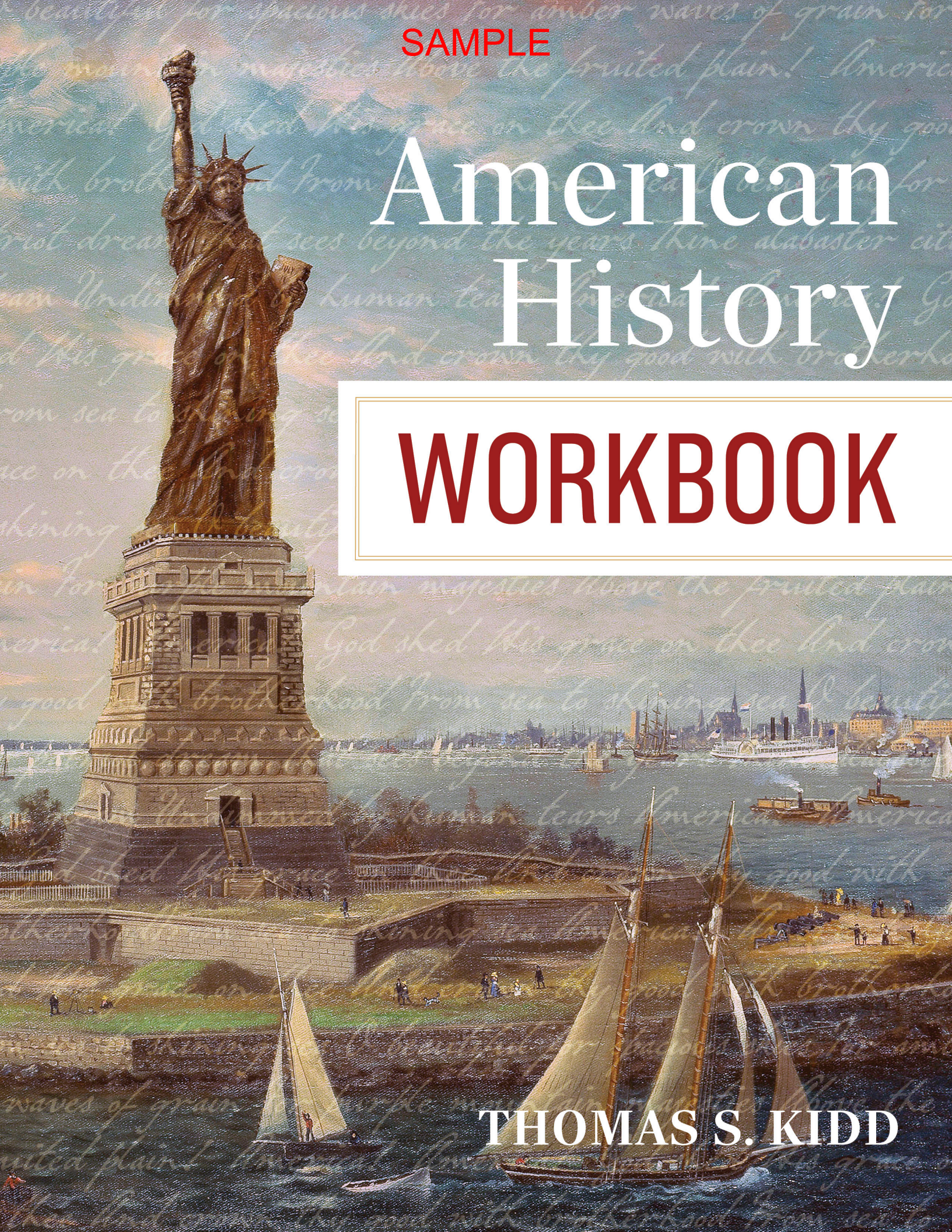


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American History

WORKBOOK

THOMAS S. KIDD



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American History Workbook

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Volume 1
1492-1877

Chapter 1

QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. Archaeologists have identified _____, a central Texas dig site, as a human settlement that they calculate at 15,500 years old.
2. One theory of early human migration to the Americas holds that people came from Asia via an Ice Age land bridge at the _____.
3. TRUE OR FALSE: Before Columbus, the indigenous people of the Americas saw themselves as “Indians.”
4. Whereas the earliest people in the Americas were hunter-gatherers, around 5000 BC many made a critical change by switching to _____.
5. The most prominent mound at the Poverty Point complex in Louisiana is the
 - A. Monks Mound
 - B. Bear Mound
 - C. Bird Mound
 - D. Cahokia Mound

