

Unit One Exam - "the Beginning" Study Guide

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#	Page Number	Chapter	Question	Answer
1	36	2	A Fourteen-year-old Indian girl named Malinali provided invaluable assistance to Hernon Cortes by_____	Serving as an interpreter and a cultural broker
2	31	2	A sea route to Asia impacted Europe in important ways, greatly influencing exploration and _____	Destroying the monopoly that Mediterranean merchants had on Asian marketplaces
3	43	2	Between 1492 and 1592, the approximately 225,000 Spaniards who settled in the colonies were made up primarily of _____	Poor young men of common lineage who were artisans, laborers, soldiers, and sailors
4	31	2	By the 1460s, the Portuguese used African slaves to work sugar plantations on the Cape Verde Islands and became the first nation to _____	Associate plantation labor with African Slavery
5	27	2	Columbus's first impression of the Tainos was that they?	Would be good and intelligent servants
6	32	2	Describe the Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal in 1493	Drew an imaginary line down the Atlantic Ocean, and that which was west of the line belonged to Spain and that which was east belonged to Portugal
7	37	2	Hernan Cortes was eventually able to defeat the Mexicans in 1521 by enlisting the help of _____	Tens of thousands of Indian allies who favored the destruction of Mexico
8	35	2	Hernan Cortes's dominance over Mexico was most significant because _____	Served as a model for future colonization and made Spain the most powerful nation in Europe
9	34	2	If you were Martin Waldseemuller in the early 1500s, the you were among the first to understand that _____	The discoveries of Columbus, Balboa, and Vespucci proved there was a continent that existed separate from Europe and Asia
10	47	2	In 1517, Martin Luther publicized his criticism of the Catholic Church. The theological differences between Luther and the Catholic Church centered around _____	How salvation could be gained
11	40	2	In 1549, the Spanish government issued the <i>repartimiento</i> to _____	Reducing the autonomy and power of the old conquistadors
12	45	2	In 1598, the Spanish started a settlement in present-day New Mexico for the primary purpose of: _____	Finding rumored booty and legendary treasure and more land to conquer
13	31	2	In order to adapt to the demands of longer ocean voyages, what did the Portuguese do?	Develop a vessel known as the caravel
14	48	2	In the 1500s, the British and French _____	Sent explorers into the New World but were unable to sustain thriving colonies
15	33	2	John Cabot was sponsored by the English monarch to search for a "Northwest Passage" to the Indies. Which area did he manage to reach and claim for England?	Newfoundland
16	43	2	Like many other European colonies in the New World, New Spain developed a pattern of social organization in which _____	Europeans became a dominant minority in a society stratified by race and social origin

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17	34	2	Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe left no doubt that America was separated from Asia by an enormous ocean. His voyage	Convinced Europeans that a westward passage to the East was not a feasible route
18	48	2	The Cathay Company sent Martin Frobisher to the New World in order to	Open trade with China
19	31	2	The first European nation to attempt to break the Italian merchants' control of trade with the Far East in the fifteenth century was	Portugal
20	45	2	The first permanent European settlement within what would become the United States was:	St. Augustine, Florida
21	27	2	The government of which country sponsored Christopher Columbus's 1492 exploration?	Spain
22	47	2	The grandson of Isabella and Ferdinand of Spain became King Charles I in 1516. He and his successors used the wealth of New Spain to:	Consolidate the largest empire in Europe and to fight religious wars with Protestants and Muslims
23	38	2	The Spanish introduced the <i>encomienda</i> as a way to	Reward conquistadors who had conquered territory in the New World
24	41	2	The system of coerced labor in New Spain grew directly out of Spaniards' assumption that	Spaniards were superior to Indians
25	27	2	The Tainos shared what traits with the Europeans?	They farmed, knew how to build boats, and held religious beliefs
26	30	2	What factors encouraged exploration and territorial expansion	Technological advances in navigational instruments and monarchs who hoped to enlarge their realms, enrich their dynasties, and magnify their power and prestige
27	40	2	When Catholics priests such as Fray Bartolome de Las Casas complained to the Spanish government about the brutal treatment of Indians, royal Officials	Saw the behavior in terms of a greater fear – that the Spanish bureaucracy was losing control over the <i>encomenderos</i>
28	27	2	When Columbus first sighted land in 1492, he believed he had discovered a new route to?	India and China
29	37	2	When Francisco Vasquez de Coronado ventured into the Southwest and Great Plains of North America, he was searching for	The Seven Cities of Cibola
30	31	2	Which country first navigated a sea route from Europe to Asia?	Portugal
31	62	3	A servant labor system in the British colonies was created by	The New World's labor shortage and the poverty of Englishmen who were willing to work
32	62	3	After a servant served his or her indenture, an employer was required to give him or her	Freedom dues
33	67	3	After Bacon's death	Royal official removed Berkeley and nullified Bacon's Laws
34	57	3	Because of the success of the Virginia colony, Powhatan's people	Were almost exterminated
35	65	3	By the 1670s, the Chesapeake social structure was polarized. This social structure was based on what criteria?	Ownership and quantity of land, income, and degree of freedom
36	57	3	Compared to the Spanish colonists in the New World in the Sixteenth Century, the English of the Virginia	Expressed less concern for the conversion of Indians to Christianity

