

TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE: VOLUME 2
*Building a City
on a Hill*

TEST ANSWERS

Teacher...

These tests have been designed to give the teacher several options:

Option I: No essay. Student takes only “Identify” section of the test.

Option II: Use of essay question. Allow up to 30 points for the essay and distribute points to each test question accordingly.

The teacher should feel free to modify the test or the grading standards to suit his or her needs. For a more challenging test, the teacher might give the student a term and ask the student to define or describe it, rather than merely asking the student to remember the term.

We recommend the use of essay questions for more advanced students because it will provide good training in recognizing key concepts, organizing data logically, and communicating effectively.

We have avoided the more traditional True-False and Multiple-Choice questions because they encourage guessing. Asking the student to provide the answer is a better test of what has been learned.

TEST 6 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 17 – 18)**Identify:**

<i>John Hawkins</i>	1. English Sea Dog who was the first Englishman to traffic in slaves.
<i>Richard Hakluyt</i>	2. Wrote a pamphlet urging England to permanently settle in the New World and present the gospel to the Indians.
<i>Sir Humphrey Gilbert</i>	3. Failed in his two attempts to establish a colony in America.
<i>Spanish Armada</i>	4. Great fleet sent to conquer England in 1588
<i>Henry VIII</i>	5. King of England who proclaimed the Church of England officially separate from the Roman Catholic Church.
<i>Jamestown</i>	6. First permanent English settlement in North America.
<i>John Cabot</i>	7. Italian map-maker and navigator whose voyages for Henry VII formed the basis for English claims to North America.
<i>indentured servant</i>	8. A person who owes a debt but, since he cannot pay it back with money, must work for a specific time in order to pay off his obligation.
<i>Geneva Bible</i>	9. Popular sixteenth-century English translation of the Bible with notes from a strongly Reformed theological perspective.
<i>Sir Francis Drake</i>	10. English Sea Dog who helped save England from the Spanish Armada, and who was the first captain to survive a voyage around the world.
<i>War of the Roses</i>	11. Struggle between House of Lancaster and House of York for control of England.
<i>joint stock company</i>	12. Investment company in which members buy shares.
<i>James I</i>	13. Scottish king who became the first Stuart king of England.
<i>common storehouse</i>	14. Early American form of communism.
<i>John Smith</i>	15. Soldier of fortune whose strict discipline and trading with the Indians saved Jamestown from starvation.
<i>chattel slavery</i>	16. Slavery whereby the slave becomes the master's personal property.
<i>House of Burgesses</i>	17. First legislative assembly of North America.
<i>Henry VII</i>	18. Victor in the English War of the Roses who established a new royal line, the Tudors, to unite both warring factions.
<i>Elizabeth I</i>	19. Queen of England whose long, peaceful reign encouraged the increasing influence of the Protestant Reformation.
<i>Pocahontas</i>	20. Indian princess who allegedly saved the life of John Smith and married Jamestown settler John Rolfe.
<i>royal colony</i>	21. Colony under the direct control of the king.
<i>Sir Walter Raleigh</i>	22. Sponsor of two colonizing expeditions to Roanoke who named Virginia after Queen Elizabeth.
<i>gentry</i>	23. Social rank of an individual born into a prominent family.

- Philip II* 24. King of Spain who launched the Spanish Armada against England.
- Lost Colony* 25. English settlement at Roanoke Island which mysteriously disappeared.
- John Rolfe* 26. Leading Jamestown settler who saved the colony economically by introducing the cultivation of tobacco.
- Sir Edwin Sandys* 27. Treasurer of London Company who reformed the Jamestown colony by establishing a representative assembly and by sending wives to the settlers.
- Virginia Dare* 28. First child of English parents born in the New World.
- plantation* 29. Transplant of whole households into a newly established settlement.
- Gunpowder Plot* 30. Conspiracy to assassinate King James I and members of Parliament in order to return England to Roman Catholicism.
- Virginia Company* 31. Joint stock company chartered by King James I to plant an English colony in the New World.
- Martin Frobisher* 32. Failed to find a Northwest passage through North America to the Orient.

ESSAY QUESTION

What factors discouraged England from colonizing North America at the same time Spain began to colonize Central and South America? What changing conditions prompted England to start colonizing?

Spain had several reasons for successful settling of America. The end of the Reconquista (the reconquest of Spain from the Moors) had left large numbers of unemployed soldiers available for exploration of the New World, men who were drawn by the gold of Central and South America. Many Spanish galleons sailed the ocean, transporting conquistadors westward and gold eastward. In fact, the reason why Spain ignored North America and focused on Central and South America was the lack of gold in North America.

