

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 3 Review Questions

IDENTIFICATION

Briefly identify the meaning and significance of the following terms:

1. Charles II _____

2. Great Migration _____

3. Anthony Johnson _____

4. Royal Africa Company _____

5. Stono Uprising _____

6. Mercantilist System _____

7. Board of Trade _____

8. Sir William Berkeley _____

MATCHING

A. Match the following individuals with the appropriate identification:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Nathaniel Bacon | a. led a rebellion in Maryland against Catholic authority |
| _____ 2. Increase Mather | b. first governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony |
| _____ 3. Edmund Andros | c. led a rebellion in Virginia against the autocratic government of Lord Berkeley |
| _____ 4. Jacob Leisler | d. prominent New England clergyman who helped bring the Salem witchcraft trials to a close |
| _____ 5. John Coode | e. governor of the Dominion of New England who was overthrown in response to the Glorious Revolution |
| | f. led an uprising in New York in the name of King William III against the Anglo-Dutch elite |

B. Match the following laws or policies with the appropriate description:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Sumptuary Law | a. parliamentary law that stated that goods could not be imported into America without first passing through English ports |
| _____ 2. Navigation Act | b. first law passed in Parliament specifically designed to regulate American trade |
| _____ 3. Staple Act | c. law that allowed British to set restrictions on manufacturing |
| _____ 4. Plantation Duty | d. decision that allowed children whose parents could not demonstrate their “election” by God to be baptized into the church |
| _____ 5. Half-Way Covenant | e. law that limited the wearing of fine clothing to the wealthy and prominent |
| | f. law requiring money collected in colonial ports to be equal to English customs duties |

COMPLETION

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

1. In the Chesapeake, an economy based almost entirely on the single commodity of _____ created an insatiable demand for indentured servants and Black slaves.
2. Because most colonists to New England migrated as members of _____, the shock of adjusting to a strange environment was lessened.
3. The best-selling book of seventeenth-century New England was Reverend Michael Wigglesworth's _____, a 1662 poem describing in terrifying detail the fate of sinners on Judgment Day.
4. The first institution of higher learning founded in England's mainland colonies was _____.
5. Until the end of the nineteenth century, the Creole language _____, which mixed English and African words, was spoken on some of the Sea Islands along the Georgia-South Carolina coast.
6. The term *mercantilist system* was coined by the famous eighteenth-century Scottish economist _____ to describe Great Britain's commercial regulations of her colonies.
7. To establish a more favorable balance of _____, a nation seeks to export more than it imports.
8. American colonists were rankled at the establishment in 1696 by England of _____ courts in America to try offenders of the Navigation Acts because such courts required neither juries nor oral cross-examination, both traditional elements of the common law.
9. In the midst of colonial political troubles, the Wampanoag Chief _____ declared war against the colonists in 1675.
10. The village of _____ was plunged into terror in the early 1690s when several adolescent girls began to behave in strange ways and announced they were victims of witches.

TRUE/FALSE

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

- _____ 1. William and Mary College in Virginia was the first institution of higher learning in the North American colonies.
- _____ 2. Those who came to the Chesapeake region enjoyed longer life expectancy than those in New England.
- _____ 3. The first aristocrats of Virginia were mainly English gentry who emigrated to America.
- _____ 4. There was a significantly greater demand for slave labor in the Chesapeake colonies than in New England by the 1660s.
- _____ 5. By 1700 at the latest, the status of slaves was determined undeniably by skin color.
- _____ 6. After the early 1800s, the increasing number of slaves can be mainly attributed to the importation of slaves from Africa or the West Indies.
- _____ 7. Because of the Navigation Acts, smuggling of goods into America during the eighteenth century increased dramatically.
- _____ 8. Indentured servants formed the largest social class of Chesapeake's society,
- _____ 9. The British *mercantilist system* as it related to its empire was generally well thought out and organized.
- _____ 10. Because of the hysteria and fear they generated, the Salem witchcraft trials have been compared with the McCarthy hearings of the 1950s.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