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37	62	3	Headrights were initiated by the Virginia Company and continued by royal government as an incentive to encourage settlement in the Virginia colony. A headright	Granted fifty acres of land to every settler that arrived in the Chesapeake
38	62	3	Indentured servants tended to be	Poor young men born in England
39	57	3	King James revoked the Virginia Company charter and made Virginia a royal colony in 1624. Factors contributing to this decision were:	Powhatan's uprising and investigative report showing that disease and mismanagement were responsible for high mortality rates among colonists
40	55	3	King James's land grant to the Virginia Company of over 6 million acres and everything they might contain was in essence a(n)	Royal license to poach on Spanish claims and on Indian lands
41	64	3	Lord Baltimore received 6.5 million acres in the Chesapeake region and created the colony of Maryland as a refuge for Catholics (what was the make-up of the settlers in Maryland?)	However, the majority of settlers there were Protestants, few of whom were as wealthy as the Catholics, and conflict existed between the groups
42	64	3	Masters in the Chesapeake were so hungry for labor that they	Did not hesitate to devise legal ways to extend the time their servants owed them
43	66	3	Mercantilism was a(n)	Economic policy that places the welfare of the mother country above the welfare of the colonies
44	62	3	Most hired workers (describe earnings)	Earned in one year in the Chesapeake tobacco fields what they earned in two or three years of labor in England
45	67	3	Nathaniel Bacon distressed the royal government and the elite planters of Virginia because his demands	Threatened to transfer power from the traditional establishments to newcomers and small farmers
46	56	3	Only 38 of the 144 Englishmen who made the first voyage to what would become Jamestown, Virginia, survived the first year. This high mortality rate is explained primarily by	Malnutrition, disease, and the failure to let go of traditional notions of class and labor
47	57	3	Powhatan and his people were suspicious of English intentions because the colonists	Often resorted to violence in their interactions with Indians
48	58	3	The crop that turned Virginia into a stable colony was	Tobacco
49	65	3	The decline in the price of tobacco in the third quarter of the seventeenth century contributed to the	End of the rough frontier within the Chesapeake population
50	64	3	The dispersion of settlements in the Chesapeake can be explained by the	Marketing system of farmers and the acreage necessary to make a profit
51	57	3	The majority of the original settlers who came to Jamestown and the Virginia colony were	Gentlemen and their servants
52	71	3	The shift from an indentured servant labor force to a slave force occurred for many reasons, which are:	Slavery provided a perpetual labor force
53	70	3	The slave labor system that was introduced to the Chesapeake was "exported" from	Barbados
54	68	3	The social and political distance that existed between planters and small	Decline in the number of indentured servants in the colony and a greater dependency on slave labor

