

CLEAR II

American Colonial History

Packet by Jeremy Hixson

1. **Note: Description Acceptable.**

The largest standoff in the conflict resulting from this event occurred at the Breakenridge Farm, when 200 men on each side met in the first of the "riots" following the ejection trials caused by this event. Another trial resulting from this event ended in the deaths of William French and Daniel Houghton in the Westminster Massacre. This event occurred because of George III's decision in the Boundary Order in Council of July 20, 1764, which nullified land patents issued by Benning Wentworth. The dispute which arose from this event was the result of Charles II's original awarding of territory to his brother, James, Duke of York, in 1664, which established the eastern boundary of those territories at the Connecticut River. Those opposed to this event formed a loosely-organized militia largely under the command of Ethan Allen, the Green Mountain Boys. For 10 points, identify this event, which saw the land claims issued by one colony passed to another, resulting in the creation of the state of Vermont.

ANSWER: **Transfer of New Hampshire Grants to New York** [accept logical equivalents that include "**New Hampshire Grants**" and "**New York**"; accept "**Transfer of Wentworth Grants to New York**" and logical equivalents before Wentworth is said; accept logical equivalents that include "**Vermont**" and "**New York**" before the former is mentioned; accept "**Boundary Order in Council of July 20, 1764**" before mentioned, but prompt on partial answers]

2. Following the execution of members of this group, Joseph Besse described the death of a woman injured when a drawbridge collapsed under the weight of a crowd. As justification for the killing of two members of this group, John Norton authored the apologetic *The Heart of New-England Rent*, which argued that "God makes use of Civil power" from an "abundance of goodness" in killing the so-called Boston Martyrs. Following orders banning this group, Edward Hart wrote a letter, on behalf of Tobias Feake, defining an early version of religious toleration, the "Flushing Remonstrance". Members of this group, including Benjamin Lay, whose shock tactics included dousing people in blood, and John Woolman and Anthony Benezet argued for the abolition of slavery, which became a part of the belief in non-violence adhered to by this group founded by George Fox. For 10 points, name this religious group, for whom William Penn established Pennsylvania.

ANSWER: **Quakers** [or Religious **Society of Friends**]

3. **Note: Two Answers Required.**

One conflict about the boundary between these two colonies saw Col. Edmund Jennings threaten war after Col. Thomas Pollock attacked a Native American town; that conflict between these two colonies involved the placement of a "reservation" for the Meherrin nation by one colony entirely on land controlled by the other colony. One account of the mission to survey a boundary between these two colonies included nicknames for figures, like Shoebrush for John Lovick and Plausible for Edward Mosely; that work is *The Secret History of the Dividing Line Betwixt these two colonies* by William Byrd. The need for a survey resulted, in part, from two contrary descriptions of the northern boundary of one colony in two charters in 1663 and 1665, the latter of which establishes the northern end of Currituck Inlet, a body connected to Albemarle Sound, as the marker for the boundary. For 10 points, name these two colonies, the border of which was unknown, in part, because of the difficulty in traversing the Great Dismal Swamp.

ANSWER: **North Carolina** and **Virginia** [accept the two colonies in either order; prompt on "Carolina and Virginia"]

4. R.C. Simmons published a pair of letters written by this man that indicate he acquired his most prominent position with the aid of John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute, Prime Minister in 1762 when this man was made a royal governor. He was appointed after Josiah Hardy was removed for awarding a "good behavior" judgeship to Robert Hunter Morris, despite orders to issue "during pleasure" commissions. This man's tenure saw a strike by his colony's lawyers, who refused to practice due to the Stamp Act. During the Revolutionary War, he ordered raids on his former colony as a member of the Refugee Club and presided over the Board of Associated Loyalists in New York, in which position, he ordered the execution of Joshua Huddy in the "Asgill Affair". A visit by his more famous father in 1775 did not sway him to the patriot faction, and he was arrested after summoning the colonial assembly in June, 1776, in Perth

Amboy. For 10 points, name this last royal governor of New Jersey and illegitimate son of the inventor of the lightning rod.

ANSWER: **William Franklin** [prompt on partial answers]

5. Note: Description Acceptable.

The commander during this event bragged that he destroyed it "to a naile", when he burned the utopian, Mennonite village founded by Pieter Plockhoy on Cape Henlopen. This event first occurred after the *Guinea* and *William and Nicholas* were dispatched south, where they bombarded a fort subsequently taken by John Carr. A second, bloodless occurrence of this event resulted from the 1674 Treaty of Westminster, though that event was preceded by Thomas Howell's burning of the Whorekill settlement. A parley arranged by Alexander d'Hinoyossa failed to avert violence during this event, which saw Sir Robert Carr attack the fort at New Amstel, subsequently renamed New Castle, after Colonel Nicolls captured New Amsterdam. For 10 points, identify this event which saw the fall of Dutch controlled territory on the west bank of a namesake river to another colonial power.

