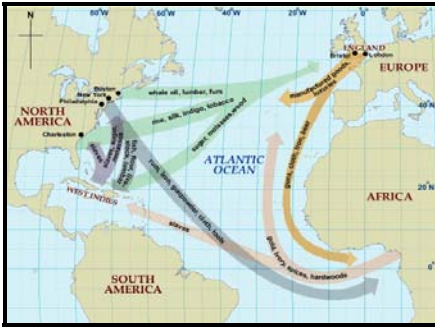


Sample Test: Colonialism and Foundations of America

Use the following map and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer question 1.



1. What key activity does this map depict?
 - A Middle Passage
 - B Trans-Saharan Slave Trade
 - C Triangle Trade Route
 - D Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
2. Which development led to the other three?
 - A Native Americans dying from new diseases
 - B Jamestown was founded
 - C Tobacco was cultivated and sent back to Europe for trade
 - D Columbus landed in the "New World"

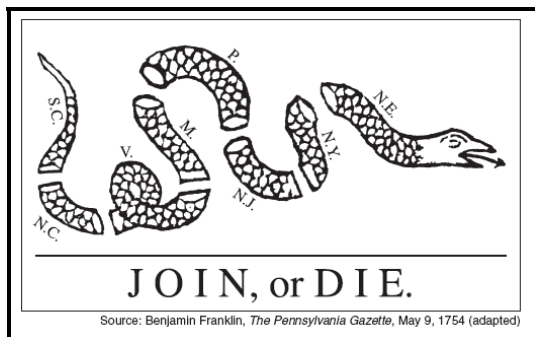
Use the following picture and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer question 3.



3. Using the picture above, which conclusion can be made regarding the fate of John White's colonists?
 - A they were attacked by Spanish soldiers
 - B they moved inland to live with the Croatoan Indians
 - C they were attacked and massacred by a group of Croatoan Indians
 - D they built a ship and sailed for an English island called Croatoan
4. What was one impact of European colonization on Native Americans?
 - A Native American populations decreased
 - B Native Americans thrived with European assistance
 - C Native American culture was completely eradicated
 - D Native Americans fled to other countries

5. Which of the following was a main cause of European colonization in America?
- A economic pursuits
 - B religious freedom
 - C escaping political oppression
 - D all of the above
6. Which of the following most accurately reflects the Quaker religion?
- A hierarchical, tightly controlled worship that is controlled by the Pope
 - B desire to separate from the Church of England
 - C strict moral regulation with an emphasis on private bible study
 - D refusal to swear oaths, practice of pacifism, and simplicity in life and worship
7. What was the main purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
- A to establish freedom of religion in Plymouth
 - B to ensure obedience to the king of England
 - C to create a government that would help organize benefit the colony
 - D to endow all colonists with the right to vote
8. The creation of the Virginia House of Burgesses was an important step in the development of democracy in colonial America because it
- A adopted a bill of rights for Native Americans
 - B established a representative form of government
 - C provided the first written constitution in the colonies
 - D allowed African Americans to vote
9. Which of the following best describes English common law?
- A a system of law based on precedent and customs
 - B laws passed to restrict common rights
 - C laws that ignored property, contracts, and personal injury
 - D a system of law that England has since declared void

Use the following picture and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer questions 10 & 11.



Source: Benjamin Franklin, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 9, 1754

10. Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this illustration?
- A Colonies that do not unite are not loyal.
 - B Colonies that do not unite will be attacked.
 - C Colonies are stronger if they are independent.
 - D Colonies cannot survive unless they are united.

11. The Albany Plan of Union called for
- A a union with Britain
 - B equal rights for all colonists
 - C reproduction of the House of Burgesses throughout the colonies
 - D the 13 colonies separation from England and union together
12. Which document included John Locke's philosophy that people have the right to overthrow an oppressive government?
- A Magna Carta
 - B Mayflower Compact
 - C Declaration of Independence
 - D Bill of Rights
13. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was a publication most influential in persuading colonists to support
- A additional British taxes on the colonies
 - B colonial independence
 - C the French and Indian War
 - D starting a monarchy in America
14. What does this statement demonstrate about colonist's views of British government?
"No taxation without representation!"
- A Colonists felt they lacked representation in British government, and thus should not be subject to taxes
 - B Colonists felt taxes of any type should be illegal
 - C Colonists believed that Native Americans should be exempt from British tax laws
 - D Colonists were angered that taxes were higher in the colonies than in England
15. During the Revolutionary period, colonial boycotts of British goods were effective measures of protest because they
- A reduced the profits of British merchants
 - B lowered the cost of imports
 - C convinced British merchants to join the Loyalist cause
 - D left British troops short of food and weapons in the colonies

Use the following speech excerpt and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer question 16 & 17.

"Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace-- but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death! "

~ Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775.

16. In the excerpt above, why does Patrick Henry say "give me liberty or give me death?"
- A He feels the most honorable way for a man to die is in battle
 - B He is advocating for the American Revolution
 - C He is passionate that slaves should be freed in America.

D He believes that colonists should join the French and Indian War

17. Colonists who agreed with Patrick Henry would be best described as:

- A Patriots
- B Loyalists
- C Federalists
- D Anti-Federalists

18. What was a result of the French and Indian War that led directly to the American Revolution?

- A The British lost most of their colonies in the Americas.
- B French colonies expanded west of the Appalachians.
- C Native American Indians were given lands west of the Appalachians.
- D England decided to make the American colonists help pay war debts.

Use the following courtroom summation and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer question 19.

“It is not the cause of one poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No! It may in its consequence affect every free man that lives under a British government on the main [continent] of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty. . . . Nature and the laws of our country have given us a right to liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing the truth.”

— Andrew Hamilton, 1735

19. This courtroom summation helped establish which democratic principle in colonial America?

- A trial by jury
- B equal voting rights
- C protection of private property
- D freedom of the press

20. What was the primary purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

- A to persuade England to end slavery in America
- B to list reasons the colonies should be free from England
- C to provide a plan for financing the American Revolution
- D to convince the king to grant colonists more land

21. Which of the following statements best represents the concept of mercantilism?

- A A systematic method for farming, in which resources are extracted from a fixed location for consumption.
- B An economic system that asserts national prosperity is dependent on its capital; nations thus seek to encourage exports and discourage imports in order to build capital reserves
- C A trade system in which merchants import all goods from foreign countries
- D An economic system in which enslaved persons are exchanged for gold, weapons, and food items

22. Which of the following best characterizes Democratic-Republican’s views of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798?

- A They felt the Acts were lawful as long as they protected the newly formed American government
- B They felt they were necessary to stifle criticism of the 1798 administration
- C They felt the laws were unconstitutional and a violation of individual and state’s rights
- D They believed they were beneficial, as they protected the US from alien citizens and enemies

Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. D
20. B
21. B
22. C