

Unit 2: 1607-1754

Questions 1-4 refer to the excerpts below, both of which provide support for English colonization in North America.

16. The great broad rivers of that main[land]* that we are to enter into, so many leagues navigable or portable into the mainland, lying so long a tract with so excellent and so fertile a soil on both sides, do seem to promise all things that the life of man doth require and whatsoever men may wish that are to plant upon the same or to traffic in the same . . .

19. If we find the country populous and desirous to expel us and injuriously to offend us, that seek but just and lawful traffic, then, by reason that we are lords of navigation and they not so, we are the better able to defend ourselves by reason of those great rivers and to annoy them in many places.

**North America*

Richard Hakluyt, English lawyer, 1585

8. If any such who are known to be godly, and live in wealth and prosperity here*, shall forsake all this to join themselves to this church, and to run a hazard with them of a hard and mean condition, it will be an example to great use both for removing scandal of worldly and sinister respects which is cast upon the adventurers, to give more life to the faith of God's people in their prayers for the plantation*, and to encourage others to join the more willingly in it.

**England*

**new colony in North America*

John Winthrop, English colonial governor, 1629

1. The **second excerpt** most significantly influenced migration to which of the following regions?

- a. Chesapeake
- b. New England
- c. Caribbean Islands
- d. The Middle Colonies

Explanations:

- a. ***Incorrect:*** The Chesapeake region was settled with the founding of Jamestown in 1607 and was largely focused on cash crop (tobacco) production.
- b. ***Correct:*** John Winthrop was a founder and governor of the Masschusetts's Bay Colony (Boston), founded in 1630, and his leadership in the Puritan Church significantly influenced settlement of the New England region.
- c. ***Incorrect:*** Like the Chesapeake region, the English colonies in the Caribbean were largely sugar cane plantations, thus primarily focused on economic gain.
- d. ***Incorrect:*** Aside from Pennsylvania, founded as a haven of religious tolerance by Quaker William Penn, the Middle Colonies housed significant ports and financial centers following their acquisition by England from the Dutch.

2. The goals described in the excerpts led to all of the following developments except
- Religious freedom in all English colonies
 - Investment in joint stock companies
 - Conflict with Native Americans in North America
 - English involvement in the Transatlantic slave trade

Explanations:

- Correct:** During the 17th Century, the New England colonies maintained strict rules regarding religious practice. Numerous cases of heresy resulted in expulsions and the founding of new colonies nearby.
- Incorrect:** Hakluyt's vision for colonization, seeing the risks and rewards, fostered the emergence of joint-stock companies and their acquiring of colonial charters.
- Incorrect:** Both Hakluyt's and Winthrop's goals impacted Native American in a severe and negative way. Economic motives caused conflicts over land and religious motives often saw missionary work prompt conflict.
- Incorrect:** African slaves were brought to all of the 13 original colonies, though in varying degrees, as slave labor was employed in agriculture, shipbuilding, manufacturing, etc.

3. In the 17th and 18th Century, the views expressed by Winthrop most directly contributed to
- Bacon's Rebellion.
 - Metacom's (King Philip's) War.
 - The Great Awakening.
 - The American Enlightenment.

Explanations:

- Incorrect:** Bacon's Rebellion occurred in Virginia in 1676 as a result of unfair treatment socioeconomic inequalities among white colonists.
- Incorrect:** Like most conflicts between English colonists and Native Americans, land, not religion, was at the center of Metacom's War in the late 17th Century.
- Correct:** The Great Awakening of the 1730s and 1740s was a revival of religious enthusiasm in response to the idea of rational secularism and the intellectual impact of the Enlightenment on religious thought.
- Incorrect:** The Enlightenment in Europe made its way across the Atlantic rather quickly and while it did have significant effects on religious thought in the colonies, it was not itself affected by these founding religious motives.

4. Which of the following was a major contrast between the English North American colonies described in the excerpts and those of the French?
- The English colonies had more diverse economic interests than the French.
 - The English promoted Christian missionary activity while the French did not.
 - The French colonies were more densely populated than the English colonies.
 - The French had more conflicts with American Indians than the English.

Explanations:

- Correct:** While the different regions of the English colonies lent themselves to a variety of economic ventures, including agriculture, shipbuilding, distilling, logging, etc., New France was less diverse economically, with a primary focus on fur trading.

