**Chapter 4 Quiz**

1. The first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States was
2. Jamestown.
3. Boston.
4. St. Augustine.
5. Plymouth.
6. Roanoke.
7. The West Indies played a vital role in the colonial economy by
8. Providing colonial merchants with profits that offsets their British debts.
9. Supplying New England merchants with naval stores.
10. Acting as the midpoint in the burgeoning African slave trade.
11. Facilitating colonial smuggling activity.
12. Providing sugar to the colonies
13. By 1760s, substantial percentage of American exports involved trade with
14. The West Indies.
15. Africa.
16. Holland.
17. Brazil.
18. France.
19. The Great Awakening
20. Had less impact on ordinary Americans that the Enlightenment.
21. Was a highly unified and coordinated religious revival movement.
22. Took place in many regions of the colonies, over several decades of the eighteenth-century.
23. Affected, for the most part, only Congregationalists.
24. Spread quickly, but faded even faster.
25. The two most important leaders of the Great Awakening in colonial America were
26. Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield.
27. John Winthrop and Jonathan Edwards.
28. John Locke and Benjamin Franklin.
29. Thomas Gordon and John Trenchard.
30. Cotton Mather and George Whitefield.
31. Concerning royal governors in colonial America, which of the following is INCORRECT?
32. They had the power to dismiss judges.
33. They were commanders-in-chief in each colony.
34. They had the power to appoint colonial officials.
35. They had the power to tax the colonies.
36. They had the right to veto legislation.
37. What did the Great Awakening, intercolonial trade, and the rise of the colonial assemblies have in common?
38. They created disdain for England
39. They created a rebellious spirit in America.
40. They all contributed to a growing sense of shared identity.
41. They helped create imperial rivalry between England and France.
42. They exacerbated the problems of an already divided citizenry.
43. Which of the following wars between England and France had the greatest political and economic impact on colonial America?
44. King Williams’s War
45. Queen Anne’s War
46. King George’s War
47. The Seven Years’ war ( also called the “French and Indian War’)
48. The War of the League of Augsburg
49. The leading figure at the the Albany Congress, and designer of the Albany Plan, was
50. Thomas Jefferson.
51. George Washington.
52. William Pitt.
53. John Adams.
54. Benjamin Franklin.
55. The major source of Anglo-French conflict in the colonies was
56. Slavery.
57. International naval supremacy.
58. An ongoing argument about relations and triaties with Native Americans.
59. Political grievances.
60. Control of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.
61. Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the Seven Years War?
62. It made the colonists more aware of their land.
63. It led to the creation of a new colony.
64. It trained a corps of American officers.
65. It revealed British discontent with America’s contribution to its own defense.
66. It forced the colonists to cooperate on an unprecedented scale.
67. Which of the following groups had the smallest population in colonial America?
68. Germans
69. Scotch-Irish
70. Dutch
71. Swedes
72. English
73. By the mid-1700’s, the colonial assemblies
74. Had surrendered most powers to royal assemblies.
75. Were gaining steadily in power
76. Were able to elect the colonial governors.
77. Were completely independent in their actions from the mother country.
78. Were full of mid-level bureaucrats seeking better patronage jobs.
79. One of the most important factors binding Americans from different colonies into a single political culture was
80. English common law.
81. Cooperative royal governors
82. Similar social systems between the northern and southern colonies.
83. A respect for the sovereignty of parliament.
84. Fear of attack by Indians.
85. For Duquesne was renamed
86. New Brunswick.
87. Minneapolis.
88. Cleveland.
89. Philadelphia.
90. Pittsburgh.