England, on the other hand, was prevented from New World exploration during this time. One main obstacle to English colonization of America was Spanish control of the seas. Moreover, England suffered from internal struggles. Even when the War of the Roses ended in 1485 when Henry VII united the Houses of Lancaster and York, there were many other domestic distractions in England. Henry VII's son Henry VIII had his own conflict with Rome, the distractions of his many wives, and the concern of producing a male heir. After Henry, England was preoccupied with several years of struggling between Protestant Reformers and Roman Catholics. Edward VI led England toward genuine Protestantism, but he died at a young age. His half-sister Mary I followed him and severely persecuted Protestants, driving many out of the country. In this unsettled climate, few were willing to undertake a risky overseas venture.

The crowning of Queen Elizabeth ushered in a long period of peace and prosperity, and under her reign, England became prepared for New World colonization. Elizabeth settled domestic disputes by taking a moderate view in matters of religion and ending the persecutions by both sides. She secretly subsidized the Sea Dogs and their plundering raids on Spanish galleons which brought considerable wealth to England. This support of private English adventurers in turn helped provoke the 1588 invasion by the Spanish Armada. This was the most important single event in paving the way for English colonization because it virtually removed the Spanish naval menace and cleared the ocean for English sailors.

The explorations, investments, pamphlet writing, and salesmanship of Gilbert, Raleigh, Hakluyt, and Purchas continued to prepare the English people for their colonial undertaking.

TEST 7 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 19 – 21)**Identify:**

<i>Puritans</i>	1. English Protestants who opposed the elaborate ceremonies of the Church of England and who embraced Calvinism.
<i>Separatists</i>	2. People who withdraw from an established church.
<i>covenant</i>	3. Binding agreement or compact.
<i>regulative principle</i>	4. Belief that in the worship of God Christians must do only what Scripture explicitly commands and nothing more.
<i>Presbyterian</i>	5. Church government in which local churches are ruled by elders who represent them at regional and national government meetings.
<i>Pilgrims</i>	6. Separatists who left England in 1620 to establish a Christian commonwealth in America.
<i>William Brewster</i>	7. Spiritual leader of the Separatists who left England in 1620 and longtime elder of their congregation.
<i>Plymouth Plantation</i>	8. New World home for the Separatists who left England in 1620.
<i>Squanto</i>	9. Last surviving Pawtuxet Indian; he taught the Separatists many useful skills for surviving in the wilderness.
<i>Anarchy</i>	10. Absence of any political authority.
<i>Mayflower Compact</i>	11. Temporary governing document drawn up by the Separatists who came to America in 1620.
<i>William Bradford</i>	12. Separatist leader and governor who wrote a history of the Separatists who came to America in 1620.
<i>Dominion of New England</i>	13. Union of New England and some Middle Atlantic colonies forced upon them in the 1680s to make their government and defense more efficient, but viewed by many colonists as a dangerous example of English tyranny.
<i>Harvard College</i>	14. First college in the English colonies.
<i>John Winthrop</i>	15. Long-term governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony who defined the Puritan mission in the New World when he charged the Puritans to be as a “city upon a hill.”
<i>freemen</i>	16. Person who possesses land and the rights and privileges of a citizen.
<i>Massachusetts Bay Company</i>	17. Joint stock company formed by the English Puritans for the purpose of establishing a Christian commonwealth in Massachusetts.
<i>Miles Standish</i>	18. Captain of the soldiers who accompanied the Separatists to the New World.
<i>Great Migration</i>	19. Result of a decade of oppression of Puritans at the hands of the Church of England in which nearly 24,000 Puritans left England for the New World.
<i>New England Primer</i>	20. American textbook which taught the alphabet using a series of short poems about biblical topics.
<i>Half-Way Covenant</i>	21. Compromise made by many New England churches to allow people to become partial members if they could not profess a conversion experience.

