

Period 2 (1607-1754)

Source: John Peter Zenger, 1734

...The Jury withdrew, and in a small time returned, and being asked by the clerk, whether they were agreed of their verdict, and whether John Peter Zenger was guilty of printing and publishing the libels in the information mentioned? They answered by Thomas Hunt, their foreman, Not Guilty. Upon which there were three huzzas [cheers] in the hall which was crowded with people, and the next day I was discharged from my imprisonment.

1. The court case discussed in this passage was important in the development of colonial America because it helped establish the principle of
 - (1) freedom of the press
 - (2) double jeopardy
 - (3) freedom of assembly
 - (4) judicial independence
2. Which precedent was established as a result of the John Peter Zenger case (1735)?
 - (1) universal suffrage
 - (2) peaceable assembly
 - (3) freedom of the press
 - (4) right to privacy
3. One way that the British government carried out the policy of mercantilism was by
 - (1) promoting free trade between its colonies and Europe
 - (2) prohibiting the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans
 - (3) encouraging the development of colonial manufacturing and trade
 - (4) requiring that most colonial trade occur within the British Empire
4. Which geographic feature did the British government use in 1763 as a boundary to restrict the westward settlement of American colonists?
 - (1) St. Lawrence River
 - (2) Rocky Mountains
 - (3) Appalachian Mountains
 - (4) Mississippi River
5. Which geographic features had the most significant positive influence on settlement patterns and economic development in the British North American colonies?
 - (1) rivers and harbors
 - (2) mountains and plateaus
 - (3) forests and deserts
 - (4) prairies and lakes
6. During the 1600s and 1700s, the fundamental goal of British mercantilism was to
 - (1) prohibit all exports of raw materials from the colonies
 - (2) encourage economic competition with the American colonies
 - (3) develop manufacturing within the colonies
 - (4) maintain a favorable balance of trade for Great Britain with its colonies
7. A major reason the American colonists of the 1600s chose to settle along the seacoast and rivers was so that they could
 - (1) export slaves
 - (2) carry out trade
 - (3) protect themselves from Native American Indians
 - (4) use water power to run factory machinery

8. Under the British system of mercantilism, the American colonies served primarily as a
 - (1) self-sufficient trading partner for other European nations
 - (2) market for British manufactured goods and a source of raw materials
 - (3) source of manpower for the British army and navy
 - (4) buffer to the expansion of French and Spanish colonies
9. Which geographic feature most influenced the development of large plantations in the southeastern region of the United States?
 - (1) arid land
 - (3) pine forests
 - (2) cool climate
 - (4) fertile lowlands
10. What was an important goal of European mercantilism during the 1600s and 1700s?
 - (1) increasing the mother country's wealth
 - (2) promoting colonial self-sufficiency
 - (3) encouraging colonial manufacturing of textiles
 - (4) improving trade between European nations
11. Which geographic feature contributed most to the settlement of colonies along the Atlantic Coast?
 - (1) mountainous terrain
 - (2) extensive mineral deposits
 - (3) subtropical climate
 - (4) navigable rivers and harbors
12. During the 1700s, the British government used mercantilism to
 - (1) profit from its colonies
 - (2) develop colonial manufacturing
 - (3) discourage colonial agriculture
 - (4) promote colonial trade with other nations
13. The French and Indian War (1754–1763) was a turning point in the relationship between American colonists and the British government because the war
 - (1) increased French influence in North America
 - (2) ended Native American Indian attacks west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - (3) resulted in British debt and attempts to tax colonists
 - (4) created an alliance with Canada against the British
14. During the colonial period in British North America, the major geographic barrier to westward expansion was the
 - (1) Ohio River
 - (2) Great Plains
 - (3) Rocky Mountains
 - (4) Appalachian Mountains
15. What was a main reason large plantations developed in the South during the colonial period?
 - (1) British laws promoted the growth of slavery in the South.
 - (2) Cotton could only be grown in wetlands.
 - (3) Southern mountains led to the development of isolated, self-sufficient farms.
 - (4) The climate in the South provided longer growing seasons.
16. The geography of the Atlantic Coastal Plain most influenced the southern economy during the period from 1620 to 1865 because it
 - (1) promoted a plantation system of agriculture
 - (2) led to diversified manufacturing
 - (3) encouraged development of the railroad industry
 - (4) resulted in widespread mining of coal
17. Which event during the Colonial Era most influenced the concept of freedom of the press?

- (1) passage of the Navigation Acts
 - (2) trial of John Peter Zenger
 - (3) creation of the Albany Plan of Union
 - (4) establishment of the House of Burgesses
18. Which geographic feature was most important for the development of commerce in the New England and middle colonies?
- (1) limited rainfall
 - (2) natural harbors
 - (3) long growing season
 - (4) mountainous terrain
19. Before 1763, most American colonists settled near the Atlantic Coast or rivers because
- (1) port cities could be more easily defended in times of war
 - (2) valleys were less fertile
 - (3) English colonists were only allowed to settle in these locations
 - (4) navigable water offered easier access to trade and employment
20. Which geographic features contributed to the economic development of the plantation system in the South?
- (1) rocky soil and deep harbors
 - (2) short rivers and many waterfalls
 - (3) rich soil and warm climate
 - (4) high mountains and numerous rivers
21. In colonial America, geography most directly influenced
- (1) religious practices
 - (2) voter eligibility
 - (3) economic activities
 - (4) family structure
22. Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____ A. Virginia House of Burgesses B. Mayflower Compact C. New England town meetings
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- (1) Developments in Colonial Self-Government
 - (2) Colonial Efforts to Abandon British Rule
 - (3) Attempts by Colonial Leaders to Form a National Government
 - (4) Colonial Organizations Established by the British Parliament
23. During the colonial era, the British promoted the policy of mercantilism to
- (1) control the commerce of their American colonies
 - (2) promote colonial trade with France and Spain
 - (3) ban all trade between the British colonies in North America
 - (4) restrict the importation of enslaved Africans