

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

TEST QUESTIONS

TEST 6 CHAPTERS 17 – 18

Name _____ Date _____

Identify:

- 1. English Sea Dog who became the first Englishman to traffic in slaves.
- 2. Wrote a pamphlet urging England to permanently settle the New World and present the Gospel to the Indians.
- 3. Failed in his two attempts to establish a colony in America.
- 4. Great fleet sent to conquer England in 1588.
- 5. King of England who proclaimed the Church of England officially separate from the Roman Catholic Church.
- 6. First permanent English settlement in North America.
- 7. Italian map-maker and navigator whose voyages for Henry VII formed the basis for English claims to North America.
- 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.
- 9. Popular sixteenth-century English translation of the Bible with notes from a strongly Reformed theological perspective.
- 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.
- 11. 1400s struggle between House of Lancaster and House of York for control of England.
- 12. Investment company in which members buy shares.
- 13. Scottish king who became the first Stuart king of England.
- 14. Early American form of communism.
- 15. Soldier of fortune whose strict discipline and trading with the Indians saved Jamestown from starvation.
- 16. Slavery whereby the slave becomes the master's personal property.
- 17. First legislative assembly of North America.
- 18. Victor in the English War of the Roses who established a new royal line, the Tudors, to unite both warring factions.

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- 19. Queen of England whose long, peaceful reign encouraged the increasing influence of the Protestant Reformation.
- 20. Indian princess who allegedly saved the life of John Smith and married Jamestown settler John Rolfe.
- 21. Colony under the direct control of the king.
- 22. Sponsor of two colonizing expeditions to Roanoke who named Virginia after Queen Elizabeth.
- 23. Social rank of an individual born into a prominent family.
- 24. King of Spain who launched the Spanish Armada against England.
- 25. English settlement at Roanoke Island which mysteriously disappeared.
- 26. Leading Jamestown settler who saved the colony economically by introducing the cultivation of tobacco.
- 27. Treasurer of London Company who reformed the Jamestown colony by establishing a representative assembly and by sending wives to the settlers.
- 28. First child of English parents born in the New World.
- 29. Transplant of whole households into a newly established settlement.
- 30. Conspiracy to assassinate King James I and members of Parliament in order to return England to Roman Catholicism.
- 31. Joint stock company chartered by King James I to plant an English colony in the New World.
- 32. Failed to find a Northwest Passage through North America to the Orient.

TEST 7 CHAPTERS 19 – 21

Name _____ Date _____

Identify:

- 1. English Protestants who opposed the elaborate ceremonies of the Church of England and who embraced Calvinism.
- 2. People who withdraw from an established church.
- 3. Binding agreement or compact.
- 4. Belief that in the worship of God, Christians must do only what Scripture explicitly commands and nothing more.
- 5. Church government in which local churches are ruled by elders who represent them at regional and national government meetings.
- 6. Separatists who left England in 1620 to establish a Christian commonwealth in America.
- 7. Spiritual leader of the Separatists who left England in 1620, and longtime elder of their congregation.
- 8. New World home for the Separatists who left England in 1620.
- 9. Last surviving Pawtuxet Indian; he taught the Separatists many useful skills for surviving in the wilderness.
- 10. Absence of any political authority.
- 11. Temporary governing document drawn up by the Separatists who came to America in 1620.
- 12. Separatist leader and governor who wrote a history of the Separatists who came to America in 1620.
- 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.
- 14. First college in the English colonies.
- 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.”
- 16. Person who possesses land and the rights and privileges of a citizen.

- 17. Joint stock company formed by the English Puritans for the purpose of establishing a Christian commonwealth in Massachusetts.
- 18. Captain of the soldiers who accompanied the Separatists to the New World.
- 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
- 20. American textbook which taught the alphabet using a series of short poems about biblical topics.
- 21. Compromise made by many New England churches to allow people to become partial members if they could not profess a conversion experience.
- 22. Son of King James I whose tyrannical practices brought about the English Civil War.
- 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.
- 24. Economic system in which production and goods are owned by everyone and controlled by the State.
- 25. Governor over the Dominion of New England.
- 26. Church government where local churches are bound together by a top-down hierarchy headed by bishops.
- 27. Ship which took the Separatists to the New World in 1620.
- 28. Collection of Psalms written in verse for congregational singing published in Puritan Massachusetts.
- 29. 1647 law of Massachusetts establishing mandatory common schools to ensure that children would be able to read the Bible.
- 30. Church government in which local churches have no formal, governing ties with one other.
- 31. Archbishop of Canterbury appointed by King Charles I who led in the persecution of Puritans.
- 32. Binding agreement by which people agree to abide by a set of laws which they have made for themselves.
- 33. Wampanoag Indian chief invited by the Separatists to their first Thanksgiving celebration.
- 34. A lawyer.

