

2

The Planting of English America, 1500-1733

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Protestant England's early colonial ambitions were fueled by its religious rivalry with Catholic Spain.
- ___ 2. The earliest English colonization efforts experienced surprising success.
- ___ 3. The defeat of the Spanish Armada was important to North American colonization because it enabled England to conquer Spain's New World empire.
- ___ 4. Among the English citizens most interested in colonization were unemployed yeomen and the younger sons of the gentry.
- ___ 5. Originally, the primary purpose of the joint-stock Virginia Company was to provide for the well-being of the freeborn English settlers in the colony.
- ___ 6. The primary factor disrupting Indian cultures in the early years of English settlement was the introduction of Christianity.
- ___ 7. John Rolfe enabled the Virginia colony to survive by introducing African slave labor in 1619.
- ___ 8. The Maryland colony was founded partly to establish a religious refuge for persecuted English Quakers.
- ___ 9. From the time of its founding, South Carolina had close economic ties with the British West Indies.
- ___ 10. The principal export crop of the Carolinas in the early 1700s was wheat.
- ___ 11. South Carolina prospered partly by selling African slaves in the West Indies.
- ___ 12. In their early years, neither North Carolina nor Georgia relied very heavily on slave labor.
- ___ 13. Compared with its neighbors Virginia and South Carolina, North Carolina was more democratic and individualistic in social outlook.
- ___ 14. Britain valued the Georgia colony primarily as a rich source of gold and timber.

- ___ 15. All the southern colonies eventually came to rely on staple-crop plantation agriculture for their economic prosperity.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. After decades of religious turmoil, Protestantism finally gained permanent dominance in England after the succession of the throne of
a. King Edward VI. b. Queen Mary I c. Queen Elizabeth I d. King James I
- ___ 2. Imperial England and English soldiers developed a contemptuous attitude toward “natives” partly through their colonizing experiences in
a. Canada. b. Spain c. India d. Ireland
- ___ 3. At the time of the first colonization efforts, England
a. was struggling under the political domination of Spain.
b. was enjoying a period of social and economic stability.
c. was undergoing rapid economic and social transformations.
d. was undergoing sharp political conflicts between advocates of republicanism and the monarchy of Elizabeth I.
- ___ 4. England’s victory over the Spanish Armada gave it
a. control of the Spanish colonies in the New World.
b. dominance of the Atlantic Ocean and a vibrant sense of nationalism.
c. a stable social order and economy.
d. effective control of the African slave trade.
- ___ 5. Many of the early Puritan settlers of America were
a. displaced sailors from Liverpool and Bath
b. merchants and shopkeepers from the Midlands.
c. urban laborers from Glasgow and Edinburgh.
d. uprooted sheep farmers from eastern and western England.
- ___ 6. England’s first colony at Jamestown
a. was an immediate economic success.
b. was saved from failure by the leadership of John Smith and by John Rolfe’s introduction of tobacco.
c. enjoyed the strong and continual support of King James I.
d. depended on the introduction of African slave labor for its survival.
- ___ 7. Representative government was first introduced to America in the colony of
a. Virginia. b. Maryland c. North Carolina d. Georgia

- ___ 8. One important difference between the founding of the Virginia and Maryland colonies was that
- Virginia colonists were willing to come only if they could acquire their own land, while Maryland colonists labored for their landlords.
 - Virginia depended primarily on its tobacco economy, while Maryland turned to rice cultivation.
 - Virginia depended on African slave labor, while Maryland relied mainly on white indentured servitude.
 - Virginia was founded mainly as an economic venture, while Maryland was intended partly to secure religious freedom for persecuted Roman Catholics.
- ___ 9. After the act of Toleration in 1649, Maryland provided religious freedom for
- Jews.
 - atheists
 - Protestants & Catholics
 - those who denied the divinity of Jesus
- ___ 10. The primary reason that no new colonies were founded between 1634 and 1670 was
- the severe economic conditions in Virginia and Maryland
 - the civil war in England.
 - the continuous naval conflicts between Spain and England that disrupted sea-lanes.
 - the English kings' increasing hostility to colonial ventures.
- ___ 11. The early conflicts between English settlers and the Indians near Jamestown laid the basis for
- the intermarriage of white settlers and Indians.
 - the incorporation of Indians into the "melting-pot" of American culture.
 - the forced separation of the Indians into the separate territories of the "reservation system."
 - the use of Indians as a slave-labor force on white plantations.
- ___ 12. The labor system of the British West Indies sugar plantations relied almost entirely on
- the importation of African slaves.
 - indentured white servants
 - the *encomienda* system.
 - temporary hired labor from the mainland colonies.
- ___ 13. The Indian peoples who most successfully adapted to the European incursion were
- those whose organization and customs most resembled those of the invaders.
 - the coastal tribes like the Powhatans who first encountered the English colonizers.
 - the more nomadic and warlike tribes who put up the most effective military resistance to the English.
 - the interior Appalachian tribes who used their advantages of time, space, and numbers to create a "middle ground" of economic and cultural interaction.
- ___ 14. After the defeat of the coastal Tuscarora and Yamasee Indians by North Carolinians in 1711-1715,
- there were almost no Indians left east of the Mississippi River.
 - the remaining southeastern tribes formed an alliance to wage warfare against the white.
 - the powerful Creeks, Cherokees, and Iroquois remained in the Appalachian Mountains as a barrier against white settlement.
 - the numerous coastal Indians were confined to reservations in North Carolina and Georgia.

