



All American History

By Celeste Rakes

Volume I
High School Test Packet



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Directions for All American History I Tests

Purpose and Structure of the Tests

The primary purpose of these tests is not to accumulate grades for your students, although you may feel the need for grades if your student is college-bound. Rather, the principal reason is to provide the opportunity for your student to solidify his knowledge of the subject material — to see what he knows and understands. With that goal in mind, these tests were purposefully designed as “learning opportunities” for the student.

The structure of each of the eight tests is the same:

- ☐ one or two sections of Matching (important people and events of the time period)
- ☐ one section of True/False
- ☐ one section of Multiple Choice*
- ☐ one section of Map Identification

*If your student is college-bound, he or she should receive an additional benefit in learning to “conquer” the type of multiple-choice questions found in this section. The SAT, ACT, and many college courses require a proficiency in this type of test question.

Preparing Your Student for the Tests

Almost all of the questions for these tests were developed using the “For Review” sections of the Student Activity Book (SAB). Some of the questions were lifted almost word-for-word (although the order of the possible responses was probably changed). However, sometimes a True/False question was converted into a multiple-choice question, and all of the SAB fill-in-the-blank questions were changed.

The Map Questions were taken from the following maps in the SAB. You should feel free to tell your student which maps to study.

- ☐ Test 1 – SAB page 24
- ☐ Test 2 – SAB pages 54, 62
- ☐ Test 3 – SAB page 122 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia)
- ☐ Test 4 – SAB page 122 (all thirteen colonies)
- ☐ Test 5 – SAB page 160
- ☐ Test 6 – SAB pages 166, 172, 178, 184
- ☐ Test 7 – SAB page 214
- ☐ Test 8 – SAB page 236

On some of the tests, a few of the Matching questions were taken from the Final Review at the end of the unit. To prepare your student for Tests 1, 3, 5, and 7 (the tests that come halfway through each unit), you should plan on having him complete the matching questions in the Final Review that cover the first half of the unit. The easiest way to do this would be to take the list of names/events from the test Matching section, check those names/events in the unit Final Review, and have your student look for the responses that match those names/events.

Computing a Test Score for Your Student

These tests were designed with as few as 50 questions and as many as 105, depending on the subject matter being covered. You will find the number of questions for each test on page 1 of the test in the top right-hand corner.

In order to compute your child's score for the test, divide the number of questions answered correctly by the number of questions on the test.

For example:

- ☐ 45 questions answered correctly out of a total of 50 questions yields a score of 90.
- ☐ 62 questions out of a total of 70 questions yields a score of 89.
- ☐ 90 questions out of a total of 105 questions yields a score of 86.



All American History I
Test 4 (Lessons 13–16)

Name _____
Date _____
Score _____/80

Part I. Matching (Lessons 13–14)

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Leonard Calvert | E. Peter Minuit |
| B. Anthony Ashley Cooper | F. James Oglethorpe |
| C. John Culpeper | G. William Penn |
| D. Sir Robert Heath | H. Johan Printz |

- _____ 1. One of the most influential of the Carolina proprietors, who encouraged the printing of pamphlets to advertise the colony
- _____ 2. Founder of Georgia
- _____ 3. Principal figure in the establishment of Pennsylvania as an English colony
- _____ 4. Leader of the first group of settlers to Maryland in 1634
- _____ 5. Director of the Swedish-Dutch expedition to present-day Delaware and first governor of New Sweden
- _____ 6. Englishman who was given Carolana by King Charles I in 1629
- _____ 7. Known as Big Tub; leader of New Sweden who brought growth and prosperity to that colony
- _____ 8. North Carolina settler who led a rebellion against the governor of the colony

Part II. Matching (Lessons 15–16)

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. <i>Bay Psalm Book</i> | E. <i>New England Primer</i> |
| B. <i>The Compleat Housewife</i> | F. Olde Deluder Satan Act |
| C. John Cotton | G. <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i> |
| D. Jonathan Edwards | H. Gilbert Tennant |

