

**Our Colonial Heritage****Unit Test****Form A**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE** For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which event directly sparked the Boston Massacre?
- a. A crowd of sailors dared colonists to fight with British troops.
  - b. A lone British soldier standing guard hit a colonist during an argument.
  - c. An African American sailor shot and wounded a British soldier.
  - d. Colonists spread negative propaganda about British troops.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following is true about most of the Native American groups that lived in southeastern North America?
- a. They lived in cone-shaped shelters called *teepees*.
  - b. They lived in farming villages governed by village councils.
  - c. They were nomadic hunters who followed deer and elk.
  - d. They built shelters from heavy clay called adobe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What was the main issue debated during the Second Continental Congress?
- a. whether to seek war or peace
  - b. how to plan a surprise attack against Britain
  - c. how to convert more colonists to the Patriot cause
  - d. whether foreign allies would be beneficial
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Among colonists, which group made the greatest contribution to the war effort?
- a. soldiers
  - b. mercenaries
  - c. spies
  - d. militia men
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Direct democracy is best defined as a form of government in which
- a. all citizens participate.
  - b. representatives vote on issues.
  - c. laws are publicly displayed.
  - d. monarchs rule colonies.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **6.** In the year 1000, strong winds blew Leif Eriksson's ship off course to
- the Cape of Good Hope.
  - Greenland.
  - Portugal.
  - the North American coast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **7.** The African slave who purchased his freedom and devoted himself to ending slavery was
- Olaudah Equiano.
  - Metacomet.
  - Pontiac.
  - Squanto.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **8.** The term African Diaspora refers to the
- harsh voyage taken by slaves across the Atlantic Ocean.
  - forced labor of West Africans in mines and on farms and plantations.
  - scattering of enslaved Africans all across the New World.
  - regulation of slave treatment and behavior by colonial lawmakers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **9.** The Black Death affected the European economy by
- killing most of the crops.
  - causing a shortage of workers.
  - causing Europeans to move to Asia.
  - slowing trade between cities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **10.** What was the social impact of the Great Awakening?
- It unified various groups of Americans who shared evangelical beliefs.
  - It led ministers to sentence to death those accused of witchcraft.
  - It deepened misunderstandings between American Indians, slaves, and white settlers.
  - It strengthened the cultural authority of the upper-class colonists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** What happened to the Roanoke colony after the summer of 1587?
- The colonists were brutally assaulted by French explorers.
  - Dutch explorers invaded the colony and named it their own.
  - Widespread disease killed off most of the colonists there.
  - The colonists abandoned the site and the reason is still a mystery.

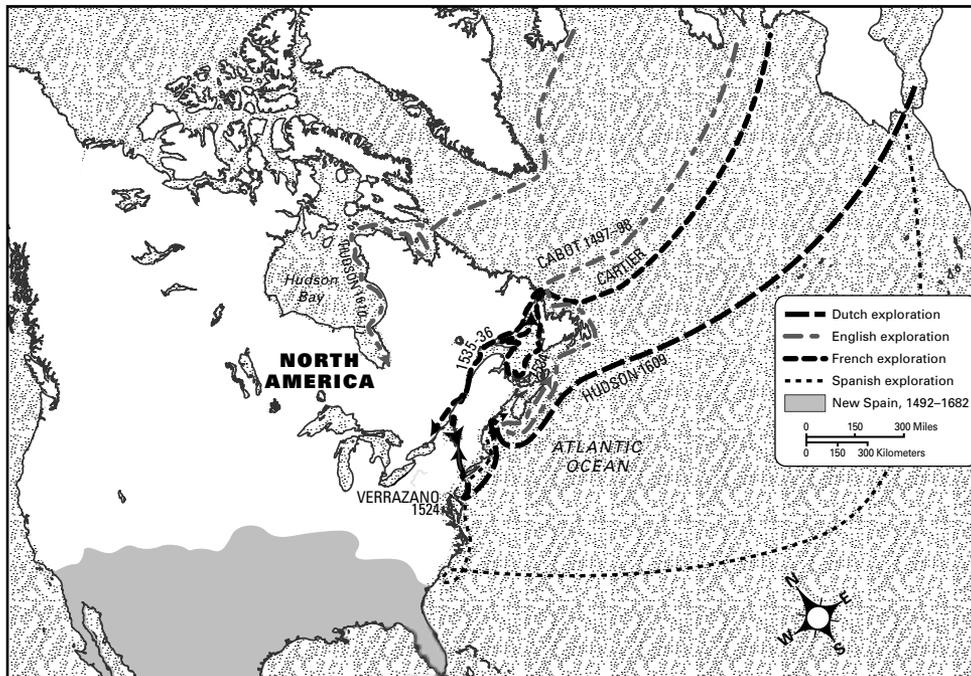
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** How did Prince Henry the Navigator help push exploration forward?
- a.** He set out on a voyage to explore the west coast of Africa.
  - b.** He financed research by mapmakers and shipbuilders.
  - c.** He published Marco Polo's inspirational writings on the Silk Road.
  - d.** He led sailing expeditions to the New World.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** What early crop did both the Olmec and the Maya grow?
- a.** maize
  - b.** wheat
  - c.** barley
  - d.** tobacco
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** Which of the following contributed to the success of the Native American groups of the far North?
- a.** the development of advanced irrigation methods
  - b.** the use of sled dogs for transportation
  - c.** the favorable climate
  - d.** the rich and fertile farming soil
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** In European nations, the practice of carefully controlling trade to create and maintain wealth was called
- a.** mercantilism.
  - b.** brokering.
  - c.** capitalism.
  - d.** profiteering.

