

## CHAPTER 2: Britain and Its Colonies

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### TRUE/FALSE

1. Englishmen had a very well-developed sense of liberty as a result of the Magna Carta and the establishment of Parliament.

ANS: T                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 53                    OBJ: 1  
TOP: British development (I.A)

2. As a result of the "Glorious Revolution," England abolished the monarchy and became a republic.

ANS: F                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 56                    OBJ: 2  
TOP: The Glorious Revolution (I.B.5)

3. The Virginia Company was a joint-stock company.

ANS: T                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 56                    OBJ: 2  
TOP: Virginia (III.A)

4. Due to its harsh winters, New England's death rate was higher than that of Maryland or Virginia.

ANS: F                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 60                    OBJ: 2  
TOP: Settlement of the British colonies (III)

5. Sir Edwin Sandys took over the Virginia Company in 1618 and instituted important changes that stabilized the colony.

ANS: T                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: Page 62                    OBJ: 2  
TOP: Events of 1619 (III.A.5)

6. An Indian attack in 1622 killed about one fourth of Virginia's settlers, including John Rolfe.

ANS: T                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: Page 63                    OBJ: 2  
TOP: Indian massacre of 1622 (III.A.6)

7. By the mid-1670s, many of Virginia's free white adult males owned no land, and squatting became a significant problem.

ANS: T                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 64                    OBJ: 2  
TOP: Stability as a royal colony (III.A.7)

8. Nathaniel Bacon was a former indentured servant who led a Virginia rebellion.

ANS: F                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: Page 65                    OBJ: 1  
TOP: Bacon's Rebellion (III.A.8)

9. After being banished from Massachusetts because of his strict interpretation of the Puritan faith, Roger Williams founded Rhode Island.

ANS: T                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Pages 74–75    OBJ: 1  
TOP: Rhode Island (III.E)

10. Although English settlers in New England considered the area to be "virgin land," more than 100,000 Native Americans inhabited the region.

ANS: T                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 78            OBJ: 4  
TOP: Indians in New England (IV)

11. The Indian wars of the mid-1670s cost proportionately more casualties than any other American war.

ANS: T                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 82            OBJ: 3  
TOP: Relations (IV.C)

12. The "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina" established a formal nobility and provided for religious toleration.

ANS: T                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 86            OBJ: 3  
TOP: South Carolina (VI.A.3)

13. New Netherland became one of the most ethnically diverse American colonies.

ANS: T                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 89            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Ethnic diversity (VI.B.4)

14. Peter Stuyvesant was the defiant governor of Rhode Island.

ANS: F                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 92            OBJ: 1  
TOP: New York (VI.B)

15. Delaware was originally part of Pennsylvania.

ANS: T                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 98            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Delaware (VI.E)

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which is true of English society by the early 1600s?
- A. The right to trial by jury had yet to be established.
  - B. There was a growing population of beggars and vagabonds.
  - C. There were no limits on the power of the monarch.
  - D. Titled nobles dominated the House of Commons.
  - E. There were no significant class distinctions.

ANS: B                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 53            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Economic institutions that supported colonization (I.A.2)    MSC: Factual

2. James I:
- A. was the first of the Stuart monarchs
  - B. openly favored the Puritans
  - C. recognized the supreme authority of Parliament
  - D. conquered Scotland
  - E. was wise and open-minded

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 54                      OBJ: 1  
TOP: James I (I.B.1)                      MSC: Factual

3. Charles I:
- A. was willing to negotiate the extent of royal power
  - B. was returned to power after the English Civil War
  - C. protected Puritans during his reign
  - D. disbanded Parliament from 1629–1640
  - E. married numerous times in an effort to secure a male heir

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 55                      OBJ: 1  
TOP: Religious reforms under Charles I led to revolution (I.B.2)  
MSC: Factual

