

AMSCO AP United States History Exam (APUSH) - Period 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. What was the significance of the Act of Toleration passed in Maryland in 1649?**
 - A. It granted complete religious freedom to all settlers.**
 - B. It established the Church of England as the state church.**
 - C. It allowed for religious toleration for all Christians.**
 - D. It banned Catholics from settling in the colony.**
- 2. What colony was created by John Davenport?**
 - A. Massachusetts Bay Colony**
 - B. Plymouth Colony**
 - C. Connecticut**
 - D. New Haven**
- 3. Which policy offered land to individuals who paid for their own or others' passage to Virginia?**
 - A. Land Grant System**
 - B. Headright System**
 - C. Homestead Act**
 - D. Plantation System**
- 4. Which colony was originally settled by peace-loving Quakers?**
 - A. Pennsylvania**
 - B. New Jersey**
 - C. New York**
 - D. Delaware**
- 5. What was the last colony to be founded and was designated as a royal colony?**
 - A. Delaware**
 - B. New Jersey**
 - C. New Hampshire**
 - D. Georgia**

- 6. Which immigrant group represented a small percentage of the population alongside Huguenots and had significant cultural influence?**
- A. Germans**
 - B. Dutch**
 - C. Scotch-Irish**
 - D. Irish**
- 7. What term refers to a church that is financed through the government, where citizens are taxed to support one Protestant denomination?**
- A. Established Church**
 - B. State Church**
 - C. National Religion**
 - D. Protestant Union**
- 8. Which aspect of life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony did the Puritans largely emphasize?**
- A. Economic independence**
 - B. Religious conformity**
 - C. Simplified governance**
 - D. Cultural diversity**
- 9. What was unique about Georgia compared to other colonies in terms of financial support?**
- A. It was the first colony to receive funds from African leaders**
 - B. It was the only colony to receive direct financial support from the government of London**
 - C. It was primarily funded by private investors**
 - D. It did not require any financial support**
- 10. Which colony was settled by many Quakers and initially split due to confusing property lines?**
- A. Rhode Island**
 - B. New Jersey**
 - C. Delaware**
 - D. Pennsylvania**

Answers

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1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What was the significance of the Act of Toleration passed in Maryland in 1649?

- A. It granted complete religious freedom to all settlers.**
- B. It established the Church of England as the state church.**
- C. It allowed for religious toleration for all Christians.**
- D. It banned Catholics from settling in the colony.**

The Act of Toleration, passed in Maryland in 1649, was significant because it allowed for religious toleration for all Christians. This legislation was particularly important in a colonial context marked by religious strife and persecution. Maryland was founded as a refuge for Catholics facing discrimination in England, and the Act was designed to protect their rights while also accommodating the growing number of Protestant settlers. By affirming the rights of all Christians, it aimed to create a measure of peace and coexistence among different Christian denominations, including Catholics and various Protestant groups. This act is noteworthy as it represented one of the early attempts to legislate religious freedom in the American colonies, setting a precedent for later developments regarding religious liberty. The act did not grant complete freedom to all settlers, as it specifically targeted Christians, therefore excluding non-Christian faiths and reflecting the context of inter-Christian disputes of the time. The Act of Toleration ultimately highlighted the complexities and nuances of religious identity and governance in the early years of colonial America.

2. What colony was created by John Davenport?

- A. Massachusetts Bay Colony**
- B. Plymouth Colony**
- C. Connecticut**
- D. New Haven**

John Davenport was one of the founders of New Haven Colony in 1638. He was a minister who, along with a group of like-minded individuals, sought to establish a community based on their religious beliefs and governance principles. New Haven was unique in its intention to create a theocratic society, where government laws were closely aligned with biblical scripture. The establishment of New Haven Colony was a reaction against the more established colonies, such as Massachusetts Bay, which had begun to move away from strict Puritan governance. Davenport's vision for a community that was closely tied to his understanding of a Christian society exemplified the religious motivations that drove many founders during this period of American history.

3. Which policy offered land to individuals who paid for their own or others' passage to Virginia?

- A. Land Grant System**
- B. Headright System**
- C. Homestead Act**
- D. Plantation System**

The Headright System was a policy implemented in the Virginia Colony that provided land to individuals who could pay for their own passage to the colony or the passage of others. This system aimed to encourage immigration and promote the settlement of Virginia by granting each individual a certain number of acres for every person they brought into the colony. This approach effectively incentivized both labor and population growth in the region, allowing wealthy planters to accumulate more land by bringing in workers, including indentured servants. Thus, the system played a crucial role in shaping the early economic landscape of Virginia and contributed to its growth as a tobacco-producing colony. The details of the Headright System highlight its importance in establishing land ownership and labor systems that were foundational to the development of the Southern colonies.

4. Which colony was originally settled by peace-loving Quakers?

- A. Pennsylvania**
- B. New Jersey**
- C. New York**
- D. Delaware**

The colony originally settled by peace-loving Quakers is Pennsylvania. Founded in 1681 by William Penn, a prominent Quaker, Pennsylvania was established as a place where religious tolerance and peaceful coexistence were foundational principles. The Quakers, known for their belief in nonviolence and equality among all people, sought to create a community free from the religious persecution they faced in England. Pennsylvania became a refuge for various religious minorities and promoted concepts of democracy and civil liberties, making it distinct from other colonies established during that period. While other colonies such as New Jersey and Delaware also had diverse populations and allowed for some degree of religious tolerance, they did not specifically emerge from Quaker ideology in the way Pennsylvania did. New York, initially a Dutch settlement, was characterized more by commerce and trade rather than the Quaker emphasis on peace and equality.

