**Formative Quiz 1.3**

**Questions 1-4 refer to the excerpt below.**

October 1670-ACT XII. What time Indians to serve.

[*This law created an additional distinction between African Americans and Native Americans. It was an attempt to make lifetime servitude the normal condition for all Africans imported into Virginia. The legislators repealed this statute in November 1682.*]

WHEREAS some dispute have arisen whither Indians taken in war by any other nation, and by that nation that taketh them sold to the English, are servants for life or term of years, It is resolved and enacted that all servants not being Christians imported into this colony by shipping shall be slaves for their lives; but what shall come by land shall serve, if boys or girls, until thirty years of age, if men or women twelve years and no longer.

**The House of Burgesses on Slavery 1670**

**Source: Hening, ed., The Statutes at Large, vol. 2, p. 283.**

1. Which of the following most directly caused Africans to be enslaved for life during the colonial period? (Causation)
   1. Columbian Exchange
   2. Transatlantic slave trade
   3. Mercantilism
   4. Salutary Neglect
2. Which of the following would best demonstrate the relationship between European colonists and Native Americans? (Contextualization)
   1. Native Americans and Europeans had peaceful relations focused on trade and economic exchange
   2. Europeans intentionally decimated the population of Native Americans
   3. Europeans viewed the Native Americans as a labor source for economic expansion in the New World.
   4. Native Americans viewed Europeans as potential rivals and sought to express dominance over new settlers.
3. According to this policy, which is the most similar to the status of Native Americans following Bacon’s Rebellion? (Comparison)
   1. Enslaved Africans
   2. Indentured laborers
   3. Freed slaves
   4. Yeoman farmers
4. Which of the following is most different from the ideas expressed in the legislative statute above? (Change over time)
   1. Bacon’s Rebellion (1676) Calling for government intervention to resolve the conflict over frontier territories between colonists and Native Americans.
   2. *Northwest Ordinance (1787)* Establishing for the creation of new states in the Northwest Territory
   3. *Article I section IX of the United States Constitution (1789)* outlawing the direct importation of slaves after 1808
   4. *Maryland Toleration Act (1649)* mandating religious toleration for Christian denominations.

**Questions 5-7 refer to the excerpt below.**

“The spring is now approaching, it pleased God the mortality began to cease amongst them, and the sick lame recovered… Afterwards they…began to plan their corn, in which service Squanto stood them in great stead, showing them both…how to set it, and after how to dress and tend it…”

~William Bradford, Puritan Governor of Plymouth Colony, *A History of Plymouth Plantation*

5. Which of the following events contradicts the above passage?(Comparison)

* + 1. The Puritans’ close-knit community failed to peacefully include Native Americans
    2. French Catholic missionaries forged alliances with natives.
    3. The Spanish empire successfully incorporated natives into their society.
    4. Many English adopted native traditions and customs.

6. The passage above illustrates the initial success of which type of economic system Puritans, and other early New England colonies, created and sustained? (Causation)

1. Cash crops, like sugar and molasses, using African slaves.
2. Mixed economy of family based agriculture and commerce
3. Export economy of cereal crops, like rice, using indentured servants and African slaves.
4. Economy based on staple crops, like tobacco, using African slaves.
5. William Bradford’s quote is the best example of the English colonies ability to…. (argumentation)
6. Create a successful establishment of ethnically diverse colonies.
7. Provide a haven for debtors.
8. Create a successful establishment of close knit, homogenous societies
9. Provide a haven for religious dissenters

**Questions 8-10 refer to the map below.**



1. Which of the following best expresses the relationship between Native Americans and European settlers in Southern colonies? (contextualization)

A. Native Americans and colonists had largely positive relations centered on trade

B. Native Americans sold land to recently arrived colonists

C. Native Americans and colonists had frequent disputes related to territory and resources

D. Native Americans began to battle the colonists upon their arrival in the New World

1. Which of the following would best support the conclusion that the colonization of Jamestown was a result of British mercantilist policies? (argumentation)
2. Colonial merchants traded tobacco for finished goods in Europe
3. Colonial merchants purchased slaves along the West Coast of Africa
4. European merchants demanded large quantities of raw materials for which they were willing to pay high prices
5. Jamestown’s location in the Massachusetts Bay made it an ideal location for trade
6. Which of the following best explains Virginia’s economic growth over time? (continuity over time)
7. The fall line on the James River made transit of goods and people largely impossible
8. The thin, rocky soil of the Southern colonies promoted the development of diverse industries
9. The Native population’s trade with the colonists encouraged a service economy
10. The fertile soil and location of the James River promoted large scale agriculture and trading of cash crops.