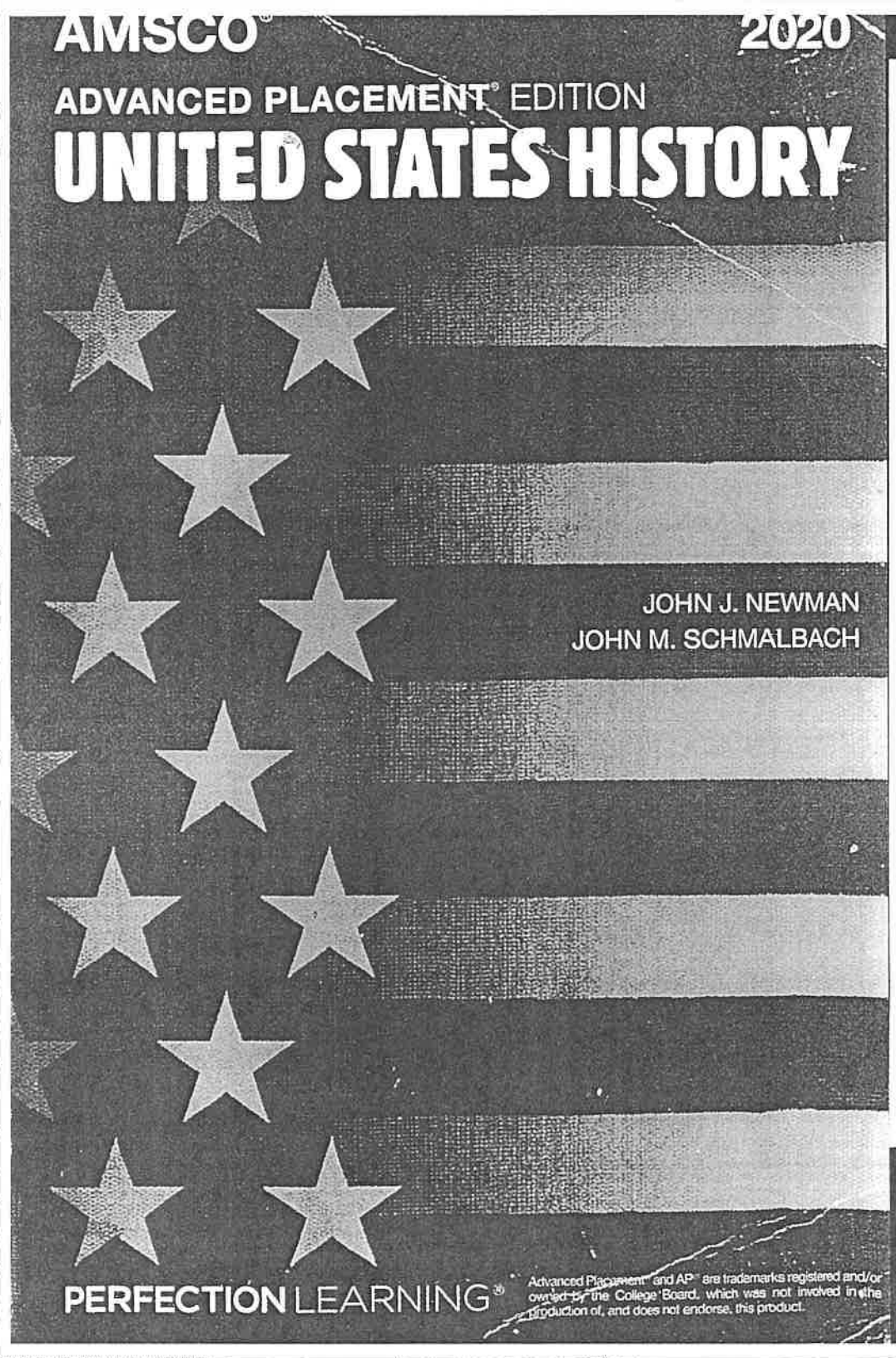


* Chapter 1

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1–2 refer to the excerpt below.