- _____ 1. First book ever issued from a press in the American colonies
- _____ 2. Preacher known for his powerful sermons, like “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. <i>Bay Psalm Book</i> | E. <i>New England Primer</i> |
| B. <i>The Compleat Housewife</i> | F. <i>Olde Deluder Satan Act</i> |
| C. John Cotton | G. <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i> |
| D. Jonathan Edwards | H. Gilbert Tennant |

- _____ 3. Requirement that every town in the Massachusetts Bay colony with more than fifty families establish a grammar school
- _____ 4. The first cookbook published in the colonies
- _____ 5. Presbyterian minister who founded the "Log Cabin" to prepare young men for ministry
- _____ 6. Puritan minister in Massachusetts whose pronouncements from the pulpit were often enacted into law
- _____ 7. First textbook used in the colonies
- _____ 8. A book that was popular during the colonial period

Part III. True/False (Lessons 13–16)

Write T for True and F for False in the space provided.

- _____ 1. In 1663, King Charles II gave the land from Virginia to Spanish Florida to prominent Englishmen known as the Lords Proprietor.
- _____ 2. The colony of Georgia was intended to have the majority of its settlers be debtors.
- _____ 3. The largest of North Carolina's small communities of tobacco farmers was Raleigh.
- _____ 4. The first English settlement in South Carolina was established at present-day Charleston.
- _____ 5. Besides tobacco, the cash crops grown in South Carolina were rice and indigo.
- _____ 6. By the early 1700s, South Carolina's economy was no longer very dependent upon African slave labor.
- _____ 7. South Carolina settlers hoped that the Georgia settlement would serve as a buffer between them and the French.
- _____ 8. Colonists in Georgia were generally content with the rules of the twenty trustees who administered the policies of the colony.

- _____ 9. Eventually, both the Carolinas and Georgia became royal colonies.
- _____ 10. At the time of the colonial period, hornbooks were no longer used to teach children how to read.
- _____ 11. By the late colonial period, Southern colonies had passed laws making it illegal to teach slaves how to read and write.
- _____ 12. The school year for colonial children was short, and many children only attended school when their parents did not need them to work.
- _____ 13. Upper-class men in the colonial period often imported silk and linen clothing from Europe.
- _____ 14. Working-class men in the colonial period preferred boots with heels and shoes fastened by shoelaces.
- _____ 15. Upper-class women in the colonial period considered their corset to be an indispensable garment.
- _____ 16. A typical dress for a working-class woman in the colonial period consisted of a bodice and skirt joined together, with the skirt opening in front to reveal a separate petticoat.
- _____ 17. Colonial toddlers had leading strings attached to their clothing to help parents guide them as they learned to walk.
- _____ 18. Colonial boys wore dresses until they were five or six years old.
- _____ 19. American society had a highly developed nobility and a very small middle class.
- _____ 20. In America, an individual's destiny was more closely tied to his accomplishments and less to his family background than it was in Europe.
- _____ 21. From the beginning, the thirteen colonies were not allowed the right to legislative representation in their government.
- _____ 22. All of the thirteen English colonies in America began as royal colonies.
- _____ 23. New England settlers found it quite easy to make a living from farming.
- _____ 24. Most people in the New England colonies were English immigrants who came over in groups for religious reasons.

- _____ 25. The Middle colonies were settled by immigrants from a variety of European countries, and most of these colonies were established as profit-making enterprises.
- _____ 26. From the beginning, the South was predominantly industrial.
- _____ 27. The large population centers in the colonies were found primarily in the South.
- _____ 28. During the colonial period, horse-pulled wagons and sleighs provided most land transportation.
- _____ 29. Before the American Revolution, there was no regular mail delivery in the colonies.
- _____ 30. The great religious revival in America from 1730 to 1760 became known as the Great Awakening.
- _____ 31. Puritan rules that banned work or play on the Sabbath were known as blue laws.
- _____ 32. The thirteen American colonies were primarily populated by Protestants.
- _____ 33. The people of colonial America developed a culture that was completely divorced from their European roots.

