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Chapter 2—The Planting of English America, 1500-1733

SHORT ANSWER

Identify and state the historical significance of the following	ng:

ANS: Student answers will vary.

1. Lord De La Warr

2. Pocahontas

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

3. Powhatan

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

4. Handsome Lake

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

5. John Rolfe

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

6. Lord Baltimore

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

7. Walter Raleigh

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

8. James Oglethorpe

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

9.	Humphrey Gilbert			
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			
10.	Oliver Cromwell			
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			
11.	John Smith			
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			
12.	Francis Drake			
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			
13.	William Penn			
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			
14.	Henry VIII			
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			
15.	Elizabeth I			
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			
16.	Philip II			
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			

17.	James I
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
18.	Charles II
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
19.	Deganawidah and Hiawatha
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
20.	George II
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
	Define and state the historical significance of the following:
21.	nation-state
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
22.	joint-stock company
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
23.	slavery
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
24.	enclosure
	ANS: Student answers will vary.

25.	House of Burgesses
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
26.	royal charter
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
27.	slave codes
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
28.	yeoman
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
29.	proprietor
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
30.	longhouse
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
31.	squatter
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
32.	law of primogeniture
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
33.	indentured servitude
	ANS: Student answers will vary.

34.	starving time
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
35.	sea dogs
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
36.	surplus population
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
	Describe and state the historical significance of the following:
37.	First Anglo-Powhatan War
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
38.	Second Anglo-Powhatan War
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
39.	Maryland Act of Toleration
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
40.	Barbados slave code
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
41.	Virginia Company
	ANS: Student answers will vary.

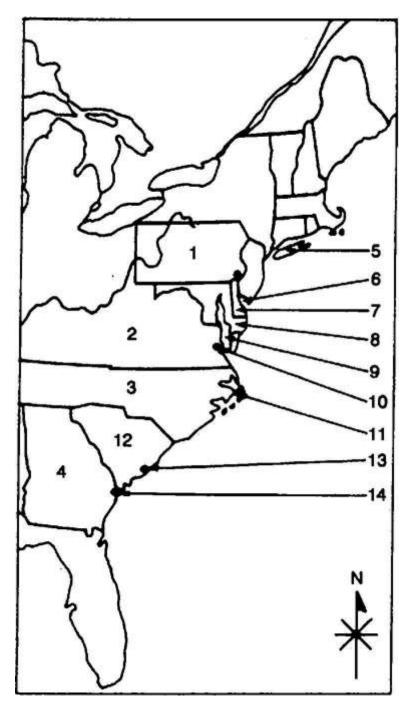
42.	Restoration
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
43.	Act of Toleration
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
44.	Savannah Indians
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
45.	Iroquois Confederacy
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
46.	Ireland
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
47.	Santa Fe
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
48.	Jamestown
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
49.	Charles Town
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
50.	Tuscarora War
	ANS: Student answers will vary.

	ANS: Student answers will vary.
52.	Spanish Armada
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
53.	Powhatan's Confederacy
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
54.	Chesapeake
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
55.	English Civil War
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
56.	Quakers
	ANS: Student answers will vary.

51. Protestant Reformation

COMPLETION

Locate the following places by reference number on the map:



57. ____North

Carolina ANS: 3

58.	Roanoke
	Island ANS: 11
59.	Pennsylvania
	ANS: 1
60.	Virginia
	ANS: 2
61.	Savannah
	ANS: 14
62.	Jamestown
	ANS: 10
63.	South
	Carolina ANS: 12
64.	Maryland
	ANS: 8
65.	Chesapeake
	Bay ANS: 9
66.	Georgia
	ANS: 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE

67.	States was the a. Spanish at Santa Fe i b. French at Quebec in	n 1610. 1608.	Os that was the most consequential for the future United
	c. English at Jamestownd. English at Massachuse. French at Saint Augu	setts Bay in 162	21.
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 24
68.	Which word best describe a. Indifferent b. Competitive c. Aggressive d. Domineering e. Influential	es England's eff	forts in the 1500s to compete with the Spanish Empire?
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 24
69.	 a. England took little in the 16th century. b. English society was on Roman Catholic Chuc. c. The Protestant Reform between Catholics and Spain and England was a second control of the contr	disrupted by reliated in the 1530 mation resulted and Protestants the rere long-time a	I in years of a seesaw of the balance of power
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 24
70.	The English treatment of a. firm but fair. b. better than their treat c. the prime example of d. violent and unjust. e. supportive of their Ca	ment of any Engled	υ
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 24

