

## Chapter 2—The Planting of English America, 1500-1733

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### SHORT ANSWER

*Identify and state the historical significance of the following:*

1. Lord De La Warr

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

2. Pocahontas

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

3. Powhatan

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

4. Handsome Lake

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

5. John Rolfe

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

6. Lord Baltimore

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

7. Walter Raleigh

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

8. James Oglethorpe

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

9. Humphrey Gilbert

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

10. Oliver Cromwell

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

11. John Smith

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

12. Francis Drake

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

13. William Penn

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

14. Henry VIII

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

15. Elizabeth I

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

16. Philip II

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

17. James I

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

18. Charles II

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

19. Deganawidah and Hiawatha

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

20. George II

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Define and state the historical significance of the following:*

21. nation-state

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

22. joint-stock company

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

23. slavery

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

24. enclosure

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

25. House of Burgesses

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

26. royal charter

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

27. slave codes

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

28. yeoman

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

29. proprietor

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

30. longhouse

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

31. squatter

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

32. law of primogeniture

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

33. indentured servitude

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

34. starving time

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

35. sea dogs

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

36. surplus population

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Describe and state the historical significance of the following:*

37. First Anglo-Powhatan War

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

38. Second Anglo-Powhatan War

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

39. Maryland Act of Toleration

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

40. Barbados slave code

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

41. Virginia Company

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

42. Restoration

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

43. Act of Toleration

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

44. Savannah Indians

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

45. Iroquois Confederacy

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

46. Ireland

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

47. Santa Fe

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

48. Jamestown

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

49. Charles Town

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

50. Tuscarora War

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

51. Protestant Reformation

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

52. Spanish Armada

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

53. Powhatan's Confederacy

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

54. Chesapeake

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

55. English Civil War

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

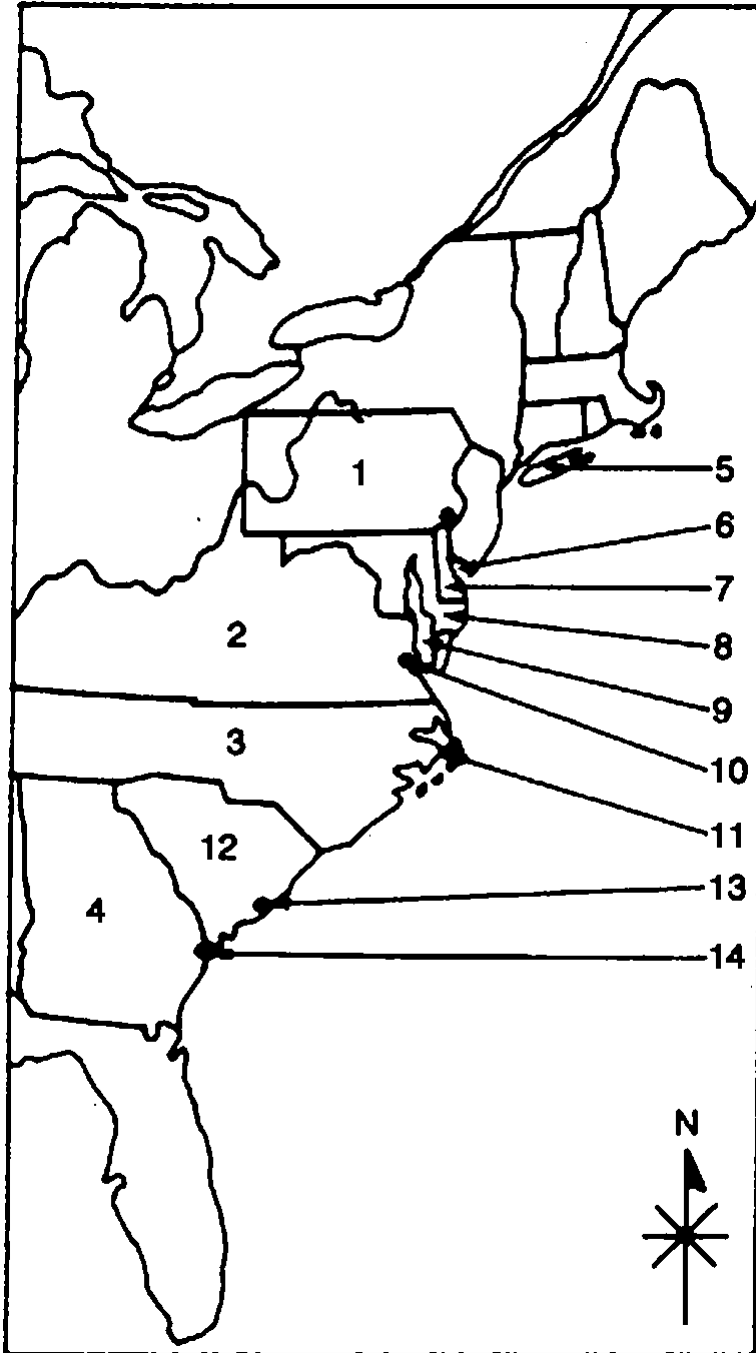
56. Quakers

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

COMPLETION

Locate the following places by reference number on the map:



57. \_\_\_\_ North Carolina

ANS: 3



58. \_\_\_\_ Roanoke Island

ANS: 11

59. \_\_\_\_ Pennsylvania

ANS: 1

60. \_\_\_\_ Virginia

ANS: 2

61. \_\_\_\_ Savannah

ANS: 14

62. \_\_\_\_ Jamestown

ANS: 10

63. \_\_\_\_ South Carolina

ANS: 12

64. \_\_\_\_ Maryland

ANS: 8

65. \_\_\_\_ Chesapeake Bay

ANS: 9

66. \_\_\_\_ Georgia

ANS: 4







80. The \_\_\_\_ decreed that only eldest sons were eligible to inherit landed estates.
- ancestry laws
  - laws of primogeniture
  - joint-stock companies
  - laws of inheritance
  - treaty of the elders

ANS: B REF: p. 27

81. The financial means for England's first permanent colonization in America were provided by
- a joint-stock company.
  - a royal proprietor.
  - Queen Elizabeth II.
  - the law of primogeniture.
  - an expanding wool trade.

ANS: A REF: p. 27

82. All of the following provided motives for English colonization *except*
- unemployment.
  - thirst for adventure.
  - desire for markets.
  - desire for religious freedom.
  - need for a place to exploit slave labor.

ANS: E REF: p. 27

83. The Virginia Charter guaranteed that English settlers in the New World would
- receive land parcels of 40 acres each.
  - enjoy freedom of religion.
  - be entitled to establish a separate government from that of England.
  - retain the rights of Englishmen.
  - conduct trade only with England and those countries approved by the British government.

ANS: D REF: p. 27

84. The early years at Jamestown were mainly characterized by
- starvation, disease, and frequent Indian raids.
  - economic prosperity.
  - constant fear of Spanish invasion.
  - major technological advancement.
  - peace with the Native Americans.

ANS: A REF: p. 27

85. Despite an abundance of fish and game, early Jamestown settlers continued to starve because
- they had neither weapons nor fishing gear.
  - their fear of Indians prevented them from venturing too far from the town.
  - they were unaccustomed to fending for themselves and wasted time looking for gold.
  - they lacked leaders to organize efficient hunting and fishing parties.
  - there were not enough gentlemen to organize the work force.

ANS: C REF: p. 27





97. The introduction of horses brought about significant change in the lives of the Lakotas; from this they
- were forced to move to the west.
  - became sedentary forest dwellers.
  - died out.
  - lost their oral traditions.
  - became nomadic hunters.

ANS: E REF: p. 30

98. The biggest disrupter of Native American life was
- introduction of horses.
  - loss of culture.
  - disease.
  - fire arms.
  - the formation of new tribes.

ANS: C REF: p. 30

99. The Indians who had the greatest opportunity to adapt to the European incursion were
- those living on the Atlantic seaboard.
  - those in Florida.
  - inland tribes such as the Algonquians.
  - those in Latin America.
  - the Pueblos.

ANS: C REF: p. 31

100. The cultivation of tobacco in Jamestown resulted in all of the following *except*
- the destruction of the soil.
  - a great demand for controlled labor.
  - soaring prosperity in the colony.
  - diversification of the colony's economy.
  - the broad-acred plantation system.

ANS: D REF: p. 31

101. After the purchases of slaves in 1619 by Jamestown settlers, additional purchases of Africans were few because
- they were poor workers.
  - many colonists were morally opposed to slavery.
  - their labor was not needed.
  - indentured servants refused to work with them.
  - they were too costly.

ANS: E REF: p. 31

102. In 1650, Virginia counted only 300 blacks in its population, although by the end of the century, blacks, most of them enslaved, made up approximately \_\_\_\_ percent of the colony's population.
- 6
  - 14
  - 25
  - 56
  - 73

ANS: B REF: p. 31-32





109. Sugar was called a rich man's crop for all of the following reasons *except* that
- it had to be planted extensively.
  - it required the clearing of much land.
  - its commercial version could be purchased only by the wealthy.
  - it required an elaborate refining process.
  - it was a capital-intensive business.

ANS: C REF: p. 32-33

110. Under the Barbados slave code, slaves were
- guaranteed the right to marry.
  - denied the most fundamental rights.
  - protected from the most vicious punishments.
  - given the opportunity to purchase their freedom.
  - assigned specific monetary value.

