

# UNIT 1: REVIEW QUESTIONS

## Multiple-Choice Questions

**Directions:** Choose the best answer choice for the following questions.

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the following image.



Algonquin Village c. 1585 in modern day North Carolina  
Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

1. Based on the Algonquin Village portrayed in the drawing, which of the following statements is correct?
  - (A) The Algonquins were a warrior people, based on the defenses established in their village.
  - (B) The Algonquins were nomadic and moved constantly throughout the year.
  - (C) The Algonquins had an organized community structure.
  - (D) The Algonquins had a highly developed trade system.

2. Based on the Algonquin settlement portrayed in the previous illustration and the nature of eastern North American Indian nations, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (A) The community depended on trade with other Indian nations for their survival.
  - (B) The Algonquins depended on conquering their enemies for the economic goods and food they produced.
  - (C) The people of the eastern woodlands were hunter-gatherers and agriculturally oriented.
  - (D) The Algonquins believed in human sacrifice to appease their gods.

Questions 3–5 refer to the following quote.

“At the time the first Europeans arrived, the Indians of the Great Plains between the Rocky Mountains and the forested areas bordering on the Mississippi lived partly by corn culture but mostly by the buffalo on foot with bow and arrow. Although Europeans regarded all Indians as nomads (a convenient excuse for denying them the land they occupied), only the Plains Indian really were nomadic. Even they did not become so until about A.D. 1550, when they began to break wild mustangs, offspring of European horses turned loose by the Spaniards.”

— *The Oxford History of the American People*  
by Samuel Eliot Morison Oxford University Press, New York City, 1965

3. Based on the previous excerpt, which of the following had the greatest impact on the lives of the Great Plains Indians?
- (A) The introduction of corn as a staple crop
  - (B) The understanding of the concept of land ownership as enforced by the Europeans
  - (C) The development of the vast trade network with Europeans
  - (D) The use of horses by the Great Plains Indians after the animal was introduced to North America by the Spanish
4. According to the excerpt, the Europeans justified which of the following using the livelihood of the Great Plains Indians as evidence?
- (A) All-out warfare to eradicate the native population
  - (B) The creation of an extensive trade network
  - (C) European land policy based on the concept that American Indians did not own land
  - (D) The creation of the *encomienda* system to Christianize the Plains Indians
5. Based on the previous excerpt, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Despite being a nomadic people, the Great Plains Indians had a developed social structure.
  - (B) The Great Plains Indians lived in small, democratically run communities.
  - (C) Although nomadic, the Great Plains Indians generally remained in two seasonal locations.
  - (D) The Great Plains Indians depended upon the river systems for trade.

Questions 6–8 refer to the following quote.

“Developed between A.D. 900 and 1100, Cahokia and its immediate suburbs covered about six square miles and had a population of at least ten thousand (some estimates run as high as forty thousand). Even at the smallest calculation, Cahokia ranked as the greatest Indian community north of Mexico. At its peak, Cahokia contained about one hundred earthen temple and burial mounds as well as hundreds of thatched houses for commoners. The city was surrounded by a stockade, a wall of large posts two miles in circumference with a watchtower every seventy feet.”

—From *American Colonies* by Alan Taylor, Penguin Books, 2001

6. Based on the excerpt, which of the following is true about Cahokia?
- (A) The Cahokians were a nomadic people.
  - (B) The culture of Cahokia was not as advanced as other Indian nations in North America.
  - (C) The social structure of Cahokia was based on an egalitarian philosophy.
  - (D) Cahokia had developed a complex society.
7. The Cahokia were most like which of the following Native American nations?
- (A) The Cahokia were much like the Great Plains Indians, following their food source, the bison.
  - (B) The Cahokia were much like other American Indian nations on the eastern seaboard.
  - (C) The Cahokia relied on local crops and self-sufficiency for survival.
  - (D) The religious beliefs of the Cahokia people were much like the Aztecs in central Mexico.
8. Which of the following statements about pre-Columbian American Indians is true?
- (A) American Indian nations coexisted peacefully on the North American continent.
  - (B) American Indians were predominantly nomadic.
  - (C) The lifestyle of each American Indian community was greatly influenced by the environment in which it lived.
  - (D) Pre-Columbian American Indians did not have a monetary system to enhance trade.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS

1. C

The Algonquins built fairly permanent villages in the eastern region of the North American continent, though many tribes were seasonally nomadic. They depended on hunting and gathering as well as some agriculture for their livelihood. Their villages were community-centered. Algonquins may have had a well-developed system of trade, but that is not evident in the picture.