- b. **Incorrect:** French missionaries, predominantly Catholic Jesuits, were significantly involved in efforts to convert Native Americans in present-day Canada.
- c. **Incorrect:** The English colonies experienced far more immigration from Europe than New France, where unsustainable food production and harsh winters limited the appeal.
- d. **Incorrect:** While also experiencing violent conflict, the French had generally better relations with Native Americans than the English did. There was a degree of reliance on Native Americans by the French in order to survive Canada's harsh winters, as well as the flourishing trade of furs and firearms.

Questions 5-7 refer to the excerpt below.

There shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, unto and for the use of his Majesty . . . , upon all rum or spirits of the produce or manufacture of any of the colonies or plantations in America, not in the possession or under the dominion of his Majesty . . . , which at any time or times within or during the continuance of this act, shall be imported or brought into any of the colonies or plantations in America, which now are or hereafter may be in the possession or under the dominion of his Majesty . . . , the sum of nine pence*, money of Great Britain, . . . for every gallon** thereof, and after that rate for any greater or lesser quantity: and upon all molasses or syrups of such foreign produce or manufacture as aforesaid, which shall be imported or brought into any of the said colonies or plantations . . . , the sum of six pence* of like money for every gallon thereof . . .

**British bronze coin equal to one hundredth of a pound*
***large European sailing ship used for war and commerce*

Molasses Act, law passed by the British Parliament in 1733

5. Which of the following best describes the impact of Parliamentary legislation on colonial economies during the 17th and early 18th Centuries?
- a. Colonial charters mandated which goods and crops were to be produced
 - b. Colonial economies developed relatively unrestrained as laws were often unenforced
 - c. Colonial manufacturing surpassed that of England
 - d. Colonial governments turned primarily to France and Spain for trade

Explanations:

- a. **Incorrect:** Colonial charters focused on governance and land claims.
- b. **Correct:** The unofficial policy of salutary neglect during the first half of the 18th Century allowed the colonial economies to flourish.
- c. **Incorrect:** The mercantilist economy that drove colonialism during this time maintained manufacturing as a predominantly European venture, while the colonies provided raw materials, unrefined goods and food stuffs to the mother country.
- d. **Incorrect:** While smugglers did engage in trade with England's rivals in order to fetch better prices, circumventing English regulations was not an official policy in the colonies until boycotting occurred after the French & Indian War.

6. Prior to 1754, laws like the Molasses Act were primarily intended to
- a. Punish colonists for disobeying Parliament and the king

- b. Raise taxes to enrich corrupt politicians in England
- c. Ensure that European markets always had access to luxury goods
- d. Regulate maritime trade to protect goods and revenue from foreign influence

Explanations:

- a. **Incorrect:** *Between the establishment of the Dominion of New England and the increased control that followed the Seven Years' War, the colonies faced little enforcement of laws, as punishment or otherwise.*
- b. **Incorrect:** *Taxes were intended to cover administrative costs, which were high in the colonies considering the distance of travel back and forth for governing officials. While corruption did take place, it was not a primary goal of regulatory laws and taxes.*
- c. **Incorrect:** *Sugar, tobacco, alcohol, and other commodities originating in the colonies were considered luxury goods but a decline in their availability was not a significant concern.*
- d. **Correct:** *The Navigation Acts of the late 17th and early 18th Centuries were a series of mercantilist economic regulations intended to maintain all trade and revenue within the British Empire.*

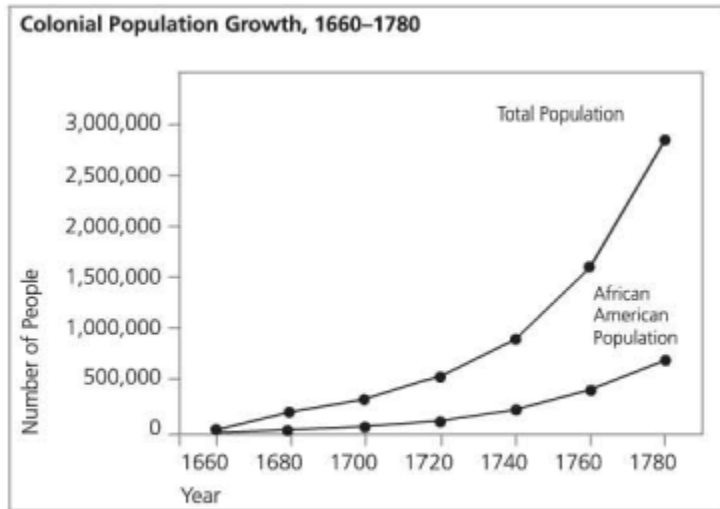
7. Which of the following developments occurred during the early to mid-18th Century in response to increased political and economic influence from Parliament?

