

Chapter 3 Quiz

1. The *Half-Way Covenant* of seventeenth-century New England

- A. Lessened, somewhat, the requirements for baptism as a Congregationalist.
- B. Made it significantly harder to practice Puritan teaching.
- C. Applied, primarily to the property rights of New England settlers.
- D. Allowed the admission of slaves and Indians to Congregationalism.
- E. Allowed unmarried males to participate in the Congregational Church.

2. One of the major causes of _____ was the disfranchisement of landless freemen by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1670

- A. Bacon's Rebellion
- B. Coode's Rebellion
- C. Leisler's Rebellion
- D. The Stono uprising

3. During the colonial period, the bulk of the slaves sent to the North American colonies were supplied by the

- A. Dutch.
- B. American slave merchants.
- C. Portuguese.
- D. Spanish.
- E. British.

4. The explanation for the tremendous population growth of seventeenth-century New England can be found in the

- A. Extraordinary fertility of New England women.
- B. Emphasis puritans placed on having large families.
- C. Fact that local Native American tribes were remarkably friendly.
- D. Long lives of New England settlers.
- E. Agricultural richness of the New World

5. Which rebellion was an outgrowth of tensions between the older Dutch patrons and the new Anglo-Dutch elite?

- A. Bacon's Rebellion
- B. Coode's Rebellion
- C. Leisler's Rebellion
- D. The glorious Rebellion.
- E. Shay's Rebellion

6. Throughout the most of the seventeenth century, Virginia blacks

- A. Were encouraged to marry white women
- B. Had attained complete freedom
- C. Were indentured servants.
- D. Greatly outnumbered whites.
- E. Slowly integrated into white society

7. During the Salem witchcraft hysteria, Increase Mather and other leading Congregational ministers

- A. Called for execution of the accused witches.
- B. Completely ignored the controversy.
- C. Urged restraint and caution.
- D. Called for colony-wide searched for accused witches.
- E. Questioned the validity of the testimony of miners.

8. In which colony were African Americans most able to preserve their African Identities?

- A. New Jersey
- B. South Carolina
- C. Pennsylvania
- D. New York
- E. North Carolina

9. After Bacon died of fever, the rebellion

- A. Collapsed
- B. Went "underground" but returned a century later during the American Revolution.
- C. Was ended by Berkeley's charitable pardoning of rebel leaders.
- D. Was ended by a royal commission and investigation.
- E. Was carried on his first lieutenant.

10. Which of the following was NOT a possible cause of the Salem witchcraft hysteria?

- A. The community's history of religious discord
- B. Disagreements between Salem's poor people and its upper classes
- C. Salem's history of engaging in occult practices
- D. Jealousy and bitterness within the community

11. The underlying misogyny of the entire colonial culture5. British authorities based their colonial commercial policies on the theory of

- A. Feudalism.
- B. Monopolism.
- C. Mercantilism.
- D. Federalism.
- E. Republicanism.

12. A major objective of the Navigation Acts was to eliminate the _____ from the American trade.

- A. Dutch
- B. Spanish
- C. Portuguese
- D. English
- E. Germans

13.. By the end of the seventeenth century, Virginia could best be described as

- A. A plantation society, dominated by a slaveholding aristocracy.
- B. A diversified society and economy, with minimal social stratification.
- C. A society of small farmers, committed to multicrop agriculture.
- D. A successful commercial enterprise that returned large profits to the Crown.
- E. A society struggling with the question of slavery.

14. The Staple Act of 1663 stated that

- A. Americans could only produce staple foodstuffs.
- B. Americans must stop raising corn and wheat.
- C. nothing could be imported to America unless first shipped through England.
- D. rum had to be manufactured in the West Indies.
- E. Americans could not produce iron products.

15. The Navigation acts established the principle that

- A. Certain American products could be sold only in England
- B. Only English or colonial merchants could engage in colonial trade.
- C. All foreign goods that were be sold in England had to be shipped in England
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above