4. The Glorious Revolution of 1688:
- A. increased the power of Parliament
  - B. resulted in the execution of Charles I
  - C. ended with the death of Oliver Cromwell
  - D. temporarily abolished the monarchy
  - E. delayed the American Revolution

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 56                      OBJ: 1  
TOP: The Glorious Revolution (I.B.5)                      MSC: Applied

5. The stockholders who invested in the Virginia Company were motivated primarily by:
- A. religion
  - B. a spirit of adventure
  - C. curiosity about the New World
  - D. personal loyalty to James I
  - E. financial profit

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 56                      OBJ: 2  
TOP: Use of the joint-stock companies (II.A)                      MSC: Applied

6. For the English preparing to colonize America, one model of settlement was provided by their country's prior experience in:
- A. Africa
  - B. Scotland
  - C. Iceland
  - D. Ireland
  - E. the Canary Islands

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 57                      OBJ: 1  
TOP: Differences between British and Spanish colonization (II.B)  
MSC: Factual

7. One outstanding characteristic of Jamestown in its initial years was:
- A. the high percentage of slaves in its population
  - B. complete freedom of religion
  - C. the influence of women in its government
  - D. the absence of effective leaders
  - E. the high mortality rate among its settlers

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 57              OBJ: 2  
TOP: Jamestown (III.A.1)                      MSC: Factual

8. One of the important factors aiding the survival of the early Jamestown settlers was:
- A. the large sums of money that were used to bring additional supplies to them regularly
  - B. their willingness to work hard and sacrifice for the good of the whole colony
  - C. the assistance they received from the Indians
  - D. the lack of the diseases and hardships that afflicted other colonies
  - E. the democratic government established by the Virginia Company

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 57              OBJ: 2  
TOP: Powhatan and the Virginia Indians (III.A.2)                      MSC: Applied

9. As Jamestown's leader, Captain John Smith:
- A. made the colony a democracy
  - B. tried to wipe out Powhatan's Confederacy
  - C. made the colonists work in order to eat
  - D. argued that the colony should be abandoned
  - E. discovered deposits of gold and silver

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 60              OBJ: 2  
TOP: Powhatan and the Virginia Indians (III.A.2)                      MSC: Factual

10. In the "starving time" of 1609–1610, Jamestown settlers:
- A. overthrew John Smith
  - B. ate horses, dogs, rats, boots, and mice
  - C. went back to England
  - D. first started growing tobacco
  - E. went to live with the Indians

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 61              OBJ: 2  
TOP: Jamestown (III.A.1)                      MSC: Factual

11. The Jamestown colony finally attained a measure of prosperity from:
- A. land sales
  - B. trade with Indians
  - C. gold discoveries
  - D. tobacco
  - E. trade with Spanish Florida

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 61              OBJ: 2  
TOP: Tobacco (III.A.3)                      MSC: Factual

12. Pocahontas, or Matoaka,:
- A. was the daughter of Powhatan
  - B. refused to convert to Christianity

- C. married John Smith
- D. played virtually no role in the relationship between the natives and the English
- E. like many women of that era, died young and childless

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 62                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: Powhatan and the Virginia Indians (III.A.2)                      MSC: Factual

13. The man who became head of the Virginia Company of London in 1618 and instituted a series of reforms to save the colony was:
- A. John Rolfe
  - B. Sir Edwin Sandys
  - C. John Smith
  - D. Peter Stuyvesant
  - E. Sir Thomas Gates

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 62                      OBJ: 2  
TOP: The headright policy (III.A.4)                      MSC: Factual

14. The headright system adopted for the Virginia colony consisted of:
- A. giving fifty acres of land to anyone who would transport himself to the colony and fifty more for any servants he might bring
  - B. "selling" wives to single male settlers
  - C. auctioning black slaves to settlers
  - D. giving free land to all servants who came to the colony
  - E. giving free land in return for five years of military service

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 62                      OBJ: 2  
TOP: The headright policy (III.A.4)                      MSC: Factual

