APUSH Unit 1 Test

Part I: Multiple Choice

1. What is the dominant theory about how the first people arrived in what is now called North America?
   1. Native peoples existed there since the dawn of man
   2. They traveled in rafts and simple boats
   3. They walked as far as they could, then sailed or swam the rest of the way
   4. They walked across a land bridge from Eurasia to North America
   5. The first North Americans were Vikings who stayed.
2. The Incans (Peru), Mayans (Central America), and Aztecs (Mexico) owe the development of their sophisticated civilizations *mostly* to
   1. The blessings of their many gods
   2. Agriculture, particularly the cultivation of corn or maize
   3. Early mathematics and astronomy
   4. Advanced early architecture
   5. Political systems based on nation-states
3. What was three-sister farming?
   1. Small farms run by women that were common in some Native American cultures
   2. An early farming cooperative in which three different tribal groups planted and harvested crops together
   3. An agricultural method in which corn, beans and squash were grown together
   4. An effort originating in the Southwest in 2000 C.E. to develop crops that would yield a more nutritious diet
   5. The Iroquois inheritance system, in which property and possessions passed from one generation to the next through the matrilineal (or mother’s) line
4. Which of the following accurately describes most pre-Columbian North American Indian tribes?
   1. they made a heavy impact on the natural environment
   2. their crops consisted mainly of rice, barley and sugarcane
   3. they lived mostly in small, scattered, and impermanent settlements
   4. they had a lively commerce with the Aztec, Inca and Maya civilizations to the south
   5. they were united in their identity as the “one original people of the Americas”
5. “First in slavery, first in exploration.” Which European nation of the 1400s does this most accurately describe?
   1. Spain
   2. England
   3. Portugal
   4. Germany
   5. France
6. The plantation system that would be implemented in the Americas was first developed
   1. In the American southern colonies
   2. By Portuguese explorers and traders in West Africa
   3. By various tribal societies in Africa
   4. In the Chesapeake colonies
   5. By Native Americans
7. How did events of the late 15th century shape Spain’s ability to become a colonizing force?
8. The expulsion of the Muslim Moors was seen as a blessing from God, and motivated Catholic missionary activity
9. Aragon and Castile were united into a single kingdom with the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella
10. Rumors of a completely “New World” beyond the Atlantic gave them confidence to sponsor Christopher Columbus’ first voyage
11. Advances in ship-building and navigation allowed for explorers to travel further
12. Spain desired to trade with Asia without using the dangerous land routes through the Middle East which had been blocked during the crusades
13. I, II, & V (d) I, II, IV & V
14. II only (e) all of the above
15. V only
16. What was the Columbian Exchange?
    1. Columbus’s agreement to sail under the sponsorship of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella
    2. The diseases the Europeans brought to Africa
    3. A trade network that Columbus established with indigenous peoples in the Caribbean
    4. The development of sugar plantations in the Caribbean for export to the European market
    5. The transfer of plants, animals, culture and diseases that occurred in the years following Columbus’ voyage
17. Which was a new item that became available to the Americas from Europe as a result of the Columbian Exchange?
    1. Potatoes
    2. Tomatoes
    3. Horses
    4. Deer
    5. Maize
18. In the Treaty of Tordesillas, Spain
    1. Declared all New World territories as its own
    2. Banned conquered Muslims from returning to its territories
    3. Divided up the so-called New World with Portugal
    4. Agreed not to enter the slave trade
    5. Granted control of West African silver mines to Portugal
19. Spanish conquistadores traveling to the New World hoped to gain all of the following *except*
    1. Noble or royal titles
    2. God’s favor
    3. Gold
    4. A fresh start
    5. A life of leisure and comfort
20. Which term describes a Spanish colonial plantation system fueled by indigenous slave labor?
    1. Conquistador
    2. coereurs de bois
    3. encomienda
    4. Quetzalcoatl
    5. chinampa
21. Which of the following men was *not* an explorer for Spain?
    1. Francisco Pizzaro
    2. Hernan Cortes
    3. Giovanni Caboto
    4. Juan Ponce de Leon
    5. Francisco Coronado
22. Comparing Spanish and English colonization patterns, which statement is true?
    1. the Spanish relied more on the growth of sugarcane
    2. the Spanish relied more heavily on African labor
    3. The Spanish tended to mix with the indigenous population while the English generally stayed separate from them
    4. The “Black Legend” of Spanish cruelty is totally unfounded.
23. Which is the *main* reason that England showed little interest in colonizing the New World during most of the 1500s?
    1. Its army was too weak
    2. It saw little promise in the colonies
    3. It didn’t want to compete with its ally Spain
    4. Internal problems were overwhelming its government
    5. It considered the Americas a savage wilderness
24. The event that signaled the beginning of the end for the Spanish Empire in the New World was
    1. The crumbling of Spain’s internal economy