ANS: B REF: p. 33

111. What would happen to slaves who attempted to fight back against physical assaults by white men, according to the 1661 Barbados slave code?
- They would be severely whipped.
  - They would have their noses cut.
  - They would be burned with a hot iron.
  - They could be killed or dismembered, with no charges brought to the master responsible.
  - All of these

ANS: E REF: p. 33

112. By about 1700, black slaves outnumbered white settlers in the English West Indies by nearly
- two to one.
  - three to one.
  - four to one.
  - six to one.
  - ten to one.

ANS: C REF: p. 33

113. The statutes governing slavery in the North American colonies originated in
- England.
  - Virginia.
  - Brazil.
  - Barbados.
  - Spain.

ANS: D REF: p. 33-34

114. The colony of South Carolina prospered
- by developing close economic ties with the British West Indies.
  - only after Georgia was established.
  - as a result of the importation of Indian slaves.
  - because of its thriving shipbuilding industry.
  - under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.

ANS: A REF: p. 34



121. The colony of Georgia was founded
- by a joint-stock company.
  - as a defensive buffer against Spain for the valuable Carolinas.
  - by eight proprietors chosen by Charles II.
  - in the seventeenth century.
  - to supply New England with much-needed African slaves.

ANS: B REF: p. 38

122. Georgia's founders were determined to
- conquer Florida and add it to Britain's empire.
  - create a haven for people imprisoned for debt.
  - keep Georgia for Catholics.
  - restrict the colony to British citizens.
  - establish slavery.

ANS: B REF: p. 38

123. Georgia grew very slowly for all of the following reasons *except*
- its unhealthy climate.
  - early restrictions on black slavery.
  - Spanish attacks.
  - John Oglethorpe's leadership.
  - lack of a plantation economy.

ANS: D REF: p. 38

124. The purpose of the periodic "mourning wars" was
- to avenge the deaths of Huron warriors.
  - to stop the spread of European settlements.
  - the result of diplomatic failures among the Indians.
  - to break up the Iroquois Confederacy.
  - the large-scale adoption of captives and refugees.

ANS: E REF: p. 37

125. The Iroquois leader who helped his nation revive its old customs was
- Powhatan.
  - Handsome Lake.
  - Pocahontas.
  - De La Warr.
  - Pontiac.

ANS: B REF: p. 37

126. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about Iroquois society?
- Two families would live together in one longhouse.
  - When a man married, he moved into the home of his wife and her family.
  - Women dominated Iroquois society.
  - All men's connections and positions of prominence came from the maternal line.
  - Five nations joined together to form the Iroquois Confederacy but maintained their independence.

ANS: C REF: p. 37



132. Originally, the Virginia Company intended to
- find a passage through America to the Indies.
  - grow rice as a cash crop.
  - guarantee its settlers the same rights as other English citizens.
  - realize a quick profit from its investment.
  - search for gold.

ANS: A, C, D, E                      REF:                      p. 27

133. In American history, 1619 is important because in that year
- blacks from Africa first arrived in English America.
  - tobacco was first cultivated in Jamestown.
  - the House of Burgesses was established for the Virginia colony.
  - Jamestown was founded.
  - Puritans arrived in Massachusetts Bay.

ANS: A, C                                      REF:                      p. 31-32

134. Like Virginia, Maryland
- cultivated tobacco on plantations.
  - was founded as a religious refuge.
  - created a high demand for labor.
  - was founded by a joint-stock company.
  - had a house of Burgesses.

ANS: A, C                                      REF:                      p. 32

## ESSAY

135. What lessons do you think English colonists learned from their early Jamestown experience? Focus on matters of fulfilling expectations, financial support, leadership skills, and relations with the Indians. What specific developments illustrate that the English living in the plantation colonies tried to apply these lessons?

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

136. In many ways, North Carolina was the least typical of the five plantation colonies. Describe the unique features of colonial North Carolina, and explain why this colony was so unlike its southern neighbors.

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

137. Write your definition of *progress*. Then use this definition to demonstrate that the discovery of America did *or* did not lead to progress in human history.

ANS:  
Student answers will vary.

138. Analyze the contribution to European expansion by two of the following developments:  
Renaissance thought  
Search for new trade routes  
New development in technology

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

139. Rank the items in the following list, starting with the one that you think had the most important consequences. Then justify your ranking. Finally, speculate as to what might have happened had these events not occurred.
- The cultivation of tobacco in Virginia
  - The introduction of slavery into the plantation colonies
  - The "enclosing" of croplands in England

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

140. Compare and contrast the ways in which tobacco and sugar affected the social and economic development of colonial America.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

141. Discuss English treatment of the Irish and its consequences.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

142. Assess the validity of the following statement, by the end of the sixteenth century "Spain had overreached itself, sowing the seeds of its own decline."

ANS:

Student answers will vary.