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- 35. Inspiring sermon charging the Puritans to be like a “city upon a hill,” shining its light on a dark world.
- 36. First governing document of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, combining laws from England with those of the Bible.
- 37. Document which formed a Puritan commonwealth in New England based on the Bible.
- 38. English village which the Separatists who came to America in 1620 originally left.
- 39. Book describing the travels of the Separatists along with a ten year history of their colony.
- 40. Massachusetts minister who offered full communion to anyone who lived an upright life, regardless of whether he could profess a conversion experience.

TEST 8 CHAPTERS 22 – 24

Name _____ Date _____

Identify:

- 1. Laws believed to be “self-evident” from observing the natural world.
- 2. Massachusetts preacher expelled from the colony after repeatedly quarreling with the colony’s leaders.
- 3. Narragansett Bay settlement founded by the quarrelsome preacher in question #2.
- 4. Three-way trade of rum, slaves, and sugar between New England, Africa, and the West Indies.
- 5. Roman Catholic king of England overthrown when he produced a male heir who would have likely promoted Roman Catholicism in England.
- 6. Belief that, under the gospel, the law of God is of no use or obligation.
- 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.
- 8. Struggle in England between Parliament and King Charles I.
- 9. Wampanoag Indian chief who led bloody Indian uprising in New England in 1675.
- 10. Loose union of New England colonies which banded together in 1643 in a defensive alliance against Dutch, French, and Indians.
- 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.
- 12. Set of laws often called the first written constitution in America.
- 13. Someone who claims supernatural power over others through the assistance of evil spirits and who is deserving of death according to the Bible.
- 14. The minimum requirement for a conviction for a crime according to the Bible.
- 15. Christian missionary organization established in 1649 to evangelize the Indians.
- 16. Puritan general who led the Parliamentary army against King Charles I.
- 17. Puritan minister who founded the colony of Connecticut.

- 18. Self-styled prophetess who taught antinomianism in defiance of authorities of Massachusetts Bay and was subsequently expelled from that colony.
- 19. Legal proceedings following a wave of hysteria which swept a Massachusetts town in the early 1690s.
- 20. Bloody Indian uprising in New England in 1675-1677.
- 21. Colony in Connecticut established by Puritan pastor John Davenport who felt that Massachusetts was too lax.
- 22. Title given to Oliver Cromwell when he ruled England.
- 23. Prominent Boston minister and president of Harvard College who led a protest against the witchcraft trials.
- 24. Puritan soldiers who opposed King Charles I, sang Psalms as they marched into battle, and were nicknamed “Ironsides” because of their fighting ability.
- 25. Another name for the “bloodless revolution” of 1688.
- 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.
- 27. Puritan governor of Connecticut who was the son of the Puritan governor of Massachusetts.
- 28. Constitution of New Haven which placed the Word of God as the final authority for governing the colony.
- 29. “Apostle to the Indians.”
- 30. Protestant rulers of the Netherlands who were invited to rule England after the revolution of 1688.
- 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.
- 32. Crushed to death at Salem for refusing to plead guilty after being accused of witchcraft.
- 33. Prominent English lawyer who opposed arbitrary royal power and championed the common law.
- 34. Evidence given by the accused which supports the accusation.
- 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.