    2. The defeat of the Spanish Armada
    3. Repeated and successful looting of Spanish ships by English pirates and seamen
    4. A series of rebellions in its American colonies
25. The first permanent English settlement in North America was
    1. Roanoke
    2. Plymouth
    3. Newfoundland
    4. Jamestown
    5. Nova Scotia
26. Which of the following did *not* influence the dramatic rise of English settlement efforts in the early 1600s?
    1. Population growth in England
    2. English land shortages
    3. Promised rewards for explorers and privateers from the crown
    4. Desire to escape religious persecution
    5. Desire for greater gender equality
27. What makes the Virginia Company charter such a significant document in American history?
    1. It guaranteed Jamestown colonists citizenship rights equal to those of Englishmen
    2. It outlined the goals and rules of the new colony
    3. It established colonial boundaries and outlined the region’s power structure
    4. It sought a new and shorter trade route to the Orient
    5. It was a predecessor to the modern banking system
28. What *single* cause was responsible for the death of so many Jamestown settlers in the early years?
    1. Hazardous weather conditions
    2. Attacks by Indians
    3. Crop devastation
    4. Homesickness
    5. Starvation
29. Which colonist made Virginia profitable with the growth of a lucrative cash crop?
    1. John Locke
    2. John Marshall
    3. John Rolfe
    4. John Adams
    5. John Jay
30. What two events occurred in 1619 in Jamestown?
    1. arrival of the first slaves and establishment of the House of Burgesses
    2. establishment of the colony and first contact with the Powhatans
    3. marriage of Pocahontas and the First Powhatan uprising
    4. arrival of survivors from Roanoke and a malaria epidemic.
31. The primary labor source for the *early* development of the plantation colonies of Virginia and Maryland was
    1. Families who settled in the area
    2. Indentured servants
    3. Slaves brought from Africa
    4. Prisoners
    5. Second and third sons of English lords
32. The headright system adopted in the Virginia colony
    1. determined the eligibility of a settler for voting and holding office
    2. toughened the laws applying to indentured servants
    3. gave 50 acres of land to anyone who would transport an indentured servant to the colony
    4. encouraged the development of urban centers
    5. prohibited the settlement of single men and women in the colony.
33. The *immediate* issue in dispute in Bacon’s Rebellion was
    1. the jailing of individuals or seizure of their property for failure to pay taxes during a time of economic hardship
    2. the under-representation of the backcountry in Virginia’s legislature
    3. the refusal of large planters to honor the terms of their contracts with former indentured servants
    4. the failure of Virginia’s governor to protect the frontier area from the depredations of raiding Indians
    5. the imbalanced ratio of men to women in the Chesapeake region
34. Bacon’s rebellion exposed social fault lines between all of the following *except* which pair?
    1. aristocracy and commoner
    2. Catholic and Protestant
    3. rich and poor
    4. east and west
    5. white and Indian
35. The Acts of Toleration (1649) granted Marylanders
    1. The right to self-government
    2. Legal sanction for importing African slaves
    3. The ability to export products that would directly compete with British goods
    4. Freedom of Christian worship
    5. Protection from hostile Indians
36. The struggling Virginia economy was ultimately made profitable by
    1. Peace treaties with local Native American nations
    2. The slave trade
    3. Rice cultivation
    4. An influx of large numbers of new settlers
    5. The development of tobacco
37. The purpose of slave codes was to
    1. Limit the rights and behavior of Negro slaves
    2. Outline how many slaves could be imported to the colonies
    3. Regulate the slave trade
    4. Prevent masters from excessive discipline or abuse of slaves
    5. Legalize slavery in the colonies
38. The colony established by James Oglethorpe as a refuge for honest people imprisoned for debt was
    1. South Carolina
    2. Georgia
    3. Pennsylvania
    4. North Carolina
    5. Delaware.
39. By 1730 blacks were a majority of which mainland English colony’s population?
    1. Virginia
    2. Maryland
    3. South Carolina
    4. Georgia
    5. North Carolina.
40. The planter elite of South Carolina came primarily from England by way of
    1. Canada
    2. Brazil
    3. Nova Scotia
    4. Barbados
    5. Azores
41. What made settlement of North Carolina particularly slow and difficult compared to other colonies?
    1. hostile indigenous tribes
    2. the outer banks and the fall line
    3. mosquito borne diseases
    4. Spanish occupation
    5. French occupation
42. North Carolina and Rhode Island were similar in that they
    1. were very aristocratic
    2. operated under extreme social conformity
    3. depended on trade with Spain
    4. were the two most democratic colonies, because they were founded by downtrodden refugees from other colonies.
43. The Iroquois became powerful in the late 1500s and 1600s by
    1. Building strong relationships with colonists
    2. Disbanding and assimilating themselves into European-American culture
    3. Relying on a strong patrilineal social structure
    4. Fostering unity among the five major New York tribes

