THE FIRST CENTURY OF SETTLEMENT IN THE COLONIAL SOUTH

REVIEW AND TEST QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The chapter introduction tells the story of the Powhatan confederacy to make the point that:
   a. Indians initially tolerated the first English settlers as allies against rival tribes, but the cultivation of tobacco led to white land hunger that would destroy Indian power.
   b. the initial English settlements at Virginia survived only because of the generous assistance provided by local Indian tribes.
   c. Powhatan had no strategy to deal with the white “tribes” who invaded his domain, so he tried in vain to organize an alliance to resist the English.
   d. since the English colony was so self-sufficient, they felt no need to cultivate friendly relations with the few scattered, unorganized tribal bands in the Chesapeake region.
   (pp. 52-54)

2. The primary objective of mercantilism was:
   a. to promote free trade policies.
   b. to develop industries in the Americas.
   c. to build national self-sufficiency through a favorable balance of trade.
   d. to encourage development of a textile industry in Europe.
   (p. 55)

3. What accounts for the survival of the Virginia colony?
   a. Its early settlers were willing to work hard to establish a viable settlement.
   b. Initially, incentives brought immigrants; eventually, stability came through the political power of planters and improved conditions for the less powerful.
   c. The local confederacy of Indian tribes allied itself with the English in order to take advantage of trade; in return, they taught the first settlers how to cultivate corn.
   d. The relatively healthful natural and human environment insured a high birth rate and low death rate in the early years.
   (pp. 55-57)

4. Which of the following most characterized the Virginia colony in its first two decades?
   a. the profitability of the Virginia company due to the tobacco boom
   b. political stability due to the representative assembly
   c. Indian wars
   d. immigrant deaths
   (pp. 57-58)

5. Which of the following is the best description of a “headright?”
   a. the right of a free settler or sponsor of an immigrant to receive 50 acres per person or head
   b. the recognized right of the gentry class to rule
   c. the right, according to European diplomacy, of the first nation to colonize a river valley to claim all adjacent lands up to its headwaters
   d. the absolute property right, according to English law, of a head of household over his wife, children, servants and slaves
   (p. 56)
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6. Which of the following is not an accurate description of immigrants to Virginia during the tobacco boom of the 1620s?
   a. They were mostly young single males.
   b. Most came as indentured servants.
   c. Nearly all were recruited from peasant villages where they had lived all their lives.
   d. They died relatively soon after coming.
   (pp. 56-57)

7. The king revoked the Company’s charter and made Virginia a royal colony in 1624 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
   a. he wanted to keep all the colonies’ profits for the royal treasury.
   b. news of an Indian attack raised questions in England about the state of the colony.
   c. an investigation revealed the horrible death rate for new arrivals.
   d. an investigation revealed that planters in Virginia were using tenants for private gain rather than for the company’s enterprise.
   (p. 58)

8. In the 1630s and 1640s as the tobacco boom broke, which of the following situations developed in Virginia?
   a. Conditions improved somewhat for less powerful Virginians.
   b. Planters raised more corn and cattle.
   c. Single women stood a good chance of improving their status through marriage.
   d. All of the above.
   e. None of the above.
   (p. 58)

9. Maryland granted religious tolerance because:
   a. its Catholic founders wished to provide a haven for Catholics.
   b. its Puritan founders wished to break the power of the Anglican state church.
   c. its merchant founders needed a gimmick to lure settlers away from Virginia.
   d. its idealistic founders sought a virtuous and egalitarian utopia for the worthy poor of all faiths.
   (p. 59)

10. What created conditions of unrest in the Chesapeake that led to local rebellions?
    a. religious persecution
    b. a sharp rise in the death rate
    c. political oppression
    d. diminishing economic opportunity
    (p. 61)

11. In an effort to ensure that his American colonies contributed to England’s prosperity, King Charles II initiated a series of regulations known as the:
    a. mercantile regulations
    b. navigation acts
    c. tariff and tax laws
    d. neutrality acts
    (pp. 59-60)