TEST 9 CHAPTERS 25 – 27

Name _____ Date _____

Identify:

- 1. Dutch colony in North America which eventually became the state of New York.
- 2. Exclusive control by one group of the means of producing or selling a commodity or service.
- 3. World war of 1740-1748 between England, Austria, Holland, and their allies against Spain, France, Prussia, and their allies.
- 4. German immigrant who seized power in New York, governed for more than a year, and was executed for treason.
- 5. Proprietor of Pennsylvania.
- 6. Boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania and unofficial dividing line between North and South.
- 7. First Lord Baltimore who received charter to Maryland in 1632.
- 8. Large estate in the Netherlands or in her colonies.
- 9. English navigator whose explorations for the Dutch established the basis for Dutch claims to the New York region.
- 10. Members of the Society of Friends.
- 11. Act of Lord Baltimore which proclaimed freedom of religion for Christians of all denominations in the colony of Maryland.
- 12. Portion of the War of Austrian Succession fought in the North American colonies.
- 13. Charter passed by the first representative assembly in New York guaranteeing property rights and protecting the liberties of Englishmen.
- 14. Capital of New Netherland.
- 15. First director-general of New Netherland who purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians.
- 16. Opposition to war or violence.
- 17. Form of divine guidance in which the believer thinks that the voice of God is speaking directly to his or her spirit.

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- 18. Printer and inventor who successfully argued that leaders opposed to war in the face of Indian uprisings were irresponsible and must be replaced.
- 19. 1739-1743 war between England and Spain which began in part because of public outrage over the mutilation of an English sea captain.
- 20. Law code giving the Duke of York absolute authority over New York, yet giving the colonists local control over their affairs.
- 21. Founder of the Society of Friends.
- 22. People who do not follow the mode of worship of an established church.
- 23. Second Lord Baltimore who received the title to Maryland upon his father's death and actually settled the colony.
- 24. A landowner under Dutch colonial rule.
- 25. Quaker tailor who was an early and vocal opponent of slavery.
- 26. Tyrannical Dutch governor of New Netherland who surrendered the colony to an English military force.
- 27. The practice or art of conducting negotiations.
- 28. Middle Atlantic colony named in honor of the father of the proprietor.
- 29. Former Dutch governor of New Netherland who led Swedish settlers to establish a colony on the Delaware River.
- 30. Leader of the first settlement in the region which became Maryland and longtime adversary of the proprietor.
- 31. Payments to an inventor or proprietor for the right to use his invention or services; rents.
- 32. Leader of the English expedition which captured New Netherland; the first English governor of the colony.
- 33. Dutch trading post on site of present-day Albany.
- 34. Leader of the Protestant colonial rebellion in Maryland who took over the government following the Glorious Revolution in England.
- 35. Swedish settlement in the Delaware River valley.
- 36. English admiral and father of the proprietor of Pennsylvania.
- 37. Large bay which divides Maryland into two halves.
- 38. The ships which brought the first party of settlers to Maryland.
- 39. Estate of a medieval lord; the lord's residence.

..... 40. Brother of Maryland proprietor, leader of the first party of settlers to Maryland, and governor of the colony.

ESSAY QUESTION (WRITE YOUR ANSWER BELOW)

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.

TEST 10 CHAPTERS 28 – 30

Name _____ Date _____

Identify:

- 1. Christian allegory written by John Bunyan while he was in prison.
- 2. Era of English history which began with the return of the Stuart line of kings to the English throne in 1660.
- 3. The right to vote.
- 4. Great American religious revival of the 1740s.
- 5. System of government whereby one branch of government serves to restrain another.
- 6. Proprietor of Georgia.
- 7. Leading Calvinist theologian whose book, *Lex Rex*, argued that even the king was under the rule of law.
- 8. 1676 conflict in colonial Virginia which started over differences about how to deal with the Indians on the frontier.
- 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.
- 10. Indian war in North Carolina from 1711 to 1713 which was the bloodiest in the colony's history.
- 11. The most important of the Carolina proprietors.
- 12. English king who chartered Georgia.
- 13. Infamous pirate who raided coastal settlements in America and terrorized Carolina until his death in 1718.
- 14. Young minister who preached to Georgia Indians and colonists for a year and conducted the first Sunday School classes in America.
- 15. 1702-1713 war pitting England against France and Spain, and leaving her North American colonies vulnerable to attacks from the French, Spanish, and Indians.
- 16. English philosopher, political scientist, and friend of proprietor of Carolina, who helped draw up the Fundamental Constitutions for Carolina in 1669.

