**Chapter 2 -** Founding the Colonies

1. By the 15th century, Catholic Europe had emerged victorious after years of war with

a. the Norse.

b. Chinese mercenaries.

c. Muslim armies.

d. India.

2. Which of the following phrases does *not* accurately describe the European economy during the Renaissance period?

a. technological advances in navigation

b. the rise of nation-states

c. declining population

d. increased security of persons and property

3. Which nation pioneered Atlantic exploration?

a. England

1. Italy
2. Portugal
3. Spain

4. Prince Henry the Navigator was one of the leading explorers for which nation?

a. England

b. France.

c. Holland.

d. Portugal.

e. Spain.

5. Prince Henry the Navigator was recognized for being the leading explorer of what region?

a. Western coast of Africa.

b. The West Indies.

c. Canada.

d. Mexico.

e. Brazil.

6. Bartholomew Dias was one of the leading explorers for which nation?

a. England

b. France.

c. Holland.

d. Portugal.

e. Spain.

7. Bartholomew Dias was recognized for being the first to achieve what accomplishment?

a. Rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

b. Sailing from Europe to India and back.

c. Sailing around the world.

d. Reaching South America.

e. Exploring the interior of Canada.

8. Ferdinand Magellan was one of the leading explorers for which nation?

a. England.

b. France.

c. Holland.

d. Portugal.

e. Spain.

9. Ferdinand Magellan was recognized for what accomplishment?

a. Rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

b. Sailing from Europe to India and back.

c. Sailing around the world.

d. Reaching South America.

e. Exploring the interior of Canada.

10. In the 15th century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rose to prominence in trade with areas to the east of Europe, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominated trade with the West.

a. Venice; England

b. Italy; the Dutch

c. Portugal; Spain

d. France; Holland

11. Cortez was one of the leading explorers for which nation?

a. England.

b. France.

c. Holland.

d. Portugal.

e. Spain.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established the first American colonies in the early 1500s.

a. England

b. The Low Countries

c. France

d. Spain

13. Estimates of the North American Native American population in 1491

a. are inconclusive.

b. range in the hundreds of thousands.

c. range in the millions.

d. range in the ten of thousands.

14. In the 1600s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the chief competitors in the race for control of North America.

a. Spain and England

b. England and Holland

c. England and France

d. Spain and France

15. Which nation made the greatest commitment to establish permanent settlements in its colonization strategy?

a. England.

b. France.

c. Holland.

d. Spain

16. England’s American colonies were ultimately more successful than the colonies of other European powers. Reasons for this success include

a. the realization that successful colonies would provide markets for English goods.

b. a focus on establishing permanent settlements.

c. the access to land which could be privately owned.

d. All of the above.

17. Walter Raleigh was one of the leading explorers for which nation?

a. England.

b. France.

c. Holland.

d. Portugal.

e. Spain.

18. Spain's eventual decline in influence can be traced to

a. the lack of a solid foundation for its settlement efforts.

b. a costly war to bring the Low Countries under subjection.

c. the decline in gold and silver imports from America.

d. All of the above are correct.

19. The first English colonies in North America were established by

a. Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

1. Christopher Columbus
2. Capt. John Smith
3. Sir Walter Raleigh

20. Which English colony was the first permanent settlement in the New World?

a. Roanoke.

b. Plymouth.

c. Jamestown.

d. Mexico.

e. Quebec.

21. The establishment of Jamestown in 1607 was financed by

a. the London Company.

b. the Plymouth Company.

c. the English Parliament.

d. Sir Walter Raleigh.

22. Investors in the London Company (which was later re-formed as the Virginia Company)

a. earned substantial profits on their investment.

b. earned modest profits on their investments.

c. broke even, with revenues just covering the principal.

d. earned substantial losses on their investment.

23. Of the 6,000 settlers who migrated to Virginia since the founding of the first permanent settlement in 1607, nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had died by 1623.

a. 5,500

b. 4,000

c. 2,500

d. 1,000

24. According to a royal investigation in 1623 of the English colonies in Virginia, the average life expectancy of newly arrived setters was

a. 2 years.

1. 5 years.
2. 10 years.
3. 20 years.

25. Of the English-owned joint stock companies that operated in North America, which was the only one to survive longer than 20 years?

a. The London Company

b. The New Plymouth Company

c. The Hudson Bay Company

d. The Massachusetts Bay Company

26. Which was *not* an English-owned joint stock company?

a. The Virginia Company.

b. The Plymouth Company.

c. The East India Company.

d. The Rhode Island Company.

e. The Massachusetts Bay Company.

27. Jamestown’s early years were marked by

a. a focus on futile “get rich quick” schemes.

b. collective operations under which production methods and consumption were shared.

c. lack of local control over production decisions.

d. extremely high mortality rates.

e. All of the above.

28. Settlers often received 50 acres of land for each person whose passage they paid to America. This was known as

a. a special purpose grant.

1. an entailment.
2. the headright system.
3. planter’s shares.

29. Who would be *most* likely to move from Europe to the New World in the early 1600s?

a. A 19 year-old, first born son with many skills.

b. A 37 year-old skilled carpenter.

c. A 17 year-old from a poor family.

d. A 21 year-old woman.

e. An unskilled laborer with a wife and two children.

30. Based on the research findings of David Galenson, Robert Heavner and others, what type of person would you expect to negotiate an indenture contract of the *longest* duration?

a. a 13 year-old illiterate male who went to New York

b. a 22 year-old female weaver who went to Massachusetts

c. a 20 year-old male unskilled worker went to the West Indies

d. a 21 year-old male blacksmith who went to the Pennsylvania

31. Indentured servitude was first used to promote immigration in

a. Jamestown in 1618.

b. Plymouth Colony in 1623.

c. New York in 1630.

d. Rhode Island Colony in 1652.

32. People from which nation were *most* likely to come to colonial North America as indentured servants?

a. England.

b. Liberia.

c. Germany.

d. France.

33. What type of person would you expect to have the *shortest* indenture?

a. 13 year-old male craftsman who went to New England.

b. 22 year-old male laborer who went to the West Indies.

c. 20 year-old male farm worker went to the South.

d. 21 year-old male carpenter who worked in the West Indies.

34. Costing more than the average person's yearly income, the Atlantic passage in the early seventeenth century was about

a. £1

b. £10

c. £100

d. £1,000

35. Redemptioners were immigrants who

a. came to America as missionaries.

b. were brought over on credit provided by ship captains.

c. had previously been imprisoned in England.

d. refused to work as indentured servants.

36. People from which nation in Europe were *most* likely to come to colonial North America as redemptioners?

a. Italy.

b. Holland.

c. Germany.

d. France.