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6. The largest town in North America in the 1100s was
 - A. New York
 - B. Cahokia
 - C. Boston
 - D. San Francisco
7. Which of these was **not** a tribe in the Iroquois League?
 - A. Cherokee
 - B. Oneida
 - C. Cayuga
 - D. Onondaga
8. TRUE OR FALSE: Native Americans' lives changed very little over the centuries before the arrival of Columbus.
9. The dramatic transfer of animals, crops, and diseases that followed 1492 is known as the _____.
10. This European country founded the West African port town of Elmina in 1482:
 - A. Spain
 - B. England
 - C. France
 - D. Portugal
11. TRUE OR FALSE: Both European and African traders were involved in the slave trade in Africa.
12. TRUE OR FALSE: More people came from Africa to the Americas during the 1500s–1850s than from Europe during the same period.
13. TRUE OR FALSE: Most Europeans in 1492 believed that the world was flat.
14. This group on the island of Hispaniola was the first major indigenous group to encounter Columbus and his explorers:
 - A. Powhatans
 - B. Cherokees
 - C. Tainos
 - D. Seminoles
15. The soldiers of fortune who came with Spain's first incursions in the Americas were known as _____.
16. The leading Spanish critic of colonization, and author of *A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies*, was _____.

17. The capital of the Mexica (Aztec) Empire, attacked by the Spanish in 1519, was _____.
18. This Spaniard led an expedition into Florida and the American Southeast in the 1530s:
A. Christopher Columbus C. Hernán Cortés
B. Hernando de Soto D. Bartolomé de Las Casas
19. The first continuously settled European town in the future United States was
A. St. Augustine C. New York
B. Charleston D. Boston
20. This native Mexican man and Christian convert reportedly saw an apparition of the Virgin Mary in 1531: _____
21. The reported apparition of the Virgin Mary in 1531 led to the Mexican Catholic devotion to the Virgin of _____, the most powerful symbol of Mexican national identity.
22. Children of mixed Spanish and Indian parentage were referred to as _____ in the Spanish Empire.
23. This Spanish explorer searched for the legendary Seven Cities of Gold in the American Southwest in the 1540s:
A. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado C. Hernán Cortés
B. Hernando de Soto D. Juan de Oñate
24. A key Indian group in New Mexico was known as the _____ because of their distinctive multilevel residences.
25. The most influential Catholic order of priests in New Mexico was the
A. Jesuits C. Initiates
B. Dominicans D. Franciscans
26. This Pueblo shaman was the most prominent leader of the Pueblo Revolt:

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27. TRUE OR FALSE: The Pueblo Revolt was a fierce but unsuccessful attack on Spanish power.
28. Commercially and militarily, the most important animal that the Spanish introduced to the Southwest and Great Plains was the _____.
29. TRUE OR FALSE: The diseases that Europeans brought to the Americas were generally more severe than those that Native Americans introduced among Europeans.
30. The first major French explorer in Canada, who mapped the St. Lawrence River in the 1530s, was
A. Jacques Cartier C. Isaac Jogues
B. Samuel de Champlain D. Louis Jolliet
31. Samuel de Champlain founded this French town in Canada in 1608:
A. St. Louis C. Montreal
B. New Orleans D. Quebec
32. The leading Catholic order in New France was the
A. Jesuits C. Initiates
B. Dominicans D. Franciscans
33. This Mohawk Indian woman was one of the most celebrated Christian converts in North America, receiving baptism in the 1670s: _____

34. This French town was founded in 1701 at a strategic site in the Great Lakes region:
A. Quebec C. Detroit
B. Montreal D. Des Moines
35. This French town was founded in 1718 and became the French Empire's key port on the Gulf Coast of the future United States: _____
36. The most profitable export trade from New France/Canada to Europe was in
A. Fur C. Sugar
B. Coffee D. Rice

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37. The colonial philosophy of _____ was the idea that growing nations should secure colonies to extract their wealth in raw materials.
38. The Protestant Reformation began in 1517 when the German monk _____ began to “protest” against abuses by the Catholic Church.
39. This English queen began to reign in 1558 and secured England’s future for the Protestant cause: _____
40. This English explorer, in 1585, founded a colony at Roanoke in the Outer Banks of North Carolina:
- A. Walter Raleigh
 - B. John Winthrop
 - C. John Smith
 - D. William Penn
41. TRUE OR FALSE: The Roanoke Colony was the first enduring English colony in America.

MATCHING EXERCISE [draw a line to match each name or term with the correct description]

Answers

Terms

A Texas archaeological site thought to be as much as 15,500 years old

Samuel de Champlain

An ancient land bridge that connected Asia to North America

Beringia

One of the most prominent indigenous people groups of early Central America

Mexicas

The largest town in North America in the 1100s AD

Elmina

Major slave-trading port in West Africa

Christopher Columbus

Italian explorer who pioneered European exploration of the Caribbean Basin

Cahokia

Spanish Catholic and critic of Spanish colonization

Bartolomé de Las Casas

Native Mexican man and Christian convert who reportedly saw the Virgin Mary

Popé

Major leader of the Pueblo Revolt

Walter Raleigh

French founder of Quebec in 1608

Buttermilk Creek

English explorer and founder of Roanoke colony

Juan Diego

REFLECTION QUESTIONS

1. What were the most important developments in the history of the indigenous people of the Americas before Columbus's arrival in the Caribbean?
2. How did the coming of Europeans change the cultures and societies of Native Americans?