**TRUE/FALSE** Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** The Protestant Reformation began in small French towns and quickly spread to other European countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** Nearly 4 million enslaved Africans were sent to Brazil between the 1520s and the 1860s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** Mansa Musa had scholars set up schools in Mali for the study of the Qur'an.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** The colonies with the strictest slave codes were the same ones that had freed the most slaves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** The ideas in Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* were considered bold at the time, partly because most of the world was still ruled by monarchs.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **21.** The Columbian Exchange affected Native American agriculture by getting American Indians to produce more tobacco, grow tomatoes, and use fertilizer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **22.** Louisiana was named by René-Robert La Salle in honor of King Louis XIV of France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23.** Henry the Navigator helped publish Marco Polo's popular book about traveling through Asia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24.** John Cabot's explorations became the basis for England's claim to land in North America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25.** Sir Walter Raleigh received a charter from England that gave him permission to start a colony in the New World.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **26.** Henry Hudson discovered the Northwest Passage in 1609.

**PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS** Study the map below and answer the question that follows.



- \_\_\_\_\_ **27.** Which of the following explorers traveled farthest west?
- Henry Hudson
  - Giovanni da Verrazano
  - John Cabot
  - Jacques Cartier

**FILL IN THE BLANK** Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

- 28.** \_\_\_\_\_'s explorations were funded by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. (**Juan Ponce de León/Christopher Columbus**)
- 29.** At dawn on April 19, 1775, British soldiers searched for a major storehouse of colonial weapons rumored to be located in \_\_\_\_\_. (**Concord/Lexington**)
- 30.** In New England, political life centered on the \_\_\_\_\_, where people talked about and decided on local issues, such as paying for schools. (**church service/town meeting**)
- 31.** The Greek philosopher \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the *Republic*. (**Plato/Socrates**)
- 32.** \_\_\_\_\_ was the capital of the Incan empire. (**Tenochtitlán/Cuzco**)
- 33.** According to commonly held Native American religious beliefs, \_\_\_\_\_ and Sky were the sustainers of life. (**Sun/Earth**)
- 34.** In 1630, \_\_\_\_\_ led the fleet of ships that carried Puritan colonists from England to Massachusetts, where they planned to build an ideal Christian community. (**Richard Mather/John Winthrop**)
- 35.** The \_\_\_\_\_, signed by 41 of the male passengers of the ship, describes the principles of the Pilgrim colony's government. (**Mayflower Compact/Jamestown Agreement**)
- 36.** \_\_\_\_\_, a Patuxet Indian, taught the Pilgrims of the Plymouth colony to fertilize the soil on their farms with fish remains. (**Squanto/Santos**)
- 37.** Colonial families were sometimes divided over where to pledge their political support. Even the great Patriot Benjamin Franklin had a \_\_\_\_\_ son. (**Loyalist/Redcoat**)

**38.** An uprising in which colonists protested trade and land agreements with American Indians was known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**(the Toleration Act of 1649/Bacon's Rebellion)**

**MATCHING** In the space provided, write the letter of the term that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ <b>39.</b> carried out guerrilla warfare in the South and became known as the Swamp Fox                   | <b>a.</b> George Rogers Clark    |
| _____ <b>40.</b> wealthy Florentine banking family  | <b>b.</b> Thomas Paine           |
| _____ <b>41.</b> thought citizens should make laws and people had a natural right to govern themselves          | <b>c.</b> Roanoke                |
| _____ <b>42.</b> "the lost colony"  | <b>d.</b> triangular trade       |
| _____ <b>43.</b> launched a surprise attack near the town of Vincennes, undermining British support in the West | <b>e.</b> Djenné                 |
| _____ <b>44.</b> spirit of a Native American ancestor or animal   | <b>f.</b> Francis Marion         |
| _____ <b>45.</b> Inca capital that was captured by Pizarro  | <b>g.</b> Minister Thomas Hooker |
| _____ <b>46.</b> believed that people could have a relationship with God without guidance from ministers        | <b>h.</b> Cuzco                  |
| _____ <b>47.</b> important trading city in Mali's empire  | <b>i.</b> Anne Hutchinson        |
| _____ <b>48.</b> founder of the Church of England   | <b>j.</b> totem                  |
| _____ <b>49.</b> system in which goods and slaves were traded among the Americas, Britain, and Africa           | <b>k.</b> Medici                 |
| _____ <b>50.</b> movement in the 1700s based on the idea that reason and logic could improve society            | <b>l.</b> Henry VIII             |
|   | <b>m.</b> Soninke                |
|   | <b>n.</b> Enlightenment          |
|   | <b>o.</b> Great Awakening        |