12. British authorities based their colonial trade policies, as embodied in the Navigation Acts, on the theory of:
    a. mercantilism: insuring self-sufficiency by monopolizing trade.
    b. industrialism: promoting English industrial development.
    c. imperialism: keeping the American colonies weak and dependent.
    d. developmentalism: stimulating colonial economic diversification.
    (pp. 59-60)
13. Women in the seventeenth-century Chesapeake:
   a. usually outnumbered men.
   b. usually outlived men.
   c. had a good chance of improving their status by marriage.
   d. had a good chance of ending up as unmarried landless vagabonds.
   (p. 58)

14. The Navigation Acts:
   a. were procedures instituted by the King when he chartered the Virginia Company.
   b. were reforms prescribed by the Virginia Company to encourage diversification of the economy.
   c. were regulations decreed by Massachusetts to regulate shipping safety.
   d. were laws passed to give English merchants a monopoly on the colonial trade.
   (pp. 60-61)

15. Among the consequences of the English Civil War of the mid-1600s, all of the following are correctly stated EXCEPT:
   a. The conflict distracted British authorities from attention to America, though they soon sought to exercise closer control over existing settlements.
   b. England’s internal upheaval had relatively little direct impact on the colonies until the monarchy was restored.
   c. Puritanism was soundly defeated in Old England.
   d. England, for a short period, was ruled not by a king but by Parliamentary leader Oliver Cromwell.
   (pp. 59-61)

16. All of the following triggered the revolt led by Nathaniel Bacon EXCEPT:
   a. clashes between Indians and whites.
   b. diminishing economic opportunities for freed servants and small planters.
   c. popular opposition to the restoration of the monarchy.
   d. a contest for power between older and newer elites.
   (pp. 61-62)

17. While the rising demand for slaves in the Chesapeake played some role in the large growth of the Atlantic slave trade between the mid-1500s and the late 1800s, it was the spread of plantation economies in other places that spurred and sustained the traffic in human beings. Which places?
   a. the Caribbean and South America
   b. South Africa and India
   c. The Middle East and North Africa
   d. British North America
   (p. 63)

18. The leaders of Chesapeake society by the end of the 1600s were able to foster greater unity and stability by all EXCEPT:
   a. relying more on slavery than servitude.
   b. improving economic opportunities for freed servants and small landowners.
   c. accepting responsibility for the welfare of their social and economic inferiors.
   d. encouraging a greater role in government for the middle and lower classes.
   (pp. 65-67)

19. The English mainland colonies of North America received most of their slaves directly from:
   a. Africa.
   b. Brazil.
   c. the West Indies.
   d. Portugal.
   (p. 63)
20. After 1680, Chesapeake planters began to rely more heavily on black slave labor than on indentured white servants for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
   a. declining death rates made slaves more profitable than indentured servants.
   b. the flow of white servant immigrants was falling off.
   c. the pool of available black labor was widening.
   d. whites were developing a more egalitarian society.
   (pp. 63-65)

21. The Chesapeake gentry, above all, sought:
   a. wealth in order to return to England.
   b. respect and independence.
   c. titles of nobility.
   d. social relations rooted in morality and equality.
   (pp. 66-67)

22. As with the Chesapeake colonies, so too the Carolinas followed a process from ____________ to ____________.
   a. violence and high mortality; relative stability
   b. diverse economic endeavors; a single-crop economy
   c. reliance on African slaves; reliance on indentured servants
   d. the West Indies; the mainland
   (pp. 69-71)

23. English settlements in the West Indies had the greatest influence upon the development of the mainland colonies of:
   a. the Chesapeake.
   b. the Carolinas.
   d. New York and New Jersey.
   (pp. 69-71)

24. What was the most lucrative New World product by the later 1600s?
   a. silver
   b. sugar
   c. tobacco
   d. rice
   (pp. 70-71)

25. Initially it was the ____________ of sugar that conferred status, but later it was the ______ of sugar that conveyed power.
   a. cultivation; marketing
   b. sources; control
   c. consumption; production
   d. abundance; monopoly
   (pp. 70-71)