3. How would you compare the development of the various European colonies in the Americas? What were their similarities and differences?
4. How did early American slavery develop?

TOPICS FOR FURTHER STUDY

- The earliest human settlements in the Americas
- The arrival of Europeans and the “Columbian Exchange”
- The nature of the different European colonies in the Americas, including relations with Native Americans, type of trade, and religion

DOCUMENT: FROM CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S JOURNAL, FIRST ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIANS

Since I knew that they were a people who could be more easily freed and converted to our holy faith by love than by force, gave to some of them red caps, and glass beads to put round their necks, and many other things of little value, which gave them great pleasure, and made them so much our friends that it was a marvel to see. They afterwards came to the ship's boats where we were, swimming and bringing us parrots, cotton threads in skeins, darts, and many other things; and we exchanged them for other things that we gave them, such as glass beads and small bells. In fine, they took all, and gave what they had with good will.

It appeared to me to be a race of people very poor in everything. They go as naked as when their mothers bore them, and so do the women, although I did not see more than one young girl. All I saw were youths, none more than thirty years of age. They are very well made, with very handsome bodies, and very good countenances. Their hair is short and coarse, almost like the hairs of a horse's tail. They wear the hairs brought down to the eyebrows, except a few locks behind, which they wear long and never cut. They paint themselves black, and they are the colour of the Canarians, neither black nor white. Some paint themselves white, others red, and others of what colour they find. Some paint their faces, others the whole body, some only round the eyes, others only on the nose. They neither carry nor know anything of arms, for I showed them swords, and they took them by the

blade and cut themselves through ignorance. They have no iron, their darts being wands without iron, some of them having a fish's tooth at the end, and others being pointed in various ways. They are all of fair stature and size, with good faces, and well made. I saw some with marks of wounds on their bodies, and I made signs to ask what it was, and they gave me to understand that people from other adjacent islands came with the intention of seizing them, and that they defended themselves. I believed, and still believe, that they come here from the mainland to take them prisoners.

They should be good servants and intelligent, for I observed that they quickly took in what was said to them, and I believe that they would easily be made Christians, as it appeared to me that they had no religion. I, our Lord being pleased, will take hence, at the time of my departure, six natives for your Highnesses, that they may learn to speak. I saw no beast of any kind except parrots, on this island.

From Clements R. Markham, ed., *The Journal of Christopher Columbus (During His First Voyage, 1492–93) and Documents Relating to the Voyages of John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real* (Hakluyt Society, 1893), 37–38.

- What impressions does Columbus give of the native people of the Caribbean?

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7. In 1614, Pocahontas married an Englishman named John _____.
8. Early colonial Maryland was distinctive because its founders were
 - A. Catholics
 - B. Quakers
 - C. Baptists
 - D. Mormons
9. The 1649 Maryland Act Concerning Religion guaranteed Christian settlers the “free _____” of religion.
10. Although they are often called the Pilgrims, the best name for the founders of the Plymouth colony is _____.
11. This document committed the Plymouth founders to “the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian Faith, and honour of our King and Country”: The _____ Compact
12. The most prominent early leader of the Plymouth colony was
 - A. John Smith
 - B. William Bradford
 - C. John Winthrop
 - D. William Penn
13. This Patuxet Indian provided essential services to the Plymouth colonists as an interpreter and go-between with local Indians: _____
14. This English monarch inaugurated the English Reformation in 1533:
 - A. Henry VIII
 - B. Charles I
 - C. Elizabeth I
 - D. James I
15. TRUE OR FALSE: All English Puritans believed that the Church of England was fatally corrupt and that true Christians must separate from it.
16. The key doctrine of Puritan theology was God’s _____ power.
17. One of the most distinctive doctrines in Puritan and Calvinist theology was _____, or the idea that God “elected” only a certain segment of humanity to be saved.

