

## Colonial Era Quiz – APUSH Questions

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson challenged the authority of which of the following?  
(A) Anglican clergy  
(B) Puritan magistrates and ministers  
(C) Catholic priests and bishops  
(D) Baptist ministers  
(E) Methodist itinerants
2. In the seventeenth century, the earliest British colonies in Virginia were saved from economic ruin by  
(A) the introduction of price controls on agricultural commodities  
(B) the introduction of tobacco cultivation  
(C) formal trade treaties with American Indians  
(D) the extension of the western frontiers  
(E) increased reliance on indentured servitude
3. “The God that holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider, or some loathsome insect over the fire, abhors you, and is dreadfully provoked; his wrath towards you burns like fire; he looks upon you as worthy of nothing else, but to be cast into the fire; . . . and yet it is nothing but his hand that holds you from falling into the fire every moment.” The quotation above contains ideas typical of  
(A) the Enlightenment  
(B) the Anti-Federalists  
(C) Quakerism  
(D) the Great Awakening  
(E) antinomianism
4. Which of the following conflicts resulted in the successful expulsion of Europeans from the upper Rio Grande region of North America for nearly a decade?  
(A) Pontiac’s Rebellion  
(B) The Pueblo Revolt  
(C) King Philip’s War  
(D) The Pequot War  
(E) The Battle of Fallen Timbers
5. By passing the Navigation Acts in the 1600s and 1700s, the British government intended to  
(A) reduce shipping costs between Britain and its North American colonies  
(B) guarantee that the British government would have a financial share of all colonial exports  
(C) create a source of income for British royal governors to use for improving colonial roads and canals  
(D) stimulate direct trade between British North American colonies and Spain and France  
(E) end colonial complaints about unjust taxation and regulation

6. The Quakers were unique among the religious groups that settled in North America during the seventeenth century because they

- (A) defended the rights of White people to hold American Indians in slavery
- (B) founded a colony in which all inhabitants were obliged by law to subscribe to Quaker beliefs
- (C) allowed women to speak publicly in their religious meetings and to be missionaries
- (D) emphasized religious conversion through revival meetings
- (E) emphasized the distance between the human and the divine

7. Colonists from which of the following European nations generally had the most cooperative relations with American Indians?

- (A) England
- (B) France
- (C) Portugal
- (D) Spain
- (E) The Netherlands

8. Before 1800, which of the following European imports had the greatest impact on the lives of the Plains Indians?

- (A) Steel plow
- (B) Cattle
- (C) Horses
- (D) Christianity
- (E) Money

9. New England Puritans sought primarily to create which of the following in Massachusetts?

- (A) A missionary community focused on converting American Indians to Christianity
- (B) Town meetings at which all adult males could vote
- (C) A model community promoting government by strict religious principles
- (D) A society founded on the principles of religious toleration
- (E) A community whose members achieved salvation through good works

10. The dissatisfaction of Virginia farmers with the colonial governor who failed to protect them against American Indian raids led to

- (A) Bacon's Rebellion
- (B) the Glorious Revolution
- (C) Leisler's Rebellion

- (D) Shays' Rebellion
- (E) Gabriel's Rebellion

11. The Regulator movement of the 1770s, Shays' Rebellion in 1786, and the Whiskey Rebellion of the early 1790s were all expressions of the hostility of frontier settlers to

- (A) the spread of slavery
- (B) government recognition of American Indian land claims
- (C) the dominance of eastern interests in government
- (D) the influence of pro-British elements in government
- (E) efforts to limit suffrage

12. Most archaeologists and historians believe that the first peoples who colonized the Americas came from

- (A) Asia
- (B) Africa
- (C) western Europe
- (D) Australia
- (E) the Mediterranean

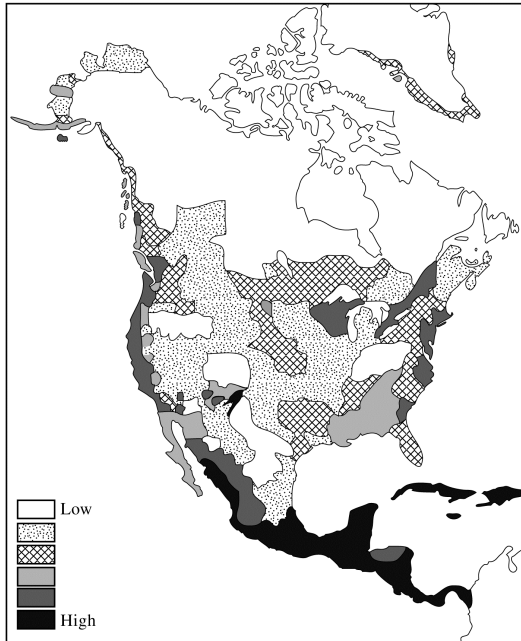
13. The introduction of tobacco during the early 1600s in the Virginia colony led to the

- (A) devastating period of disease called the starving time
- (B) use of indentured servants, and later enslaved Africans, for agricultural labor
- (C) concentration of settlers and farms into small village communities
- (D) emergence of peaceful and cooperative relationships with neighboring American Indian peoples
- (E) development of a diversified economy

14. All of the following groups of non-English colonists migrated into the British North American colonies in large numbers throughout the eighteenth century EXCEPT