- Charles I* 22. Son of King James I whose tyrannical practices brought about the English Civil War. Solemn League and
- Covenant* 23. Document drafted by the Scottish government in 1643 which preserved Presbyterianism in Scotland and proposed to spread the Reformed faith throughout England and Ireland as well.
- communism* 24. Economic system in which production and goods are owned by every one and controlled by the State.
- Sir Edmund Andros* 25. Governor over the Dominion of New England.
- Episcopal* 26. Church government where local churches are bound together by a top-down hierarchy headed by bishops.
- Mayflower* 27. Ship which took the Separatists to the New World in 1620.
- Bay Psalm Book* 28. Collection of Psalms written in verse for congregational singing published in Puritan Massachusetts.
- “Old Deluder Satan Act”* 29. 1647 law of Massachusetts establishing mandatory common schools to ensure that children would be able to read the Bible.
- Congregational* 30. Church government in which local churches have no formal, governing ties with one other.
- William Laud* 31. Archbishop of Canterbury appointed by King Charles I who led in the persecution of Puritans.
- covenanted self-government* 32. Binding agreement by which people agree to abide by a set of laws which they have made for themselves.
- Massasoit* 33. Wampanoag Indian chief invited by the Separatists to their first Thanksgiving celebration.
- barrister* 34. A lawyer.
- A Model of Christian Charity* 35. Inspiring sermon charging the Puritans to be like a “city upon a hill,” shining its light on a dark world.
- Massachusetts* 36. First governing document of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Body of Liberties combining laws from England with those of the Bible.
- Cambridge Platform* 37. Document which formed a Puritan commonwealth in New England based on the Bible.
- Scrooby* 38. English village which the Separatists who came to America in 1620 originally left.
- Of Plymouth Plantation* 39. Book describing the travels of the Separatists along with a ten-year history of their colony.
- Solomon Stoddard* 40. Massachusetts minister who offered full communion to anyone who lived an upright life, regardless of whether he could profess a conversion experience.

ESSAY QUESTION

Which colonists, the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay or the Separatists of Plymouth Plantation, made the greatest impact on colonial America? Defend your answer with specific examples.

Students may argue either way:

- If they believe that the Puritans made the greatest impact, then some examples may be as follows: The Puritans had a conscious sense of mission, of being a “city upon a hill” as Governor Winthrop spelled out in his sermon, *A Model of Christian Charity*. They stayed in the Church of England and continued to have an influence within it. One of their ministers, Cotton Mather, produced an inspiring history of their colony. Puritans established missions to the Indians. They enacted the Massachusetts Body of Liberties, the first comprehensive governing document of the colony, which blended the laws of England with the Bible. The value they placed on education had an enormous impact on America. Puritans founded Harvard and Yale to train ministers, they enacted the Old Deluder Satan Act to create public schools, and printed the *Bay Psalm Book* and *New England Primer* to aid in worship and in the instruction of their children.
- If they believe that the Separatists made the greatest impact, then some examples may be as follows: The Mayflower Compact served as an example of covenanted self-government which inspired our entire constitutional form of government. A leading Pilgrim, William Bradford, produced an inspiring history of that colony in addition to giving the description of the Separatists as “pilgrims.” It may perhaps be argued that the Puritans dedication to doctrinal purity and their separation from the Old World formed a base for the independent spirit that has come to define the American spirit. In addition, the Pilgrims’ Thanksgiving inspired one of the most important of America’s national holidays.

TEST 8 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 22 – 24)**Identify:**

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| <i>natural law</i> | 1. Laws believed to be “self-evident” from observing the natural world. |
| <i>Roger Williams</i> | 2. Massachusetts preacher expelled from the colony after repeatedly quarreling with the colony’s leaders. |
| <i>Providence Plantation</i> | 3. Narragansett Bay settlement founded by the quarrelsome preacher in question #2. |
| <i>triangular trade</i> | 4. Three-way trade of rum, slaves, and sugar between New England, Africa, and the West Indies. |
| <i>King James II</i> | 5. Roman Catholic king of England overthrown when he produced a male heir who would have likely promoted Roman Catholicism in England. |
| <i>antinomianism</i> | 6. Belief that, under the gospel, the law of God is of no use or obligation. |
| <i>Cotton Mather</i> | 7. Noted Puritan minister and historian of Massachusetts Bay who at one time declared that the strange behavior of some girls of Salem was demonic in origin. |
| <i>English Civil War</i> | 8. Struggle in England between Parliament and King Charles I. |
| <i>Metacomet, “King Philip”</i> | 9. Wampanoag Indian chief who led bloody Indian uprising in New England in 1675. |
| <i>New England Confederation</i> | 10. Loose union of New England colonies which banded together in a defensive alliance against Dutch, French, and Indians. |
| <i>Yale College</i> | 11. College founded in Connecticut in 1701 by Puritans who felt that Harvard College was drifting away from the Calvinistic theology on which it had been founded. |
| <i>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut</i> | 12. Set of laws often called the first written constitution in America. |
| <i>sorcerer or sorceress or witch</i> | 13. Someone who claims supernatural power over others through the assistance of evil spirits and who is deserving of death according to the Bible. |
| <i>two witnesses</i> | 14. The minimum requirement for a conviction for a crime according to the Bible. |
| <i>Society for the Propagation of the Gospel</i> | 15. Christian missionary organization established in 1649 to evangelize the Indians. |
| <i>Oliver Cromwell</i> | 16. Puritan general who led the Parliamentary army against King |
| <i>Charles I. Thomas Hooker</i> | 17. Puritan minister who founded the colony of Connecticut. |
| <i>Anne Hutchinson</i> | 18. Self-styled prophetess who taught antinomianism in defiance of authorities of Massachusetts Bay and was subsequently expelled from that colony. |
| <i>Salem Witchcraft Trials</i> | 19. Legal proceedings following a wave of hysteria which swept a Massachusetts town in the early 1690s. |
| <i>King Philip’s War</i> | 20. Bloody Indian uprising in New England in 1675-1677. |
| <i>New Haven</i> | 21. Colony in Connecticut established by Puritan pastor John Davenport who felt that Massachusetts was too lax. |
| <i>Lord Protector</i> | 22. Title given to Oliver Cromwell when he ruled England. |
| <i>Increase Mather</i> | 23. Prominent Boston minister and president of Harvard College who led a protest against the witchcraft trials. |

