

## Chapters 3 and 4 Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (D)

The Native Americans did not adhere to the English concept of private property as applied to land. Rather, they practiced communal land ownership. The entire community owned the land upon which it lived, and individuals had a moral right to walk on the land wherever they wish.

2. (A)

Historians and archaeologists believe that the first humans came to North America in several waves over a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska across what is now the Bering Strait. (The land bridge was formed when the sea level fell several hundred feet during the Ice Age.) This is one of the world's oldest known migrations. These Indian ancestors then spread out across North and South America over a period of thousands of years. It is believed that the first wave of immigrants were hunters of big game, such as bison and mammoths, and were the ancestors of most of the Indians of North America. The second wave may have occurred at the same time along the southernmost coast of the Bering land mass and were the ancestors of Eskimos and Aleuts. The third group of migrants probably came several thousands of years later than the first two and were nomadic hunter-gatherers.

3. (A)

In the matrilineal system of Iroquois government, women played an important role in the political and social life of the tribe. Clan mothers selected the representatives to speak at tribal meetings. Property passed from mother to daughter, and women had the responsibility of nominating the male chiefs and also removing

them if duties were not correctly performed. Women participated in tribal discussions and were consulted in all matters of importance to the community and the Iroquois Confederacy.

4. (B)

The Navigation Acts were designed to force the colonies to trade exclusively with England and to give the British government extensive regulatory control over all colonial trade. All of the choices except choice (B) were major principles of these acts. The prohibition of the colonies from issuing paper currencies, while also having a major impact on colonial trade, was the focal point of the Currency Act of 1764 (approximately 100 years later than the Navigation Acts).

5. (E)

The French and Indian War was an overwhelming victory for the English and the American colonies. It resulted in the French being totally driven from the North American continent. It ended the American Indian tactic of playing one European power against another. It also led to Spain, a French ally, ceding Florida to England. The net result was that the American colonists no longer had to fear direct threats by a major foreign power. Colonists fighting side by side with the English had learned much about America, the English, and themselves. They learned that the British were not invincible. They learned to resent the arrogant attitudes of the British toward the colonists. They also gained confidence in themselves and gained a corps of well-trained officers who honed their skills fighting for the British. This led to a more independent, knowledgeable, and assertive attitude by Americans who now felt freer in their ability to challenge the British and resist British efforts to restrict their activities.

6. (D)  
Slavery was recognized in the laws of all the colonies, but it flourished in the Tidewater South. South Carolina had a black majority through most of the eighteenth century. About half the slaves imported into the mainland colonies came from Congo-Angola and the Bight of Biafra. Nearly all the rest of the slaves came from the Atlantic coast of Africa up to Senegambia. Although the slave codes varied from colony to colony, they were essentially the same. These codes legally transformed the slaves into property.
7. (C)  
The production of tobacco, rice, and indigo were labor-intensive, and slave labor predominated on the South Carolina rice plantations from the beginning. By 1750, Blacks accounted for nearly half the population of Virginia; and in South Carolina, they outnumbered Whites two to one. South Carolina had a black majority through most of the eighteenth century.
8. (D)  
Bacon's followers were disgruntled at what they saw as the governor's refusal to protect their frontier area from Indian raids. The jailing of individuals or seizure of their property for failure to pay taxes during a time of economic hardship (A) was the source of Massachusetts' 1786 Shays' Rebellion. The under-representation of the backcountry areas in colonial legislatures (B) was an ongoing source of irritation in the colonial South. The mistreatment of former indentured servants by large planters (C) and the favoritism of Virginia's governor Berkeley to his clique of friends—though he almost certainly could not have manipulated tobacco prices himself (E)—may have been underlying causes but were not the immediate issue in dispute in Bacon's Rebellion.
9. (E)  
Although Maryland was established as a haven for Roman

Catholics, there existed a large Protestant majority in the colony from its beginning. Lord Baltimore solved this problem by accepting a Toleration Act (1649) that gave freedom of religion to anyone “professing to believe in Jesus Christ.” Baltimore’s Toleration Act was repealed in 1654 during the Cromwellian period and reenacted in 1657. When the Anglican church was made the established religion of Maryland in 1692, the act was again repealed.

10. (A)

The Dutch founded the colony of New Netherlands on the Hudson River. Despite this, Charles II bestowed a large tract of land south of the Massachusetts Bay Colony upon his brother in 1664. Although it took three Anglo-Dutch wars to secure it, New Netherlands was under British control by the end of 1664.

11. (C)

All of the other choices were true. Most New England immigrants arrived as family units. This provided the New England colonies with a relatively stable social structure from their inception. In Chesapeake Bay, most colonists were single young males, many of whom were indentured servants. The ratio of men to women was 6 to 1 before 1640. This made it exceedingly difficult to find eligible mates and start families. In addition, the climate in the Chesapeake Bay region was considered unhealthy. Men and women died between 10 and 20 years earlier on average than they did in New England, leaving them little time to start families when they did find mates. This severely limited population growth in Chesapeake Bay, where the population increases were entirely due to continued immigration rather than indigenous colonists. A population whose growth depends on a continuous flood of newcomers is not nearly as stable as a population whose growth is based on established couples having children and raising them in stable family environments as occurred in New England. The only choice that was untrue was

choice (C). There were basically no differences in the way women were viewed (in terms of their social role or their rights) in New England versus Chesapeake Bay. In fact, some historians argue that because women were so rare and in such demand in the Chesapeake region, they were more likely to be treated more as equals than women in New England, who were plentiful and more likely to be locked into the traditional wifely role. A woman in Chesapeake Bay might succeed in rebelling against social norms simply because she was so badly needed; males couldn't afford to reject her. A woman in New England who rebelled against social expectations had no chance of being accepted by males who could find plenty of other women who were willing to "accept their place" in society.

12. (E)

James II detested legislative bodies and the English government felt that the New England legislatures were already too powerful and too independent. Perhaps the major reason for the restructuring of the New England colonial governments into a single autocratically controlled Dominion was to limit the power of the colonial legislatures and increase their subservience to Parliament and the throne.

13. (C)

Roger Williams was a protégé of Sir Edward Coke and appeared to be destined for a career in law; but after receiving his degree from Pembroke College, Cambridge, he took Anglican orders. Williams soon broke with the Church of England, became a Puritan, and migrated to New England. Soon after arriving in the Massachusetts Bay colony, Williams challenged the legality of its charter, which he condemned for its unfairness to the Indians. He advanced the radical idea that it was wrong for anyone, including the king, to take possession of any land in America without buying it from the Indians. As if this were not enough, Williams denied the authority of civil government to regulate religious behavior. This outspoken

opposition to the alliance of church and civil government turned both the magistrates and ministers of the colony against him. The General Court banished Williams from the colony.

14. (E)

Franklin's famous engraving was intended to muster support for his plan for colonial unity in 1754 known as the Albany Plan. The 13 colonies would not be united under a single plan of government until the American Revolution through the Continental Congress and later the Articles of the Confederation. The Seven Years' War did not begin until 1756, while the Stamp Act was in 1765. The colonies never sought to break from the system of mercantilism and traded with Canada even during the Seven Years' War.

15. (A)

Although Maryland was founded as a haven for Roman Catholics, there existed from the beginning a large Protestant majority. Lord Baltimore solved this problem by accepting a Toleration Act (1649) that gave freedom of religion to anyone "professing to believe in Jesus Christ."