

## Princeton Period 2 (1607-1754)

Questions 5-9 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Roger Williams, *The Hireling Ministry None of Christ's*, 1652

“I observe the great and wonderful mistake, both our own and our fathers, as to the civil powers of this world, acting in spiritual matters. I have read ... the last will and testament of the Lord Jesus over many times. and yet I cannot find by one tittle of that testament that if He had been pleased to have accepted of a temporal crown and government that ever He would have put forth the least finger of temporal or civil power in the mailers of His spiritual affairs and Kingdom. Hence must it lamentably be against the testimony of Christ Jesus for the civil stale to impose upon the souls of the people a religion, a worship, a ministry. oaths (in religious and civil affairs), tithes. limes, days, marryings. and buryings in holy ground ....”

5. The Puritans believed that the freedom to practice religion should be extended to
  - (A) Puritans only
  - (B) all Protestants only
  - (C) all Christians only
  - (D) all Jews and Christians only
6. Consistent with the excerpt above, Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts Bay in 1636 for advocating
  - (A) the separation of church and state
  - (B) women's suffrage
  - (C) bigamy
  - (D) the export of tobacco
7. The First Great Awakening can be seen as a direct response to which of the following?
  - (A) Puritanism
  - (B) The Enlightenment
  - (C) Transcendentalism
  - (D) Existentialism
8. Puritan emigration from England carne to a near halt between the years 1649 and 1660 because, during that period,
  - (A) most English Puritans were imprisoned for heresy
  - (B) most Puritans converted to Catholicism
  - (C) the New England settlement had become too overcrowded, and colonial legislatures strongly discouraged immigration
  - (D) the Puritans controlled the English government
9. Which of the following documents encouraged church membership in the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
  - (A) The Mayflower Compact
  - (B) The Fundamental Orders
  - (C) The Halfway Covenant
  - (D) The Cambridge Agreement

Questions 1-3 refer to the illustration and excerpt below.



Source: Decisions of the General Court, 1640

“Whereas complaint has been made to this Board by Capt. William Pierce. Esq.. that six of his servants and a negro of Mr. Reginald’s has plotted to run away unto the Dutch plantation from their said masters,...the court taking the same into consideration as a dangerous precedent for the future lime (if left unpunished), did order that Christopher Miller. a Dutchman (a prime agent in the business), should receive the punishment of whipping,...the said Peter Milcocke to receive thirty stripes and to be Burnt in the cheek with the letter R,...said Richard Cockson, after his full time Expired with his master, to serve the colony for two years and a half. and the said Richard Hill to remain upon his good behavior until the next offense, and the said Andrew Noxe to receive thirty stripes. and the said John Williams. a Dutchman and a [surgeon] after his full time of service is Expired with his master. to serve the colony for seven years, and Emanuel, the Negro, to receive thirty stripes and to be burnt in the cheek with the letter R and to work in shackles one year or more as his master shall see cause.”

1. The excerpt best supports which one of the following **conclusions**?
  - (A) English colonists sought to control the native populations through missions and religious conversions.
  - (B) Trade alliances with Native Americans promoted the economic health of early Chesapeake settlements.
  - (C) A shortage of indentured servants led to the emergence of the African slave trade.
  - (D) The Chesapeake colonies relied on labor-intensive agriculture, a system that utilized both white and African indentured servants.
2. Why were confrontations such as those in the excerpt rare in the New England colonies?
  - (A) New England populations were largely homogenous with economies based on subsistence farming, rather than cash crops.
  - (B) Puritan law forbade the sale or ownership of enslaved people.
  - (C) Indentured servants in New England were largely treated fairly, serving for short terms before gaining freedom.
  - (D) Negotiations after King Philip’s War had ensured the return of indentured servants back to Europe.
3. Which of the following protests is most similar to the burning of Jamestown shown in the picture?
  - (A) The Whiskey Rebellion
  - (B) The Montgomery Bus Boycott
  - (C) Nat Turner’s Rebellion
  - (D) The Bonus Expeditionary Force march on Washington

Questions 4-6 refer to the illustration below.



4. The cartoon above supports which one of the following conclusions?
- (A) After the British victory in the Seven Years War, many Native Americans sought revenge on British aristocrats.
  - (B) The French withdrawal from North America after the Seven Years' War led to various conflicts between Native Americans and colonial settlers.
  - (C) During and after the Revolutionary War, American sentiment toward those loyal to Britain became increasingly hostile.
  - (D) Native American warriors were eager to fight alongside American patriots during the American Revolution.
5. The Seven Years' War is also popularly labeled the "French and Indian War." Why?
- (A) The French fought various Native American tribes throughout the Northeast for control of trapping rights and major waterways.
  - (B) The French were aided throughout the war by various Native American tribes fighting in alliance with them.
  - (C) Most Native American tribes sided with the British, defending their lands against French invaders from the North.
  - (D) Many French settlers, particularly in the Maritime provinces of Canada, intermarried with native peoples, and thus were allied against the British in subsequent territorial conflicts.
6. Which of the following best describes the causal link between the Seven Years' War and the Revolutionary War?
- (A) Britain's defeat after the Seven Years' War led to massive debt for the Crown, prompting an effort to collect taxes from the Thirteen Colonies.
  - (B) Emboldened by their victories during the Seven Years' War, colonial elites challenged the Crown, pushing for independence before the working-class populace was ready to accept it.
  - (C) Britain's massive debt after the Seven Years' War resulted in a push for greater control over the Thirteen Colonies, sparking debate among colonists over the pursuit of independence.
  - (D) Disillusioned by their experiences in the Seven Years' War, colonial militia members formed the Sons of Liberty, a radical group calling for independence from the Crown.