**Chapter 3- Colonial Economic Activities**

1. In colonial America, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was/were especially scarce, while the supply of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was plentiful.

a. land and labor; capital

b. capital and labor; land

c. land and capital; labor

d. unskilled labor; skilled labor

2. At the end of the 18th century, approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the American people earned a major portion of their income by farming.

a. 25

b. 50

c. 70

d. 90

3. Residents of the developing American colonies lived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lives compared to people living in the advanced countries of that time because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. better; of favorable protections from England

b. better; of high levels of output per worker.

c. worse; of unfavorable taxation

d. worse; of the inaccessibility of both capital and finished machine goods.

4. All of the following were important colonial industries *except*:

1. fishing and fish packing
2. production of ships’ stores
3. manufacturing of finished iron goods
4. shipbuilding

5. Agricultural staples of the colonial South included

1. rice.
2. tobacco.
3. indigo.
4. All of the above.

6. Colonial production of tobacco satisfied England’s mercantilist interests because

a. it provided a substitute for imported Spanish tobacco.

b. its poor quality discouraged English youth from smoking.

c. it provided a good that could be taxed by the English.

d. it ensured that the colonists would remain dependent on England for food.

7. Which of the following was *not* an export of the Southern colonies?

a. deerskins

b. bulk unfinished iron

c. indigo

d. rice

e. All of the above were exports from the Southern colonies.

8. In the 18th century, Southern tobacco planters found that the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was economical once the plantation reached a certain size.

a. horses

b. a plantation manager

c. indentured servants

d. an iron plow

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an ideal supplement to rice farming in the colonies.

a. Indigo

b. Tobacco

c. Wheat

d. Ship building.

10. The soil of the Middle Colonies is generally

a. rocky and poor.

b. fertile and difficult to till.

c. fertile and easy to till.

d. alkeline and poorly drained.

11. During the colonial period, this region specialized in grain production, primarily using family farms:

a. the Middle colonies

b. the Southern colonies

c. the New England colonies

d. Newfoundland

12. Which was the *least* prominent crop grown in the colonial US?

a. Tobacco.

b. Sugar.

c. Wheat.

d. Rice.

13. What was *not* true about the New England colonial economy?

a. It was the leading fishing industry in the colonies.

b. It was a net importer of food.

c. It was the leading colonial shipping industry in the colonies.

d. It was the most productive area in terms of agriculture.

e. New England had plentiful supplies of timber.

14. “Extractive industries” include the production of all of the following products except

a. furs.

b. lumber.

c. naval stores.

d. bread.

15. The only mineral that was available in any significant quantity in colonial America was:

a. Gold.

b. Silver.

c. Iron.

d. Coal.

16. The fishing and whaling occupations in the early colonies

a. never amounted to a significant economic force.

b. were a major influence in the early colonial economy.

c. developed into a significant economic force only in the eighteenth century.

d. were mixed in their economic impact, with fishing being the least important.

17. Goods commonly produced by colonial households included

a. clothing.

b. bread and hardtack.

c. beer and whiskey.

d. jellies and jams.

e. All of the above.

18. The primary reason for the success of the colonial shipbuilding industry was

a. the plentiful supply of skilled labor.

1. low wages in the American shipbuilding industry.
2. a plentiful supply of iron ore.
3. the close proximity of raw materials, especially lumber.

19. Although large-scale manufacturing was not characteristic of colonial economic activity, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an important exception.

a. steel production

b. shipbuilding

c. cotton textile production

d. fish canning

20. During the colonial period the cost of building a ship in New England was typically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cost of building the same ship in England.

a. greater than

b. less than

c. about equal to

d. not comparable to

21. The wealthiest occupational groups in North America included

a. merchants in New England.

1. merchants in the Middle colonies.
2. large land-holding planters in the South.
3. All of the above.

22. What was the *most* fundamental relationship among most Native American tribes, including the Iroquois?

a. Mother-daughter.

b. Husband-wife.

c. Father-son.

d. Chief-warrior.

23. The original reasons for founding the colony of Georgia *do not* include

a. alleviating London of some of its poorer people.

b. being a partial remedy to the injustice of debtor prisons.

c. providing a buffer between the English and Spanish colonies.

d. being a scheme to take advantage of desperate families.

24. In colonial Georgia,

a. communal agriculture was successful.

1. cotton plantations were flourishing by the early 1700s.
2. the slave population assisted free colonists in defending the Florida border.
3. slavery was initially prohibited.

25. The colony of Georgia was established in 1732. During the colony’s early years,

a. each arriving settler received a 50-acre farm.

b. cotton plantations were the primary source of income.

c. the slave population assisted free colonists in defending the Georgia-Florida border.

d. the slave population exceeded the free population.

e. All of the above.