2. C

The Indian nations of the eastern half of North America tended to depend on farming, supplementing their harvest with hunting and gathering more food.

3. D

The introduction of the horse by the Spanish during the 16th century had a great impact. The relatively sedentary Plains Indians now had the opportunity to become nomadic, with the ability to follow their main food source, the buffalo, farther distances. At the same time, the ability to transport families and villages became very easy.

4. C

The mythology created by the Europeans that all Indians were nomadic and therefore did not own any land was the foundation for their policy of claiming the land Indians occupied and forcing them to move elsewhere at times.

5. A

Based on the information in the excerpt, the fact that the Great Plains Indians held organized hunts for buffalo and did, to an extent, depend on corn as a staple crop shows that they had a somewhat organized social structure. Of the four answer choices, (A) is the only answer that can be supported.

6. D

Based on studies of Cahokia, they had one of the most advanced societies in pre-Columbian North America. The excerpt denotes this with information on the large sedentary population and the well-developed cultural beliefs (burial mounds).

7. B

Cahokia, a sedentary Indian nation, had developed an extensive trade system and was much like its neighbors to the east, the Algonquin, who had permanent settlements and a rich culture, as evidenced by the burial mounds.

8. C

Each Indian nation adapted to its surroundings: If a tribe was located on a river system, it depended upon trade and tended to be an agrarian society; if it lived on the Great Plains, it tended to be nomadic; other groups who settled in other parts of the continent adapted to their surroundings as well.

# UNIT 2: REVIEW QUESTIONS

## Multiple-Choice Questions

**Directions:** Choose the best answer choice for the following questions.

Questions 1–4 refer to the following image.



**Peter Minuit (1589–1638), Director Of New Netherland Colony,  
Purchases Manhattan Island From The Native Americans In 1626, For  
Chests Of Goods, Unknown Artist, 1754**

1. Based on the event illustrated in the picture, the Dutch were most similar to which other European colonizers?
  - (A) The English as they settled in Jamestown
  - (B) The Spanish in the Incan Empire
  - (C) The French in Canada
  - (D) The Spanish in the Caribbean

2. Which of the following best describes the influence and the origins of development of Dutch North American societies during the colonial period?
- (A) The Dutch were looking to establish permanent colonies in which to build a world empire.
  - (B) The Dutch established colonies mainly for economic trade and the production of food for the mother country.
  - (C) The overpopulation of the Netherlands motivated the Dutch government to seek more territory.
  - (D) The Dutch wanted to challenge the Spanish for naval supremacy.
3. Socially, much like the French, the Dutch were successful at which of the following?
- (A) Inter-marriage with Native Americans
  - (B) Developing and promoting the slave trade
  - (C) The establishment of permanent colonies by settling entire families in their colonies
  - (D) Establishing colonies with tolerance for all religions
4. Which of the following European colonizers was least like the Dutch when it came to interrelationships with the native population and slaves?
- (A) The Spanish, because they did not believe in inter-marriage with the native population
  - (B) The French, as they maintained a peaceful, yet isolated, coexistence with the native population
  - (C) The Portuguese, because of the rigid class system based upon race they established
  - (D) The English, as they maintained a separation between themselves and the native and slave population

Questions 5–7 refer to the following quote.

“ . . . if enslaving our fellow creatures be a practice agreeable to Christianity, it is answered in a great measure in many treatises at home, to which I refer you . . .

. . . we are all apt to shift off the blame from ourselves and lay it upon others, how justly in our case you may judge. The Negroes are enslaved by the Negroes themselves before they are purchased by the masters of the ships who bring them here. It is, to be sure, at our choice whether we buy them or not, so this then is our crime, folly, or whatever you will please to call it.”

—Peter Fontaine, “A Defense of Slavery in Virginia”

5. Based upon the excerpt, what was the justification for slavery in British North America?
- (A) Slavery was based upon principles of Christianity.
  - (B) Those to be sold into slavery are held as slaves in Africa first; therefore, slavery is a business transaction.
  - (C) Slavery was part of the “natural order” of the human races.
  - (D) According to English law, “inferior people” were destined to serve as slaves.