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			farmers decreased between 1660 and 1700. Factors involved in this change include the	
55	53	3	The story of Pocahontas saving Captain John Smith from her father's death sentence was told to inform the reader	Of how inadequately Englishmen understood Indian rituals
56	65	3	The term <i>yeoman</i> planter refers to	A Farmer who owns a small plot of land that is worked primarily by himself and his family
57	57	3	The Virginia colony in 1607 could have better survived had the colonists	Been willing to learn how to farm
58	58	3	Under the royal government in Virginia, the colony's inhabitant could vote for	Local Burgesses
59	70	3	What British Colonies brought in the greatest profit in 1700?	Barbados
60	53	3	When Pocahontas intervened to save John Smith, she was most likely participating in an Algonquian ceremony that	Expressed Powhatan's supremacy and his ritualistic adoption of a subordinate chief
61	80	4	According to John Winthrop's sermon aboard the <i>Arbella</i> , the Puritans had "entered into a covenant" with God, meaning that they	Had been uniquely chosen to do God's special work of building a holy community as an example to others
62	92	4	Accusing people of witchcraft in seventeenth century New England seems was a way to:	Explain the continual disorder in some communities by blaming difficulties on mostly older, relatively defenseless women assumed to be in league with Satan
63	98	4	After Massachusetts became a royal colony in 1691, the defining characteristic of Massachusetts citizenship became:	Wealth
64	89	4	Anne Hutchinson's emphasis on the "covenant of grace" stirred religious controversy in early Massachusetts because:	It was feared she was disrupting the good order of the colony
65	77	4	As Roger Williams spent a great deal of time with Native Americans, he believed	That Indian religion and culture was as good as that of the Puritans
66	87	4	Because of seventeenth-century New England land distribution policy, towns (describe the towns due to this policy):	Tended to consist of centrally located family homes and gardens surrounded by agricultural land
67	97	4	England created the Dominion of New England, a new government consolidation that:	Placed all colonies north of Maryland under more direct control by England and invalidated all land titles
68	98	4	In 1688, the Glorious Revolution in England influenced American colonists to:	Rise up against royal authority (and the concept of the Dominion of New England) in Massachusetts, New York, and Maryland

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69	79	4	King Henry VIII saw in the Protestant Reformation the opportunity to	Make himself the head of the Church of England
70	97	4	King Philip's War (1676) left New England settlers with	A large war debt, A devastated frontier, An enduring hatred of Indians
71	98	4	King William's War, an attack by Great Lakes and Canadian French forces on Villages in New England and New York, demonstrated to the American colonists that:	English Military protection from hostile neighbors was still very valuable
72	91	4	Members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, believed that:	God spoke directly to each individual through an "inner light" and that neither a minister nor the Bible was necessary to discover God's word
73	90	4	New England's population continued to grow steadily during the seventeenth century primarily due to:	A relatively high birthrate coupled with a climate that helped many children survive and live into adulthood.
74	86	4	Puritan communities in the first half of the seventeenth century could be characterized by:	A high degree of conformity in community members' views on morality, order, and propriety
75	89	4	Puritans in England in the mid-seventeenth century (define their achievements)	Won a Civil War Proclaimed England a Puritan republic Ruled the nation from 1649 to 1660
76	80	4	Puritans who described themselves as Separatists believed that	The Church of England was beyond redemption and sought to separate themselves from it permanently
77	78	4	Roger Williams was	A vocal dissenter in early Massachusetts who challenged the religious and political leadership of the colony's powerful men
78	79	4	Sixteenth Century English Puritanism	Was a set of broadly interpreted ideas and religious principles held by those seeking to purify the Church of England and to remove from it what they considered the offensive features of Catholicism
79	80	4	The charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company was unique because it	Contained a feature that allowed the government of the company to be located in the colony than in England
80	94	4	The creation of New York led indirectly to the founding of two other middle colonies (they are☺)	New Jersey and Pennsylvania
81	91	4	The Halfway Covenant was:	A measure instituted by Puritan leaders in 1662 allowing the unconverted children of visible saints become halfway church members, a measure meant to keep communities as godly as possible
82	95	4	The Indian Policy in seventeenth-century Pennsylvania:	Involved purchasing Indians' land, respecting their claims, and dealing with them fairly

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83	95	4	The Navigation Acts of 1650s and 1660s were designed to regulate colonial trade in order to:	Yield revenues for the crown and English merchants and divert the colonies' trade from England's competitors and enemies
84	87	4	The New England town meeting (what did it do):	Brought together a town's inhabitants and freemen in an exercise of voting and popular political participation that was unprecedented elsewhere during the seventeenth century
85	99	4	The northern colonies established in British America in the seventeenth century demonstrated that	Faced with the need to grow, develop, and adapt to a new and hostile environment, the English in North America were up to the task.
86	85	4	The Puritan doctrine of predestination held that before the creation of the world, God had decided who would achieve salvation and (explain):	That nothing one did could alter one's fate and that very few deserved or would achieve eternal life
87	80	4	The Puritans who founded Massachusetts Bay colony (describe their beliefs)	Had not broken completely with the Church of England and had no use for the Separatist beliefs of some of their fellow Englishmen who earlier had founded the Plymouth colony
88	97	4	The Wampanoag Indians attack the New England settlements in 1675 because:	The New Englanders had been steadily encroaching on lands the Indians needed to survive
89	78	4	What colony attracted dissenters through the protection of "Liberty of Conscience"	Rhode Island
90	94	4	William Penn aimed to	Establish a genuinely Quaker colony in the Americas
91	114	5	A "Country-born" slave was one who:	Was born into slavery in the colonies
92	117	5	Although the three regions of British North America became more distinct in the latter part of the eighteenth century, they still shared several unifying experiences, such as:	Agricultural roots A lessening reliance on religion A realization of their British colonial identity
93	117	5	An increased supply of items such as tobacco and sugar in the eighteenth century colonial America led to	A drop in prices and a resulting increase in the purchase of luxury goods by ordinary people
94	116	5	As the eighteenth century progressed, tobacco, rice and indigo made the southern colonies:	The richest in North America
95	124	5	Colonial governors had difficulty gaining the trust and respect of influential colonists because	Their terms of office were often less than five years, and they had little or no access to patronage positions