<i>New Model Army</i>	24. Puritan soldiers who opposed King Charles I, sang Psalms as they marched into battle, and were nicknamed “Ironsides” because of their fighting ability.
<i>Glorious Revolution</i>	25. Another name for the “bloodless revolution” of 1688.
<i>Mary Rowlandson</i>	26. Wife and mother who was enslaved by Indians, later ransomed by her husband, and who wrote a very popular book about her captivity and restoration.
<i>John Winthrop, Jr.</i>	27. Puritan governor of Connecticut who was the son of the Puritan governor of Massachusetts.
<i>New Haven’s Fundamental Articles</i>	28. Constitution of New Haven which placed the Word of God as the final authority for governing the colony.
<i>John Eliot</i>	29. “Apostle to the Indians.”
<i>William and Mary</i>	30. Protestant rulers of the Netherlands who were invited to rule England after the revolution of 1688.
<i>John Mason</i>	31. Governor of the English colony in Newfoundland who was given charge, along with Sir Fernando Gorges, of land known today as New Hampshire and Maine.
<i>Giles Corey</i>	32. Crushed to death at Salem for refusing to plead guilty after being accused of witchcraft.
<i>Sir Edward Coke</i>	33. Prominent English lawyer who opposed arbitrary royal power and championed the common law.
<i>self-incriminating evidence</i>	34. Evidence given by the accused which supports the accusation.
<i>William Phips</i>	35. Royal governor of Massachusetts who changed the court’s rules of evidence and freed from jail those who had been accused of witchcraft, thus ending the witchcraft trials.

ESSAY QUESTION

Which colonists, the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay or the Separatists of Plymouth Plantation, made the greatest impact on colonial America? Defend your answer with specific examples.

Some examples might include:

- Roger Williams and his views of extreme separation and purity threatened anarchy and the breakdown of law and order. He was expelled from the colony and went off to Rhode Island to found a colony of his own.
- Anne Hutchinson teaching the heresy of antinomianism also threatened political stability. Likewise, she was expelled.
- The belief that some people were involved in witchcraft led to overreaction, panic, hysteria, false accusations, unjust trials, executions of the innocent, and a legacy of shame. The Puritans’ original attempt to solve the problem of witchcraft was a failure. However, godly counsel from a Puritan minister helped bring matters under control, ended the hysteria, and set the stage for repentance and restoration.
- Unfriendly neighbors like Mason and Gorges prompted Massachusetts to take over Maine and New Hampshire settlements. When English authorities restored Maine to the Gorges family, Massachusetts responded by buying it back.

- Growth and disagreement over governing practices threatened to create friction within the colony. Rev. Hooker left peacefully and founded Connecticut, while Rev. Davenport did the same and founded New Haven.
- Threat of hostile Dutch, French, and Indians resulted in the formation of the New England Confederation.
- An Indian uprising led by King Philip led to war and the eventual extermination or enslavement of the Indians who participated in the massacres.
- England attempted to deal with future Indian uprisings like King Philip's War by unifying the colonial military under the Dominion of New England, although the primary reason for the Dominion was to promote increased control of the colonies. The colonists viewed the Dominion as English "tyranny." Eventually, the colonists rebelled against the royal governor of the Dominion, Governor Andros, when word of the Glorious Revolution in England reached the colonies.