- 17. 1677 revolt in which Carolina colonists overthrew the governor appointed by the proprietors.
- 18. Dynamic Calvinist preacher and the greatest evangelist of the great revival of the 1740s.
- 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.
- 20. English settlement founded in 1680 at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.
- 21. Legislative assembly of Great Britain; the one-house assembly of Carolina colony.
- 22. English officials who advised the king on matters of colonial policy.
- 23. First colonial settlement in Georgia.
- 24. Denomination which had its origin in the Anglican Church and was founded by two brothers who served as missionaries to Georgia.
- 25. Settlement founded in North Carolina by German and Swiss settlers; the site of the bloody 1711 Indian massacre.
- 26. Governor of Virginia at the time of the English Civil War, the Restoration, and the colonial rebellion of 1676.
- 27. Yamacraw Indian chief who befriended Georgia settlers.
- 28. German-speaking Protestants who fled Roman Catholic-controlled Austria and settled in Georgia.
- 29. Georgia's second town, settled by German-speaking Protestants in 1734, and named for the Hebrew word meaning "Rock of Help."
- 30. General Oglethorpe's secretary who assisted his brother in missionary work and helped establish the Methodist Church.

FINAL EXAM

Name _____ Date _____

Identify:

- 1. Popular sixteenth-century English translation of the Bible with notes from a strongly Reformed theological perspective.
- 2. Great fleet sent to conquer England in 1588.
- 3. Highest Anglican Church official.
- 4. First permanent English settlement in North America.
- 5. Early American form of communism.
- 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.
- 7. Investment company in which members buy shares.
- 8. English Protestants who opposed the elaborate ceremonies of the Church of England and embraced Calvinism.
- 9. Binding agreement or compact.
- 10. Belief that in the worship of God Christians must do only what Scripture explicitly commands and nothing more.
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- 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.
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- 25. Massachusetts preacher expelled from the colony after repeatedly quarreling with the colony's leaders.
- 26. Three-way trade of rum, slaves, and sugar between New England, Africa, and the West Indies.
- 27. Roman Catholic king of England overthrown when he produced a male heir who would have likely promoted Roman Catholicism in England.
- 28. The belief that, under the gospel, the law of God is of no use or obligation.
- 29. Struggle in England between Parliament and King Charles I.
- 30. Loose union of New England colonies which banded together in 1643 in a defensive alliance against Dutch, French, and Indians.
- 31. Set of laws often called the first written constitution in America.
- 32. Puritan general who led the Parliamentary army against King Charles I.
- 33. Puritan minister who founded the colony of Connecticut.
- 34. Bloody Indian uprising in New England in 1675-1677.
- 35. Prominent Boston minister and president of Harvard College who led a protest against the witchcraft trials.
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- 43. First Lord Baltimore who received a charter to Maryland in 1632.
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- 49. Capital of New Netherland.
- 50. First director-general of New Netherland who purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians.
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- 52. Printer and inventor who successfully argued that leaders opposed to war in the face of Indian uprisings were irresponsible and must be replaced.
- 53. Founder of the Society of Friends.
- 54. Second Lord Baltimore who received the title to Maryland upon his father’s death and actually settled the colony.
- 55. Landowner under Dutch colonial rule.
- 56. Leader of Protestant colonial rebellion in Maryland who took over the government following the 1688 revolution in England.

- 57. Era of English history which began with the return of the Stuart line of kings to the English throne in 1660.
- 58. Great American religious revival of the 1740s.
- 59. System of government whereby one branch of government serves to restrain another.
- 60. Proprietor of Georgia.
- 61. Leading Calvinist theologian whose book, *Lex Rex*, argued that even the king was under the rule of law.
- 62. 1676 rebellion in colonial Virginia which started over differences about how to deal with the Indians on the frontier.
- 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.
- 64. Indian war in North Carolina from 1711 to 1713, which was the bloodiest in the colony's history.
- 65. Most important of the Carolina proprietors.
- 66. Young minister who preached to the Georgia Indians and colonists for a year and conducted the first Sunday school classes in America.
- 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.
- 68. English philosopher, political scientist, and friend of proprietor of Carolina, who helped draw up Fundamental Constitutions for Carolina in 1669.
- 69. 1667 revolt in which the Carolina colonists overthrew the governor appointed by the proprietors.
- 70. Dynamic Calvinist preacher and the greatest evangelist of the great revival era of the 1740s.
- 71. Ambush of the Spanish invasion force by English colonists which gave the English colonies a secure boundary with Florida for the first time.
- 72. Legislative assembly of Great Britain; the one-house assembly of Carolina colony.
- 73. Denomination which had its origin in the Anglican Church and was founded by two brothers who served as missionaries to Georgia.

End of Final Exam