

APUSH REVIEW SESSION PERIOD 2 FORMATIVE/STIMULANT QUESTIONS**Period 2: Formative Multiple-Choice Questions****MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which system employed by the Spanish advanced the goals of both converting American Indians to Christianity and exploiting their labor?
 - a. Socialism
 - b. *Encomienda*
 - c. Mercantilism
 - d. Capitalism
2. Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French and Dutch colonial relationships with American Indians were based primarily on
 - a. the mining and refining of precious metals.
 - b. the production of cash crops under plantation agriculture.
 - c. trade alliances centering on the fur trade.
 - d. extreme hostility which prevented meaningful trade or commerce.
3. Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English colonization differed from the Spanish, Dutch, and French because England
 - a. eventually established colonies based primarily on agriculture.
 - b. did not seek to acquire land from the native populations.
 - c. exclusively used African slave labor for mining and agriculture.
 - d. was dedicated to the religious conversion and assimilation of native populations.
4. Which of the following groups of colonial settlers largely avoided intermarriage or cross-racial sexual unions with native populations?
 - a. The Spanish
 - b. The French
 - c. The Dutch
 - d. The English
5. The Atlantic slave trade grew dramatically in the 18th century because of
 - a. a surplus of indentured servants.
 - b. limited demand for colonial goods.
 - c. the difficulty of effectively enslaving native peoples.
 - d. special funding from European nations to subsidize slavery.
6. Which British North American colony violently confronted the Powhatan Indians and justified their actions by their strong belief in their racial and cultural superiority?
 - a. Massachusetts Bay
 - b. Virginia
 - c. Rhode Island

d. Pennsylvania

7. Which of the following was the largest slave rebellion in the British North American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War?

- a. Stono Rebellion
- b. Pope's Rebellion
- c. Bacon's Rebellion
- d. Shay's Rebellion

8. Who, as governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony, claimed that Puritans should establish a "City upon a Hill"?

- a. John Wesley
- b. Lord Baltimore
- c. Roger Williams
- d. John Winthrop

9. Which region of the British North American colonies, nicknamed the "bread colonies," was the most ethnically, religiously, and demographically diverse?

- a. The middle colonies
- b. The New England colonies
- c. The Chesapeake colonies
- d. The southernmost Atlantic colonies

10. Which of the following regions had the longest growing seasons, primarily cultivated rice and indigo, and had a majority African slave population?

- a. The middle colonies
- b. The New England colonies
- c. The Chesapeake colonies
- d. The southernmost Atlantic colonies

11. From 1600 to 1750, the Dutch, French, and English in colonial North America

- a. traded peacefully with American Indian tribes.
- b. became involved in numerous colonial–Indian conflicts that had spread from Europe.
- c. faced increased aggression from the Spanish empire.
- d. developed "spheres of influence" which ended colonial rivalries.

12. The most economically profitable commerce between European colonies in North America and native populations between the 16th and 18th centuries was based on

- a. the fur trade.
- b. the slave trade.
- c. the mining of precious metals.
- d. commercial fishing.

13. 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?

- a. Compliance with the laws of England
- b. Calls for a revolution
- c. Increased smuggling
- d. The creation of large-scale industries

14. Which of the following is NOT an example of England exerting greater control over its North American colonies?

- a. The Navigation Acts
- b. Salutary neglect
- c. The Dominion of New England
- d. 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
- governance, with control over the lower houses in colonial legislature.
 - economic production and patterns of commerce.
 - religious institutions as religious pluralism declined.
 - 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
- strong and consistent.
 - closely aligned with colonial governments.
 - laissez-faire, or hands-off.
 - limited to the Southern colonies.
28. Colonial intellectual resistance to 18th-century British imperial control was often based on
- Anglican doctrine.
 - the Enlightenment.
 - the Great Awakening.
 - nativism.
29. Which 18th-century religious movement in the British colonies most clearly signified growing religious independence, diversity, and uniqueness?
- Puritanism
 - Deism
 - The Enlightenment
 - 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?
- Delaware
 - New Jersey
 - New York
 - Pennsylvania

Period 2: Stimulus-Based Multiple-Choice Questions

MULTIPLE CHOICE

NARRBEGIN: Huron Indian Carol

This question is based on the following song.