	A. Francis DrakeB. Walter RaleighC. Humphrey Gilbert	2. a 3. e 4. c 5. c	Isea dog" who plundered the treasure ships of the Spanish Main adventurer who tried but failed to establish a colony in Newfoundland explorer whose voyage in 1498 established England's erritorial claims in the New World courtier whose colony at Roanoke Island was mysteriously abandoned in the 1580s colonizer who helped establish tobacco as a cash crop in Georgia
	a. A-2, B-1, C-3 b. A-1, B-4, C-2 c. A-3, B-2, C-1 d. A-4, B-3, C-2 e. A-5, B-4, C-1		
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 25
72.	Spain's dreams of empire a. War of Spanish Succe b. defeat of the Spanish c. loss of Brazil. d. Treaty of Tordesillas. e. conquest of Mexico b	ession. Armada.	e with the
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 25
73.	The first English attempta. Newfoundland.b. St. Augustine.c. Jamestown.d. Roanoke Island.e. Massachusetts Bay.	at colonizati	on in 1585 was in
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 25
74.	own American colonib. allowed England to tac. demonstrated that Spad. helped to ensure Engl	sh alliance thes. Also control of anish Catholicand's naval of	da nat prevented England from establishing its f Spain's American colonies. icism was inferior to English Protestantism. dominance in the North Atlantic. ns, which favored Spain.
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 25-26

71. Match each individual on the left with the correct phrase on the right.

75.	 Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) Reformation, (B) founding of James colony, (C) Restoration, (D) defeat of the Spanish Armada, and (E) colony of Georgia founder a. A,B,C,D,E b. C,A,D,B,E c. D,A,B,C,E d. A,D,B,C,E e. E,D,A,C,B 		
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 24-25 p. 34-35
76.	 6. Identify the statement that is false. a. England's victory over the Spanish Armada helped ensure England's naval dominance in the North Atlantic. b. England never experienced any religious unity or stability as it continued to have years and years of bloody warfare over religious radicalism. c. England's victory over the Spanish Armada started England on its way to becoming master of the world oceans. d. England had a strong, unified national state under a popular monarch. e. England had a strong vibrant sense of nationalism and national destiny. 		
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 25
77.	The spirit of the English on a. restlessness. b. limited patriotism. c. curiosity about the unkn d. thirst for adventure. e. self-confidence.		nization included all of the following except
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 26
78.	On the eve of its colonizing a. unified national state. b. measure of religious uni c. sense of nationalism. d. popular monarch. e. All of these	_	gland possessed a
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 26
79.	 All of the following were true of England as the 17th century opened up <i>except</i> a. a large population boom. b. enclosing crop lands, thus forcing small farmers off the land. c. increasing unemployment. d. economic depression hit, displacing thousands of farmers. e. desolate cities with a decreasing population. 		ousands of farmers.
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 26

80.	Thedecreed that only a. ancestry laws b. laws of primogeniture c. joint-stock companies d. laws of inheritance e. treaty of the elders	eldest sons we	re eligible to inherit landed estates.
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 27
81.	 The financial means for Enga. a joint-stock company. b. a royal proprietor. c. Queen Elizabeth II. d. the law of primogeniture. e. an expanding wool trad 	re.	manent colonization in America were provided by
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 27
82.	All of the following provide a. unemployment. b. thirst for adventure. c. desire for markets. d. desire for religious free e. need for a place to explo	dom.	English colonization <i>except</i>
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 27
83.	 a. receive land parcels of a b. enjoy freedom of religion c. be entitled to establish a d. retain the rights of England 	40 acres each. on. a separate gove iishmen.	rnment from that of England. see countries approved by the British government.
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 27
84.	The early years at Jamestow a. starvation, disease, and b. economic prosperity. c. constant fear of Spanish d. major technological adv e. peace with the Native A	frequent Indian invasion. vancement.	•
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 27
85.	 a. they had neither weapon b. their fear of Indians pre c. they were unaccustomed d. they lacked leaders to o e. there were not enough g 	ns nor fishing govented them from the dots of the dots	om venturing too far from the town. r themselves and wasted time looking for gold. nt hunting and fishing parties. rganize the work force.
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 27