TEST 9 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 25 – 27)**Identify:**

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| <i>New Netherland</i> | 1. Dutch colony in North America which eventually became the state of New York. |
| <i>monopoly</i> | 2. Exclusive control by one group of the means of producing or selling a commodity or service. |
| <i>War of the Austrian Succession</i> | 3. World war of 1740-1748 between England, Austria, Holland, and their allies against Spain, France, Prussia, and their allies. |
| <i>Jacob Leisler</i> | 4. German immigrant who seized power in New York, governed for more than a year, and was executed for treason. |
| <i>William Penn</i> | 5. Proprietor of Pennsylvania. |
| <i>Mason-Dixon Line</i> | 6. Boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania and unofficial dividing line between North and South. |
| <i>George Calvert</i> | 7. First Lord Baltimore who received charter to Maryland in 1632 . |
| <i>Patroonship</i> | 8. Large estate in the Netherlands or in her colonies. |
| <i>Henry Hudson</i> | 9. English navigator whose explorations for the Dutch established the basis for Dutch claims to the New York region. |
| <i>Quakers</i> | 10. Members of the Society of Friends. |
| <i>Toleration Act</i> | 11. Act of Lord Baltimore which proclaimed freedom of religion for Christians of all denominations in the colony of Maryland. |
| <i>King George's War</i> | 12. Portion of the War of Austrian Succession fought in the North American colonies. |
| <i>Charter of Liberties and Privileges</i> | 13. Charter passed by the first representative assembly in New York guaranteeing property rights and protecting the liberties of Englishmen. |
| <i>New Amsterdam</i> | 14. Capital of New Netherland. |
| <i>Peter Minuit</i> | 15. First director-general of New Netherland who purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians. |
| <i>Pacifism</i> | 16. Opposition to war or violence. |
| <i>Inner Light</i> | 17. Form of divine guidance in which the believer thinks that the voice of God is speaking directly to his or her spirit. |
| <i>Benjamin Franklin</i> | 18. Printer and inventor who successfully argued that leaders opposed to war in the face of Indian uprisings were irresponsible and must be replaced. |
| <i>War of Jenkins' Ear</i> | 19. 1739-1743 war between England and Spain which began in part because of public outrage over the mutilation of an English sea captain. |
| <i>Duke's Laws</i> | 20. Law code giving the Duke of York absolute authority over New York, yet giving the colonists local control over their affairs. |
| <i>George Fox</i> | 21. Founder of the Society of Friends. |
| <i>nonconformists</i> | 22. People who do not follow the mode of worship of an established church. |

<i>Cecilius Calvert</i>	23. Second Lord Baltimore who received the title to Maryland upon his father's death and actually settled the colony.
<i>patroon</i>	24. A landowner under Dutch colonial rule.
<i>John Woolman</i>	25. Quaker tailor who was an early vocal opponent of slavery.
<i>Peter Stuyvesant</i>	26. Tyrannical Dutch governor of New Netherland who surrendered the colony to an English military force.
<i>diplomacy</i>	27. The practice or art of conducting negotiations.
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	28. Middle Atlantic colony named in honor of the father of the proprietor.
<i>Peter Minuit</i>	29. Former Dutch governor of New Netherland who led Swedish settlers to establish a colony on the Delaware River.
<i>William Claiborne</i>	30. Leader of the first settlement in the region which became Maryland and longtime adversary of the proprietor.
<i>Royalties</i>	31. Payments to an inventor or proprietor for the right to use his invention or services; rents.
<i>Richard Nicolls</i>	32. Leader of the English expedition which captured New Netherland; the first English governor of the colony.
<i>Fort Orange</i>	33. Dutch trading post on site of present-day Albany.
<i>John Coode</i>	34. Leader of the Protestant colonial rebellion in Maryland who took over the government following the Glorious Revolution in England.
<i>New Sweden</i>	35. Swedish settlement in the Delaware River valley.
<i>Admiral Sir William Penn</i>	36. English admiral and father of the proprietor of Pennsylvania.
<i>Chesapeake Bay</i>	37. Large bay which divides Maryland into two halves.
<i>Ark and Dove</i>	38. The ships which brought the first party of settlers to Maryland.
<i>manor</i>	39. Estate of a medieval lord; the lord's residence.
<i>Leonard Calvert</i>	40. Brother of Maryland proprietor, leader of the first party of settlers to Maryland, and governor of the colony.

ESSAY QUESTION

The Puritans were not the only group with a vision for America. Name other groups, the colonies they founded, and their motives for founding them. State whether or not they attained their goals and why they were successful or unsuccessful.

The Dutch founded New Netherland. Their goals seemed to be largely commercial rather than religious. Harsh and sometimes dishonest leadership hurt the colony's growth, and medieval practices of land ownership encouraged settlers to go to any colony other than New Netherland. By the time the English conquered the colony in 1664, New Netherland had experienced little growth and only modest commercial success.

