ARKANSAS UNITED STATES HISTORY · UNIT 1 · 25 QUESTIONS

Exploration and Colonization — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Before European contact, Native peoples in North America farmed, hunted, fished, and traded in diverse societies. The Mississippian culture built large earthen**

A Pyramids of stone

B Mounds

C Castles

D Canals to Europe

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2 **In 1492, Columbus sailed west from Spain seeking Asia and landed in the Caribbean. His voyages opened sustained contact between Europe and the**



A Moon

B Americas

C Arctic

D South Pole

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3 **Spanish explorers sought gold, converts, and glory in the Americas, and they built missions and settlements in Florida and the Southwest. A mission was mainly a**

- A University
- B Port for Asia
- C Religious outpost
- D Factory

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4 **French explorers traveled down the Mississippi River and claimed Louisiana for France. In 1686, France founded Arkansas Post near the Arkansas River as a trading post with the**

- A Sioux
- B Navajo
- C Cherokee
- D Quapaw

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5 **The Quapaw lived in villages near the mouth of the Arkansas River and traded furs and food with French traders. Trade with Europeans brought the Quapaw new**

A Metal tools and firearms

B Steam engines

C Railroads

D Printed books

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6 **Jamestown, founded in 1607 in Virginia, was the first lasting English settlement in North America. Jamestown survived in part because tobacco became a profitable**



A Fuel

B Cash crop

C Food crop only

D Medicine

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7 **The House of Burgesses in Virginia in 1619 was an elected assembly that made local laws. It is an early example of**

A Military rule

B Church rule

C Representative government

D Absolute monarchy

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8 **In 1619, the first Africans were brought to Virginia to work on plantations. Over time, Virginia laws made slavery hereditary, meaning children of mothers held in slavery were also**

A Free

B Indentured for one year

C Citizens

D Enslaved

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9 **Plymouth was founded in 1620 by Pilgrims seeking religious freedom. The Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact, agreeing to form a government and obey its**



A Laws

B King

C Church in England

D Spanish governor

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10 **Massachusetts Bay was founded by Puritans who wanted to purify the Church of England. Puritan towns stressed church membership, education, and a**

A Fur trade only

B Moral community

C Gold mining

D Slave trade

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11 **New England colonies had rocky soil and short growing seasons, so they relied more on fishing, shipbuilding, and trade than on large plantations. Their economy was therefore mainly**



A Mining based

B Desert farming

C Maritime and commercial

D Plantation based

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12 **Middle colonies like Pennsylvania and New York grew wheat and other grains for export. They were often called the**

A Sugar colonies

B Cotton colonies

C Rice colonies

D Breadbasket colonies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Southern colonies grew tobacco, rice, and indigo on plantations using enslaved labor. Plantation agriculture depended on a large workforce because the crops were**



A Labor intensive

B Machine made

C Grown in winter only

D Grown without workers

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14 **The Great Awakening in the 1700s was a religious revival with emotional preaching and new churches. It encouraged ordinary people to question**



A All trade

B Established authority

C All religion

D All farming

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15 **The French and Indian War from 1754 to 1763 was fought between Britain and France for control of North America. Britain won and gained French lands east of the**

- A Pacific Ocean
- B Gulf of Mexico
- C Mississippi River
- D Atlantic Ocean

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **After the French and Indian War, Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763 barring colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Colonists resented it because it limited**

- A Eastward trade
- B Fishing
- C Church attendance
- D Westward settlement

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17 **Indentured servants agreed to work for several years in return for passage to America. Unlike enslaved people, indentured servants were expected to become**

A Free after their term

B Enslaved for life

C Prisoners forever

D Exiled

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The Middle Passage was the brutal voyage of enslaved people from**

A Africa to Asia

B Africa to the Americas

C Europe to Asia

D America to Europe

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19 **Roger Williams founded Rhode Island after being banished from Massachusetts for his views on religious freedom. Rhode Island allowed**

A No government

B No schools

C Religious tolerance

D Only one church

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **William Penn founded Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers and promised religious tolerance and fair dealings with Native peoples. Quakers are also called**

A Puritans

B Catholics

C Anglicans

D Friends

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The Navigation Acts required colonial trade to use English ships and pass through English ports. Their purpose was to benefit**

- A England
- B France
- C Spain
- D The colonies

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22 **In 1692, residents of Salem, Massachusetts accused neighbours of witchcraft, and several were convicted and executed. Today the trials are most often cited as a warning against**

- A Free speech
- B Mass hysteria and unfair trials
- C Fair trials
- D Religious freedom

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23 **Colonial assemblies often clashed with royal governors over taxes and laws. These clashes taught colonists to value**

- A Foreign rule
- B Military rule
- C Self government
- D Royal control

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24 **The headright system in Virginia gave land to settlers who paid for their own passage or for others. Its main effect was to encourage**

- A Emigration
- B Urban factories
- C Naval power
- D Immigration and settlement

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25

Anne Hutchinson was banished for her religious views after challenging the ministers of her colony. Her case shows limits on dissent in early

A Puritan Massachusetts

B Spanish Florida

C French Canada

D Dutch New York

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ANSWER KEY

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

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