- (A) Germans
- (B) Russians
- (C) Scots
- (D) Irish
- (E) Dutch

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION DENSITY IN 1500



15. Which of the following statements about the population of North America at the time of Christopher Columbus' voyages is supported by the map above?
- (A) The American Indian population was distributed uniformly throughout North America.
  - (B) The most densely populated regions of North America would eventually become part of New Spain.
  - (C) The most densely populated regions of North America would eventually become part of New France.
  - (D) Compared with other areas of North America, relatively few American Indians lived in the Southeast.
  - (E) The American Indian population was concentrated on the Great Plains.
16. The early success of the Pennsylvania colony was due in large part to which of the following?
- (A) Wars that forced American Indians out of the area
  - (B) William Penn's careful planning and his policy of selling land to settlers
  - (C) The ease of producing cotton and rice in the climate of Pennsylvania
  - (D) William Penn's policy of allowing only selected Quakers to settle there
  - (E) Restrictions on religious liberty that reduced controversy and conflict
17. In the period 1650–1750, all of the following contributed to British North American colonists' sense of identity as British subjects EXCEPT the
- (A) growth of commerce across the Atlantic Ocean
  - (B) increased circulation of London newspaper articles reprinted in the colonies
  - (C) expansion of the colonies into western frontier regions

- (D) availability of British manufactured goods in the colonies
- (E) warfare against the French and their American Indian allies

18. Which of the following characterizes the relationship between church and state for the Puritans who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the seventeenth century?

- (A) The colonial government officially supported religious toleration.
- (B) Colonial officials strictly separated church and state.
- (C) Colonial officials encouraged churches to incorporate Catholic elements of worship.
- (D) Ministers held most elected offices.
- (E) Church membership was required for voting and holding public office.

19. Which of the following most profoundly transformed the lives of slaves in the South in the mid-1700s?

- (A) The reluctance of White slaveholders to move west and settle in the Ohio River valley
- (B) The growing popularity of antislavery sentiment among White Americans
- (C) The growth of a native-born African American population
- (D) The prevalence of slave rebellions on large plantations
- (E) The passage of gradual emancipation laws in the upper South

20. Which of the following best characterizes rural women in the New England colonies?

- (A) Many left their farms in order to work in textile mills.
- (B) They used their influence over the domestic sphere as a basis for promoting social reform.
- (C) They had legal rights equal to those of men.
- (D) They performed a large amount of farm labor and produced goods for their families.
- (E) A large number of them were teachers in one room schoolhouses.

21. In 1735 the New York City trial of editor John Peter Zenger helped establish the principle that

- (A) the government had the right to punish its critics in times of war
- (B) legislators had no right to interfere with freedom of the press
- (C) an editor could not be punished for seditious libel if the editor's words were accurate
- (D) a defendant was entitled to a trial by jury
- (E) the government had no right to censor newspapers

22. A majority of the English migrants to the Chesapeake Bay area were

- (A) families with young children

- (B) indentured servants
- (C) wealthy gentleman
- (D) merchants and craftsman
- (E) disfranchised Catholics

23. In the eighteenth century, British colonists wishing to settle west of the Appalachians were principally motivated by

- (A) the comparatively small numbers of American Indians in the old Northwest
- (B) the low price and easy availability of land
- (C) freedom from the threat of Spanish authorities
- (D) a desire to escape overcrowded cities along the Atlantic coast
- (E) promises of tax breaks for those willing to establish frontier settlements

24. Which of the following was true of Colonial New England?

- (A) It consisted of loosely organized communities spread some distance apart
- (B) its economy was dependent upon large scale farming and trading
- (C) Life was centered in clustered villages with farmland surrounding the villages
- (D) Most people lived in large cities
- (E) Villages and small towns were tightly organized around an artisan community

25. Anne Hutchinson was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637 because she

- (A) violated Puritan laws regarding marriage
- (B) advocated the inclusion of American Indians in Puritan congregations
- (C) was a Quaker who sought converts
- (D) advocated giving women full inheritance
- (E) challenged the religious beliefs of the colony's leaders

## Section II: Matching

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) ____ mercantilism         | 11) ____ Roger Williams      |
| 2) ____ joint stock company  | 12) ____ Anglican            |
| 3) ____ Quakers              | 13) ____ headright system    |
| 4) ____ Middle Passage       | 14) ____ Mass. Bay Colony    |
| 5) ____ Stamp Act            | 15) ____ Anne Hutchinson     |
| 6) ____ salutary neglect     | 16) ____ cash crop           |
| 7) ____ Albany Plan of Union | 17) ____ indentured servant  |
| 8) ____ John Locke           | 18) ____ Plymouth Plantation |
| 9) ____ Chesapeake Region    | 19) ____ conquistador        |
| 10) ____ separatist Puritan  | 20) ____ John Rolfe          |
- a) the original founders of the colony of Pennsylvania
  - b) an English policy which involved a relaxation in the enforcement of the Navigation Acts
  - c) a crop that is produced with the primary purpose of making a profit
  - d) a Salem minister banished from the Mass. Bay Colony for preaching religious tolerance
  - e) a follower and member of the Church of England
  - f) colony that was founded by Separatist Puritans in 1620
  - g) an investment company that is created by a group that shares investment & profit risks
  - h) region of North America that included parts of the Virginia, Maryland, and Penn. colonies
  - i) English planter credited with bringing tobacco to the Virginia colony
  - j) name given to the Spanish conquerors of the Incas and the Aztecs
  - k) conference of colonial delegates aimed at securing an alliance with the Iroquois
  - l) Enlightenment philosopher that established the theory of “natural rights”
  - m) English colony established in 1629; nicknamed “City Upon A Hill”
  - n) Woman banished from Massachusetts for violating the accepted gender norms
  - o) the position of the Triangle Trade between West Africa and the West Indies
  - p) the first direct tax on the 13 North American colonies following the French & Indian War
  - q) Colonial landowners were given 50 acres of land for each indentured servant they brought
  - r) a Puritan that believes that reform could not happen within the Church of England
  - s) a person that traded a specific # of years of service for passage to the New World
  - t) economic theory stating that a country creates colonies to create a favorable balance of trade