86.	 Captain John Smith's role at Jamestown can best be described as a. very limited. b. saving the colony from collapse. c. persuading the colonists to continue their hunt for gold. d. worsening the colonists' relationship with the Indians. e. reducing the terrible death toll. 			
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 28	
87.		n his power and s dians' desire for vertusing to marry le e ransom to be pa	how the Indian's desire for peace. var. Pocahontas. aid by King James.	
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 28	
88.	8. Pocahontas saved Captain John Smith by a. agreeing to marry him. b. interposing her head between his and his captor's clubs. c. pleading with her father on Smith's behalf. d. nursing him back to health after a battle with her tribe. e. All of these			
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 28	
89.	Of the four hundred set "starving time" winter a. 1601-1602. b. 1609-1610. c. 1621-1622. d. 1634-1635. e. 1645-1646.		ed to make it to Virginia, only sixty survived the	
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 28	
90.	When Lord De La War a. halted the rapid po b. re-established bette c. brought many Irish d. died within a few r e. imposed a harsh m	pulation decline. er relations with to immigrants with months of his arri	he Indians. him. val.	
91.	a. when the English ab. as the Indians atter. c. as the starving color	ally attempted to captu apted to assimila anists took to raid anied tribes in the	and the Powhatan were at first conciliatory, but are all the Indians from his tribe. the into the English culture. In Indian food supplies. Powhatan Confederacy to unite against the English. Inish. p. 29	

92.	 A peace settlement ended the First Anglo-Powhatan War in 1614 by the a. marriage of Pocahontas to the colonist John Rolfe. b. mass killing of the entire Powhatan tribe. c. English agreeing to give up all land in Virginia to the Powhatan tribe. d. Powhatan tribe agreeing to give up all land in Virginia to the English. e. agreement of John Rolfe and Pocahontas to divorce. 			
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 29	
93.	a. halting white setb. returning the Cc. making peacefedd. ending any chae. bringing togeth	ettlement on the front hesapeake Indians to al coexistence possib nce of assimilating the are areas of white and	their ancestral lands. The between the European and native peoples. The native peoples into Virginia society. I Indian settlement.	
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 29	
94.	a. were banned frb. were forced toc. were isolated in	live in separate desig	nds by the 1646 peace treaty. gnated areas away from white settlers. nat would become the reservation system.	
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 29	
95.	 Identify the statement that is false. a. The Powhatans were extremely resistant to European-borne maladies, unlike their other Indian counterparts. b. The Powhatans, despite their apparent cohesiveness, lacked the unity with which to make effective opposition to the well-organized whites. c. The Powhatans served no economic function for the Virginia colonists. d. Once the English settlers began growing their own food crops, the Powhatans had no valuable commodities to offer them in commerce. e. The Indian presence frustrated the colonists, they desperately wanted their land. 			
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 29	
96.	 The native peoples of Virginia (Powhatans) succumbed to the Europeans because they a. died in large numbers from European diseases. b. lacked the unity necessary to resist the well-organized whites. c. were no longer a resource for food once the Virginians began growing their own crops. d. were not a reliable labor source and could be disposed of without harming the colonial economy. e. All of these 			
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 29	

97.	The introduction of horses to a. were forced to move to b. became sedentary fores c. died out. d. lost their oral traditions e. became nomadic hunter	the west. t dwellers.	ignificant change in the lives of the Lakotas; from this they
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 30
98.	The biggest disrupter of Na a. introduction of horses. b. loss of culture. c. disease. d. fire arms. e. the formation of new tri		life was
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 30
99.	The Indians who had the gra. those living on the Atla b. those in Florida. c. inland tribes such as the d. those in Latin America. e. the Pueblos.	ntic seaboard. e Algonquians.	ity to adapt to the European incursion were
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 31
100.	The cultivation of tobacco i a. the destruction of the so b. a great demand for cont c. soaring prosperity in the d. diversification of the co e. the broad-acred plantati	oil. crolled labor. e colony. dony's economy	esulted in all of the following except y.
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 31
101.	After the purchases of slave few because a. they were poor workers b. many colonists were me c. their labor was not need d. indentured servants refu e. they were too costly.	orally opposed led.	•
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 31
102.			in its population, although by the end of the century, percent of the colony's population.
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 31-32