ANSWER: **English Conquest of Delaware** [accept logical equivalents that include "**English**" and "**Delaware**", such as "**English Taking Delaware** from the Dutch"; accept "**English Conquest of New Amstel**" or logical equivalents; accept "**English Conquest of New Castle**" or logical equivalents; accept "Robert **Carr's Conquest of Delaware**" before "Carr" is said; accept "**Destruction of Plockhoy's Settlement**" or "**Destruction of Zwannendael**" before "Plockhoy" is said; prompt on "Dutch Loss of Delaware" or logically equivalent answers; prompt on "English Conquest of New Netherland" and logical equivalents until "New Amsterdam" is said; prompt on "English Conquest of New Sweden" or logical equivalents; do not prompt on or accept "English Conquest of New York" or "English Conquest of New Amsterdam"]

6. Note: Two Answers Required.

A petition drawn up by William Vaughan expressing support for this union was rejected by Hampton as an abrogation of its rights, even though that town was the most in favor of this union; that version of this union held only temporarily, until Samuel Allen, with the help of Edward Randolph and William Blathwayt, became governor of one polity. The first version of this union was completed in 1651 when Henry Sherburne and Renald Fernald petitioned the General Court regarding a lawsuit to reclaim lands by Joseph Mason, and the second version of this union occurred under the Dominion of New England. Prompted in part by disputes about the interpretation of a northern boundary set "three miles above the Merrimack", union of these two colonies ultimately failed when Increase Mather's commission to regain the charter for one did not include the other in its new territories. For 10 points, name these two colonies, which were formally separated in 1691, with separate capitals at Portsmouth and Boston.

ANSWER: Union of **New Hampshire** and the Province of **Massachusetts** Bay [or Inclusion of **New Hampshire** in the Province of **Massachusetts** Bay; accept logical equivalents that include "**New Hampshire**" and "**Massachusetts**" such as "Annexation of **New Hampshire** by **Massachusetts** Bay; do not accept or prompt on "Dominion of New England before or after it is mentioned]

7. This conflict began, according to a letter written by Charles Rodd, after one side roasted Thomas Nairne alive for days. Prior to that, William Bray's wife was warned by a Native American, Cuffy, about this conflict. A letter citing warnings by John Wright of slavery is the only primary source for one side's motivation in this conflict, and that was a letter dictated to a captive English boy by the "Huspah King" for Charles Craven. This war included the Pocotaligo Massacre and another in which subjects of the Conjuror sided with a 300-strong force under Maurice Moore, killing envoys of this war's namesake people. The Tugaloo Massacre brought the Cherokee into this war on the colonial side, joined by the Catawba. This war brought an end to the use of Native American slaves in one colony and set the stage for the creation of another, in part by depopulating the areas around the Savannah River. For 10 points, name this 1715-16 war, fought between the namesake tribal confederacy and South Carolina.

ANSWER: **Yamasee** War

8. This man warned against "a Demonstration that the American spirit, after great Clamour and Bluster, is a most submissive, servile spirit" in an address to "Friends and Countrymen" and argued for developing domestic industry in response to unfair taxation in an essay about the Stamp Act. This man declared that Americans "cannot be happy, without being free", nor "free, without being secure in our property", while warning that the people are "travelling fast to destruction, when individuals consider their interests as distinct from those of the public" as an admonition

against independence. That work by this man opens by declaring himself to have "received a liberal education" and to be "settled... near the banks of the river Delaware". In a speech before the Continental Congress, this man warned of braving "the storm in a skiff made of paper" before abstaining from a vote on the Declaration of Independence. For 10 points, name this author of *Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer*, known as the "penman of the Revolution".

ANSWER: John Dickinson

9. Because of a deal for land northwest of this city made with the previous governor, Benjamin Fletcher, Godfrey Delliuss was removed from his pastorate in this city, prompting his campaign against the Earl of Bellomont. This city was also the site of a land deal made by John Lydius. A "Convention", led by Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston, ruled this city as a de facto independent polity from 1689-91, and negotiated with Jacob Leisler for defense against the French. The first European settlement at the site of this city was the Dutch trading post of Beverwyck; home to the "handlaers", this city was awarded a monopoly on the fur trade, against its local neighbors, Rensselaerwyck and Schenectady by the English in 1676. James Delancy hosted a "Congress" held in this city, which debated a unified colonial government, popularly represented with the image of a dissected snake drawn by the plan's formulator, Benjamin Franklin. For 10 points, name this New York city, located north along the Hudson from New York City.