Part IV. Multiple Choice (Lessons 13–16)

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. A sea captain from Virginia named Samuel Argall discovered a bay in 1610, which he named for the governor of Virginia. The bay that Argall found was the
- A. Chesapeake Bay
 - B. Delaware Bay
 - C. Narragansett Bay
 - D. New York Bay
- _____ 2. By 1631, the Dutch had organized a colony near present-day Cape Henlopen as a base for whaling and for trade with the Lenni-Lenape. This settlement was called
- A. Casimir
 - B. Christina
 - C. New Amstel
 - D. Zwaanendael

- _____ 3. The Dutch and Lenni-Lenape had problems concerning the suspected stealing of
- A. a Dutch child
 - B. gunpowder
 - C. an Indian tomahawk
 - D. a metallic Dutch coat of arms
- _____ 4. Which of the following was NOT true about the colony of Pennsylvania?
- A. it was given to William Penn by King Charles to repay a debt owed to Penn's father
 - B. its name means Penn's Woods
 - C. it was established as a royal colony
 - D. it consisted of land west of the Delaware River between present-day New York and Maryland
- _____ 5. George Calvert managed to remain a favorite of King James I, even though he
- A. lost all of his money
 - B. converted to Catholicism
 - C. betrayed him several times
 - D. moved to America
- _____ 6. King Charles I granted Lord Baltimore a charter to start a colony north of the Potomac River. This colony became known as
- A. Charles Town
 - B. Delaware
 - C. Georgia
 - D. Maryland
- _____ 7. Lord Baltimore's colony was a proprietary colony, which he saw as a refuge for persecuted
- A. Catholics
 - B. Jews
 - C. Puritans
 - D. Quakers
- _____ 8. The first Swedish settlement in the New World was located in a village named
- A. Christina
 - B. New Amstel
 - C. Wilhemina
 - D. Wilmington
- _____ 9. The Swedes are known for being the first Europeans in America to
- A. pay the Native Americans for their land
 - B. have their own governor
 - C. build log cabins
 - D. build a fort to protect their settlement

- ____ 10. By 1655, New Sweden had been conquered by another European nation, and a new town named New Amstel had been laid out. The nation that took over New Sweden was
- A. England
 - B. France
 - C. The Netherlands
 - D. Spain
- ____ 11. In 1664, the settlement in Delaware had been taken over by another European nation. The new conquering nation was
- A. England
 - B. France
 - C. The Netherlands
 - D. Spain
- ____ 12. From 1682 until 1704, the three lower counties of Delaware were part of the colony of
- A. Maryland
 - B. New Jersey
 - C. Pennsylvania
 - D. Virginia
- ____ 13. Penn's "holy experiment"
- A. did not offer generous land grants to its colonists
 - B. was noteworthy in its treatment of the Lenni-Lenape
 - C. did not give the right to vote to all male landowners
 - D. was known for its intolerance and persecution of religions other than the religion of the Quakers
- ____ 14. The Pennsylvania colony
- A. attracted settlers from all over Europe
 - B. had few problems with its government
 - C. was plagued by landowners who oppressed their tenants
 - D. never grew to be very big
- ____ 15. Cecil Calvert planned that the distribution of land in his colony would
- A. be fair and equal
 - B. be based on the English feudal system
 - C. not create social and class systems
 - D. make him quite wealthy
- ____ 16. The settlers in Lord Baltimore's colony
- A. never used slaves
 - B. suffered through several grim starving times
 - C. were unable to establish good relations with the Native Americans in the area
 - D. developed an agricultural economy, with tobacco as its most profitable export

- ____ 17. In colonial America there were
- A. mostly very small families
 - B. quite a few divorces
 - C. many remarriages
 - D. few blended families
- ____ 18. Colonial families
- A. rarely ate meals together
 - B. relied upon each other for food, shelter, and a sense of belonging
 - C. usually did not spend their evenings at home
 - D. had quite a bit of free time
- ____ 19. Colonial women
- A. did not generally marry until their mid-twenties
 - B. liked to space their children four to five years apart
 - C. were equal in status to their husbands
 - D. were not allowed to own property in their name or vote
- ____ 20. Which of the following was NOT true of colonial education?
- A. the Quakers in Pennsylvania were not interested in providing elementary education for their children
 - B. the first American college, Harvard, was founded by New England Puritans
 - C. schools varied greatly from region to region
 - D. children in the Southern colonies were usually taught at home by parents or private tutors
- ____ 21. The average life expectancy for an American during the colonial period was under
- A. ten years
 - B. twenty-five years
 - C. forty years
 - D. sixty-five years
- ____ 22. Illnesses in colonial America were
- A. often caused by contaminated water
 - B. rarely treated through bleedings using leeches
 - C. generally treated by doctors trained in medical schools
 - D. usually well understood
- ____ 23. Colonial Americans
- A. usually had running water and septic systems in their homes
 - B. had indoor toilets
 - C. bathed at least every other day
 - D. believed that a layer of dirt provided protection against germs