26. Europeans acquired their first knowledge of sugar from:
   a. Arab countries—and it was scarce and exotic.
   b. the inhabitants of Madeira and the Canary Islands—and it was inferior in quality.
   c. the natives of the Caribbean—and it was used at first in religious ceremonies.
   d. the trade with West African countries—and it was unappreciated.
   (pp. 70-71)
27. Europe and America affected each other in many ways as the result of colonization. Among the most fundamental conditions of life altered by colonization was:
   a. diet.
   b. time.
   c. sexual relations.
   d. religion.
   (pp. 70-71)

28. One of the differences between South Carolina and the Chesapeake was that:
   a. the Chesapeake had a black majority.
   b. Virginia and Maryland were Catholic; South Carolina was Protestant.
   c. wealthy South Carolina planters grew rice; the Chesapeake gentry were primarily tobacco growers and brokers.
   d. South Carolinians enjoyed peaceful relations with Indians.
   (pp. 72-73)

29. The early instability of South Carolina society was due to all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. ethnic and religious divisions among the white settlers.
   b. animosities between whites and native tribes fostered by the traffic in Indian slaves.
   c. the high death rate and resulting disruption of families.
   d. the volatile rice boom.
   (p. 73)

30. Founded both as a military buffer and a philanthropic enterprise was:
   a. the colony of Maryland.
   b. the colony of Georgia.
   c. the plantation system in Barbados.
   d. the plantation system in South Carolina.
   (p. 75)

31. All of the following are accurate generalizations about the southern English colonies by about 1700, EXCEPT:
   a. Each had been founded as a private (i.e. proprietary) colony, but each would eventually become royal.
   b. The economy of each was based on slave-grown plantation staple crops.
   c. Each had matured into a hierarchical society in which the leading planters controlled the government.
   d. To the south of England’s mainland colonies were mainland colonies of Spain.
   (pp. 74-80)

32. The principal institution used by the Spanish to incorporate natives into colonial society was:
   a. the presidio.
   b. the hacienda.
   c. the vaquero.
   d. the mission.
   (pp. 76-77)

IDENTIFICATION

Students should be able to describe the following key terms, concepts, individuals, and places, and explain their significance: Complete this in a word document. Save it in order to access it easily and print note cards for AP review in April.

Terms and Concepts

Powhatan Confederacy          Mercantilism
Headrights                     indentured servant
English Civil War              Navigation Acts
Restoration                    Royal African Company
proprietary government         quitrents
House of Burgesses             Coode’s Rebellion
Bacon’s Rebellion              Virginia Company of London
Chapter 2: The First Century of Settlement in the Colonial South

Middle Passage
Great Pueblo Revolt

**Individuals and Places**

- Captain John Smith
- Calvert family
- James I
- Charles II
- General James Oglethorpe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individuals and Places</th>
<th>Mentioned Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain John Smith</td>
<td>John Rolfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert family</td>
<td>Oliver Cromwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James I</td>
<td>Charles I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles II</td>
<td>William Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General James Oglethorpe</td>
<td>St. Augustine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

------EXAMPLE CARD------

(FRONT OF NOTECARD, UNLINED) – John Rolfe

(Association words for possible sorting)
- Colonial America
- Virginia
- 1610-1622

(BACK OF NOTECARD, LINE)

- Saved Jamestown by successfully planting tobacco
- Shaped Chesapeake area economy
- Ensured further settlement
- Tobacco was a panacea

**Concept Questions:**

1. Completely define mercantilism. Analyze each distinct section of colonies (New England, Middle, Chesapeake, and Southern Colonies) to answer the following. Analyze the New England, Middle, Chesapeake, and Southern Colonies’ contribution to the “mother country” of England under this system.

2. Compare and contrast the economies of the: British West Indies (Barbados and Jamaica), South Carolina, Louisiana (Chp 4), and Virginia. Be sure to compare not only the economies but the staple crops on which they relied so much on. Compare the lives of African slaves in these areas.

3. Compare and contrast the following groups while paying attention to: how they came to the new world, why they came to the new world, when their labor form would be at its highest in the 1600’s, and what their importance was in shaping the social and political landscape of the Chesapeake.