ANSWER: Albany, New York

10. Silas Deane threatened to oppose this company for not acting "on liberal principles" by making use of a "mark of vassalage" in charging quitrents. That warning came to this company's representative to the Second Continental Congress, James Hogg. This company acquired the rights to a vast territory, which Dragging Canoe called "a dark and bloody land" through the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, and it established a town named for one of its leaders at the confluence of Otter Creek and the Louisa River. This company hired a local frontiersman to complete a road west from Fort Chiswell into its namesake territory through the Cumberland Gap; that route, the Wilderness Road, was cut for this company by Daniel Boone. For 10 points, name this company which attempted to create a namesake colony in Kentucky and which shares its name with a region in modern-day Romania.

ANSWER: Transylvania Company [accept "Louisa Company" before "Louisa" is said; accept "Richard Henderson and Company" before "Richard Henderson" is said]

11. William Pynchon mockingly answered this man's demand for the commandeering of canoes to deliver relief aid by declaring such an act "the lawless law of discretion". Henry Wolcott, Jr. preserved some of an election sermon delivered by this man which included the phrase "the foundation of authority is laid firstly in the free consent of people", a sentiment which influenced a document drawn up by political allies of this man. He argued that people's ability to rule themselves was a recent, divine process in a work arguing against presbyterianism, *A Survey of the Summe of Church-Discipline*, though in *The American Puritans, Their Prose and Poetry*, Perry Miller argued against this man's role as a "father of American democracy". This man attacked the idea of unchecked magisterial governance in letters to John Winthrop discussing union of his colony with Massachusetts Bay in the wake of the Pequot War. For 10 points, name this Puritan pastor, the founder of the city of Hartford and the colony of Connecticut.

ANSWER: Thomas Hooker

12. £300 for funding the establishment of this college came from the pirate Edward Davis. This college, which employed Arthur Blackamore, who attacked its president in his work *The Perfidious Brethren*, was home to a school for the education of Native Americans, the Brafferton, funded by the estate of Robert Boyle. A dispute about the funding of this school and the speed with which its main hall was built led to the resignation of Edmund Andros from the lieutenant-governorship of the colony in which it was located. Andros was one of several governors forced out of office by the first president of this college, James Blair. Francis Nicholson used the construction of this college in Middle Plantation as an impetus for his plan to develop more colonial towns. After the burning of the Statehouse in Jamestown, this college was temporarily home to the government of Virginia. For 10 points, identify this second-oldest American college, named for two English monarchs.

ANSWER: College of William and Mary

13. **Note: description acceptable.**

The first shots fired in this campaign came from the guns of Fort William and George Dunbar's schooner *Walker* after the enemy fleet entered Cumberland Sound. The winning commander of this campaign was reported dead by a

Lieutenant Tolson, who was subsequently arrested for cowardice. The losing side of this campaign burned Fort St. Simon before being ambushed on a march up Military Road, resulting in their defeat at Gully Hole Creek. The British commander followed up that success with reinforcements from Fort Frederica, and subsequently won the Battle of Bloody Marsh, which ended this failed offensive. Because of this campaign's failure, the potential use of runaway slaves as soldiers by the losing side was diminished, allowing slavery to expand into a certain territory, despite the wishes of the victorious commander, James Oglethorpe. For 10 points, name this offensive campaign from the War of Jenkins's Ear, launched from St. Augustine, Florida, against the British colony to the north.

ANSWER: **Spanish Invasion of Georgia** [accept logical equivalents that include "**Spanish**" and "**Georgia**"; accept descriptions like "**Oglethorpe's Defense of Georgia**" before he is named, prompt after; accept "**Battle of Gully Hole Creek**" or "**Battle of Bloody Marsh**" before they are named; prompt on "War of Jenkins's Ear" until it is mentioned]

14. This document's penultimate clause establishes its purpose as a means to achieve "more quiett and peaceable government of this Province" and to "preserve the mutuall Love and amity of the Inhabitants thereof". This document was reaffirmed in a treaty signed by Richard Bennett, though it was repudiated by an assembly held in Patuxent in October, 1654. This law was passed in 1649 as part of a program which followed the invitation of Bennett and his followers, who settled at Providence on the Severn River, after their expulsion by George Berkeley. Provisions of this law included death for denial of the divinity of Jesus and punishments for the "reproachful" use of terms such as "heretick, Scismatick, [or] Idolator". For 10 points, passed by Governor William Stone and echoing instructions given in 1633 by Cecil Calvert, this is what law of a certain colony, which granted freedom of worship to Trinitarian Christians, the first such English-language law?