15. In 1624, a British court dissolved the struggling Virginia Company, and Virginia:
- A. was merged with New England
  - B. no longer existed
  - C. became a royal colony
  - D. lost all its funding
  - E. was given to the king's brother, the Duke of York

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 63                      OBJ: 2  
TOP: Stability as a royal colony (III.A.7)                      MSC: Factual

16. Sir William Berkeley:
- A. arrived as Virginia's royal governor in 1642
  - B. caused an economic collapse as a result of his policies
  - C. waged near-constant war on the local Indian tribes
  - D. Disbanded the Virginia legislative assembly that had been formed in 1619
  - E. captured and executed Nathaniel Bacon

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 63                      OBJ: 2  
TOP: Stability as a royal colony (III.A.7)                      MSC: Applied

17. Which of the following was NOT true of Nathaniel Bacon?
- A. He embodied many of the frustrations felt by the average Virginian at the time.
  - B. He opposed the economic dominance of the large planters who had the governor's ear.
  - C. He led a revolt of the poor against well-connected and wealthy.

- D. He has been called the "Torchbearer of the Revolution."
- E. He had a close relationship with Governor Berkeley.

ANS: E                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 65            OBJ: 2  
TOP: Bacon's Rebellion (III.A.8)            MSC: Factual

18. Bacon's Rebellion:
- A. brought indentured servants and small farmers together against the colony's rich planters and political leaders
  - B. had the support of nearby Indian tribes
  - C. resulted from changes in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina that discriminated against Puritans
  - D. forced Governor Berkeley to abandon the colony and return to England
  - E. sought to make Virginia independent of England

ANS: A                    DIF: Difficult            REF: Page 65            OBJ: 2  
TOP: Bacon's Rebellion (III.A.8)            MSC: Applied

19. Maryland was established in 1634 as a refuge for:
- A. debtors
  - B. Puritans
  - C. ex-convicts
  - D. Anglicans
  - E. English Catholics

ANS: E                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 66            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Maryland (III.B)                    MSC: Factual

20. Maryland was much like Virginia in that it:
- A. banned Catholics
  - B. was owned by a joint-stock company
  - C. promoted religious freedom
  - D. was politically dominated by small farmers
  - E. had a tobacco-based economy

ANS: E                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 67            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Maryland (III.B)                    MSC: Applied

21. The early settlers of New England differed from those of the Chesapeake by being primarily:
- A. English
  - B. Protestant
  - C. white
  - D. middle-class
  - E. male

ANS: D                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 67            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Differences between colonists (III.C.1)            MSC: Applied

22. The English Puritans:
- A. converted James I to their perspective
  - B. rejected the doctrines of Martin Luther
  - C. opposed Catholic elements in the Church of England
  - D. believed in religious freedom

E. believed people could be saved by their own actions, not just by God's grace

ANS: C                    DIF: Moderate        REF: Page 67        OBJ: 3  
TOP: New England's divine mission (III.C.2)                    MSC: Factual

23. All of the following are true of the Pilgrims EXCEPT that they:
- A. established the Plymouth colony
  - B. based their initial colonial government on the Mayflower Compact
  - C. were Separatists who had abandoned the Church of England
  - D. originally fled to Holland
  - E. were a sect of radical Catholics

ANS: E                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 68        OBJ: 3  
TOP: The Pilgrims (III.C.3)                    MSC: Factual

24. The leader of the Pilgrims who established the Plymouth colony was:
- A. John Winthrop
  - B. William Bradford
  - C. Roger Williams
  - D. Lord Baltimore
  - E. John Calvin

ANS: B                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 68        OBJ: 3  
TOP: William Bradford (III.C.4)                    MSC: Factual

25. The Mayflower Compact:
- A. completely separated civil and church governments
  - B. was developed by settlers in Massachusetts Bay
  - C. provided the original government for the Plymouth colony
  - D. called for total religious toleration
  - E. originated in the House of Commons