- ____ 24. Which of the following was NOT true of colonial food?
- A. most European foods grew well in America
 - B. food was usually cooked in big kettles over an open hearth
 - C. most meals were stews
 - D. meat was often preserved by smoking and vegetables by pickling
- ____ 25. American colonists drank
- A. a great deal of water
 - B. few alcoholic beverages
 - C. little milk
 - D. very little cider
- ____ 26. New England colonists
- A. consumed a lot of fresh vegetables and drinks
 - B. used a lot of sugar
 - C. consumed a lot of meat and fish
 - D. did not cook with molasses or maple syrup
- ____ 27. In the Middle colonies,
- A. there was a very short growing season and rocky soil
 - B. the Dutch enjoyed cookies, cakes, and pastries
 - C. the French settlers ate a lot of cabbage and pork
 - D. there was little baking of pies and breads because of the unavailability of ovens
- ____ 28. White Southerners
- A. ate spicier foods than their African slaves
 - B. often hid the bad flavor of spoiled food by adding pepper
 - C. ate very little meat and had little variety in the types of foods that they consumed
 - D. did not enjoy Indian hominy

Part V. Map

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- A. Connecticut
- B. Delaware
- C. Georgia
- D. Maryland
- E. Massachusetts
- F. New Hampshire
- G. New Jersey

- H. New York
- I. North Carolina
- J. Pennsylvania
- K. Rhode Island
- L. South Carolina
- M. Virginia

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| _____ 1. | _____ 2. | _____ 3. | _____ 4. |
| _____ 5. | _____ 6. | _____ 7. | _____ 8. |
| _____ 9. | _____ 10. | _____ 11. | _____ 12. |
| _____ 13. | | | |



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Answer Key



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Test 4 (Lessons 13-16)

Part I.

1. B
2. F
3. G
4. A
5. E
6. D
7. H
8. C

Part II.

1. A
2. D
3. F
4. B
5. H
6. C
7. E
8. G

Part III.

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. F
7. F
8. F
9. T
10. F
11. T
12. T
13. T
14. F
15. T
16. F
17. T
18. T
19. F
20. T
21. F
22. F
23. F
24. F
25. T
26. F
27. F
28. T
29. F
30. T
31. T
32. T
33. F

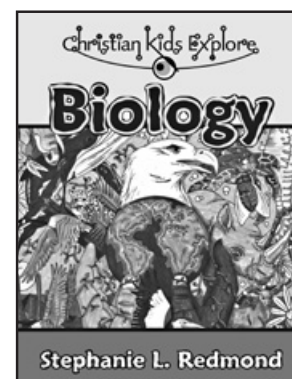
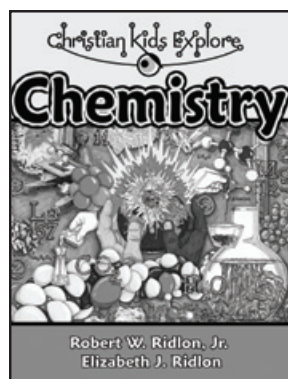
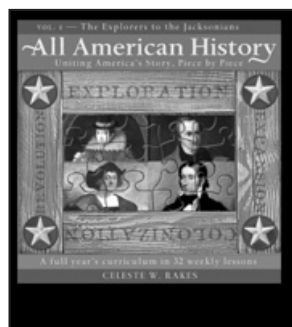
Part IV.

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

Part V.

1. C
2. L
3. I
4. M
5. D
6. B
7. G
8. J
9. H
10. A
11. K
12. E
13. F

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