"To oppose those hordes of northern tribes, singly and alone, would prove certain destruction. We can make no progress in that way. We unite ourselves into one common band of brothers. We must have but one voice. Many voices makes confusion. We must have one fire, one pipe and one war club. This will give us strength. If our warriors are united they can defeat the enemy and drive them from our land; if we do this, we are safe . . . .

"And you of the different nations of the south, and you of the west, may place yourselves under our protection, and we will protect you. We earnestly desire the alliance and friendship of you all . . . ."

—Chief Elias Johnson, *Legends, Traditions, and Laws of the Iroquois, or Six Nations, and History of the Tuscarora Indians,* 1881

1. Which of these was a common reaction by Indians to Europeans and represented a rejection of Chief Johnson's suggestions?
   (A) Converting to Christianity
   (B) Migrating westward
   (C) Selling their land
   (D) Accepting European leadership

2. Which of the following factors best explains why Native American efforts to unite were rare?
   (A) Most tribes were isolated from each other
   (B) Europeans discouraged tribes from uniting
   (C) People had different foods and cultures
   (D) Tribes had traditions of independence

Questions 3–5 refer to the excerpt below.

"Concerning the treatment of Native American workers:
When they were allowed to go home, they often found it deserted and had no other recourse than to go out into the woods to find food and to die. When they fell ill, which was very frequently because they are a delicate people unaccustomed to such work, the Spaniards did not believe them and pitilessly called them lazy dogs, and kicked and beat them; and when illness was apparent they sent them home as useless, giving them some cassava for the twenty- to eighty-league journey. They would go then, falling into the first stream and dying there in desperation; others would hold on longer, but very few ever made it home. I sometimes came upon dead bodies on my way, and upon others who were gasping and moaning in their death agony, repeating 'Hungry, hungry.'"

—Bartolomé de Las Casas, priest and social reformer, *In Defense of the Indian, c.* 1550

3. Which of the following best explains the underlying cause of the Spanish actions described by Las Casas?
   (A) Racism
   (B) Religion
   (C) Desire for wealth
   (D) Fear of native power

4. The primary audience that Las Casas hoped to influence by his writing was
   (A) the monarchs of Spain
   (B) the Roman Catholic Church
   (C) the conquistadores
   (D) the Native Americans

5. Which of the following factors that affected Native Americans is directly implied but not stated in this excerpt?
   (A) Many Spaniards were sympathetic to the Native Americans
   (B) The Catholic Church was trying to help the Native Americans
   (C) European diseases were killing millions of Native Americans
   (D) The Spanish faced strong resistance from Native Americans

Questions 6–7 refer to the excerpt below.

"Apart from his navigational skills, what most set Columbus apart from other Europeans of his day were not the things that he believed, but the intensity with which he believed in them and the determination with which he acted upon those beliefs. . . .

"Columbus was, in most respects, merely an especially active and dramatic embodiment of the European—and especially the Mediterranean—mind and soul of his time: a religious fanatic obsessed with the conversion, conquest, or liquidation of all non-Christians; a latter-day Crusader in search of personal wealth and fame, who expected the enormous and mysterious world he had found to be filled with monstrous races inhabiting wild forests, and with golden people living in Eden."

—David E. Stannard, historian, *American Holocaust: Columbus and the Conquest of the New World,* 1992

6. Which of the following European nations would be the least likely to share the characteristics Stannard uses in describing Columbus?
   (A) England
   (B) Italy
   (C) Portugal
   (D) Spain

7. Which of the following is a reason historians are most likely to criticize the view of Columbus expressed in this excerpt?
   (A) It ignores the period in which Columbus lived
   (B) It displays a bias against Christians
   (C) It skips over the progress brought by Columbus
   (D) It uses highly charged language

Questions 8–9 refer to the excerpt below.

"The province of Quivira is 950 leagues from Mexico. Where I reached it, it is in the fortieth degree [of latitude]. . . . I have treated the natives of this province, and all the others whom I found wherever I went, as well as was possible, agreeably to what Your Majesty had commanded, and they have received no harm in any way from me or from those who went in my company. I remained twenty- five days in this province of Quivira, so as to see and explore the country and also to find out whether there was anything beyond which could be of service to Your Majesty, because the guides who had brought me had given me an account of other provinces beyond this. And what I am sure of is that there is not any gold nor any other metal in all that country."