ANS: C                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 68        OBJ: 3  
TOP: The Mayflower Compact (III.C.5)                    MSC: Factual

26. New England's Congregationalist churches were:
- A. open to everyone
  - B. self-governing
  - C. tolerant of other religions
  - D. morally opposed to slavery
  - E. financially supported by the king

ANS: B                    DIF: Moderate        REF: Page 71        OBJ: 3  
TOP: The Puritans (III.D.1)                    MSC: Factual

27. When Massachusetts leader John Winthrop spoke of "a city upon a hill," he was referring to that colony's desire to:
- A. be financially successful
  - B. become independent of England
  - C. serve as a model Christian community
  - D. establish an ideal government
  - E. convert the Indians to Christianity

ANS: C                    DIF: Moderate        REF: Page 71        OBJ: 3

TOP: John Winthrop (III.D.3)

MSC: Applied

28. After 1644, the right to vote in Massachusetts Bay was restricted to those who:
- A. owned 100 acres of land
  - B. had come in the first voyage from Britain
  - C. were literate and had good moral character
  - D. had been listed as freemen in the original charter
  - E. were members of a Puritan church

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 73              OBJ: 3  
TOP: Trading company (III.D.4)              MSC: Factual

29. Roger Williams founded Rhode Island after he:
- A. devoted himself to converting the Indians
  - B. decided he was no longer a Christian
  - C. had been banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions
  - D. led a rebellion against the government of Massachusetts
  - E. discovered it had the best farmland in New England

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 74              OBJ: 3  
TOP: Rhode Island (III.E)                      MSC: Factual

30. Roger Williams believed:
- A. that Puritanism was the only suitable religion for Massachusetts
  - B. in the propriety of linking church with the state
  - C. that Indians should be forcibly Christianized
  - D. that compulsory church attendance was an important tenet of the Christian faith
  - E. that it was wrong to confiscate Indian lands

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 75              OBJ: 4  
TOP: Rhode Island (III.E)                      MSC: Applied

31. Anne Hutchinson was kicked out of Massachusetts for:
- A. challenging the authority of local ministers
  - B. championing equal rights for women
  - C. insufficient knowledge of the Bible
  - D. believing good works would earn a place in heaven
  - E. refusing to uphold the Sabbath

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 77              OBJ: 3  
TOP: Rhode Island (III.E)                      MSC: Factual

32. Puritans viewed the Indian belief in nature filled with spirits as:
- A. reasonable
  - B. compatible with the Bible
  - C. pagan
  - D. harmless
  - E. exciting

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 78              OBJ: 3  
TOP: The New England Indians (IV.B)              MSC: Factual

33. For the Pequots, the result of the 1637 war that they fought with New England settlers was:



- A. retention of most of their traditional lands
- B. a religious crisis
- C. slaughter and enslavement
- D. revenge for the previous cruelties of the English
- E. leadership of all other Indians in the region

ANS: C                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 81            OBJ: 4  
TOP: Relations (IV.C)                    MSC: Applied

34. The major cause of King Philip's War was:
- A. Indian resentment over forced conversions to Christianity
  - B. King Philip's desire for territorial expansion
  - C. Indian anger over their destruction from European diseases
  - D. Indian feelings of racial superiority over the English
  - E. the need of Indian warriors to prove themselves in battle

ANS: A                    DIF: Difficult            REF: Page 81            OBJ: 4  
TOP: Relations (IV.C)                    MSC: Conceptual

35. The English Civil War affected the American colonies by:
- A. permitting the colonies to essentially govern themselves
  - B. requiring Puritanism to be adopted in every colony
  - C. by placing members of Oliver Cromwell's family as colonial governors
  - D. allowing them to pledge their loyalty to Spain during the crisis
  - E. devastating the Native American culture in New England