- Indentured Servants
- Tenants
- Chattel Slaves
-----PAST AP QUESTIONS-----MUST COMPLETE---MUST BE IN ASSIGNED ESSAY FORMAT

1. Compare the ways in which religion shaped the development of colonial society (to 1740) in TWO of the following regions:
   - New England
   - Chesapeake
   - Middle Atlantic

**PRIMARY SOURCE: VIRGINIA SLAVE CODES**

October, 1705. Chap. XLIX: An act concerning servants and slaves.

...And also be it enacted ... That all servants imported and brought into this country, by sea or land, who were not christians in their native country, (except Turks and Moors in amity with her majesty, and others that can make due proof of their being free in England, or any other christian country, before they were shipped, in order to transportation hither) shall be accounted be slaves, and as such be here bought and sold notwithstanding a conversion to christianity afterwards.

...And also be it enacted ... That all masters and owners of servants, shall find and provide for their servants, wholesome and competent diet, clothing, and lodging, by the discretion of the county court; and shall not, at any time, give immoderate correction; neither shall, at any time, whip a christian white servant naked, without an order from a justice of the peace: And if any, notwithstanding this act, shall presume to whip a christian white servant naked, without such order, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for the same, forty shillings sterling, to the party injured...

And for a further christian care and usage of all christian servants, Be it also enacted ... That no negros, mullatos, or Indians, although christians, or Jews, Moors, Mahometans, or other infidels, shall, at any time, purchase any christian servant, nor any other, except of their own complexion, or such as are declared slaves by this act: And if any negro, mulatto, or Indian, Jew, Moor, Mahometan, or other infidel, or such as are declared slaves by this act, shall, notwithstanding, purchase any christian white servant, the said servant shall, ipso facto, become free and acquit from any service then due, and shall be so held, deemed, and taken: And any person, having such christian servant, shall intermarry with any such negro, mulatto, or Indian, Jew, Moor, Mahometan, or other infidel, every christian white servant of every such person so intermarrying, shall, ipso facto, become free and acquit from any service then due to such master or mistress so intermarrying...

And for a further prevention of that abominable mixture and spurious issue, which hereafter may increase in this her majesty’s colony and dominion, as well as by English, and other white men and women intermarrying with negros and mulattos, as by their unlawful coition with them, Be it enacted ... That whatsoever English, or other white man or woman, being free, shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto man or woman, bond or free, shall, by judgment of the county court, be committed to prison, and there remain, without bail or mainprize; and shall forfeit and pay ten pounds current money of Virginia, to the use of the parish, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That no minister of the church of England, or other minister, or person whatsoever, within this colony and dominion, shall hereafter wittingly presume to marry a white man with a negro or mulatto woman; or to marry a white woman with a negro or mulatto man, upon pain of forfeiting and paying, for every such marriage the sum of ten thousand pounds of tobacco; one half to our Sovereign lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government, and the contingent charges thereof; and the other half to the informer…. 
Chapter 2: The First Century of Settlement in the Colonial South

And if any slave resist his master, or owner, or other person, by his or her order, correcting such slave, and shall happen to be killed in such correction, it shall not be accounted felony; but the master, owner, and every such other person so giving correction shall be free and acquit of all punishment and accusation for the same, as if such accident had never happened; And also, if any negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time, lift his or her hand, in opposition against any Christian, not being negro, mulatto, or Indian, he or she so offending, shall, for every such offence, proved by the oath of the party, receive on his or her bare back, thirty lashes, well laid on…

…And if any slave, that hath run away … shall be apprehended by the sheriff, or any other person, upon the application of the owner of the said slave, it shall and may be lawful for the county court, to order such punishment to the said slave, either by dismembering, or any other way, not touching his life, as they in their discretion shall think fit, for the reclaiming any such incorrigible slave, and terrifying others from the like practices.

Provided always, and it is further enacted, That for every slave killed, in pursuance of this act, or put to death by law, the master or owner of such slave shall be paid by the public.

1). Historian Betty Wood in 1997 asserted that the enslaved workforce conversion from Indentured Servants and Indians from Africans was based primarily on racism. Based on this excerpt, do you agree with her assessment? Why or Why not?

2). In what ways did slave codes legally restrict slave behavior?

3). Cite this document along with information from lecture to answer the following question: As a Virginia tobacco planter with 100 acres of land, would you invest your money in indentured servants or slaves (in the year 1685)?