—Francisco Coronado, Spanish conquistador, *Travels in Quivira,* c. 1542

8. Based on Coronado's observations, which of the following best describes Spanish efforts in Mexico in the mid-16th century?
   (A) Exploring lands new to them
   (B) Establishing colonies
   (C) Warring with Native Americans
   (D) Spreading the Christian faith

9. The activities of Coronado and other Spanish and Portuguese explorers in the Americas in the 16th century primarily depended on the support of
   (A) merchants and fur traders
   (B) the Catholic Church
   (C) the monarchs
   (D) enslaved Europeans

10. The activities of Coronado and other Spanish and Portuguese explorers in the Americas in the 16th century primarily depended on the support of
    (A) merchants and fur traders
    (B) the Catholic Church
    (C) the monarchs
    (D) enslaved Europeans

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

Question 1. Answer (A), (B), and (C).

(A) Briefly explain ONE specific example of how religion in Europe during the early 16th century helped bring about the exploration and colonization of lands across the seas.

(B) Briefly explain ONE specific example of how trade in Europe during the early 16th century helped bring about the exploration and colonization of lands across the seas.

(C) Briefly explain ONE specific example of how technology in Europe during the early 16th century helped bring about the exploration and colonization of lands across the seas.

Question 2 is based on the following excerpt.

"I marvel not a little, right worshipful, that since the first discovery of America (which is now full four score and ten years), after so great conquests and plannings of the Spaniards and Portuguese there, that we of England could never have the grace to set fast footing in such fertile and temperate places as are left as yet unpossessed of them. But . . . I conceive great hope that the time approacheth and now is that we of England may share and part stakes . . . in part of America and other regions as yet undiscovered. . . .

"Yea, if we would behold with the eye of pity how all our prisons are pestered and filled with able men to serve their country, which for small robberies are daily hanged up in great numbers, . . . we would hasten . . . the deducting [conveying] of some colonies of our superfluous people into these temperate and fertile parts of America, which being within six weeks' sailing of England, are yet unpossessed by any Christians, and seem to offer themselves unto us, stretching nearer unto Her Majesty's dominions than to other parts of Europe."

—Richard Hakluyt, English writer, *Divers Voyages Touching the Discovery of America and the Islands Adjacent,* 1582

2. Using the excerpt, answer (A), (B), and (C).
   (A) Briefly explain ONE reason not in this passage why England was so far behind Spain and Portugal in colonization.
   (B) Briefly explain ONE place where the author believes England could find a supply of potential colonists for the Americas.
   (C) Briefly explain ONE development of the late 16th century that challenges or supports the point of view expressed by the writer.

* Chapter 2

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1–2 refer to the excerpt below.

"Be it therefore ordered and enacted. . . . That whatsoever person or persons within this Province...shall henceforth blaspheme God, that is, curse Him or shall deny our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity . . . or the Godhead of any of the said Three persons of the Trinity or the Unity of the Godhead . . . shall be punished with death and confiscation or forfeiture of all his or her lands. . . . And whereas . . . that no person or persons whatsoever within this province, or the islands, ports, harbors, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be any way troubled, molested or discountenanced for or in respect of his or her religion nor in free exercise thereof within this province or the islands thereunto belonging nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other Religion against his or her consent."

—The Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

1. Which of the following religious groups were the authors of the Maryland Act of Toleration trying to protect?
   (A) Jews
   (B) Puritans
   (C) Quakers
   (D) Roman Catholics

2. Which of the following best summarizes the attitude toward religious beliefs expressed in this document?
   (A) (All individuals should be free to believe or not believe in God as they wished
   (B) Religion was a personal matter that the government should not try to influence
   (C) Christians should be able to practice their faith without fear of persecution
   (D) The colony should be reserved for the one specific type of Christianity approved by the local government officials

Questions 3–5 refer to the excerpt below.

"These at the heads of James and York rivers . . . grew impatient at the many slaughters of their neighbors and rose for own defense, who choosing Mr. Bacon for their leader, sent oftentimes to the Governor, . . . beseeching a commission to go against the Indians at their own charge; which His Honor as often promised, but did not send. . . .