ANSWER: **Maryland Toleration Act** [or **Act Concerning Religion** or "A **Law of Maryland Concerning Religion**"]

15. Creation of a committee to investigate this event prompted the publishing of a letter which opens "To be, or not to be, that's the question ; whether our unalienable rights and privileges are any longer worth contending for, is now to be determined" and was written by "Americanus". This event prompted a preacher to declare "the King's Ministry and Parliament must be Rebels... in attempting to overthrow... the government of" a certain colony; that sermon was published as the pamphlet *An Oration, Upon the Beauties of Liberty, Or the Essential Rights of the Americans* by John Allen. One of the few "eye witnesses" to this event presented by Admiral Montague was the unreliable Aaron Briggs, who had been arrested while fleeing his master. Despite Abraham Whipple's declaration that he was to be arrested on warrant, Lieutenant Dudingston was shot during this event, which occurred after the namesake vessel ran aground. For 10 points, identify this event, centering on the burning of a ship in Narragansett Bay.

ANSWER: **Gaspee** Affair [accept answers including "**Gaspee**"]

16. In an undated journal entry, John Locke decried one of these documents for this colony as being so far from its aim that "it scare contains a part of the materials". A governor of this colony described one of these documents as being forced by those "who unless they received all that they demanded would not have settled the country"; in exchange for approval of a £300 military spending proposal, that man, William Markham, authored one of these documents for this colony in 1696, which increased the power of the Assembly. One of these documents for this colony ratified in 1701 created a unicameral legislature, consisting solely of an elected Assembly, putting an end to the Council favored by this colony's proprietor. The last of these documents for this colony continued the freedom of religion found in the others and included a provision allowing for home rule in the three Lower Counties" which eventually became Delaware. For 10 points, identify these documents created in a certain colony with capital at Philadelphia.

ANSWER: **Constitutions** of the Province of **Pennsylvania** [accept logical equivalents, like "**Pennsylvania Constitutions**" or "**Charters of Pennsylvania**"; accept "**Frame of Government** of **Pennsylvania**"]

17. Two participants in one of these events in this colony were misidentified as catechism students of Elias Neau; another participant in that event in this colony was known as "Peter the Doctor", who distributed an invulnerability powder. Daniel Horsemanden produced an account of the trials following one of these events in this colony, which included a series of executions beginning with the hanging of Caesar Vaarck. One of these events in this colony was connected to a series of fires at the governor's mansion, a warehouse, and a stable, among others; those arsons came to an end after four were started in one day and Cuffee Philipse was arrested. One of these events in this colony led

13 men to be burned at the stake and another 19 men and 2 women, four of whom were white to be hanged after it was "discovered" in 1741. For 10 points, identify these events, similar to ones led by Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner, which took place in a certain colony, then home to the city with the second-largest slave population after Charleston.

ANSWER: **Slave Revolts in New York** [accept logical equivalents, like "**New York Slave Insurrections**"; prompt on "Conspiracies" or "Plots in New York", but accept "**Slave Conspiracies in New York**"; accept answers that include "**New York City**" or "**Manhattan**" in place of "New York"; prompt on partial answers that leave out the colony]

18. One colony established in the territory of this state was the result of Alexander Ridley buying the Plough Grant on behalf of George Cleeve, who founded Lygonia as part of his dispute with the Trelawney plantation governed by John Winter. A more commercially successful colonization effort in what is now this state was the town of Kittery, which served as a base for the portion of the Laconia Company established east of the Piscataqua River on land that the colonial proprietor Ferdinando Gorges called New Somersetshire. The Richmond's Island colony founded in what is now this state was established under the aegis of the Plymouth Council for New England. The mouth of the Kennebec River was home to the failed Popham Colony in this state and Christopher Levett failed in his attempt to establish a colony in this state's Casco Bay. For 10 points, in 1678 Gorges sold his patent for a colony in what state, which was purchased by Massachusetts Bay and controlled from Boston until 1820?

ANSWER: **Maine**

19. This man argued that Parliament's financing of colonial judges would lead to Crown influence on the judiciary in a published debate with William Brattle in 1773. Like James Otis, this man refuted William Pym's claims of colonial dependence on Britain using the penname "Clarendon", and in his published debate with "Massachusettsensis" Daniel Leonard, this man argued a junto was enslaving the colonies under the penname "Novanglus". His writings shaped the Constitution of North Carolina, after William Hooper and John Penn requested a sketch of his views, which were published by Richard Henry Lee as the treatise *Thoughts on Government*. Several of this man's works include the phrase "government of laws, and not of men", including the 1780 Constitution of Massachusetts, which he helped to write. Another quote attributed to this man, "Facts are stubborn things" came during his defense of 8 British soldiers who had fired into a crowd, the Boston Massacre. For 10 points, name this early patriot leader and 2nd US president.