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96	121	5	In addition to their competition for land, colonial settlers and Indians engaged in conflicts over	The fur trade
97	119	5	In colonial America, deists	Were usually educated and followed the ideas of European Enlightenment thinkers
98	121	5	In the eighteenth century, Spanish officials decided to build forts and missions on New Spain's northern frontier to	Block Russian access to Present day California
99	116	5	Newly imported African slaves usually arrived alone. How did they develop kinship relationships in the existing slave communities?	Established slave families often adopted new arrivals as "fictive" kin
100	119	5	Prominent colonists in the plantation South and in the cities such as Charleston, New York, and Philadelphia belonged to the	Anglican Church
101	114	5	South Carolina planters favored slaves from the central African Congo and Angola regions because	Linguistic and cultural similarities allowed them to communicate with other African Slaves from the same region, thereby easing newcomers' to slave life
102	115	5	Southern masters preferred black slaves over white indentured servants because:	Slaves served for life and could be disciplined more harshly
103	119	5	The Great Awakening can be best described as a(n)	Revival movement to convert nonbelievers and revive the piety of believers
104	117	5	The increasing presence of English goods in the colonial market in the eighteenth	Tied the colonists to the British economy while making them feel more British
105	104	5	The most important change in eighteenth-century colonial America was	Phenomenal population growth
106	114	5	The purpose of "seasoning" slaves was to	Acclimate them to the physical and cultural environment of the southern colonies
107	115	5	The Stono Rebellion proved that eighteenth century slaves:	Could neither overturn slavery nor win in the fight for freedom
108	114	5	Why did Thomas Jefferson state that "a [slave] child raised every 2 years is of more profit than the crop of the best laboring [slave] man"?	Through natural increase his slave holdings would grow to larger numbers and thus include more laboring individuals
109	114	5	Southern planters tended to buy newly arrived Africans in small groups because:	Small groups of slaves ensured that newcomers could be trained by the planters' seasoned slaves
110	112	5	In which southern colony did the black population outnumber the white population almost two to	South Carolina

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111	112	5	The defining feature of the southern colonies in the eighteenth century was	Slavery
112	110	5	<i>Poor Richard's Almanack</i> mirrored the beliefs of its Pennsylvania readers in its glorification of:	Work and Wealth
113	110	5	The dominant group in eighteenth-century Philadelphia society in terms of wealth and political power was:	Quaker Merchants
114	110	5	An early Pennsylvania policy encouraging settlement was:	To negotiate with Indian tribes to purchase land, which reduced frontier clashes
115	109	5	Many Germans & Scot-Irish without passage money arrived in Philadelphia as "redemptioners," which were:	Persons who had obtained money for passage from a friend or relative in the colonies or by selling themselves as servants once they arrived
116	109	5	Which colony was known as "the best poor Man's Country in the World"?	Pennsylvania
117	106	5	By 1770, New Englanders had only ¼ as much wealth as free colonists in the South, in large part because:	Farms did not produce huge surpluses of cash crops in quantities necessary to become wealthy
118	106	5	Because of the colonial New England practice of "partible inheritance" in land distribution, by the eighteenth century, lands could no longer be subdivided, as the plots has become too small for a family to make a living. Partible Inheritance means that lands were subdivided:	About equally among all the sons in a family
119	105	5	While New England's population grew sixfold during the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, it lagged behind the growth in other colonies because	Most immigrants chose other colonies due to the inhospitable Puritan orthodoxy and relatively high ratio of people to land
120	104	5	In 18 <sup>th</sup> century America, the main sources of population growth and diversity were:	Immigration and natural increase