18. TRUE OR FALSE: The Puritans believed that all people had free will to choose salvation.
19. TRUE OR FALSE: The Puritans taught that Christians may never drink alcohol.
20. The Puritans' crisis in England escalated in the 1620s when King Charles I named the anti-Puritan minister _____ as archbishop of Canterbury.
- A. William Prynne C. John Winthrop
B. William Laud D. Richard Hooker
21. The key political leader of the Puritan colony in Massachusetts was _____.
22. The title of John Winthrop's best-known speech or sermon was "A Modell of Christian _____."
23. The Puritan colony of _____ Island was founded in 1630 off the coast of Nicaragua.
- A. Pirates C. Providence
B. Election D. Principled
24. TRUE OR FALSE: Puritan settlers were more likely than English colonists in Virginia to migrate as whole families.
25. In the mid-1630s, the settlers of Massachusetts fought alongside Indian allies and nearly wiped out the _____ tribe of Connecticut.
- A. Cherokee C. Lenni Lenape
B. Algonquin D. Pequot
26. TRUE OR FALSE: The Puritans afforded freedom of religion to all settlers in Massachusetts.
27. This Puritan/Separatist minister was banished by Massachusetts authorities and founded the Rhode Island colony:
- A. Roger Williams C. William Penn
B. John Winthrop D. John Smith

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28. The first _____ church in America was founded in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1638.
- A. Anglican C. Quaker
B. Baptist D. Congregationalist
29. This Puritan woman was banished from Massachusetts for allegedly “antinomian” teachings:
- A. Anne Bradstreet C. Anne Cartwright
B. Anne Steele D. Anne Hutchinson
30. Under the terms of the 1662 _____ Covenant, Puritans allowed church-attending nonmembers to have their babies baptized.
31. The most important Puritan evangelist and Bible translator among the Massachusetts Indians in the mid-1600s was John _____.
- A. Eliot C. Smith
B. Winthrop D. Embry
32. In 1624, the Dutch founded a colony named New Netherland, which four decades later would be renamed
- A. New York C. Connecticut
B. Pennsylvania D. Georgia
33. The _____ Remonstrance of 1657, in which people in New Netherland refused to help the colony persecute Quakers, was an important early statement of religious liberty.
34. TRUE OR FALSE: Place names such as *Brooklyn* reflect the Dutch cultural inheritance in New York City.
35. Early “Quakers” did not normally call themselves by that name but instead referred to themselves as the Society of _____.
36. In 1682, this English Quaker leader founded the colony of Pennsylvania:

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37. The most valuable crop grown in the Caribbean colonies was
- A. Sugar
 - B. Wheat
 - C. Tobacco
 - D. Cotton
38. TRUE OR FALSE: By the late 1700s, about 90 percent of the people living in Jamaica were enslaved.
39. The lead founder of the Carolina colony was
- A. James Oglethorpe
 - B. John Smith
 - C. John Winthrop
 - D. Anthony Ashley Cooper
40. The skins of this animal were one of the leading exports from the Carolina colony:

41. The most important crop grown in colonial South Carolina was
- A. Rice
 - B. Tobacco
 - C. Sugar
 - D. Cotton
42. In 1715, the South Carolina colony fought a major war against this tribe of Indians:
- A. Cherokees
 - B. Mohawks
 - C. Yamasees
 - D. Choctaws
43. TRUE OR FALSE: Slavery was legal in colonial Georgia from its founding.

MATCHING EXERCISE [draw a line to match each name or term with the correct description]

Answers

Terms

The founder of colonial Georgia

Roger Williams

Founded in 1627, one of the most prominent English Caribbean colonies

James Oglethorpe

English colony founded in 1682 as refuge for Quakers

Manhattan

A 1657 statement that was a landmark of religious liberty in America

John Eliot

Island on which the Dutch founded New Amsterdam

Maryland

Key Puritan missionary to Native Americans

Providence Island

Puritan dissident and founder of Rhode Island

Predestination

Short-lived Puritan colony founded off the coast of Nicaragua

Flushing Remonstrance

Puritan doctrine of the unconditional election of believers to salvation

Barbados

English colony established in 1632 as a haven for Catholics

Pennsylvania

REFLECTION QUESTIONS

1. What factors motivated the founding of Virginia, Carolina, and the English Caribbean colonies?
2. What were the primary features of the agricultural and labor systems of Virginia and Jamaica?

3. What factors motivated the founding of the New England colonies, including Plymouth and Massachusetts? Distinguish between Separatist and Puritan beliefs.

TOPICS FOR FURTHER STUDY

- Slavery in the English colonies
- The Puritan movement and New England
- The ethnic and religious diversity of the Middle Colonies

DOCUMENT: THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal Subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith. &c.

Having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian Faith, and honour of our King and Countrey, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northerne parts of Virginia, doe, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God & one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politike, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof, to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equall Lawes, Ordinances, acts, constitutions, offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the generall good of the Colony: unto which, we promise all due submission and obedience.

In wittesse whereof we have here-under subscribed our names, Cape Cod, 11 of November, in the yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord King James, of England France and Ireland 18. and of Scotland 54. Anno Domino 1620.

From Arthur Lord, "The Mayflower Compact," *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 30, part 2 (October 1920): 283.

- What are the purposes of the Mayflower Compact? Is this a "constitution"?