Quakers led by William Penn founded Pennsylvania. Their goal was to establish a "holy experiment" to serve as an example to the nations and as a haven for persecuted Quakers. The Quakers' doctrine of the inner light and their refusal to swear oaths created strife between them and their non-Quaker fellow colonists. Most importantly, Quaker pacifism in the face of colonial wars and Indian hostilities led to terror on the frontier and the eventual, though peaceful, overthrow of Quaker rule.

Swedish settlers founded New Sweden (Delaware) for largely commercial purposes, but they were taken over by the Dutch from New Netherland when their fur-trading profits began to cut too deeply into Dutch profits. Roman Catholics founded Maryland as a haven for persecuted

Catholics. They largely attained this goal, although Protestants were always in the majority in the colony and eventually overthrew the rule of the Roman Catholic proprietor. Nevertheless, religious toleration toward all Christians prevailed in the colony.

TEST 10 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 28 – 30)*Identify:*

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| <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i> | 1. Christian allegory written by John Bunyan while in prison. |
| <i>Restoration</i> | 2. Era of English history which began with the return of the Stuart line of kings to the English throne in 1660. |
| <i>franchise</i> | 3. The right to vote. |
| <i>Great Awakening</i> | 4. Great American religious revival of the 1740s. |
| <i>checks and balances</i> | 5. System of government whereby one branch of government serves to restrain another. |
| <i>General James Oglethorpe</i> | 6. Proprietor of Georgia. |
| <i>Samuel Rutherford</i> | 7. Leading Calvinist theologian whose book, <i>Lex Rex</i> , argued that even the king was under the rule of law. |
| <i>Bacon's Rebellion</i> | 8. 1676 conflict in colonial Virginia which started over differences about how to deal with the Indians on the frontier. |
| <i>Navigation Acts</i> | 9. Series of English acts beginning in 1651 which regulated the commerce of the American colonies to make the colonies a source of cheap raw materials for English industry. |
| <i>Tuscarora War</i> | 10. Indian war in North Carolina from 1711 to 1713, which was the bloodiest in the colony's history. |
| <i>Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury</i> | 11. The most important of the Carolina proprietors. |
| <i>King George II</i> | 12. English king who chartered Georgia. |
| <i>Edward Teach ("Blackbeard")</i> | 13. Infamous pirate who raided coastal settlements in America and terrorized Carolina until his death in 1718. |
| <i>John Wesley</i> | 14. Young minister who preached to Georgia Indians and colonists for a year and conducted the first Sunday School classes in America. |
| <i>Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession)</i> | 15. 1702-1713 war pitting England against France and Spain, leaving her North American colonies vulnerable to attacks from the French, Spanish, and Indians. |
| <i>John Locke</i> | 16. English philosopher, political scientist, and friend of proprietor of Carolina, who helped draw up the Fundamental Constitutions for Carolina in 1669. |
| <i>Culpeper's Rebellion</i> | 17. 1677 revolt in which Carolina colonists overthrew the governor appointed by the proprietors. |
| <i>George Whitefield</i> | 18. Dynamic Calvinist preacher and the greatest evangelist of the great revival of the 1740s. |
| <i>Battle of Bloody Marsh</i> | 19. The ambush of the Spanish invasion force by English colonists which gave the English colonies a secure boundary with Florida for the first time. |

<i>Charles Town</i>	20. English settlement founded in 1680 at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.
<i>Parliament</i>	21. Legislative assembly of Great Britain; the one-house assembly of Carolina colony.
<i>Board of Trade</i>	22. English officials who advised the king on matters of colonial policy.
<i>Savannah</i>	23. First colonial settlement in Georgia.
<i>Methodist Church</i>	24. Denomination which had its origin in the Anglican Church and was founded by two brothers who served as missionaries to Georgia.
<i>New Bern</i>	25. Settlement founded in North Carolina by German and Swiss settlers; the site of the bloody 1711 Indian massacre.
<i>William Berkeley</i>	26. Governor of Virginia at the time of the English Civil War, the Restoration, and the colonial rebellion of 1676.
<i>Tomochichi</i>	27. Yamacraw Indian chief who befriended Georgia settlers.
<i>Salzburgers</i>	28. German-speaking Protestants who fled Roman Catholic-controlled Austria and settled in Georgia.
<i>Ebenezer</i>	29. Georgia's second town, settled by German-speaking Protestants in 1734 and named for the Hebrew word meaning "Rock of Help."
<i>Charles Wesley</i>	30. General Oglethorpe's secretary who assisted his brother in missionary work and helped establish the Methodist Church.

ESSAY QUESTION

Nearly every colony faced rebellion at one time or another. Discuss the causes, nature, and outcome of rebellion in Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia. (Note: This question could be applied to many other colonies as well from earlier chapters.)