6. Which of the following explains how slavery evolved in 17th-century British North America?
- (A) Slaves were brought with the first settlers to Jamestown.
  - (B) Slavery was developed after the deaths of thousands of enslaved Native Americans because of exposure to European diseases.
  - (C) The Anglican Church encouraged the transport of slaves to the colonies in North America as a source of cheap labor.
  - (D) The influx of indentured servants had decreased, and cheap labor was needed for the developing plantation system.
7. Which of the following individuals would reject the argument of Peter Fontaine?
- (E) A former indentured servant in Virginia
  - (F) A plantation owner in Carolina
  - (G) A Quaker in Pennsylvania
  - (H) An Anglican in Massachusetts
8. Which of the following events from early British North American colonial history would reflect the sentiments of the previous quote?
- (A) The approval of the Mayflower Compact
  - (B) The establishment of Jamestown
  - (C) The ideas expressed by Anne Hutchinson
  - (D) The motivation for the Salem Witch Trials
9. Advocates of the ideals of the Enlightenment, such as those expressed in the previous excerpt, would have most likely agreed with which of the following movements?
- (A) Republicanism
  - (B) Mercantilism
  - (C) Antinomianism
  - (D) Deism
10. The ideals expressed in the previous excerpt would have a positive effect on the America colonies through which of the following events?
- (A) The passage of the Navigation Acts
  - (B) The creation of the Dominion of New England
  - (C) The outcome of Bacon's Rebellion
  - (D) The Glorious Revolution

Questions 8–10 refer to the following quote.

“... the Enlightenment slowly helped undermine the power of traditional authority—something the Great Awakening did as well. But unlike the Great Awakening, the Enlightenment encouraged men and women to look to themselves—not to God—for guidance as to how to live their lives and to shape society. Enlightenment thought, with its emphasis on human rationality, encouraged a new emphasis on education and a heightened interest in politics and government. Most Enlightenment figures did not challenge religion and insisted that rational inquiry would support, not undermine, Christianity.”

—*American History* 14th edition, by Alan Brinkley, McGraw-Hill

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS

1. C

The French also tried to establish a peaceful relationship with the native population in North America. Although they had some brief skirmishes with the natives, both the French and the Dutch established a peaceful coexistence with the Indians. The English did not have much interaction with the natives at first, followed by curiosity and some interaction, and within a few years a massacre at the hands of the Powhatan (Algonquin) Indians (in 1622). The Spanish took the Incan Empire and most of its Caribbean colonies by force.

2. B

The Netherlands's homeland was in a constant battle to reclaim territory from the sea and therefore sought more fertile land to produce food and gain wealth for the nation. Therefore, the Dutch claimed "New Netherland," now New York.

3. A

Both the French and the Dutch were able to successfully intermarry with Native American groups in North America. While all European colonizers were active in the slave trade, France and the Netherlands were the least involved. The French and the Dutch were less interested in establishing colonies in the English New England model, and while the Dutch did not tolerate all religious faiths, it was less important to them than to most other colonizing nations.

4. D

The English maintained a strict separation between themselves and the Native Americans and slaves. Their ideas were based on the rigid class system that existed in England and the idea that non-whites were inferior. On the other hand, the Dutch intermarried with natives and slaves, as did the Spanish, French, and Portuguese.

5. B

Slavery was viewed as a business transaction, since plantation owners did not originally enslave the population. British plantation owners could not compete with others from the colonies of Spain and France if they had to pay their labor.

6. D

As jobs became available in England, fewer individuals and families sought the opportunities available through indentured servitude in British North America. While prosperity was returning to England, the plantations needed more labor. Therefore, by the 1660s, different colonies began to pass legislation making persons of African descent slaves for life.

7. C

Quakers were the first group to publicly declare that slavery was immoral, as one human could not own another human. Former indentured servants usually inherited large tracts of land and, if they could afford them, would want to purchase slaves to work the land for them. Plantation owners in Carolina relied heavily on slave labor for their livelihood, and Massachusetts was the first colony in British North America to legalize slavery.



8. C

Anne Hutchinson held several conversations in her home after church services to discuss the ideas expressed in the sermon. This was not acceptable in Puritan society, as church leadership thought that Mrs. Hutchinson was questioning the sermon and its merits and that it was inappropriate for a woman to answer questions about biblical principles.

9. A

Republicanism developed in the colonies during the mid-18th century as a result of political ideas expressed during the Enlightenment. These ideas would eventually lead to ideas of independence.

10. D

The Glorious Revolution occurred when King William III and Mary II (of Orange) were brought to the throne in England, replacing the absolute rule of King James II. With them, William and Mary enacted the English "Bill of Rights," which became the foundation for English law and inspired Americans in their revolution almost one century later. The Navigation Acts and the Dominion of New England placed restrictions on American colonists. Although Bacon's Rebellion shared similar ideals as the Glorious Revolution, the Rebellion failed and any democratic measures passed by the Virginia House of Burgesses were rescinded.