

## Chapter 3

### Settling the Northern Colonies, 1619-1700

#### 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. The most fervent Puritans believed that the Church of England was corrupt because it did not restrict its membership to “visible saints” who had experienced conversion.
- \_\_\_ 2. The Puritans all wanted to break away from the Church of England and establish a new “purified” church.
- \_\_\_ 3. The large, separatist Plymouth Colony strongly influenced Puritan Massachusetts Bay.
- \_\_\_ 4. Massachusetts Bay restricted the vote for elections to the General Court to adult male members of the Congregational Church.
- \_\_\_ 5. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were both banished for organizing rebellions against the Massachusetts Bay authorities.
- \_\_\_ 6. Rhode Island was the most religiously and politically tolerant of the New England colonies.
- \_\_\_ 7. The Wampanoag people of New England initially befriended the English colonists.
- \_\_\_ 8. Edmund Andros’s autocratic Dominion of New England was overthrown in connection with the Glorious Revolution in England.
- \_\_\_ 9. King Philip’s War enabled New England’s Indians to recover their numbers and morale.
- \_\_\_ 10. New York became the most democratic and economically equal of the middle colonies.
- \_\_\_ 11. Dutch New Netherlands was conquered in 1664 by Sweden.
- \_\_\_ 12. William Penn originally intended his Pennsylvania colony to be settled exclusively by his fellow Quakers.
- \_\_\_ 13. Later non-Quaker immigrants to Pennsylvania welcomed the peaceful relations with the Indians established by William Penn’s policies.
- \_\_\_ 14. The middle colonies’ broad, fertile river valleys enabled them to develop a richer agricultural economy than that of New England.

- \_\_\_ 15. The middle colonies were characterized by tightly knit, homogeneous communities that shared a common sense of religious purpose.

**B. Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_ 1. The principal motivation shaping the earliest settlements in New England was
- the desire for political freedom.
  - religious commitment and devotion.
  - economic opportunity and the chance for a better life.
  - a spirit of adventure and interest in exploring the New World
- \_\_\_ 2. The Puritans all believed strongly that
- they should separate completely from the Church of England.
  - only the “elect” or “visible saints” should be members of the church.
  - human beings were fundamentally good and capable of working out their own salvation.
  - kings like Henry VIII and James I had sufficiently reformed the Church of England.
- \_\_\_ 3. Compared with the Plymouth colony, the Massachusetts Bay colony was
- dedicated to complete separation from the Church of England.
  - afflicted with corrupt and incompetent leaders.
  - more focused on religious rather than political liberty.
  - larger and more prosperous economically.
- \_\_\_ 4. One reason that the Massachusetts Bay Colony was not a true democracy is that
- only church members could vote for the governor and the General Court.
  - political offices were dominated by the clergy.
  - people were not permitted to discuss issues freely within their own towns.
  - the governor and his assistants were appointed rather than elected.
- \_\_\_ 5. The most distinctive feature of the Rhode Island colony was that
- it enjoyed the most complete religious freedom of all the English colonies.
  - it secured an official charter from England.
  - it contained a high proportion of well-educated and well-off colonists.
  - it had a strong common sense of religious purpose.
- \_\_\_ 6. Before the first English settlements in New England, Native Americans in the region had been devastated by
- constant warfare with the French.
  - severe famine caused by harsh weather that reduced the corn harvests.
  - disease epidemics caused by contact with English fishermen.
  - intertribal conflicts caused by disputes over hunting grounds.
- \_\_\_ 7. The Indian tribe that first encountered the Pilgrim colonists in New England were the
- Iroquois.
  - Wampanoags.
  - Narragansetts.
  - Hurons

- \_\_\_ 8. The Puritan missionary efforts to convert Native Americans to Christianity were
- weak and mostly unsuccessful.
  - initially successful but undermined by constant warfare.
  - similar to the evangelical efforts of the Catholic Spanish and French.
  - developed only after the Indians were defeated and confined to reservations.
- \_\_\_ 9. King Philip's War represented
- the first serious military conflict between New England colonists and Native Americans.
  - an example of the disastrous divisions among the Wampanoags, Pequots, and Narragansetts.
  - the last major Native American effort to halt New Englanders' encroachment on their lands.
  - a relatively minor conflict in terms of actual fighting and casualties.
- \_\_\_ 10. The primary value of the New England Confederation lay in
- restoring harmony between Rhode Island and the other New England colonies.
  - promoting better relations between New England colonists and their Indian neighbors.
  - providing the first small step on the road to intercolonial cooperation.
  - defending the colonial rights against increasing pressure from the English kings.
- \_\_\_ 11. The event that sparked the collapse of the Dominion of New England was
- King Philip's War.
  - the revocation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony's charter.
  - Governor Andros's harsh attacks on colonial liberties.
  - the Glorious Revolution in England.
- \_\_\_ 12. The Dutch Colony of New Netherland
- was harshly and undemocratically governed.
  - contained little ethnic diversity.
  - was developed as a haven for Dutch Calvinists.
  - enjoyed prosperity and peace under the policies of the Dutch West India Company.
- \_\_\_ 13. The short-lived colony conquered by the Dutch New Netherland in 1655 was
- New Jersey.
  - New France.
  - New England.
  - New Sweden.
- \_\_\_ 14. William Penn's colony of Pennsylvania
- sought settlers primarily from England and Scotland.
  - experienced continuing warfare with neighboring Indian tribes.
  - actively sought settlers from Germany and other non-British countries.
  - set up the Quaker religion as its tax-supported established church.
- \_\_\_ 15. Besides Pennsylvania, Quakers were also heavily involved in the early settlement of both
- New Jersey and New York.
  - New Jersey and Delaware.
  - New Netherland and New York.
  - Maryland and Delaware.

