

Chapter Four

American Life in the Seventeenth Century, 1607-1692

The great majority of immigrants to seventeenth century Virginia and Maryland were

- 1. families with small children.
- 2. single men in their late teens and early twenties.
- 3. middle-aged males.
- 4. convicts and debtors.

The great majority of immigrants to seventeenth century Virginia and Maryland were

2. single men in their late teens and early twenties.

Hint: See page 66.

As tobacco production expanded and prices for the leaf fell, seventeenth-century Chesapeake tobacco farmers

- planted ever more tobacco on newly acquired lands.
- 2. cut back tobacco production in order to drive up the price.
- 3. turned from tobacco to other more profitable crops like rice and indigo.
- 4. began turning for profits to manufacturing their own cigars and pipe tobacco.

As tobacco production expanded and prices for the leaf fell, seventeenth-century Chesapeake tobacco farmers

planted ever more tobacco on newly acquired lands.

Hint: See page 67.

By the end of the seventeenth century, the institution of white indentured servitude

- 1. represented a great avenue for upward mobility to poor English immigrants.
- 2. was being supplemented by the addition of black indentured servants.
- 3. was in a state of severe crisis that led to a major rebellion by landless former indentured servants.
- 4. was contributing to the growth of a democratic spirit in Virginia and Maryland.

By the end of the seventeenth century, the institution of white indentured servitude

3. was in a state of severe crisis that led to a major rebellion by landless former indentured servants.

Hint: See pages 67-68.

The primary reason that American plantation owners turned from white indentured servitude to African slavery was

- 1. their fear that masses of discontented whites would rebel and overthrow their social system.
- 2. their conviction that Africans were racially inferior and deserving of slavery.
- 3. their discovery that American Indians could not constitute an adequate source of reliable labor.
- 4. the fact that most indentured servants had risen to be landowners themselves.

The primary reason that American plantation owners turned from white indentured servitude to African slavery was

1. their fear that masses of discontented whites would rebel and overthrow their social system.

Hint: See page 70.

Most of the Africans who came to North America were originally from

- 1. southern Africa from Angola to Mozambique.
- 2. the West Indies.
- 3. western Africa from Senegal to Angola.
- 4. the Congo River basin.

Most of the Africans who came to North America were originally from

1. southern Africa from Angola to Mozambique.

Hint: See page 71.

Which of the following were not provisions of the colonial slave codes written in the late seventeenth century English colonies?

- 1. Slaves and their descendants were made chattel property for life.
- 2. It was a crime to teach slaves to read or write.
- 3. Slaves could legally marry other slaves.
- 4. Conversion to Christianity did not affect slaves' status as slaves.

Which of the following were not provisions of the colonial slave codes written in the late seventeenth century English colonies?

3. Slaves could legally marry other slaves.

Hint: See page 72.

The African-American population of North America was one of the few slave societies in history to

- 1. accept its lot with contentment.
- 2. perpetuate itself by natural reproduction.
- 3. perform skilled labor as well as unskilled agricultural work.
- 4. be composed of people from different ethnic and linguistic groups.

The African-American population of North America was one of the few slave societies in history to

2. perpetuate itself by natural reproduction.

Hint: See page 72.

A primary reason that southern colonial women generally enjoyed more legal rights than New England women was that

- 1. the Church of England had a higher view of women than the Puritans did.
- 2. southern women enjoyed greater power and status because of their ownership of slaves.
- 3. southern men frequently died young, leaving their widows with small children to support.
- 4. southern women generally remained single longer, thus enjoying greater economic opportunities.

A primary reason that southern colonial women generally enjoyed more legal rights than New England women was that

3. southern men frequently died young, leaving their widows with small children to support.

Hint: See page 77.

The primary purpose of New England's family laws was to

- 1. defend the integrity of marriage.
- 2. guarantee total male supremacy within the home.
- 3. insure that all children received adequate education in the home or at school.
- 4. guarantee the transmission of property from one generation to the next.

The primary purpose of New England's family laws was to

1. defend the integrity of marriage.

Hint: See page 77.

Which of the following was not a function of the traditional New England town?

- 1. relations with the Indians
- 2. religious worship
- 3. education
- 4. local government and election of officials

Which of the following was not a function of the traditional New England town?

1. relations with the Indians

Hint: See pages 78–79.