In Virginia, the colonists were unhappy over high taxation, the failure of the government to provide protection against hostile Indians, and arbitrary rule by the governor. An Indian massacre precipitated Bacon's Rebellion. Nathaniel Bacon, a duly elected member of the Virginia legislature, raised an army against the Indians and then took over the colony's government with considerable popular support. The rebellion ended quickly after Bacon suddenly died of disease.

In Carolina, the colonists opposed the colonial proprietors whom they believed were more interested in profits than in wise government. As in Virginia, the rebels took over the government and replaced the governor with one of their own, John Culpeper. However, unlike the non-conformists in Virginia, Culpeper managed to maintain control and ruled for nearly fourteen years until he was replaced peacefully by a governor appointed by the king.

Some years later, Carolina colonists were again angered with the proprietors over their failure to provide protection against attacks by Indians, pirates, French, and Spanish. They were further angered by the proprietors' repeated rejection of their proposed laws and by the forced establishment of the Anglican Church in the colony. Another rebellion followed. This time, the king stepped in, purchased the colony from the proprietors, made it a royal colony, and gave the colonists considerable self-government.

In Georgia, the settlers wanted more land and the repeal of laws forbidding slavery and alcohol. A potential rebellion was averted when the colony united to fight a common enemy, Spain. In the following years, Georgians slowly gained all the social reforms they wanted without rebellion.

FINAL EXAM ANSWERS

Identify:

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| <i>Geneva Bible</i> | 1. Popular sixteenth-century English translation of the Bible with notes from a strongly Reformed theological perspective. |
| <i>Spanish Armada</i> | 2. Great fleet sent to conquer England in 1588. |
| <i>Archbishop of Canterbury</i> | 3. Highest Anglican Church official. |
| <i>Jamestown</i> | 4. First permanent English settlement in North America. |
| <i>common storehouse</i> | 5. Early American form of communism. |
| <i>indentured servant</i> | 6. Person who owes a debt but, since he cannot pay it back with money, must work for a specific time in order to pay off his obligation. |
| <i>joint stock company</i> | 7. Investment company in which members buy shares. |
| <i>Puritans</i> | 8. English Protestants who opposed the elaborate ceremonies of the Church of England and embraced Calvinism. |
| <i>covenant</i> | 9. Binding agreement or compact. |
| <i>regulative principle</i> | 10. Belief that in the worship of God Christians must do only what Scripture explicitly commands and nothing more. |
| <i>Presbyterian</i> | 11. Church government in which local churches are ruled by elders who represent them at regional and national government meetings. |
| <i>Pilgrims</i> | 12. Separatists who left England in 1620 to establish a Christian commonwealth in America. |
| <i>Plymouth Plantation</i> | 13. New World home for the Separatists who left England in 1620. |
| <i>Squanto</i> | 14. Last surviving Pawtuxet Indian; he taught the Separatists many useful skills for surviving in the wilderness. |
| <i>Mayflower Compact</i> | 15. Temporary governing document drawn up by the Separatists who came to America in 1620. |
| <i>John Winthrop</i> | 16. Long-term governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony who defined the Puritan mission in the New World when he charged the Puritans to be as a “city upon a hill.” |
| <i>Dominion of New England</i> | 17. Union of New England and some Middle Atlantic colonies forced upon them in the 1680s to make their government and defense more efficient, but viewed by many colonists as a dangerous example of English tyranny. |
| <i>Harvard College</i> | 18. First college in the English colonies. |
| <i>New England Primer</i> | 19. American textbook which taught the alphabet using a series of short poems about biblical topics. |
| <i>Half-Way Covenant</i> | 20. Compromise made by many New England churches to allow people to become partial members if they could not profess a conversion experience. |
| <i>Charles I</i> | 21. Son of King James whose arbitrary and tyrannical practices brought about the English Civil War. |