- ___ 15. Most of the early whiter settlers in North Carolina were
 - a. religious dissenters and poor whites fleeing aristocratic Virginia.
 - b. wealthy planters from the West Indies.
 - c. the younger, ambitious sons of English gentry.
 - d. ex-convicts and debtors released from English prisons.

- ___ 16. The high-minded philanthropists who founded the Georgia colony were primarily interested in the cause of
 - a. women’s rights and labor reform.
 - b. temperance and opposition to war.
 - c. prison reform and avoiding slavery.
 - d. religious and political freedom.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Nation where English Protestant rulers employed brutal tactics against the local Catholic population

- _____ 2. Island colony founded by Sir Walter Raleigh that mysteriously disappeared in the 1580s

- _____ 3. Naval invaders defeated by English “sea dogs” in 1588

- _____ 4. Forerunner of the modern corporation that enabled investors to pool financial capital for colonial ventures

- _____ 5. Name of two wars, fought in 1614 and 1644, between the English in Jamestown and the nearby Indian leader

- _____ 6. The harsh system of laws governing African labor, first developed in Barbados and later officially adopted by South Carolina in 1696

- _____ 7. Royal document granting a specified group the right to form a colony and guaranteeing settlers their rights as English citizens

- _____ 8. Penniless people obligated to engage in unpaid labor for a fixed number of years, usually in exchange for passage to the New World or other benefits

- _____ 9. Maryland statute of 1649 that granted religious freedom to all Christians, but not to Jews and atheists

- _____ 10. Powerful Indian confederation that dominated New York and the eastern Great Lakes area; comprised of several peoples (not the Algonquians)

- _____ 11. Poor farmers in North Carolina and elsewhere who occupied land and raised crops without gaining title to soil
- _____ 12. Term for a colony under direct control of the English king or queen
- _____ 13. The primary staple crop of early Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina
- _____ 14. The only southern colony with a slave majority
- _____ 15. The primary plantation crop of South Carolina
- _____ 16. A melting-pot town in early colonial Georgia

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ 1. Powhatan ___ 2. Raleigh and Gilbert ___ 3. Roanoke ___ 4. Smith and Rolfe ___ 5. Virginia ___ 6. Maryland ___ 7. Lord De La War ___ 8. Jamaica and Barbados ___ 9. Lord Baltimore ___ 10. South Carolina ___ 11. North Carolina ___ 12. Georgia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Founded as a haven for Roman Catholics B. Indian leader who ruled tribes in the James River area of Virginia C. Harsh military governor of Virginia who employed “Irish tactics” against the Indians D. British West Indian sugar colonies where large scale plantations and slavery took root E. Founded as a refuge for debtors by philanthropists F. Colony that was called “a vale of humility between two mountains of conceit” G. The unmarried ruler who permanently established English Protestantism and fought the Catholic Spanish H. The Catholic aristocrat who sought to build a sanctuary for his fellow believers I. The failed “lost colony” founded by Sir Walter Raleigh J. Riverbank site where Virginia Company settlers planted the first permanent English colony K. Colony that established a House of Burgesses in 1619 L. Virginia leader “saved” by Pocahontas and the prominent settler who married her |
|---|---|

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>___ 13. James Oglethorpe</p> <p>___ 14. Elizabeth I</p> <p>___ 15. Jamestown</p> | <p>M. Elizabethan courtiers who failed in their attempts to found New World colonies.</p> <p>N. Philanthropic soldier-statesman who founded the Georgia colony.</p> <p>O. Colony that turned to disease-resistant African slaves for labor in its extensive rice plantations.</p> |
|---|---|

E. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. The English victory over the Spanish Armada	A. Led to the Anglo-Powhatan wars that virtually exterminated Virginia’s Indian population
___ 2. The English law of English primogeniture	B. Enabled England to gain control of the North Atlantic sea-lanes
___ 3. The enclosing of English pastures and cropland	C. Forced gold-hungry colonists to work and saved them from total starvation
___ 4. Lord De La Warr’s use of brutal “Irish tactics” in Virginia	D. Led Lord Baltimore to establish the Maryland colony
___ 5. The English government’s persecution of Roman Catholics	E. Led to the finding of the independent-minded North Carolina colony.
___ 6. The slave codes of England’s Barbados colony	F. Led many younger sons of the gentry to seek their fortunes in exploration and colonization
___ 7. John Smith’s stern leadership in Virginia	G. Contributed to the formation of powerful Indian coalitions like the Iroquois and the Algonquins
___ 8. The English settler’s near-destruction of small Indian tribes	H. Kept the buffer colony poor and largely unpopulated for a long time.
___ 9. The fight of poor farmers and religious dissenters from planter-run Virginia	I. Became the legal basis for slavery in North America.
___ 10. Georgia’s unhealthy climate, restrictions on slavery, and vulnerability to Spanish attacks	J. Forced numerous laborers off the land and sent them looking for opportunities elsewhere.

F. Map Mastery

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 2, answer the following questions.

1. The colony of Maryland was centered around what body of water? _____
2. Which southern colony bordered on foreign, non-English territory? _____
3. What river marked the border between the Virginia and Maryland colonies? _____