

Chapter 4 Quiz

- The first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States was
 - Jamestown.
 - Boston.
 - St. Augustine.
 - Plymouth.
 - Roanoke.
- The West Indies played a vital role in the colonial economy by
 - Providing colonial merchants with profits that offsets their British debts.
 - Supplying New England merchants with naval stores.
 - Acting as the midpoint in the burgeoning African slave trade.
 - Facilitating colonial smuggling activity.
 - Providing sugar to the colonies
- By 1760s, substantial percentage of American exports involved trade with
 - The West Indies.
 - Africa.
 - Holland.
 - Brazil.
 - France.
- The Great Awakening
 - Had less impact on ordinary Americans than the Enlightenment.
 - Was a highly unified and coordinated religious revival movement.
 - Took place in many regions of the colonies, over several decades of the eighteenth-century.
 - Affected, for the most part, only Congregationalists.
 - Spread quickly, but faded even faster.
- The two most important leaders of the Great Awakening in colonial America were
 - Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield.
 - John Winthrop and Jonathan Edwards.
 - John Locke and Benjamin Franklin.
 - Thomas Gordon and John Trenchard.
 - Cotton Mather and George Whitefield.
- Concerning royal governors in colonial America, which of the following is INCORRECT?
 - They had the power to dismiss judges.
 - They were commanders-in-chief in each colony.
 - They had the power to appoint colonial officials.
 - They had the power to tax the colonies.
 - They had the right to veto legislation.
- What did the Great Awakening, intercolonial trade, and the rise of the colonial assemblies have in common?
 - They created disdain for England
 - They created a rebellious spirit in America.
 - They all contributed to a growing sense of shared identity.
 - They helped create imperial rivalry between England and France.
 - They exacerbated the problems of an already divided citizenry.
- Which of the following wars between England and France had the greatest political and economic impact on colonial America?
 - King Williams's War
 - Queen Anne's War
 - King George's War
 - The Seven Years' war (also called the "French and Indian War")
 - The War of the League of Augsburg
- The leading figure at the the Albany Congress, and designer of the Albany Plan, was
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - George Washington.
 - William Pitt.
 - John Adams.
 - Benjamin Franklin.
- The major source of Anglo-French conflict in the colonies was
 - Slavery.
 - International naval supremacy.
 - An ongoing argument about relations and treaties with Native Americans.
 - Political grievances.
 - Control of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

11. Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the Seven Years War?

- A. It made the colonists more aware of their land.
- B. It led to the creation of a new colony.
- C. It trained a corps of American officers.
- D. It revealed British discontent with America's contribution to its own defense.
- E. It forced the colonists to cooperate on an unprecedented scale.

12. Which of the following groups had the smallest population in colonial America?

- A. Germans
- B. Scotch-Irish
- C. Dutch
- D. Swedes
- E. English

13. By the mid-1700's, the colonial assemblies

- A. Had surrendered most powers to royal assemblies.
- B. Were gaining steadily in power
- C. Were able to elect the colonial governors.
- D. Were completely independent in their actions from the mother country.
- E. Were full of mid-level bureaucrats seeking better patronage jobs.

14. One of the most important factors binding Americans from different colonies into a single political culture was

- A. English common law.
- B. Cooperative royal governors
- C. Similar social systems between the northern and southern colonies.
- D. A respect for the sovereignty of parliament.
- E. Fear of attack by Indians.

15. Fort Duquesne was renamed

- A. New Brunswick.
- B. Minneapolis.
- C. Cleveland.
- D. Philadelphia.
- E. Pittsburgh.