ANSWER: **John Adams** [prompt on partial answers]

20. Michael Leroy Oberg's monograph *The Head in Edward Nugent's Hand* retells the history of the colonization of this location from the Native American perspective. Arthur Barlowe described the Native American residents of this location as living "after the manner of the golden age"; Thomas Harriot detailed an extensive list of commodities to be acquired in this location in his own account. The deaths of Ensenore and Granganimeo were linked to changes in attitude of Wingina, who renamed himself Pamisapan shortly before the battle in which he died, according to Ralph Lane's account of this island. Native Americans here were the subject of several paintings by John White, who led a second expedition to this island, where his granddaughter, Virginia Dare, was born in 1587; on his return to this island in 1590 resulted in the discovery that the colonists were missing and only the word "Croatoan" carved on a stockade post. For 10 points, name this island in North Carolina's Outer Banks, best known as the site of the "Lost Colony".

ANSWER: **Roanoke** [prompt on "Carolina", "North Carolina", and "Outer Banks"]

1. A document credited to Roger Williams called the "Representation" called for this practice, tying need for it with the end to "tail-male tenure", but it was countered by a petition from the settlement at Darien opposing introduction of this practice. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this "peculiar institution", which James Oglethorpe hoped to prevent in Georgia in order to help poor whites, but which was introduced in 1751 bringing an end to the so-called "Georgia Experiment".

ANSWER: **Slavery**

[10] A group of Scottish Lowlanders known by this name and led by Patrick Tailfer and Thomas Stephens were the first and most vocal to call for slavery to be introduced to Georgia, as part of their hopes to form a planter class.

ANSWER: **Malcontents**

[10] Oglethorpe hoped that production of this commodity, with the help of the Amantis brothers, who planted trees to aid in production in the Trustee Garden, would require light, skilled labor to make slavery unnecessary.

ANSWER: Silk

2. Identify the following about accusations of witchcraft in the colonies, For 10 points each:

[10] The most infamous witch trial occurred in this Massachusetts city and began with Betty Parris's and Abigail Williams's strange behavior, which John Hale compared to that of the Goodwin children in a Boston case.

ANSWER: Salem, Massachusetts

[10] The account of that case involving the Goodwin Children and Goody Glover came from this text, authored by Cotton Mather, in which he details cases of, including his own experiences dealing with, witchcraft.

ANSWER: Memorable Providences, Relating to Witchcraft and Possessions

[10] Increase Mather wrote a similar work, *Remarkable Providences*, which included details of a witchcraft outbreak in this New England city, which saw four hanged on the "testimony" of Ann Cole. Also Young, the first person in the New World executed for witchcraft was also hung in this city.

ANSWER: Hartford, Connecticut

3. Answer the following about the Saybrook Colony, For 10 points each:

[10] This company, members of which included Lord Saye and Sele and Baron Brook, the namesakes of Saybrook, founded the colony at the mouth of the Connecticut River in November, 1635, when Lion Gardiner built a fort there.

ANSWER: Providence Island Company

[10] The Providence Company hired this man, the son and namesake of a governor of Massachusetts Bay, to govern Saybrook. He also served as governor of Connecticut from 1659-76, receiving the colonial charter from Charles II in 1662.

ANSWER: John Winthrop the Younger [or John Winthrop, Jr. or John Winthrop II; prompt on partial answers]

[10] In 1637, Saybrook was the base from which John Mason launched his attacks against Groton and Mystic, where he ordered the massacre of hundreds of women and children, during this conflict with the people under Sassacus.

ANSWER: Pequot War

4. Identify the following about documents relating to the foundation of Rhode Island, For 10 points each:

[10] The charter for Rhode Island came in 1644 one year after Roger Williams published this Algonquin linguistic study, which also gave a justification for the colony's independence from Massachusetts Bay by demonstrating its effective missionary work

ANSWER: A Key to the Language of America, or *An Help to the Language of the Natives in That Part of America Called New-England*

[10] Samuel Gorton argued for a charter for Shawomet in his *Simplicities Defense Against Seven-Headed Policy*, a diatribe against Massachusetts Bay; after it was granted, he renamed Shawomet this, now Rhode Island's second-largest city, after Robert Rich, who held this earldom, which he shared with Richard Neville.

ANSWER: Warwick

[10] In his 1644 *A Short Story of the Rise, Reign, and Ruine of the Antinomians*, John Winthrop called this woman an "American Jesabel", relating her expulsion from Massachusetts Bay. Thomas Welde's preface revels in her death at Pelham Bay in 1643.

ANSWER: Anne Hutchinson

5. Modeled on a 1730 Virginia law, a 1747 law to inspect this commodity created a Marylander economic boom; failure to renew that law in 1770 resulted in voluntary inspections and Sir Robert Eden's hated "Fee Proclamation". For 10 points each:

[10] Name this commodity, which acted as a de facto currency in the Chesapeake region, a fact recognized by stipulations in that 1747 law to reduce debts and payments to clergy based on expected increases in its price.

