THE FIRST CENTURY OF SETTLEMENT IN THE COLONIAL NORTH

REVIEW AND TEST QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The chapter introduction tells the story of the French activities in North America to make the point that:
   a. the English were relative latecomers to the colonizing business in North America.
   b. the Spanish and English were not the only European powers colonizing the Americas.
   c. while the French provide a model for exploitative commercial penetration of North America, the English in New England demonstrate that religion could be an equally powerful motivator.
   d. while the French gained a foothold especially through the work of the Jesuits, their settlers were few in contrast to the English Calvinists who settled New England.
   
   (pp. 82-85)

2. All of the following statements about the French colonizing efforts in North America are true EXCEPT:
   a. They were the most aggressive early adventurers in the North.
   b. They targeted the St. Lawrence river valley for their first settlements.
   c. They were hampered because of relatively hostile relations with native tribes.
   d. The religious zeal of a renewed Catholicism spurred the colonizing efforts of the French.
   
   (pp. 82-85)

3. All of the following, at one time or another, were objectives of the French effort in North America EXCEPT:
   a. the quest for a Northwest Passage to the Pacific.
   b. the quest for profits through the fur trade.
   c. finding a place to resettle dissident French Protestants.
   d. converting the Indians to Catholicism.
   
   (pp. 82-85)

4. Factors inducing the migration of English Calvinists to New England included all EXCEPT:
   a. a zeal to convert the Indians.
   b. the perceived failure of the English government to purify society and the church.
   c. political conflict.
   d. economic uncertainty.
   
   (pp. 85-86)

5. The Puritan belief that God was in control of history fueled a zeal to improve society. This belief is known as:
   a. divine sovereign grace.
   b. the Protestant Reformation.
   c. the calling to conversion.
   d. predestination.
   
   (pp. 86-87)

6. The Puritan program for reforming England included all EXCEPT:
   a. purifying the church of England from remaining traces of Catholicism.
   b. separating church and state.
   c. improving the education of the clergy.
   d. limiting church participation to the godly.
   
   (pp. 86-88)

7. The “Mayflower Compact” of the Separatists was:
   a. a basis for government devised without a legal basis to do so.
   b. an agreement to organize a colony as provided in their original charter.
   c. a small subgroup that determined on shipboard that pastors would hold ultimate authority in the colony.
   d. a small, efficient floral garden intended to show that God’s creation in Eden was a model for society.
   
   (p. 87)
8. The description of Massachusetts Bay Colony using the biblical metaphor of a “city upon a hill” relates to the Puritan founders’ idea that the colony should:
   a. be separate from the world.
   b. be located on a readily defensible site.
   c. be a refuge for all religious dissenters.
   d. be a model holy commonwealth and set an example for the world.
   (pp. 87-89)

9. The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay differed from the Pilgrims of Plymouth in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
   a. They felt a sense of mission to reform England.
   b. They were simpler, less educated folk.
   c. They remained within the established Church of England.
   d. They carried with them a crown charter for their enterprise.
   (pp. 87-89)

10. In the early 1600s, migrants to New England differed from those who went to the Chesapeake in that:
    a. New England settlement was sponsored by individual proprietors.
    b. New England immigrants tended to be motivated by a desire for wealth.
    c. New Englanders immigrated in family groups.
    d. In the harsher climate of New England, new arrivals often succumbed to disease and death.
    (pp. 89-91)

11. What is true about New England settlements?
    a. Determined to create an alternative model of society, Puritans deliberately set out to establish communities that differed from the places they left behind.
    b. The central institution for maintaining stability and order was the church, a “little commonwealth” to which everyone must belong.
    c. Almost every adult male owned property, but few had the opportunity to get rich.
    d. The basis of local self-government was an elected county Board of Governors.
    (pp. 90-91)

12. In the early decades of New England settlement, new colonies in adjacent areas were often founded because of:
    a. religious differences.
    b. overcrowding in the older towns.
    c. the opportunities of the fertile frontier lands.
    d. imperial ambitions.
    (pp. 92-93)

13. What was Anne Hutchinson’s heresy?
    a. She professed that the Spirit of God had taught her that outward works were no indicator of one’s inward state of salvation.
    b. She believed that salvation came through grace alone, not works.
    c. She proclaimed that it was acceptable for women to speak out in church.
    d. She proclaimed that the Bay Colony was violating God’s laws by seizing land from the Indians.
    (pp. 93-94)

14. Women in New England:
    a. were denied legal rights such as suing another person and making contracts.
    b. were portrayed in Puritan doctrine as a “necessary evil.”
    c. were second-class citizens in the household and in the church.
    d. who seemed suspiciously silent might be accused of witchcraft.
    (pp. 95-96)

15. What characteristic of the “inner world” of New Englanders offers a clue to explain the Salem witchcraft trials?
    a. They were a people who lashed out at women who were different.
    b. They were deeply insecure about their economic future.
    c. They were fascinated by wonders and believed in supernatural forces.
    d. They compensated for repressed sexual feelings by targeting women as scapegoats.
    (pp. 94-97)
Chapter 3: The First Century of Settlement in the Colonial North