"In excelsis gloria.

Within a lodge of broken bark

The tender babe was found

A ragged robe of rabbit skin

En-wrapped His beauty round

*But as the hunter braves drew nigh
 The angel song rang loud and high
 [Refrain]
 Jesus your King is born
 Jesus is born
 The earliest moon of wintertime
 Is not so round and fair
 As was the ring of glory
 On the helpless Infant there
 The chiefs from far before Him knelt
 With gifts of fox and beaver pelt
 [Refrain]"*

Huron Carol or "*Tw'as in the moon of wintertime,*" composed by Jean de Brébeuf in the Native American language of the Huron people in 1643, translated by Jesse Edgar Middleton

"Jesous Ahatonhia (The Huron Carol)" in *Canadian Poetry in English*, compiled by Bliss Carman, Lorne Pierce, and V.B. Rhodenizer (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1954).

NARREND

1. The song above was most likely a 17th-century artifact from European colonization efforts of the
 - a. English.
 - b. French.
 - c. Portuguese.
 - d. Spanish.

2. The European colonization model evidenced by the song above
 - a. used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire products for export to Europe.
 - b. established tight control over the colonization process to convert and/or exploit the population.
 - c. sent colonists to acquire land and populate their settlements while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians.
 - d. integrated a coherent hierarchal imperial structure and pursued economic aims.

3. Which of the following is LEAST representative of 16th- and 17th-century European colonial practices?
 - a. A desire for new sources of wealth, increased power and status, and converts to Christianity
 - b. Attempts to change American Indian beliefs and worldviews on basic social issues such as religion, gender roles, and the family

- c. Rapid and substantial growth of evangelical and fundamentalist Christian churches and organizations
- d. The embrace of different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization

NARRBEGIN: Samuel de Champlain

This question refers to the following quotation.

“As soon as we landed, our Indians began to run some two hundred yards towards their enemies, who stood firm....Our Indians began to call me with loud cries...and I marched ahead until I was within some 30 yards of the enemy when I saw them make a move to draw their bows upon us, I took aim...and shot straight at one of the chiefs, and with this shot two fell to the ground....The Iroquois were much astonished that two men should have been killed so quickly, although they were provided with shields made of cotton thread woven together and wood, which were proof against their arrows. This frightened them greatly...seeing their chiefs dead, they lost courage and took to flight, abandoning the field and their fort, and fleeing into the depth of the forest, whither I pursued them and laid low still more of them. Our Indians also killed several and took ten or twelve prisoners....After we had gained the victory, our Indians wasted no time in taking a large quantity of Indian corn and meal belonging to the enemy, as well as their shields, which they had left behind, the better to run. Having feasted, danced, and sung, we three hours later set off for home with the prisoners.”

Samuel de Champlain, *Les Voyages*, 1613

Samuel de Champlain, *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, Volume II (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1925).

NARREND

4. Events such as those depicted in the excerpt above most directly resulted from which of the following?
 - a. The goals and interests of European leaders diverging from those of colonial citizens
 - b. The Anglicization of European colonies
 - c. The focus in the colonies of gaining new sources of labor
 - d. The spreading of conflicts in Europe to North America

5. The excerpt above best reflects which of the following historical trends?
 - a. The increasing intensity and destructiveness of American Indian warfare
 - b. The varied models of colonization embraced by European colonizers
 - c. Dissatisfaction among colonial citizens over frontier defense
 - d. Colonial accommodation to some aspects of American Indian culture

6. Which of the following developments from the 19th century would compare most closely with those described in the excerpt above?
- a. The questions raised about American Indians' status and legal rights in the 1870s and 1880s
 - b. Federal efforts to control American Indian populations in the 1810s and 1820s
 - c. The dispersing of tribes onto small reservations in the 1880s and 1890s
 - d. The violation of treaties with American Indian nations in order to expand the lands available to settlers in the 1860s and 1870s