

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     | <b>a.</b> investor who ousted the original leader of the Virginia Company and instituted colonial reforms                                     |
| _____ 2. Sir Thomas Smith<br>to | <b>b.</b> governor of Virginia who was sent back to England by the colonists and warned that he would be shot if he ever returned<br>Virginia |
| _____ 3. John Rolfe             | <b>c.</b> adventurer who instituted military discipline and perhaps saved the Virginia colony   |
| _____ 4. Sir Edwin Sandys       | <b>d.</b> governor who took over rule of Virginia in 1610   |
| _____ 5. John Harvey            | <b>e.</b> wealthy London merchant and original leader of the Virginia Company   |
|                                 | <b>f.</b> 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    | <b>a.</b> proprietor of New Jersey who sold his claim to a group of Quakers               |
| _____ 2. Richard Nicolls     | <b>b.</b> naval officer who was significant in New York and New Jersey's colonial history |
| _____ 3. John, Lord Berkeley | <b>c.</b> Quaker who viewed his colony as a "Holy Experiment"                             |
| _____ 4. Sir George Carteret | <b>d.</b> English spokesman for the Quaker idea of the "Inner Light"                      |
| _____ 5. William Penn        | <b>e.</b> director-general of New Amsterdam   |
|                              | <b>f.</b> 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.