**“Establishment” of the Anglican Church**

**Land grants to the Carolina proprietors and Virginia cavaliers**

**Importation of slaves through the Royal African Company**

1. The phrases above indicate that the southern colonies
   1. Did not rely on agriculture as a significant element of their economy
   2. Maintained close ties with the English crown
   3. Had a social structure that emphasized equality and individualism
   4. Were dependent on the more prosperous northern colonies
2. All of the following were tenets of Calvinism *except*
   1. God is all knowing and all powerful
   2. By doing good deeds in this life, people could earn a place in God’s kingdom in the afterlife
   3. It was predetermined which souls would go to heaven
   4. The truly saved would show signs of God’s blessing as “visible saints”
   5. Human beings were weak and prone to sin

**Covenant community**

**Town meetings**

**Intolerant of dissenting beliefs**

**Long life expectancy**

**Subsistence agriculture**

1. Which colonial region is described by the characteristics above?
   1. New England
   2. Middle colonies
   3. Chesapeake colonies
   4. Southern colonies
   5. Caribbean colonies
2. The Mayflower Compact is significant because it
   1. Was the first constitution for all of the English colonies
   2. Guaranteed religious tolerance for all settlers
   3. Was a first step toward colonial self-government and democracy
   4. Included the signatures of the women who sailed on the Mayflower
   5. Granted each settler 50 acres of land for each new settler he would sponsor
3. Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams are notable for their actions in
   1. Establishing an economically viable settlement
   2. Challenging Puritan orthodoxy
   3. Fighting for the rights of women
   4. Establishing long-lasting peace between settlers and Indians
   5. Encouraging more colonists to come to Massachusetts Bay
4. In founding the colony of Pennsylvania, William Penn’s *primary* purpose was to
   1. provide a refuge for persecuted English Quakers
   2. provide a refuge for persecuted people of all religions
   3. demonstrate the possibility and practicality of establishing truly friendly relations with the Indians
   4. make a financial profit
   5. provide a refuge for English debtors.
5. Established in 1686, the Dominion of New England was
   1. The name given to the colonial militia
   2. England’s attempt to consolidate and better control the northeastern colonies
   3. The first colonial confederation stressing independent self-rule
   4. A religious organization established by the colonists to replace the Church of England
   5. A charter company that was granted settlement rights to the areas that would become Maine and New Hampshire
6. The Dutch colony of New Netherland finally became the English colony New York as a result of
   1. Increased English immigration and settlement in the region
   2. The mismanagement and bankruptcy of the Dutch West India Company
   3. The surrender of the city by Peter Stuyvesant to English war ships
   4. The sale of the colony to England by the Dutch West India Company
   5. A bloody siege battle by the English against Dutch forces in New Amsterdam
7. The middle colonies – New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania –had which of the following traits in common?
   1. Rich, fertile soil that enabled the region to produce and export vast quantities of grain
   2. A population that was more homogenous than other colonial regions
   3. Soil that was rocky and difficult to farm
   4. Small landholdings that could typically support only subsistence farming
   5. Very few industries or ports for trade with England and the other colonies
8. What were blue laws (sumptuary laws)?
   1. Legal codes that regulated who could vote
   2. Laws that determined which religions would be permitted to settle in a given region
   3. Rules that guided how large a tract of land a person would receive
   4. Codes that regulated acceptable social and moral behavior
   5. Tariffs placed on certain imported goods
9. Early colonists in the Chesapeake struggled with all of the following *except*
   1. A shorter life expectancy than colonists in other regions
   2. Strange and debilitating diseases
   3. Land that was infertile and very difficult to farm
   4. Significantly more men than women
   5. Lack of a stable family structure
10. What was the Middle Passage?
    1. The middle part of a ship, where slaves were stored as cargo
    2. The transatlantic journey that brought slaves to the Americas
    3. Slave ships that were bound for the middle colonies
    4. The organized breeding of slaves in the lower south for sale in the upper south
11. All of these statements about slave codes are true *except*
    1. The codes differentiated slaves from indentured servants along racial lines
    2. They made all slaves the property of their owners, much like cattle
    3. They often made it illegal to teach a slave how to read
    4. Many of the codes were brought to the colonies by planters from Barbados
    5. They granted freedom to any person whose father was a free man
12. What is Gullah?
    1. African American vernacular developed on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia
    2. A method of rice cultivation widely used in the Carolinas
    3. A West African religious dance
    4. A type of African American bongo drum
    5. A rice-based dish
13. Which was the *most common* way that slaves in the English colonies adapted Protestant Christianity to make it their own?
    1. They rejected the notion of heaven since they were treated so poorly on earth
    2. They conducted services exclusively in their native languages
    3. They infused their worship with call-and-response singing and dancing
    4. They merged African gods with the Christian God
    5. They accepted Biblical justifications for their servitude