ANSWER: Tobacco

[10] Debate around the Inspection Act's lapse resulted in the emergence of this figure into Maryland political life, when he responded to Daniel Dulany the Younger's "A Dialogue Between Two Citizens". Later a US Senator, he was the only Catholic and last-surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

ANSWER: Charles Carroll of Carrollton

[10] This pro-colonial "party" was responsible for the Tobacco Inspection Act's lapse as part of their fight with the pro-Proprietary "court party". They share their name with the old name for the pro-agricultural National Party of Australia.

ANSWER: **Country** Party

6. In 1705 in his *The History and Present State of Virginia*, Robert Beverley waxed poetic on the "monarchy" of these animals, whose pelts were an important commodity for the commerce of Henry Fleete in the Chesapeake Bay. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these semi-aquatic animals, trade in whose pelts sparked Iroquoian expansion through the Great Lakes region in a namesake series of wars with the Hurons and others. Their trade in Jamestowne peaked in the 1640s.

ANSWER: **Beaver**

[10] Bacon complained of William Berkeley selling "his Majesties Country and the lives of his loyall subjects, to the barbarous heathen" as part of his monopoly on the beaver trade in Virginia in this document, stating the reasons for Bacon's Rebellion.

ANSWER: **Declaration of the People** of Virginia

[10] This governor tried to regulate trade with tribes south of the James River, particularly the Saponi and Tutelo, in 1714 by creating Fort Christanna and the Virginia Indian Company, but William Byrd saw this quashed by the Lords of Trade in 1718.

ANSWER: Alexander **Spotswood**

7. Identify the following about the Great Awakening, For 10 points each:

[10] This pastor wrote of his experiences converting people in Northampton, Massachusetts, in *A Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Works of God*, and published his own sermons, including "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God".

ANSWER: Jonathan **Edwards**

[10] Many of the proponents of New Side Presbyterianism during the Great Awakening, including George Tennent and Samuel Finley received religious instruction from William Tennent at this Pennsylvania school, associated with Princeton, with which many of its alumni worked.

ANSWER: **Log College**

[10] Though in many ways peripheral to the larger movement, this Southern city hosted John Wesley and George Whitefield, whose sermons galvanized this city's poor into greater distrust of the Trustees and a sort of "death of deference".

ANSWER: **Savannah**, Georgia

8. This religious sect bought over 98,000 acres from the 2nd Earl of Granville and named their tract Wachovia, after the Austrian estate of Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf, who had given asylum to members of this church. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this religious group, who founded Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem in Wachovia. Obtaining answers from God via the Lot and the communal "lovefeast" were distinctive practices of this group, descended from Jan Hus.

ANSWER: **Moravians** [or **Moravian** Church or **Fratrum Unitas**]

[10] The first waves of Moravians who settled in North Carolina's Wachovia came from the Moravian settlement of Bethlehem in this colony, which was a haven for many German protestants, including the Mennonites and Amish.

ANSWER: **Pennsylvania**

[10] The Moravians in Bethlehem and Wachovia both lived under a communal system, known by this name; this system controlled all property, labor, and distribution of goods for the purpose of dedicating as much as possible towards mission work.

ANSWER: **Oeconomy**

9. This river is the namesake of a company, organized in July, 1753, to press for settlement from Connecticut of lands it argued were granted it by the "sea-to-sea" clause in the colony's charter. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this river, which saw colonists from Connecticut try to settle along it and its tributaries, only to spark a conflict with Pennsylvania, which included the Wyoming Massacre along this river's tributary, the Lackawanna.

ANSWER: **Susquehanna** River

[10] The Susquehanna controversy is referenced in this 1776 Thomas Paine pamphlet, which cites the controversy to argue that "nothing but Continental authority can regulate Continental matters."

ANSWER: Common Sense

[10] A conservative Connecticut faction met in this city to promote an agenda opposing Western expansion for the upcoming 1774 elections, only to be defeated by the Whigs. At the time, this city was a prosperous inland port on the Connecticut River.

ANSWER: Middletown, Connecticut

10. Its mission, as defined in an essay printed from Nov. 12-19, 1733, was to expose "the exorbitant Crimes of wicked Ministers" and to force the then-Governor, "an impudent Monster" to "receive the Lash of Satyr". For 10 points each:

[10] Name this newspaper, founded by Lewis Morris, James Alexander, and William Smith, Sr. as a mouthpiece for their opposition to the governorship of William Cosby and his "court party".