16. In their contests with the settlers, New England Indian tribes suffered from the disadvantages of all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. disease.
   b. disarmament.
   c. decentralized authority.
   d. disunity.
   (pp. 97-98)

17. The native peoples of New England:
   a. had little in common with practices and attitudes of the white settlers of the region.
   b. were alienated by vigorous Puritan attempts to convert them.
   c. suffered from the ravages of epidemic disease to the same extent as whites.
   d. clashed with settlers in periodic violent conflicts that threatened not only white survival but their own.
   (pp. 97-98)

18. The Dutch colony of New Netherland was marked by:
   a. close control by the government in Holland.
   b. small but concentrated centers of population.
   c. financial prosperity due to exports of foodstuffs.
   d. great ethnic and religious diversity.
   (pp. 98-99)

19. How did New Netherland become New York?
   a. The Dutch sold it to the English.
   b. The Dutch abandoned it; the English then colonized it.
   c. The English in adjacent areas gradually absorbed the isolated Dutch settlements.
   d. The English conquered it.
   (pp. 98-99)

20. Which tribe of Indians actually gained strength as a result of its contacts with whites?
   a. Powhatans
   b. Mohawks
   c. Cherokees
   d. Iroquois
   (pp. 99-100)

21. The League of the Iroquois increased its power and autonomy through much of the 1700s for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
   a. their unification of several tribes into a confederacy.
   b. their role as suppliers of furs to white traders.
   c. their male-dominated culture that glorified in a fierce warrior tradition.
   d. their success in destroying their ancient enemies in Canada, the Hurons.
   (pp. 99-100)

22. The first colonial endeavor of the Quaker sect focused on this colony, temporarily split in two:
   b. New Jersey.
   c. Delaware.
   d. Carolina.
   (pp. 101-102)

23. Penn’s vision for his colony included all EXCEPT:
   a. displacing the savage Indians.
   b. providing a refuge for Quakers from England and elsewhere.
   c. establishing a model society to reform the failings of Europe.
   d. generating rental revenue for himself.
   (pp. 102-104)
24. Pennsylvania quickly prospered for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
   a. Penn’s planning and publicity efforts.
   b. Penn’s honest dealings with the Indians who thus posed no threat.
   c. Parliament’s generous subsidy.
   d. Pennsylvania’s favorable soil and climate.
   (pp. 102-104)

25. Which of the following statements about the Quakers of Pennsylvania is NOT accurate?
   a. Like the Puritans, they sought to create a model society where government would promote morality.
   b. They sought a spiritual and social revolution—through politics if possible, through action if necessary.
   c. They taught that grace was evidenced by an Inner Light.
   d. Their behavior displayed simplicity and equality for all.
   (pp. 102-104)

26. William Penn and the Quakers differed from the Puritans of New England in their belief that:
   a. the government should be based on equality and consent.
   b. the government should promote morality by passing laws.
   c. a model society could be created in America.
   d. the state should not establish a religion.
   (pp. 102-104)

27. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the settlement patterns of early Pennsylvania?
   a. Most people lived in cities clustered along the coastline.
   b. Like New England, the town became the focal point of life.
   c. The county, with its dispersed farmsteads, became the dominant settlement pattern.
   d. Large plantations similar to Virginia’s were characteristic of Pennsylvania.
   (p. 103)

28. All of the following statements concerning life in Quaker Pennsylvania are accurate EXCEPT:
   a. New arrivals there acquired good land on liberal terms.
   b. Penn’s colony was completely free of political strife.
   c. A representative assembly existed and guaranteed inhabitants the basic English civil liberties.
   d. Inhabitants experienced complete freedom of worship.
   (p. 103)

29. Leisler’s Rebellion:
   a. triggered the Glorious Revolution.
   b. was crushed when a joint military force from the New England colonies killed Leisler in battle.
   c. ended in Leisler’s execution, which brought on years of political turmoil in New York.
   d. overthrew the royal governor with the support of the people, finally giving New York unity and loyalty to the new English monarchs.
   (p. 106)

30. After the Glorious Revolution, English efforts to exercise closer control over the North American colonies:
   a. extended merely to putting teeth into commercial regulations in order to maximize profits from colonial trade.
   b. continued to increase throughout the 1700s, eliciting growing American resistance.
   c. ended, as the new monarchy sought to consolidate its power at home.
   d. grew substantially but subtly, so that British rule was real though not apparent.
   (pp. 105-106)

31. By 1700, your text concludes, the North American colonies:
   a. were centralizing political power in the office of the royal governor.
   b. were becoming permanent, firmly rooted societies.
   c. enjoyed stable subsistence economies.
   d. had learned to accommodate to cultural differences in ethnicity and religion.
   (pp. 106-107)
Chapter 3: The First Century of Settlement in the Colonial North

IDENTIFICATION
Students should be able to describe the following key terms, concepts, individuals, and places, and explain their significance. Continue your note cards!