103.	a. failed.b. was abolished by King Jc. was the first of many mineral	ames I. niature parlian evoke the colo	nents to flourish in America. ny's royal charter and grant it self-government. e Americans.
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 32
104.		ffer against Spa and create a re giving them a so keep all the la	safe haven.
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 32
105.	d. supplied the world's larg	rican slave labor of cotton processearly years magest supply of b	or.
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 32
106.	At the outset, Lord Baltimore a. hoped to secure freedom b. was a committed atheist c. wanted the colony's Jew d. hoped to maintain a Cat e. was asked to do so by the	n of worship for s to be able to j holic majority.	
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 32
107.	c. gave freedom only to Cad. protected Jews and athee. guaranteed toleration to	imore. alty previously atholics. ists. all Christians.	given to those who denied the divinity of Jesus.
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 32
108.	Tobacco was considered a pa. it could be produced east b. it was smoked by the loc. the poor were used to pld. it could be purchased at e. it required complicated	ily and quickly wer class. ant and harvest a low price.	<i>7</i> .
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 32

109.	a. it had to be planted exteb. it required the clearing of	nsively. of much land. could be purcharefining proces	of the following reasons <i>except</i> that ased only by the wealthy.
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 32-33
110.	Under the Barbados slave co a. guaranteed the right to r b. denied the most fundam c. protected from the most d. given the opportunity to e. assigned specific monet	narry. ental rights. vicious punish purchase their	aments.
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 33
111.	men, according to the 1661. a. They would be severely b. They would have their r c. They would be burned w	Barbados slave whipped. noses cut. with a hot iron.	ed to fight back against physical assaults by white e code? with no charges brought to the master responsible.
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 33
112.	By about 1700, black slaves a. two to one. b. three to one. c. four to one. d. six to one. e. ten to one.	outnumbered	white settlers in the English West Indies by nearly
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 33
113.	The statutes governing slave a. England. b. Virginia. c. Brazil. d. Barbados. e. Spain.	ery in the North	American colonies originated in
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 33-34
114.	 b. only after Georgia was e c. as a result of the importa d. because of its thriving si e. under the leadership of 	onomic ties with established. ation of Indian hipbuilding ind Oliver Cromwe	lustry. ell.
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 34

115.	Two major exports a. rice and Indian b. sugar and corn c. tobacco and fu d. black slaves an e. sugar and cotto	rs. ad cotton.	
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 35
116.	a. had experienceb. were experience	e working in dry, deserted in rice cultivation. geable regarding cotton as soldiers.	
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 35
117.	The busiest seaporta. St. Augustine.b. Jamestown.c. Savannah.d. Baltimore.e. Charleston.	t in the southern colon	ies was
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 35
118.	a. were very aristb. exercised no inc. depended on trd. were the two n	I Rhode Island were sinceratic. Independent prerogative ade with Spain. Inost democratic colonity of Roger Williams.	2.
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 35
119.	The inhabitants of a. hostile and viol b. too submissive c. outcasts and in d. far too friendly e. too Catholic.	lent. to authority. religious.	egarded by their neighbors as
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 35
120.	The attitude of Car a. friendly. b. neutral. c. hostile. d. promoting inte e. None of these		as can best be described as
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 35

