

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 2 Review Questions

IDENTIFICATION

Briefly identify the meaning and significance of the following terms:

1. Joint-Stock Company _____

2. Jamestown _____

3. William Penn _____

4. Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas Dale _____

5. "Starving Time" _____

6. "Plundering Time" _____

7. William Bradford _____

8. Robert Browne _____

9. John Winthrop _____

10. Thomas Hooker _____

11. Antinomianism _____

MATCHING

A. Match the following leaders with the appropriate description:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Captain John Smith | a. investor who ousted the original leader of the Virginia Company and instituted colonial reforms |
| _____ 2. Sir Thomas Smith | b. governor of Virginia who was sent back to England by the colonists and warned that he would be shot if he ever returned to Virginia |
| _____ 3. John Rolfe | c. adventurer who instituted military discipline and perhaps saved the Virginia colony |
| _____ 4. Sir Edwin Sandys | d. governor who took over rule of Virginia in 1610 |
| _____ 5. John Harvey | e. wealthy London merchant and original leader of the Virginia Company |
| | f. Virginia settler who married Pocahontas and experimented with growing tobacco in the colony |

B. Match the following individuals with the appropriate description:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Peter Stuyvesant | a. proprietor of New Jersey who sold his claim to a group of Quakers |
| _____ 2. Richard Nicolls | b. naval officer who was significant in New York and New Jersey's colonial history |
| _____ 3. John, Lord Berkeley | c. Quaker who viewed his colony as a "Holy Experiment" |
| _____ 4. Sir George Carteret | d. English spokesman for the Quaker idea of the "Inner Light" |
| _____ 5. William Penn | e. director-general of New Amsterdam |
| | f. proprietor of New Jersey who worked in East Jersey to make a profit |

COMPLETION

Answer the question or complete the statement by filling in the blanks with the correct word or words:

1. _____ was the military leader and religious reformer who ruled England after the execution of _____.
2. The Catholic king of England who was exiled by the Glorious Revolution was _____.
3. The original Virginia settlers founded the town of _____ in 1607.
4. Virginia's representative assembly was called the _____.
5. A grant of land to anyone who would pay transportation costs to a colony was known as a _____.
6. A servant bound to a master for a period of time in return for transportation to a colony was an _____ servant.
7. A small annual payment to a proprietor of a colony in exchange for a grant of land was called a _____.
8. The Puritan who became the most important governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony was _____.

TRUE/FALSE

Mark the following statements either T (True) or F (False):

- _____ 1. The "Great Migration" sent few, if any, immigrants to Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- _____ 2. The form of church government known as Congregationalism let each congregation be independent of outside interference.
- _____ 3. The town meeting was the center of local government in New England.
- _____ 4. Roger Williams was exiled from Massachusetts Bay Colony because he was a radical supporter of John Winthrop.
- _____ 5. Anne Hutchinson was an outspoken critic of Massachusetts Bay orthodoxy.
- _____ 6. Although settled by exiles, Rhode Island did no better than Massachusetts Bay in toleration of heretics.
- _____ 7. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania had a very homogeneous population.
- _____ 8. In ruling New York, James, Duke of York, effectively used an assembly.
- _____ 9. George Fox, the spokesman for the Quaker religion, believed that Christ was in the soul of every man.
- _____ 10. In the seventeenth century, Virginia and Maryland quickly developed a stable society, one especially healthy for families and child rearing.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the one alternative that *best* completes the statement or answers the question.

