

APUSH Period 2 Multiple Choice

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the following excerpt:

“Various are the reports and conjectures of the causes of the present Indian war. Some impute it to an imprudent zeal in the magistrates of Boston to Christianize those heathen before they were civilized and enjoying them the strict observation of their laws, which, to a people so rude and licentious, hath proved even intolerable, and that the more, for that while the magistrates, for their profit, put the laws severely in execution against the Indians, the people, on the other side, for lucre and gain, entice and provoke the Indians to the breach thereof, especially to drunkenness, to which those people are so generally addicted that they will strip themselves to their skin to have their fill of rum and brandy....

...the English have contributed much to their misfortunes, for they first taught the Indians the use of arms, and admitted them to be present at all their musters and trainings, and showed them how to handle, mend and fix their muskets, and have been furnished with all sorts of arms by permission of the government....” --Edmund Randolph, firsthand account of King Philip’s War, 1675

- 1. The above excerpt most directly reflects which predominant view of the Native American by the New England colonists by the mid- to late 1600s?**
 - A. Native Americans were a free people from whom much could be learned.
 - B. Native Americans had an admirable system of law.
 - C. Native Americans were crude and ungodly.**
 - D. Native Americans were civilized, but incapable of abiding by their own laws.
- 2. The New England colonists’ general idea of “civilizing” the Native American, as alluded to in the above excerpt, most directly reflects which of the following Puritan ideals?**
 - A. That the Puritans were establishing a conscientious community of holiness, which would serve as a beacon and model to others around the world**
 - B. That the Puritans were establishing a community based on separation of Church and State, which model the Native American tribal societies did not follow
 - C. That moral societies were based on strict judicial systems, and the Native Americans enforced their laws in too random a manner
 - D. That at birth, people were predestined for either salvation or damnation

Questions 3 and 4 refer to the following excerpt:

“The slaves’ weapons were many, and after a century in the tobacco fields they extended beyond revolt, maroonage [running away to live in secret communities], and truancy, for slaves understood the processes of tobacco cultivation as well as any owner. That many [slave] quarters took their names from the slave patriarchs or matriarchs who were their central figures and who often served as their foreman and occasionally as their forewoman suggests the degree to which black people had gained control over their work and lives. As knowledgeable agriculturalists, these men and women appreciated how their strategic interventions could destroy a season’s crop and ruin their owners.”

-- Ira Berlin, historian, *Many Thousands Gone: The First Two Centuries of Slavery in North America*, published in 1998

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3. **The evidence in the excerpt about the nature of slavery in the Chesapeake region is most closely tied to the early 1700s because**
- A. the slave patriarchs and matriarchs sharing power equally with the owners regarding plantation operations during this period
 - B. the slaves were native to America and not imported from Africa or the West Indies
 - C. the development of mechanized farming techniques and crop rotation
 - D. **the emerging importance of commodities to sell in Europe, such as tobacco**
4. **Which of the following best describes the social attitude of the Chesapeake colonists, which most enabled them to establish perpetual slavery of African Americans?**
- A. A strong desire to compete with other European nationalities
 - B. Strong resentment of the individual freedoms enjoyed by Africans within their original societies
 - C. **A strong belief in European racial and cultural superiority**
 - D. A belief in the need for Christian conversion and salvation of Africans

Questions 5 – 7 refer to the following excerpt:

“Whereas notwithstanding divers acts made for the encouragement of the navigation of this kingdom, . . . great abuses are daily committed to the prejudice of the English navigation, and the loss of a great part of the plantation trade to this kingdom, by the artifice and cunning of ill-disposed persons; for remedy whereof for the future. . . .

II. Be it enacted, . . . no goods or merchandises whatsoever shall be imported into, or exported out of, any colony or plantation . . . or carried from any one port or place in the said colonies or plantations to any other, ...in any ship or bottom but what is or shall be of the built of England, ... or the said colonies or plantations, and wholly owned by the people thereof.” -- Navigation Act of April 10, 1696

5. **The passage of the Navigation Act of 1696 and other similar legislation by the English Parliament most directly resulted from**
- A. successful continuance of the English mercantilist system
 - B. an effort to control the transatlantic slave trade
 - C. open rebellion and disobedience by Royally appointed colonial governors
 - D. **widespread, but unorganized, colonial resistance to English economic policies**
6. **The ideas in the document most clearly show the influence of which of the following?**
- A. The decline of monarchy as a viable system of government
 - B. **The growing autonomy of the colonists**
 - C. The increasing influence of England over all of the colonies
 - D. The expanding importance of the Atlantic World
7. **Which of the following groups would most likely have supported the Navigation Acts?**
- A. Colonial loyalists
 - B. New England merchants
 - C. Southern plantation owners
 - D. **English mercantilists**

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Questions 8-10 refer to the following excerpt:

[Language modernized for clarity] “. . . Because the way of conquering them [Native Americans] is much more easy then of civilizing them by fair means, for they are a rude, barbarous, and naked people, scattered in small companies, which are helps to Victory, but hindrances to Civility: Besides that, a conquest may be of many, and at once; but civility is in particular, and slow, the effect of a long time and great industry. Moreover, victory of them may be gained many ways; by force, by surprise, by famine in burning their Corn, by destroying and burning their Boats, Canoes, and Houses, by breaking their fishing Wares, by assailing them in their huntings, whereby they get the greatest part of their sustenance in Winter, by pursuing them and chasing them with our horses, and blood-Hounds to draw after them and Mastiffs to tear them, which take this naked, tanned, deformed Sausages, for no other than wild beasts, and are so fierce and fell upon them, that they fear them worse than their old Devil which they worship, supposed them to be a new and worse kind of Devils then their own. By these and sundry other ways, as by driving them (when they flee) upon their enemies, who are round about them, and by animating and abetting their enemies against them, may their ruin or subjection be soon effected.”

-- Records of the Virginia Company, 1622

- 8. The excerpt best offers evidence of which predominant attitude of the English colonists in the Chesapeake region toward the Native Americans by the 1620s?**
- A. **Being neither English nor Christian, Native Americans were inferior, in the eyes of the colonists.**
 - B. The colonists had admiration for the Native Americans' ability to live off the land.
 - C. The colonists believed the Native Americans were still capable of being civilized according to European standards
 - D. The colonists felt that Native American societies were elaborate and sophisticated.
- 9. What was the immediate effect of the emergence of the tobacco economy in the Chesapeake region on the Native Americans?**
- A. Depletion of the soil from tobacco cultivation
 - B. **Loss of land due to encroachments by tobacco farmers**
 - C. Arrival of more settlers for labor on tobacco farms
 - D. Increased military attacks by the English on Native settlements
- 10. In what way did Dutch and French colonies differ from the English in their relations with the Native Americans?**
- A. Sought to enslave and exploit the native population
 - B. Armed and encouraged conflict between rival tribes
 - C. Adopted native agricultural practices
 - D. **Established partnerships based on trade and intermarriage**