ANSWER: New York Weekly Journal

[10] On Nov. 17, 1734, this printer of the *Weekly Journal* was arrested, charged with seditious libel for the attacks on Cosby. Andrew Hamilton won this man's case with the argument that the truth is a defense against charges of libel, in an early example of jury nullification.

ANSWER: Johan Peter Zenger

[10] Many scholars have argued that the success of the Zenger case developed, in part, from his paper's republishing of the "letters" of John Tenchard and Thomas Gordon, named for this ancient Roman republican, which criticized corruption and bad government and promoted free expression.

ANSWER: Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis [or Cato the Younger]

11. In 1691, this group produced the "Act for the Better Ordering of Slaves", the first slave code in South Carolina, after they regained control of the colony with the help of Seth Southall from Governor Peter Colleton. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this group of powerful anti-Proprietary planters, named for one of their bases of power along a minor tributary of the Cooper River. They dominated colonial politics until the Revolution of 1719 ended Proprietary rule.

ANSWER: Goose Creek Men [accept "Barbadians" but do not otherwise say it; prompt on "Anglican Party"]

[10] The "Act for the Better Ordering of Slaves" was based on slave codes in this Caribbean colony, the easternmost island in the Lesser Antilles, from which many Goose Creek Men had emigrated and from which the "provision ground" system was adopted.

ANSWER: Barbados

[10] The Goose Creek Men refused to ratify revisions to the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, which was in part originally written by this philosopher, author of *Two Treatises on Government* and *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.

ANSWER: John Locke

12. This region covered territory which currently includes the towns of Putney, Dummerston, and Brattleboro, Vermont, though the earliest permanent settlement here was Fort Dummer. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this area awarded to Connecticut by Massachusetts Bay for acreage lost along the Connecticut River, then auctioned to Massachusetts land speculators. It represents the first permanent English settlement in Vermont.

ANSWER: Equivalent Lands

[10] Chief amongst the territories lost by Connecticut was this city, now the largest in Western New England and third-largest in Massachusetts. It was founded by William Pynchon and was later razed in King Philip's War.

ANSWER: Springfield, Massachusetts

[10] The proceeds from the auction of the Equivalent Lands went toward funding this college, then known as the "Collegiate School", which moved from Killingworth to New Haven and was renamed in 1718 for a businessman.

ANSWER: Yale University

13. Identify the following about education in Massachusetts Bay Colony, for 10 points each:

[10] Passed in 1647 as a follow-up to the General School Laws of 1642, this law, named after Satan, whose "chief project [is] to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures", required towns of given sizes to fund petty and grammar schools.

ANSWER: "The Old Deluder Satan" Law

[10] One goal of the Old Deluder Law was the preparation of students to enter this college, the first in the Colonies, founded in 1636 and named for a Charlestown minister who donated its first library in 1639.

ANSWER: **Harvard** College [or **Harvard** University; prompt on "New College"]

[10] This 1643 tract was distributed by Hugh Peter and Thomas Weld to Puritans in England, extolling the virtues of Harvard, in order to raise funds for the college, as well as the Indian College which was founded in 1640.

ANSWER: **New England's First Fruits**

14. According to charges made by Lewis Morris and others, as well as the apocryphal identification of the subject of a portrait in the New York Historical Society, this governor spent much of his time dressed in women's clothes. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this royal governor of New York and New Jersey from 1702-08. He was accused in New Jersey of benefiting his cronies, his namesake "ring", through land speculations, bribes, and embezzlements from the treasury.

ANSWER: Edward **Hyde** [or 3rd Earl of **Clarendon** or Viscount **Cornbury** or Lord **Cornbury**]

[10] Patricia Bonomi has posited that accusations of Hyde's transvestitism may have stemmed from an occasion when he dressed as this woman, his cousin and the successor to William III, or more generally from his close association with her.

ANSWER: Queen **Anne**

[10] Charges of Cornbury's fiscal improprieties may stem from this fund, collected by Richard Saltar and John Bowne, Jr. to prevent passage of the Long Bill and fund the government without resort to the assembly.

ANSWER: **Blind Tax**

15. Identify the following about roads in colonial America, For 10 points each:

[10] Following the earlier Great Indian Warpath, this north-south road, opened to colonists by the 1744 Treaty of Lancaster, connected Philadelphia to Augusta, Georgia by way of the Shenandoah Valley.

ANSWER: **Great Wagon Road** [or **Great Philadelphia Wagon Road** or **Carolina Road**]

[10] Running from Boston to Charleston, this road was constructed at the order of Charles II and completed in 1735. Virginia law required all land-owning men to repair or service this route when called upon.

ANSWER: **King's Highway**

[10] The Braddock Road through the Alleghenies, which General Braddock's expedition followed to Ft. Duquesne and which became the National Road, made use of an earlier trail named for this Delaware chief, who helped Christopher Gist to improve the road for the Ohio Company.