1. In colonizing North America, the English kings
 - a. followed a precise plan of geographic development.
 - b. wanted to separate the colonies into distinct groups based on economics, politics, religion, and labor system.
 - c. negotiated treaties with the Indians.
 - d. consulted with the rulers of other countries involved in colonizing North America.
 - e. followed no plan and distributed the land haphazardly, creating overlapping territorial claims.
2. The flow of immigrants to the English colonies in the seventeenth century
 - a. was determined by political upheaval and economic recession.
 - b. followed a precise plan of the various monarchs.
 - c. followed a precise plan of religious leaders who based the settlement of North America on biblical prophecy.
 - d. was determined by North American weather patterns.
 - e. was based upon a desire to gain the wealth of the New World.
3. The London Company (later the Virginia Company) primarily wanted to
 - a. establish a religious haven.
 - b. make a profit through the discovery of gold and silver.
 - c. experiment with democracy.
 - d. establish a military fort to counter the power of the Spanish.
 - e. fish for cod off the Grand Banks.
4. In the early days of the Virginia Colony, the settlers
 - a. were about evenly divided between men and women.
 - b. were well prepared to plant a colonial outpost.
 - c. preferred searching for gold to farming or guarding the settlement.
 - d. had few troubles except for the unfriendly Indians.
 - e. built a strong military complex.
5. The solution to the economic problems of Virginia was
 - a. cultivation of tobacco.
 - b. reorganization of the joint-stock company with an infusion of new capital.
 - c. a successful agreement with the Native Americans.
 - d. trading with Barbados.
 - e. English tariffs for their products.
6. The Lords Baltimore viewed their colonizing project as
 - a. a way to bring the true religion to the Indians.
 - b. a profit-seeking joint-stock company.
 - c. an outpost to oppose Catholic Spain.
 - d. a haven for English Catholics.
 - e. a way to gain more personal prestige.
7. In the seventeenth century, the colonists in Massachusetts were more successful than Virginia's
 - a. in relating to the Indians.
 - b. in establishing the Anglican Church.
 - c. in finding a profitable staple crop.
 - d. in adopting a concept of corporate or community welfare.
 - e. in defending their colony against French attacks.

8. Pilgrims or Separatists left the Anglican Church because they
- felt that the services were too Puritan.
 - could not attend services in Holland.
 - thought that it was controlled by Calvinists.
 - maintained loyalty to Archbishop Laud.
 - felt that it was still too Catholic.
9. The lives of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson indicate that
- Puritans seldom disagreed on matters of theology.
 - Massachusetts Bay officials insisted on freedom of religious thought and expression.
 - Massachusetts Bay faced difficulties in creating the perfect society in America.
 - Massachusetts Bay Colony sent preachers to frontiers as missionaries to the Indians.
 - two preachers can serve the same congregation successfully.
10. In Massachusetts, the electorate consisted of
- the "Elect."
 - all adult males.
 - all adult male members of a Congregational Church.
 - property-holding men and women who were saved.
 - all adult males who could pay a poll tax.
11. The colony of New York
- was originally settled by the Duke of York and then became Dutch.
 - was funded by the merchants of York county.
 - was almost completely Dutch, with no African-American population.
 - had been administered well by Dutch governors.
 - was originally settled by the Dutch and then taken by force by the English.
12. William Penn's Frame of Government for his colony
- was based on the ideas of James Harrington.
 - denied the right of due process.
 - established the Quaker religion in Pennsylvania.
 - granted freedom of conscience to all except Catholics.
 - was America's first true republic.
13. The government of the Carolinas
- was a theocracy.
 - ignored social and economic factors in granting power.
 - forbade slavery.
 - was written by the Earl of Shaftesbury with help from John Locke.
 - was dominated by English Catholics.
14. The economy of Carolina was
- based on slavery and cotton.
 - as diverse as that of the Middle Colonies.
 - at first diverse in agriculture, and then became dependent on rice as a staple.
 - not as important as its role as a buffer to Spanish America.
 - the strongest of all the American colonies.
15. The seventeenth-century English colonies
- had much in common, except for differences over loyalty to the king.
 - had few common traits other than their loyalty to the monarch.

- c. finally agreed to establish the Anglican Church.
- d. agreed on a crude organization known as a Continental Congress.
- e. provided much wealth and little trouble for the Crown.