## 2. The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire, 1607-1750

- 1. The issue of religious toleration figured prominently in the founding of colonies by all of the following EXCEPT
  - (A) James Oglethorpe
  - (B) Cecil Calvert
  - (C) Anne Hutchinson
  - (D) William Penn
  - (E) Roger Williams
- 2. Which of the following accurately describes a problem faced by Virginia in the last decades of the 17th century?
  - (A) a decline in tobacco production
  - (B) frequent slave uprisings
  - (C) the lowering of wages caused by an influx of immigrants
  - (D) political control by small farmers in the House of Burgesses
  - (E) conflict between large plantation owners and settlers on Virginia's western frontier
- 3. Which of the following documents would be most useful in examining the origins of constitutional government in colonial America?
  - (A) the sermons of Puritan ministers
  - (B) newspaper commentary on the Halfway Covenant
  - (C) the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
  - (D) political tracts concerning the Dominion of New England
  - (E) the correspondence of Sir Edmond Andros
- 4. "Puritan intolerance of dissent led to the founding of a number of new colonies." The founding of which of the following does NOT support this statement?
  - (A) Providence
  - (B) Portsmouth (Rhode Island)
  - (C) Hartford
  - (D) New Hampshire
  - (E) New Haven
- 5. Roger Williams differed from other Puritan ministers in his emphasis on
  - (A) the study of the Bible
  - (B) the value of consensus in church meetings
  - (C) nonviolence
  - (D) the individual's private religious conscience
  - (E) the supreme authority of church leaders
- 6. Which of the following was NOT a factor in the formation of the New England Confederation?
  - (A) the problem of defending against Indian attacks
  - (B) conflicts over colonial boundaries
  - (C) concern about runaway servants
  - (D) neglect by the English government
  - (E) a desire to suppress religious dissent
- 7. The chief purpose of mercantilist policies was to
  - (A) help colonies to be self-sufficient
  - (B) strengthen the economy and power of the parent country
  - (C) It was strongly opposed in New England.
  - (D) Slaves accounted for about half the population of Virginia.
  - (E) foster stable relations between the Crown and the colonies
- 8. The acts of trade and navigation had all of the following consequences in the colonies EXCEPT
  - (A) Colonial manufacturing was limited.
  - (B) Colonial economies were regulated from London.
  - (C) Low prices were charged for English imports.
  - (D) Smuggling became a common practice.

- (E) New England shipbuilding prospered.
- 9. William Penn's "Holy Experiment" included all of the following ideas EXCEPT
  - (A) nonviolence
  - (B) the Bible as religious authority for all
  - (C) fair treatment of Native Americans
  - (D) a refuge for Quakers
  - (E) religious toleration
- 10. In the mid-18th century, all of the following were generally true about slavery in the British colonies EXCEPT
  - (A) Planters thought it provided a more dependable labor supply than other options.
  - (B) There were more slaves than indentured servants in the southern colonies.
  - (C) It was strongly opposed in New England.
  - (D) Slaves accounted for about half the population of Virginia.
  - (E) Colonial laws gave slavery a permanent legal status.