ANSWER: **Nemacolin**

16. Identify the following about the Wentworth Clan, which dominated colonial politics in New Hampshire from 1717 to 1775, For 10 points each:

[10] John Thomlinson concocted the scheme whereby Benning Wentworth became Governor and Surveyor General of the King's Woods to enforce regulations on harvesting of this tree, important in mast construction, which gave the Wentworths power over lumber contracts.

ANSWER: Eastern **White Pine** [or **Pinus strobus**]

[10] Eleazar Wheelock founded and Governor John Wentworth chartered this college in 1769 to provide clergy for vacant congregations throughout New Hampshire and named it for a would-be patron, William Legge.

ANSWER: **Dartmouth** College

[10] The one break in Wentworth control was the governorship of this man, who failed to settle the New Hampshire-Massachusetts border dispute. In 1747, he became governor of New Jersey and his son and namesake oversaw the Burying the Hatchet ceremony.

ANSWER: Jonathan **Belcher**

17. Identify the following about attempts to colonize the lands west of the Appalachians, For 10 points each:

[10] Controlling territory that is now East Tennessee, this self-governing group established independent state after the collapse of the Regulator movement. Led by men like John Sevier, it requested annexation to North Carolina in 1776 because of British arming of the Cherokee.

ANSWER: **Watauga** Association [or Republic of **Watauga**]

[10] This Virginia planter's name joined those of many members of the Lee family as a signatory on a request by the Mississippi Land Company for 2.5 million acres at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in 1763, just before the Proclamation of 1763. He is better known as the first US President.

ANSWER: George **Washington**

[10] The Walpole Company was granted a patent to 20 million acres, mostly in modern-day West Virginia, to form this proposed 14th colony in 1772, named in honor of Queen Charlotte. It was suspended after the Boston Tea Party, but attempts were made to create the state of Westsylvania here during the Revolutionary War.

ANSWER: **Vandalia**

18. Identify the following about the outbreak of hostilities between colonists and the British in Maine in 1775, for 10 points each:

[10] Following news of these two battles in Massachusetts on April 19, militia under General Samuel Thompson attempted to capture *HMS Canceaux* then in port. They failed, but did capture the captain, Lt. Henry Mowatt.

ANSWER: Battles of **Lexington** and **Concord** [accept answer in either order]

[10] Partially in response to his capture, Mowatt ordered the burning of this city on October 18, where he had been held. The attack caused the First Continental Congress to order construction of a Continental Navy.

ANSWER: **Portland**, Maine [or **Falmouth**, Maine or **Falmouth**, Massachusetts]

[10] The Burning of Portland was also in response to citizens of this Maine town, led by Colonel Foster, capturing 3 ships, *HMS Unity*, *Polly*, and *Margaretta*, for which the battle is named, on June 11-12.

ANSWER: **Machias**, Maine

19. Johan Campanius Holm, a pastor from this colony, provided the first translation of a Christian catechism into a Native American language when he translated *Luther's Small Catechism* into Unami. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this colony established by a namesake company with the foundation of a fort on the Christina River, after Peter Minuit led the ships *Kalmar Nyckel* and *Vogel Grip* from Scandinavia into Delaware Bay in 1638.

ANSWER: **New Sweden** [or **Nya Sverige**]

[10] New Sweden's limited success began after this man took over as governor from Peter Hollander Ridder. He built a large manor on Tinicum Island, where he transferred the capital, and governed the colony for 10 years.

ANSWER: Johan Bjoernsson **Printz**

[10] This colonial governor antagonized New Sweden by building Ft. Casimir on the Sandhook and by capturing the *Gyllene Haj*, after it wandered into Raritan Bay. He later captured Ft. Christina, forcing Johan Rising to surrender the entire colony in 1655.

ANSWER: Peter **Stuyvesant**

20. Identify the following about non-English religious minorities who sought refuge in the American colonies, for 10 points each:

[10] The proprietors of Carolina conducted an aggressive pamphlet-publishing and recruiting campaign, resulting in settlement by these French Protestants, who suffered increasing persecution after the issuance of the Edict of Fontainebleau.

ANSWER: **Huguenots**

[10] The Dutch Labadists established a small colony at Bohemia Manor in the northwest of this colony, which was the site of intermittent warfare with the Susquehannock as well as the "Plundering Time" during the English Civil War.

ANSWER: **Maryland**

[10] This community of German Lutherans, named for the Austrian city whose archbishop expelled them in 1731, settled at a town called Ebenezer in Georgia after their leader, Johann Boltzius was invited there by Oglethorpe.

ANSWER: **Salzburgers**