

## APUSH Period 2: Formative Multiple-Choice Questions

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Which system employed by the Spanish advanced the goals of both converting American Indians to Christianity and exploiting their labor?
  - Socialism
  - Encomienda*
  - Mercantilism
  - Capitalism
- Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French and Dutch colonial relationships with American Indians were based primarily on
  - the mining and refining of precious metals.
  - the production of cash crops under plantation agriculture.
  - trade alliances centering on the fur trade.
  - extreme hostility which prevented meaningful trade or commerce.
- Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English colonization differed from the Spanish, Dutch, and French because England
  - eventually established colonies based primarily on agriculture.
  - did not seek to acquire land from the native populations.
  - exclusively used African slave labor for mining and agriculture.
  - was dedicated to the religious conversion and assimilation of native populations.
- Which of the following groups of colonial settlers largely avoided intermarriage or cross-racial sexual unions with native populations?
  - The Spanish
  - The French
  - The Dutch
  - The English
- The Atlantic slave trade grew dramatically in the 18th century because of
  - a surplus of indentured servants.
  - limited demand for colonial goods.
  - the difficulty of effectively enslaving native peoples.
  - special funding from European nations to subsidize slavery.
- Which British North American colony violently confronted the Powhatan Indians and justified their actions by their strong belief in their racial and cultural superiority?
  - Massachusetts Bay
  - Virginia
  - Rhode Island
  - Pennsylvania
- Which of the following was the largest slave rebellion in the British North American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War?
  - Stono Rebellion
  - Pope's Rebellion
  - Bacon's Rebellion
  - Shay's Rebellion
- Who, as governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony, claimed that Puritans should establish a "City upon a Hill"?
  - John Wesley
  - Lord Baltimore
  - Roger Williams
  - John Winthrop
- Which region of the British North American colonies, nicknamed the "bread colonies," was the most ethnically, religiously, and demographically diverse?
  - The middle colonies
  - The New England colonies
  - The Chesapeake colonies
  - The southernmost Atlantic colonies
- Which of the following regions had the longest growing seasons, primarily cultivated rice and indigo, and had a majority African slave population?
  - The middle colonies
  - The New England colonies
  - The Chesapeake colonies
  - The southernmost Atlantic colonies
- From 1600 to 1750, the Dutch, French, and English in colonial North America
  - traded peacefully with American Indian tribes.
  - became involved in numerous colonial-Indian conflicts that had spread from Europe.
  - faced increased aggression from the Spanish empire.
  - developed "spheres of influence" which ended colonial rivalries.
- The most economically profitable commerce between European colonies in North America and native populations between the 16th and 18th centuries was based on
  - the fur trade.
  - the slave trade.
  - the mining of precious metals.
  - commercial fishing.
- Before 1750, what was the most frequent reaction of British colonists in North America to increased trade regulations and a growing mistrust of England's commitment to support the colonies?
  - Compliance with the laws of England
  - Calls for a revolution
  - Increased smuggling
  - The creation of large-scale industries
- Which of the following is NOT an example of England exerting greater control over its North American colonies?
  - The Navigation Acts
  - Salutary neglect
  - The Dominion of New England
  - The Molasses Act

15. During the 17th century, which of the following was the primary cash crop of the Chesapeake colonies?  
 a. Rice                      b. Tobacco                      c. Cotton                      d. Sugarcane
16. Eighteenth-century Spanish contact with native communities in North America, through both missionaries and the establishment of presidios, was most prevalent in  
 a. California                      b. Florida                      c. Texas                      d. Louisiana
17. Which 18th-century European nation's settlers most categorically rejected North American Indian culture and worldviews?  
 a. Spain                      b. Portugal                      c. England                      d. France
18. Which of the following best describes American Indian alliances with North American colonies during the 17th and early 18th centuries?  
 a. The alliances were limited due to reductions in the fur trade.                      b. The alliances were based mostly on religious connections.  
 c. The alliances were overwhelmingly with the French.                      d. The alliances were shifting, complex, and fragile.
19. In addition to deadlier weapons, which European trade good had the most destructive effect on American Indian communities?  
 a. Jewelry and manufactured clothes                      b. Steel traps and snares                      c. Alcohol                      d. Tobacco
20. Which American Indian confederation, reaching from the St. Lawrence Valley to the eastern Great Lakes, successfully resisted both native and colonial challenges during the 18th century?  
 a. The Cherokee                      b. The Iroquois                      c. The Huron                      d. The Ojibwa
21. Which of the following terms best describes the maritime economic system of global exchange?  
 a. *Encomienda*                      b. The Lords of Trade                      c. The Navigation Acts                      d. The Atlantic World
22. Historians describe the colonial system of the European "mother country," regulating trade of its manufactured goods in exchange for raw materials from its North American colonies, as  
 a. capitalism.                      b. mercantilism.                      c. socialism.                      d. utopianism.
23. Which colony in the mid-17th century passed legislation protecting the rights of Catholic colonists to worship freely?  
 a. New York                      b. Massachusetts Bay                      c. Maryland                      d. Virginia
24. In the British North American colonies between 1607 and 1750, political communities based on English models, economic ties, and legal structures led to  
 a. strict obedience to British rules and regulations.  
 b. Anglicization in the British colonies.  
 c. strong and consistent enforcement of the Navigation Acts by England.  
 d. a lack of religious diversity and pluralism.
25. Starting in the early 18th century, some southern British colonies adopted slave codes from Barbados that  
 a. were similar to the French and Spanish standards for slave treatment.  
 b. ensured the protection of basic human rights for slaves.  
 c. limited the total number of slaves on a plantation.  
 d. led to the emergence of strict racial categories in colonial society.
26. By the mid-18th century, British colonies in North America began to develop similar  
 a. governance, with control over the lower houses in colonial legislature.  
 b. economic production and patterns of commerce.  
 c. religious institutions as religious pluralism declined.  
 d. educational institutions as literacy rates nearly reached 100 percent throughout the colonies.
27. With the exception of the Dominion of New England, British governmental oversight of the North American colonies prior to 1750 was  
 a. strong and consistent.                      b. closely aligned with colonial governments.  
 c. laissez-faire, or hands-off.                      d. limited to the Southern colonies.
28. Colonial intellectual resistance to 18th-century British imperial control was often based on  
 a. Anglican doctrine.                      b. the Enlightenment.                      c. the Great Awakening.                      d. nativism.
29. Which 18th-century religious movement in the British colonies most clearly signified growing religious independence, diversity, and uniqueness?  
 a. Puritanism                      b. Deism                      c. The Enlightenment                      d. The Great Awakening
30. Which mid-Atlantic British colony was noted for its promotion of religious freedom, good relations with local Indians, and Quaker idealism?  
 a. Delaware                      b. New Jersey                      c. New York                      d. Pennsylvania