121.	 The colony of Georgia was founded a. by a joint-stock company. b. as a defensive buffer against Spain for the valuable Carolinas. c. by eight proprietors chosen by Charles II. d. in the seventeenth century. e. to supply New England with much-needed African slaves. 		
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 38
122.	Georgia's founders were da. conquer Florida and a b. create a haven for peo c. keep Georgia for Cath d. restrict the colony to I e. establish slavery.	dd it to Britain pple imprisoned nolics.	d for debt.
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 38
123.	Georgia grew very slowly a. its unhealthy climate. b. early restrictions on b c. Spanish attacks. d. John Oglethorpe's lead e. lack of a plantation ec	lack slavery.	Collowing reasons except
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 38
124.	The purpose of the period a. to avenge the deaths of b. to stop the spread of E c. the result of diplomati d. to break up the Iroquo e. the large-scale adoption	of Huron warrio European settle ic failures amo ois Confederacy	ors. ments. ng the Indians. y.
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 37
125.	The Iroquois leader who ha. Powhatan.b. Handsome Lake.c. Pocahontas.d. De La Warr.e. Pontiac.	nelped his natio	on revive its old customs was
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 37
126.	 Which of the following is NOT a true statement about Iroquois society? a. Two families would live together in one longhouse. b. When a man married, he moved into the home of his wife and her family. c. Women dominated Iroquois society. d. All men's connections and positions of prominence came from the maternal line. e. Five nations joined together to form the Iroquois Confederacy but maintained their independence. 		
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 37

127.	In the face of devastating diseases, war and dislocation, what strategy did dwindling Native American tribes use to survive? a. Poisoning food supplies of colonists encroaching on tribal lands b. Adding captive colonists as tribal members to increase their numbers c. Merging with other tribes d. Embracing the reservation system e. Converting to Christianity			
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 30 p. 38	
128.		o exporting corration of Charle persecuted religion	gious sects in England.	
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 38	
129.	By 1750, all the southern pla. based their economies of b. practiced slavery. c. provided tax support fod. had few large cities. e. All of these	on the production	on of staple crops for export.	
	ANS: E	REF:	p. 38	
130.	Arrange the following even (C) Virginia, and (D) Mary a. A,C,B,D b. B,D,C,A c. C,D,B,A d. D,C,B,A e. C,B,A,D	_	ical order: the founding of (A) Georgia, (B) the Carolinas,	
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 34	
MUL'	TIPLE RESPONSE			
131.	During the 1500s, England had little interest in establishing its own overseas colonies because a. it was Spain's ally. b. it suffered from internal religious conflict. c. the French had already established their presence overseas. d. Henry VIII did not seek to increase England's power. e. the English did not have incentives to go overseas. ANS: A, B REF: p. 24			

132.	Originally, the Virginia Company intended to a. find a passage through America to the Indies. b. grow rice as a cash crop. c. guarantee its settlers the same rights as other English citizens. d. realize a quick profit from its investment. e. search for gold.			
	ANS: A, C, D, E	REF:	p. 27	
133.	In American history, 1619 ia. blacks from Africa first b. tobacco was first cultiv c. the House of Burgesses d. Jamestown was founder e. Puritans arrived in Mas	arrived in Englated in Jamestor was established d.	lish America. wn.	
	ANS: A, C	REF:	p. 31-32	
134.	Like Virginia, Maryland a. cultivated tobacco on p b. was founded as a religio c. created a high demand d. was founded by a joint- e. had a house of Burgess	ous refuge. for labor. stock company.		
	ANS: A, C	REF:	p. 32	
ESSA	Y			
135.	What lessons do you think English colonists learned from their early Jamestown experience? Focus on matters of fulfilling expectations, financial support, leadership skills, and relations with the Indians. What specific developments illustrate that the English living in the plantation colonies tried to apply these lessons? ANS: Student answers will vary.			
136.			t typical of the five plantation colonies. Describe the unique plain why this colony was so unlike its southern neighbors.	
	ANS: Student answers will vary.			
137.	America did <i>or</i> did not lead ANS:		e this definition to demonstrate that the discovery of human history.	
	Student answers will vary.			

138.	Analyze the contribution to European expansion by two of the following developments: Renaissance thought Search for new trade routes New development in technology
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
139.	Rank the items in the following list, starting with the one that you think had the most important consequences. Then justify your ranking. Finally, speculate as to what might have happened had these events not occurred. a. The cultivation of tobacco in Virginia b. The introduction of slavery into the plantation colonies c. The "enclosing" of croplands in England
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
140.	Compare and contrast the ways in which tobacco and sugar affected the social and economic development of colonial America.
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
141.	Discuss English treatment of the Irish and its consequences.
	ANS: Student answers will vary.
142.	Assess the validity of the following statement, by the end of the sixteenth century "Spain had overreached itself, sowing the seeds of its own decline."
	ANS: Student answers will vary.