- Solemn League and Covenant* 22. Document drafted by the Scottish government in 1643 which preserved Presbyterianism in Scotland and proposed to spread the Reformed faith throughout England and Ireland as well.
- Bay Psalm Book* 23. Collection of Psalms written in verse for congregational singing published in Puritan Massachusetts.
- Congregational* 24. Church government in which local churches have no formal, governing ties with one other.
- Roger Williams* 25. Massachusetts preacher expelled from the colony after repeatedly quarreling with the colony's leaders.
- triangular trade* 26. Three-way trade of rum, slaves, and sugar between New England, Africa, and the West Indies.
- King James II* 27. Roman Catholic king of England overthrown when he produced a male heir who would have likely promoted Roman Catholicism in England.
- antinomianism* 28. The belief that, under the gospel, the law of God is of no use or obligation.
- English Civil War* 29. Struggle in England between Parliament and King Charles I.
- New England Confederation* 30. Loose union of New England colonies which banded together in 1643 in a defensive alliance against Dutch, French, and Indians.
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut* 31. Set of laws often called the first written constitution in America.
- Oliver Cromwell* 32. Puritan general who led the Parliamentary army against King Charles I.
- Thomas Hooker* 33. Puritan minister who founded the colony of Connecticut.
- King Philip's War* 34. Bloody Indian uprising in New England in 1675-1677.
- Increase Mather* 35. Prominent Boston minister and president of Harvard College who led a protest against the witchcraft trials.
- New Model Army* 36. Puritan soldiers who opposed King Charles I, sang Psalms as they marched into battle, and were nicknamed "Ironsides" because of their fighting ability.
- Glorious Revolution* 37. Another name for the "bloodless revolution" of 1688.
- John Eliot* 38. "Apostle to the Indians."
- William and Mary* 39. Protestant rulers of the Netherlands who were invited to rule England after the revolution of 1688.
- War of the Austrian Succession* 40. World war of 1740-1748 between England, Austria, Holland, and their allies against Spain, France, Prussia, and their allies.
- Jacob Leisler* 41. German immigrant who seized power in New York, governed for more than a year, and was executed for treason.
- William Penn* 42. Proprietor of Pennsylvania.
- George Calvert* 43. First Lord Baltimore who received a charter to Maryland in 1632.

- Mason-Dixon Line* 44. Boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania and unofficial dividing line between North and South.
- Anne Hutchinson* 45. Self-styled prophetess who taught antinomianism in defiance of authorities of Massachusetts Bay and was subsequently expelled from that colony.
- Quakers* 46. Members of the Society of Friends.
- Toleration Act* 47. Act of Lord Baltimore which proclaimed freedom of religion for Christians of all denominations in the colony of Maryland.
- King George's War* 48. Portion of the War of Austrian Succession fought in the North American colonies.
- New Amsterdam* 49. Capital of New Netherland.
- Peter Minuit* 50. First director-general of New Netherland who purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians.
- Inner Light* 51. Form of divine guidance in which the believer thinks that the voice of God is speaking directly to his or her spirit.
- Benjamin Franklin* 52. Printer and inventor who successfully argued that leaders opposed to war in the face of Indian uprisings were irresponsible and must be replaced.
- George Fox* 53. Founder of the Society of Friends.
- Cecilius Calvert* 54. Second Lord Baltimore who received the title to Maryland upon his father's death and actually settled the colony.
- patroon* 55. Landowner under Dutch colonial rule.
- John Coode* 56. Leader of Protestant colonial rebellion in Maryland who took over the government following the 1688 revolution in England.
- Restoration* 57. Era of English history which began with the return of the Stuart line of kings to the English throne in 1660.
- Great Awakening* 58. Great American religious revival of the 1740s.
- checks and balances* 59. System of government whereby one branch of government serves to restrain another.
- General James Oglethorpe* 60. Proprietor of Georgia.
- Samuel Rutherford* 61. Leading Calvinist theologian whose book, *Lex Rex*, argued that even the king was under the rule of law.
- Bacon's Rebellion* 62. 1676 rebellion in colonial Virginia which started over differences about how to deal with the Indians on the frontier.
- Navigation Acts* 63. Series of English acts beginning in 1651 which regulated the commerce of the American colonies to make the colonies a source of cheap raw materials for English industry.
- Tuscarora War* 64. Indian war in North Carolina from 1711 to 1713 which was the bloodiest in the colony's history.
- Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury* 65. Most important of the Carolina proprietors.
- John Wesley* 66. Young minister who preached to the Georgia Indians and colonists for a year and conducted the first Sunday School classes in America.

Queen Anne's War

(War of the Spanish Succession) 67. 1702-1713 war pitting England against France and Spain, and leaving her North American colonies vulnerable to attacks from the French, Spanish, and Indians.

John Locke 68. English philosopher, political scientist, and friend of proprietor of Carolina, who helped draw up Fundamental Constitutions for Carolina in 1669.

Culpeper's Rebellion 69. 1677 revolt in which the Carolina colonists overthrew the governor appointed by the proprietors.

George Whitefield 70. Dynamic Calvinist preacher and the greatest evangelist of the great revival era of the 1740s.

Battle of Bloody Marsh 71. Ambush of the Spanish invasion force by English colonists which gave the English colonies a secure boundary with Florida for the first time.

Parliament 72. Legislative assembly of Great Britain; the one-house assembly of Carolina colony.

Methodist Church 73. Denomination which had its origin in the Anglican Church and was founded by two brothers who served as missionaries to Georgia.