

Answer each question with three or four sentences.

1. What happened when Chief Powhatan's younger brothers encountered John Smith in the chief's territory in 1607?
2. What inspired English people to leave England and establish the colony of New England?
3. How did religious upheavals in Europe shape the expansion of empires in North America?
4. How did the Franciscan missionaries treat the Pueblo people of North America?
5. Describe the role of French fur traders and Native American women in creating a “middle ground” between the two communities.
6. John Smith was the leader of the English settlement at Jamestown, in territory belonging to the Powhatan Confederacy. Describe John Smith and Powhatan's relationship.
7. What factors in the Chesapeake region in the seventeenth century led to a decrease in indentured servants from Europe and an increase in slaves from Africa?
8. Why did Puritans leave England and settle in North America?
9. Why were the conflicts between commerce and conversion less evident in New France than in Spanish America?
10. New Amsterdam was the centerpiece of the New Netherland colony in North America. What made it successful, and why was it established?

To answer the questions below, refer to the corresponding documents in Chapter 2 of your textbook.

1. According to the Huron woman, why should Native Americans reject the efforts of Jesuit missionaries?
2. How does Father Pierre Chaumont characterize the lives of Jesuit missionaries?
3. What do these documents reveal about how the Native Americans and Jesuit missionaries perceived each other? How do these perceptions compare with Indian-European relations in English and Spanish colonies?
4. While most portraits of English women from this period show them looking down or to the side, Pocahontas looks directly at the viewer. Why might Simon van de Passe have Pocahontas her in this way?
5. What does the elaborate clothing suggest about the parallels van de Passe intends to draw between Indian royalty and English royalty?
6. What possible messages did the Virginia Company hope to promote with this image and its caption?
7. This image suggests both the possibility for establishing a long-term alliance between the Powhatan Indians and the English and the Virginia Company's desire to promote further English settlement in the Chesapeake. What is the relationship between the two messages offered by Pocahontas's portrait?
8. Why would the Virginia General Assembly make slavery an inheritable condition passed down through the mother instead of the father?
9. What might explain the Assembly's decision to double the fine for fornication between a "Christian" and an African American?
10. How did such laws create clearer distinctions between white indentured servants and enslaved Africans and African Americans?

Answer each of the following questions with an essay. Be sure to include specific examples that support your thesis and conclusions.

1. Explain the various issues that formed the critiques of Catholicism in the sixteenth century and the great expansion of Protestantism that followed.
2. What factors shaped the relationship between English settlers in the land they named “Virginia” and the Native American tribes that occupied the area long before colonization, the Powhatan Confederacy?
3. What inspired Bacon's Rebellion, and why was it an important turning point in late-seventeenth-century Virginia?
4. The Puritan settlement thrived in seventeenth-century New England. Explain the Puritans' worldview and how they dealt with those who disagreed with them.
5. What inspired King Philip's War? Who was involved with it? What was the outcome?

Use the following to answer questions 1-12:

Select the word or phrase from the Terms. Some terms may be used more than once; others may not be used at all.

*Terms*

- a. Protestantism
- b. Church of England
- c. Jamestown
- d. Powhatan Confederacy
- e. House of Burgesses
- f. indentured servants
- g. Bacon's Rebellion
- h. Pilgrims
- i. Puritans
- j. Mayflower Compact
- k. Pequot War
- l. King Philip's War

1. 1675-76 conflict between New England settlers and the region's Indians. The settlers were the eventual victors, but fighting was fierce, and casualties on both sides were high.
2. Radical English Protestants who hoped to reform the Church of England. The first of these settlers in the Americas arrived in Massachusetts in 1630.
3. 1676 uprising in Virginia. The leader and his followers, many of whom were former servants, were upset by the Virginia governor's unwillingness to send troops to intervene in conflicts between settlers and Indians and by the lack of representation of western settlers in the House of Burgesses.
4. Local governing body in Virginia established by the English crown in 1619.
5. The first successful English colony in North America. Settled in 1607, it was founded by soldiers and adventurers under the leadership of Captain John Smith.
6. Religious movement initiated in the early sixteenth century that resulted in a permanent division within European Christianity. This movement differed from Catholicism in its views on the nature of salvation, the role of priests, and the organization of the church.

1. When Captain John Smith joined the Virginia Company and set out for North America, he wanted to
  - A) find gold and other riches.
  - B) trade with Native Americans.
  - C) establish a private settlement.
  - D) battle with Native Americans.
  
2. In what early North American colony did European settlers interact and fight with Indian Chief Powhatan?
  - A) Virginia
  - B) Pennsylvania
  - C) North Carolina
  - D) Massachusetts
  
3. As newly elected governor of the Jamestown colony, John Smith ordered the English settlers to
  - A) work with Indians and force them to do the farming.
  - B) intimidate the Indians and to do their own farming.
  - C) kill the Indians, take their valuables, and go back to England.
  - D) avoid the Indians at all cost and try to survive by hunting and gathering.
  
4. John Smith criticized the Virginia Company and claimed that in order to make the colonies commercially viable,
  - A) skilled labor should have a say in the colony's management.
  - B) slave labor needed to work hard and follow the colonial leadership.
  - C) indentured servants would need to stay on and work after their terms were up.
  - D) the colonies needed settlers with diverse skills and who were willing to take orders from the governor.
  
5. Anne Hutchinson and John Cotton preached a covenant of grace, which means
  - A) babies were born free of sin, full of grace, and the closest to God.
  - B) people have to work hard to reject sin and to be welcomed into God's grace.
  - C) people have to rely solely on God's grace and cannot play a part in their salvation.
  - D) ministers naturally embodied God's grace more than lay people.

1. How did the Protestant Reformation shape the course of European expansion in the Americas?
2. How did the French and Dutch colonies in North America differ from the Spanish empire to the south?
3. How did the Virginia colony change and evolve between 1607 and the 1670s?
4. How did the growth of the English colonies on the mainland and in the West Indies shape conflicts in Virginia and demands for labor throughout North America.
5. How did the Puritan's religious views shape New England's development?
6. Why did conflict between New England settlers and the region's Indians escalate over the course of the seventeenth century?