"During these protractions and people often slain, most or all the officers, civil and military, . . . met and concerted together, the danger of going without a commission on the one part and the continual murders of their neighbors on the other part. . . . This day lapsing and no commission come, they marched into the wilderness in quest of these Indians, after whom the Governor sent his proclamation, denouncing all rebels who should not return within a limited day; whereupon those of estates obeyed. But Mr. Bacon, with fifty-seven men, proceeded. . . . They fired and . . . slew 150 Indians."

—Samuel Kercheval, Virginia author and lawyer, "On Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia," 1833

3. Based on the information in this excerpt, what is Samuel Kercheval's point of view toward Bacon and his followers?
   (A) They were dangerous men who threatened colonial stability and prosperity
   (B) They were frustrated men who were taking action because the government did not
   (C) They were allies of the governor who carried out actions that he supported
   (D) They were a primarily political movement that wanted Bacon to become governor

4. Bacon's Rebellion was initiated by a group of farmers who felt most directly threatened by
   (A) an increase in royal taxes
   (B) the power of large planters
   (C) conflicts with American Indians
   (D) the growth of the slave trade

5. Which of the following led the opposition to Bacon's Rebellion?
   (A) leaders of the Church of England
   (B) members of the Virginia House of Burgesses
   (C) soldiers from the British army
   (D) the colonial governor

Questions 6–8 refer to the excerpt below.

"As touching the quality of this country, three thinges there bee, which in fewe yeares may bring this Colony to perfection; the English plough, Vineyards, & Cattle. . . .

"All our riches for the present doe consiste in Tobacco, wherein one man by his owne laboour hath in one yeare, raised to himself to the value of 200 sterling; and another by the means of sixe seruants hath cleared at one crop a thousand pound english. These be true, yet indeed rare examples, yet possible to be done by others. Our principall wealth (I should haue said) consisteth in servants: but they are chargeable to be furnished with armes, apparel, & bedding, and for their transportation, and casuall both at sea, & for their first yeare commonly at lande also: but if they escape, they proove very hardy, and sound able men."

—John Pory, Secretary of Virginia, Letter to Sir Dudley Carlton, 1619

6. Despite the success of tobacco in Virginia, the colony still faced problems and eventually became a
   (A) royal colony
   (B) corporate charter settlement
   (C) proprietorship
   (D) joint-stock company

7. Which of the following groups made up most of the servants referred to in the passage?
   (A) American Indians
   (B) Indentured servants from Europe
   (C) Enslaved Africans
   (D) Women whose husbands had escaped

8. The primary market for the Virginia tobacco crop during this period was
   (A) Virginia
   (B) England
   (C) New England
   (D) Africa

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

Question 1. Answer (A), (B), and (C).
   (A) Briefly explain ONE specific new colony that developed because of religious differences in New England during the period 1630 to 1680.
   (B) Briefly explain ONE specific individual who played a leading role in founding a new colony in New England during the period 1630 to 1680.
   (C) Briefly explain ONE specific reason for the New England Confederation during the period 1640 to 1684.

Question 2 is based on the following excerpt.

"[This colony] was for the most part at first peopled by persons of low circumstances. . . . Nor was it hardly possible it should be otherwise; for 'tis not likely that any man of a plentiful estate should voluntarily abandon a happy certainty to roam after imaginary advantages in a New World. Besides which uncertainty, must have proposed to himself to encounter the infinite difficulties and dangers that attend a new settlement. These discouragements were sufficient to terrify any man that could live easy in England from going to . . . a strange land."

—Robert Beverly, historian, *The History and Present State of Virginia,* 1705

2. Using the excerpt, answer (A), (B), and (C).
   (A) Briefly explain Robert Beverly's main point in the excerpt.
   (B) Briefly explain ONE example of historical evidence that supports Beverly's position.
   (C) Briefly explain ONE example of historical evidence that challenges Beverly's position.

Question 3. Answer (A), (B), and (C).
   (A) Briefly explain ONE specific historical aspect of William Penn's unique approach in founding the colony of Pennsylvania.
   (B) Briefly explain ONE specific colony of the 13 original ones that came close to Penn's approach to religious toleration.
   (C) Briefly explain ONE specific historical event or development associated with the founding of the colony of Georgia.