ANS: A                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 83            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Relations (IV.C)                    MSC: Conceptual

36. During Oliver Cromwell's rule, defeated English Royalists would most likely seek refuge in:
- A. New Hampshire
  - B. Virginia
  - C. Connecticut
  - D. New Jersey
  - E. Massachusetts

ANS: B                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 83            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Virginia during the war (V.B)                    MSC: Factual

37. The colonies established after the Restoration were all:
- A. joint-stock ventures
  - B. royal colonies
  - C. proprietary colonies
  - D. Christian commonwealths
  - E. west of the Appalachians

ANS: C                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 84            OBJ: 1  
TOP: The Restoration's effects in the colonies (V.D)                    MSC: Applied

38. The major reason Charles II decided to wrest New Netherland from the Dutch was the threat of that colony's:
- A. commercial success
  - B. military strength

- C. religious freedom
- D. form of government
- E. friendship with the Indians

ANS: A                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 84            OBJ: 5  
TOP: Origin as New Netherland (VI.B.1)            MSC: Applied

39. A large number of South Carolina's original settlers were British planters from:
- A. Barbados
  - B. Maryland
  - C. Jamaica
  - D. Georgia
  - E. North Carolina

ANS: A                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 85            OBJ: 1  
TOP: South Carolina (VI.A.3)            MSC: Factual

40. English merchants in the Carolinas by the early 1700s established a thriving trade with southern Indians for:
- A. beaver pelts
  - B. fish
  - C. indigo
  - D. corn
  - E. deerskins

ANS: E                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 87            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Indian relations (VI.A.5)            MSC: Factual

41. In the Southeast, the profitability of Indian captives prompted a frenzy of:
- A. slaving activity
  - B. head-hunting
  - C. raiding Indian villages to capture children
  - D. dishonest treaty making
  - E. missionary activity

ANS: A                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 88            OBJ: 4  
TOP: Indian relations (VI.A.5)            MSC: Applied

42. The log cabin:
- A. was the essential form of housing for the early settlers in all colonies
  - B. originated in the Carolinas
  - C. was the contribution of Scandinavian settlers in New Sweden
  - D. was first used by the Pilgrims in Plymouth colony
  - E. was the chief form of housing for Eastern Woodlands Indians

ANS: C                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 90            OBJ: 5  
TOP: Takeover of New Sweden (VI.B.2)            MSC: Factual

43. The first Jews in the colonies:
- A. were wealthy
  - B. soon became very numerous
  - C. arrived in New Netherland
  - D. found quick acceptance from Christians

E. migrated to Massachusetts

ANS: C                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 92                    OBJ: 5  
TOP: First arrival of Jews (VI.B.6)                    MSC: Factual

44. The various Iroquois tribes warred against tribes such as the Hurons and Eries to:
- A. secure control of the beaver trade
  - B. impress the English and the Dutch
  - C. impose their culture on their traditional enemies
  - D. replace their population lost to disease
  - E. improve their fighting skills

ANS: A                    DIF: Moderate                    REF: Pages 94–95                    OBJ: 4  
TOP: The Iroquois League (VI.B.7)                    MSC: Conceptual

45. The Iroquois:
- A. were five Indian tribes that united to fight the Dutch settlers who invaded their homeland
  - B. controlled much of eastern North America during the second half of the seventeenth century
  - C. were known for their pacifism, even in the face of almost certain destruction
  - D. developed a written language and a constitutional government
  - E. consistently supported the French over the English

ANS: B                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 95                    OBJ: 4  
TOP: The Iroquois League (VI.B.7)                    MSC: Factual

46. All of the following are true of the English Quakers EXCEPT that they:
- A. were pacifists
  - B. refused to take oaths
  - C. suffered great persecution
  - D. followed charismatic preachers
  - E. counted William Penn among their number

ANS: D                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 96                    OBJ: 3  
TOP: Pennsylvania (VI.D)                    MSC: Factual