- \_\_\_ 16. The middle colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware
  - a. depended almost entirely on industry rather than agriculture for their prosperity.
  - b. had powerful established churches that suppressed religious dissenters.
  - c. relied heavily on slave labor in agriculture.
  - d. had more ethnic diversity than either New England or the southern colonies.

**C. Identification**

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Sixteenth-century religious reform movement begun by Martin Luther.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. English Calvinists who sought a thorough cleansing from within the Church of England
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Radical Calvinists who considered the Church of England so corrupt that they broke with it and formed their own independent churches.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The shipboard agreement by the Pilgrim Fathers to establish a body politic and submit to majority rule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Puritans' term for their belief that Massachusetts Bay had an agreement with God to become a holy society.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Charles I's political action of 1629 that led to persecution of the Puritans and the formation of the Massachusetts Bay Company.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The *two* major nonfarming industries of Massachusetts Bay
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Anne Hutchinson's heretical belief that the truly saved need not obey human or divine law
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Common fate of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson after they were convicted of heresy in Massachusetts Bay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Villages where New England Indians who converted to Christianity were gathered.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Successful military action by the colonies united in the New England Confederation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. English revolt that also led to the overthrow of the Dominion of New England in America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. River valley where vast estates created an aristocratic landholding elite in New Netherland and New York.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Required, sworn statements of loyalty or religious belief resisted by Quakers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Common activity in which the colonists engaged to avoid the restrictive, unpopular Navigation Laws.

#### 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.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Martin Luther            | A. Dominant religious group in Massachusetts Bay  |
| ___ 2. John Calvin              | B. Founder of the most tolerant and democratic of the middle colonies.  |
| ___ 3. Massasoit                | C. Mass flight by religious dissidents from the persecutions of Archbishop Laud and Charles I                               |
| ___ 4. Plymouth                 | D. Small colony eventually merged into Massachusetts Bay  |
| ___ 5. Massachusetts Bay Colony | E. Religious dissenter convicted of the heresy of antinomianism   |
| ___ 6. John Winthrop            | F. Native American leader who waged unsuccessful war against New England  |
| ___ 7. Great Puritan migration  | G. German monk who began Protestant Reformation   |
| ___ 8. General Court            | H. Religious group persecuted in Massachusetts and New York but not in Pennsylvania.  |
| ___ 9. Puritans                 | I. Representative assembly of Massachusetts Bay   |
| ___ 10. Quakers                 | J. Promoter of Massachusetts Bay as a holy "city upon a hill"   |
| ___ 11. Anne Hutchinson         | K. Conqueror of New Sweden who lost New Netherland  |
| ___ 12. Roger Williams          | L. Reformer whose religious ideas inspired English Puritans, Scotch Presbyterians, French Huguenots, and the Dutch Reformed |
| ___ 13. King Philip             | M. Wampanoag chieftain who befriended English colonists   |
| ___ 14. Peter Stuyvesant        | N. Colony whose government sought to enforce God's law on believers and unbelievers alike.                                  |
| ___ 15. William Penn            | O. Radical founder of the most tolerant New England colony  |

**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.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
___ 1. Charles I's persecution of the Puritans	A. Led to overthrow of Andros's Dominion of New England
___ 2. Puritans' belief that their government was based on a covenant with God	B. Encouraged development of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey as rich "bread colonies"
___ 3. Puritan persecution of religious dissenters	C. Secured political control of New York for a few aristocratic families
___ 4. The Glorious Revolution	D. Spurred formation of the Massachusetts Bay Company
___ 5. King Philip's War	E. Encouraged large-scale foreign immigration to Pennsylvania
___ 6. Dutch West India Company's search for quick profits	F. Led to restriction of political participation in colonial Massachusetts to "visible saints"
___ 7. Dutch and English creation of vast Hudson Valley estates	G. Stimulated William Penn's founding of Pennsylvania
___ 8. The English government's persecution of Quakers	H. Meant that New Netherland was run as an authoritarian fur trading venture
___ 9. William Penn's liberal religious and immigration policies	I. Ended New England Indians' attempts to halt white expansion
___ 10. Middle colonies' cultivation of broad, fertile river valleys	J. Led to the founding of Rhode Island as a haven for unorthodox faiths

**G. Map Discrimination**

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 3, answer the following questions.

1. Which New England colony centered on a river valley? \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Which New England colony was not founded during the reign of Charles I or Charles II? \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. The territory that was once New Sweden eventually became part of which three English colonies?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_