Terms and Concepts
Shaman Counter-reformation
Huguenots Jesuits
“flying” mission coureurs du bois
Predestination Separatism
Mayflower Compact Great Migration
“visible” saints town meeting
Antinomianism “Light Within”
Conversion sachems and sagamores
League of the Iroquois matrilineal kinship
Dominion of New England Glorious Revolution
Leisler’s Rebellion Quakerism
Lords of Trade and Plantations

Individuals and Places
Giovanni de Verrazzano Jacques Cartier
Samuel de Champlain Quebec
Samoset and Squanto Acadia
Archbishop William Laud Congregationalists
John Winthrop Thomas Hooker
Roger Williams Anne Hutchinson
Mary Dyer Pequots
Metacomet New Netherlands
Hiawatha William Penn
Lenni Lenapes Sir Edmund Andros
James I William and Mary

CONCEPT QUESTIONS:
4). If you had to write a chapter concerning Indian relations in Virginia and New England during the 1600’s what would its title be? Give three well developed supporting paragraphs to defend this mini-thesis. (No introduction or conclusion is necessary).

5). There were certainly dissidents in every large section of the colonies. Assess the importance of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson, and then evaluate their success (or lack thereof).

6). Compare and Contrast the French presence in America to the English. Be sure to compare economic, religious, and geographic population distribution differences. Also, how did these two groups differ from how they dealt with the Indians?

7). Identify how the following came to be established as colonies AND how they differed from one another in terms of religion, politics, and economies.

- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay

-----AP ESSAY-----WRITE IN GIVEN FORMAT
2). Compare and contrast the ways in which economic development affected politics in Massachusetts and Virginia in the period from 1607-1750.
Chapter 3: The First Century of Settlement in the Colonial North

PRIMARY SOURCE: A PURITAN VIEW OF THE MIGRATION TO NEW ENGLAND

Edward Johnson, an artisan born in Canterbury, England, migrated to Boston in 1630. Ten years later he helped to found Woburn, Massachusetts, and remained one of its leading citizens. His history of early Massachusetts, entitled *Wonder-Working Providence of Sions Saviour in New England*, was published in London in 1654. Thomas Shepard, whose escape to New England Johnson described in this excerpt, was a minister being sought by English authorities because of his outspoken Puritan convictions.

When England began to decline in Religion. . . and instead of purging out Popery, a farther compliance was sought not onely in vaine Idolatrous Ceremonies, but also in prophaning the Sabbath. . . in so much that the multitude of irreligious lascivious and popish affected persons spred the whole land like Grasshoppers, in this very time Christ the glorious King of his Churches, raises an Army out of our English Nation for freeing his people from their long servitude under usurping Prelacy; and because every corner of England was filled with the fury of militant adversaries, Christ creates a New England to muster up the first of his Force in; Whose low condition, little number, and remotenesse of place made these adversaries triumph. . . but in this highs of their pride the Lord Christ brought sudden, and unexpected destruction upon them. Thus have you a touch of the time when this worke began.

*  *  *  *

Now my loving Reader, let mee lead thee by the hand to our Native Land. . . come with mee and behold the wonderous worke of Christ in preserving. . . that soule ravishing Minister Mr. Thomas Shepheard, who came this yeare to Yarmouth to ship for New England. . . in which time some persons eagerly hunting for Mr. Thomas Shepheard, began to plot (for apprehending him) with a Boy of sixtene or seventeene yeares of Age, who lived in the House where he Lodged to open the dove for them at a certaine houre in the night, But the Lord Christ, who is the Shepheard of Israel kept a more sure watch over his indeared servants, for thus it befell, the sweet words of grace falling from the lips of this Reverend and godly Mr. Thomas Shepheard in the hearing of the Boy (the Lords working withall) tree was perswaded this was an holy man of God, and therefore. . . with teares tree tells that on such a night tree had agreed to let in Men to apprehend the godly Preacher....[Shepheard], with the help of some well-affected persons was convey’d away... through a back Lane....

But the Lord Christ intending to make his New England Souldiers the very wonder of this Age, brought [Shepheard] into greater straites, that this Wonder working Providence might the more appeare in his deliverance, for comming a shipboard. . . in little time after they were tossed and sore beaten with a contrary winde....the Master, and other Sea men made a strange construction of the sore storne they met withall!, saying, Their Ship was bewitched, and therefore made use of the common Charme ignorant people use, nailing two red hot horseshoos to their maine mast. But assuredly it was the Lord Christ, who hath command both of Winds and Seas, and now would have his people know he hath delivered, and will deliver from so great a death....

Questions

1. What evidence from these passages indicates that Johnson was a Puritan settler of Massachusetts Bay and not a Plymouth Pilgrim?

2. What was Johnson’s view of England at the time of the Puritan exodus? What did he mean by “Popery”?

3. To whom was Johnson alluding in his remark, “but in this highs of their pride the Lord Christ brought sudden, and unexpected destruction upon them?” What is the significance of the date and place of publication of Johnson’s history?

4. Why did Johnson include the story of the horseshoe charm in his history? What does this episode indicate about Puritan attitudes toward magic?

5. What was Johnson’s main purpose in writing this history?

---