47. The colony of Pennsylvania was:
- A. based upon lands seized from the Indians
  - B. open to all religious believers
  - C. populated solely by the English
  - D. governed by Quaker ministers
  - E. considered part of New England

ANS: B                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 98                    OBJ: 3  
TOP: Pennsylvania (VI.D)                    MSC: Factual

48. The British colonies differed from the Spanish in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- A. they experienced less centralized control
  - B. they were developed with private investment funds rather than royal money
  - C. they were in a more compact geographical area
  - D. they encountered no Indian empires like the Aztecs or Incas
  - E. they were supported by a weaker navy.

ANS: C                    DIF: Difficult            REF: Page 102            OBJ: 1  
TOP: Differences between British and Spanish colonization (II.B)  
MSC: Applied

49. Which of the following is NOT true of Georgia?
- A. It was the last of the English colonies to be established.
  - B. It was to serve as a military buffer against Spanish Florida.
  - C. Its first permanent settlement was Savannah.
  - D. It succeeded in keeping out slavery.
  - E. James Oglethorpe led the initial settlers.

ANS: D                    DIF: Easy                    REF: Page 102            OBJ: 5  
TOP: Georgia (VI.F)                    MSC: Factual

50. By the early eighteenth century, the English colonies in North America:
- A. extended beyond the Appalachians
  - B. had eliminated their French and Spanish rivals
  - C. were the most populous and prosperous on the continent
  - D. were on the verge of independence from England
  - E. remained tiny outposts of civilization

ANS: C                    DIF: Moderate            REF: Page 102            OBJ: 5  
TOP: The general pattern of British settlement (VII)            MSC: Applied

## ESSAY

1. Do there seem to be connections between a colony's purpose and its success? That is, what type of colony seemed most apt to succeed? What type seemed most likely to fail?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

2. Describe the general pattern of white–Indian relations in the British colonies. Discuss Indian relations with Virginia, Massachusetts, and Carolina colonists making sure to examine European motivations.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

3. Compare the settlements of Virginia and Massachusetts in regard to their founding religion, form of government, and landholding patterns. It is noted that settlers to New England had a greater life expectancy than those to colonies south of the Chesapeake Bay. Why?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

4. Discuss the various ways in which domestic political affairs in Britain affected colonization in the New World.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

5. "The lack of plan was the genius of British colonization." What does this statement mean? How accurate is it?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

6. Describe the background, major events, and results of Bacon's Rebellion.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

7. Discuss the impact Bacon's Rebellion had on indentured servitude and African slavery.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

8. Describe the relationships between Indians and the colonists of New England.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

9. Explain the concept of separatism as it related to the Puritans who settled at Plymouth.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

10. Discuss the settlement of the Carolinas. How and why did they divide into two separate colonies?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

11. Discuss the transition of New Netherland into New York. Detail the negotiations that led to the transfer.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

12. Georgia's colonial beginnings are remarkably different than those of other colonies. Discuss how Spain's presence in Florida impacted the southern colonies.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

13. By the early eighteenth century, the British had outstripped both the French and the Spanish in the New World by becoming the most populous, prosperous, and powerful. Explain how this happened.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

### MATCHING

*Match each description with the item below.*

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Carolina          | F. New Netherland |
| B. Georgia           | G. Pennsylvania   |
| C. Maryland          | H. Plymouth       |
| D. Massachusetts Bay | I. Rhode Island   |
| E. New Jersey        | J. Virginia       |
- 
1. William Bradford
  2. Cecilius Calvert
  3. Eight "lords proprietors"
  4. George Carteret
  5. Peter Minuit
  6. James Oglethorpe
  7. William Penn
  8. John Smith
  9. Roger Williams
  10. John Winthrop

1. ANS: H
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: A
4. ANS: E
5. ANS: F
6. ANS: B
7. ANS: G
8. ANS: J
9. ANS: I
10. ANS: D