- a. Emerging sense of an independent, national identity
- b. Decline in smuggling and other efforts to undermine British rule
- c. Complete self-reliance on colonial manufactures
- d. A break in the colonies from English religious tradition

Explanations:

- a. **Correct:** *American colonists still considered themselves English, even through the early days of the revolution. However, due to the policy of salutary neglect and even the Great Awakening, colonists began to see themselves as self-sufficient and different from their fellow Englishmen. This would be exacerbated by increased Parliamentary and military control following the French & Indian War.*
- b. **Incorrect:** *Smuggling activity saw an increase throughout the 18th Century as regulatory laws were enacted but relatively unenforced.*
- c. **Incorrect:** *Efforts to stem the need for British manufactures did occur later in the 18th Century but the mercantilist relationship between European states and their colonies maintained a degree of mutual reliance between the two.*
- d. **Incorrect:** *Protestant Christian tradition did not wane in the colonies. While Anglicanism did see a decline during and after the Great Awakening, it was not attributable to increased political and economic influence from Parliament.*

Questions 8-10 refer to the image below.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*

8. Which of the following was the most significant cause for the trend shown in the graph?
- Economic and political difficulties in West African states
 - Land and economic assistance provided by Parliament
 - An increase in indentured servitude in the early 18th Century
 - Economic reliance by many English colonies on cash crops

Explanations:

- Incorrect:** While the Transatlantic slave trade did damage the economic and political stability of West African states, these changes did not directly or significantly contribute to an increase in the African American population in the British colonies.
- Incorrect:** Land and new economic opportunities were plentiful in the British colonies during the 17th and 18th centuries. However, most of the opportunities were not directly provided by Parliament.
- Incorrect:** By the mid-17th Century, indentured servitude as a means for gaining passage to the colonies was on the decline while the importation of slaves, as well as the natural population of African Americans, was on the rise.
- Correct:** Cash crops, such as tobacco and sugar cane, relied on slave labor during the 17th and 18th Centuries. Continued importation of slaves from Africa, via the Transatlantic trade system, caused a significant increase in the economic production of the colonies and, thus, stimulated general population growth.

9. Which of the following was a direct effect of the trend in immigration in the early 19th century?
- Increased importation of African slaves
 - A successful movement to provide racial equality
 - An increase in sectional tensions
 - A decline in tobacco and cotton production

Explanations:

- Incorrect:** Due to the natural growth of the African American population in the colonies and early United States by the 18th Century, slave importation was on the decline and eventually abolished in 1808.

- b. **Incorrect:** *Racial equality would be a significant issue, from the days of the abolitionist movement prior to the Civil War all the way up to today, with the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 60s. However, success is difficult to gauge and equality was certainly not achieved in the early 1800s as slavery was flourishing throughout much of the US.*
- c. **Correct:** *Disputes between slave states and free states, generally the North and South, saw an increase as new territories were added to the country and debates raged over whether to slavery should expand westward.*
- d. **Incorrect:** *Tobacco production was surpassed by that of cotton in the late 18th Century. Cotton would continue to drive the American economy throughout the early to mid-19th Century.*

10. The trend shown in the graph significantly contributed to all of the following except

- a. Colonial expansion westward to the Appalachian Mountains and beyond
- b. An eventual decline in immigration to the colonies due to lack of available land
- c. Encroachment on Native American land and increased conflict
- d. Increased economic output of the colonies, especially of cash crops

Explanations:

- a. **Incorrect:** *England doubled its territorial claim in North America as a result of its victory in the French and Indian War, justifying continued westward expansion for many colonists.*
- b. **Correct:** *Even up until the day the 13 original colonies declared their independence and eventually defeated the British in the Revolutionary War, migration to most of the colonies was ever-growing, as was the availability of land as movement westward increased.*
- c. **Incorrect:** *Growing colonial populations and their claiming of Native American land prompted outbreaks of conflict, including Metacom's War, Pontiac's Rebellion, and many more.*
- d. **Incorrect:** *Population growth and economic output were significantly correlated as an increase in the labor force, free and coerced, prompted greater production and a growing economy was a significant pull factor for European migrants.*