1. The most plausible explanation for the rapid increase in population in New England was that
 - a. colonists there apparently lived much longer than other colonists.
 - b. Puritans desired larger families than other colonial groups.
 - c. couples in New England married much younger than their counterparts elsewhere.
 - d. many more immigrants came to New England than to the Southern colonies.
 - e. the climate was much more suitable for growing crops.
2. Education of the young during the colonial period was primarily a function of the
 - a. government.
 - b. public schools.
 - c. church.
 - d. community.
 - e. family.
3. In which of the following activities or responsibilities could colonial women most expect to take part?
 - a. economic or business transactions
 - b. lawmaking
 - c. political matters
 - d. church activities
 - e. education.
4. Most farmers in the northern colonies belonged to which of the following groups?
 - a. large-scale planters or aristocrats
 - b. indentured servants
 - c. yeomen or independent farmers
 - d. tenant farmers
 - e. none of the above.
5. Most of the settlers of the Chesapeake region emigrated as
 - a. artisans or craftspeople.
 - b. families.
 - c. land-owning aristocrats.
 - d. indentured servants.
 - e. merchants.
6. Most slaves brought from Africa across the Atlantic by slave traders were sold in which of the following regions?
 - a. what is now Mexico
 - b. the North American colonies
 - c. Central America
 - d. Brazil or the Caribbean
 - e. South America.
7. The mercantilist system was primarily designed by the British for
 - a. establishing additional colonies.
 - b. reducing political control over the colonies.
 - c. supporting the early development of colonial manufacturing.
 - d. setting up commercial regulations throughout the empire.
 - e. the merchants of the western counties of England.

8. The attitude of most New Englanders toward the restrictions of the Navigation Acts was to
- ignore them completely.
 - obey them as much as possible.
 - refuse to trade any further with Britain.
 - protest vigorously against them.
 - declare their loyalties to the French Crown.
9. The issue that prompted Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia was the
- heavy tax burden placed on the colonists.
 - unfair trial of colonial smugglers by British admiralty courts.
 - decision of Parliament to appoint the governor rather than allow popular elections.
 - attempt to move the capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg.
 - inability of the governor to effectively control the Indians on the frontier.
10. Which of the following factors did *not* contribute to the hysteria over witchcraft in Salem during the early 1690s?
- the refusal of the courts to accept "spectral evidence"
 - economic tensions
 - the choice of a minister for the parish
 - prevalent discrimination against women at the time
 - acts of nature (such as fire or drought).
11. Until the middle of the seventeenth century, English political leaders
- refused to recognize the existence of the American colonies.
 - largely ignored the American colonies.
 - established extensive restrictions on American colonists.
 - petitioned the Crown to forbid Englishmen the right to emigrate to the colonies.
 - encouraged the political identity of the colonies.
12. The main reason for the lack of development of towns in the Chesapeake region seems to have been the
- barrenness or defects of the coastal area.
 - absence of navigable rivers.
 - absence of a middle class.
 - frequent Indian raids on existing towns.
 - dependence on a one-crop economy.
13. The uprising of Massachusetts Bay colonials in response to the Glorious Revolution was directed against the
- Customs officials who attempted to enforce the Navigation Acts.
 - administration of Governor Andros.
 - large land-holding families.
 - new rulers of England, William and Mary.
 - Catholic settlers living in the colony.
14. The revolts of American colonial gentry during the seventeenth century represented
- an early rehearsal for the American Revolution.
 - confrontations between ordinary people and their rulers.
 - competition among local factions for control of their colonies.
 - ideological struggles over colonial rights.
 - military practice which would later be used against the French.

15. Regarding Christianity, most slaves in North America
- a. accepted it with no alterations, as it was taught to them by Whites.
 - b. rejected it as an alien faith.
 - c. were never exposed to it.
 - d. accepted it as their own, but with their own cultural variation
 - e. could not understand it due to differences in language.