5. What was the last colony to be founded and was designated as a royal colony?

- A. Delaware**
- B. New Jersey**
- C. New Hampshire**
- D. Georgia**

The correct answer, New Hampshire, was designated as a royal colony in 1679 when it was separated from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and placed under direct control of the Crown. This marked an important moment in colonial governance, as royal colonies were directly administered by the British monarchy, in contrast to proprietary or self-governing colonies. New Hampshire's establishment as a royal colony allowed for more stringent control by the British government over colonial affairs. While other colonies like Delaware and New Jersey had their periods of being proprietary and then royal, they were not the last to be designated as royal colonies. Georgia, founded later in 1732, was established as a royal colony as well, but it was also not the last. The timeline of New Hampshire's transition to a royal colony is significant in understanding the evolution of colonial administration and the growing influence of the British government over colonial affairs.

6. Which immigrant group represented a small percentage of the population alongside Huguenots and had significant cultural influence?

- A. Germans**
- B. Dutch**
- C. Scotch-Irish**
- D. Irish**

The Dutch immigrant group, while representing a relatively small percentage of the overall colonial population, had a profound and lasting cultural influence on the development of early American society. They established key settlements, such as New Amsterdam, which later became New York City, and their legacy includes significant contributions to urban planning, finance, and mercantile practices in the colonies. Moreover, the Dutch brought with them unique customs, architectural styles, and tolerance in religious practices, which contributed to the diverse cultural fabric of early America. Their enduring influence can be seen in place names and cultural traditions that have persisted through American history. In contrast, while other groups like Germans, Scotch-Irish, and Irish also made substantial contributions to American culture, they encountered different circumstances that shaped their presence and influence in varying degrees within specific regions of the colonies. The Dutch stand out for their significant early impact relative to their smaller population size.

7. What term refers to a church that is financed through the government, where citizens are taxed to support one Protestant denomination?

A. Established Church

B. State Church

C. National Religion

D. Protestant Union

The term that refers to a church financially supported by the government, where citizens are taxed for the support of a specific Protestant denomination, is an "Established Church." This concept embodies the idea that a particular church has a formal, recognized status granted by the government, often resulting in the allocation of state funds to support its operations, clergy, and other functions. In many historical contexts, particularly during the colonial period in America and in some European nations, established churches were commonplace, reflecting the intertwining of religion and governance. They were often seen as a way to maintain social order and unify citizens under a common set of religious beliefs. While "State Church" might seem similar, it generally emphasizes the relationship between the church and the state rather than distinguishing the nature of financial support as specifically tax-funded. "National Religion" and "Protestant Union" are not standard terms used to describe such a relationship; they do not encapsulate the governmental financial support structure that characterizes an established church. Understanding this term helps clarify the historical dynamics of church and state relations in both colonial America and other contexts.

8. Which aspect of life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony did the Puritans largely emphasize?

A. Economic independence

B. Religious conformity

C. Simplified governance

D. Cultural diversity

The Puritans established the Massachusetts Bay Colony with a strong emphasis on religious conformity, as their primary motivation for settlement was to create a community that adhered strictly to their interpretation of Christianity. They sought to build a "city upon a hill," a model society that would reflect their religious ideals and serve as an example to others. This emphasis led to the establishment of laws and community norms that reinforced Puritan beliefs and practices, ensuring that the colony was unified in its religious outlook. In this context, religious conformity shaped various aspects of life in the colony, including governance, education, and social interaction. The Puritans implemented a theocratic system where church leaders held significant influence over civil matters, and dissent from established beliefs could lead to punishment or expulsion from the community. This focus on maintaining a homogeneous society underpinned their social fabric and was central to their vision for the colony's success.

9. What was unique about Georgia compared to other colonies in terms of financial support?

- A. It was the first colony to receive funds from African leaders**
- B. It was the only colony to receive direct financial support from the government of London**
- C. It was primarily funded by private investors**
- D. It did not require any financial support**

Georgia's unique characteristic in terms of financial support stems from it being the only colony that received direct financial assistance from the British government. Established in 1732, Georgia was founded by James Oglethorpe and was intended to serve multiple purposes, including acting as a debtor's colony and a buffer against Spanish Florida. The British government saw the establishment of Georgia as a way to improve the conditions in Britain by allowing indebted individuals a new start in the New World while also providing a strategic military outpost. This direct financial backing was critical in establishing the colony, which set it apart from other colonies that were typically funded by private investors or joint-stock companies. Other colonies primarily relied on private investments for their development and sustainability. For instance, Virginia and Massachusetts were heavily funded through private colonial charters and investments. Georgia's unique position highlights the colonial dynamics and the strategic interests of Britain during this period.

10. Which colony was settled by many Quakers and initially split due to confusing property lines?

- A. Rhode Island**
- B. New Jersey**
- C. Delaware**
- D. Pennsylvania**

The correct answer is New Jersey. This colony was originally part of the Dutch colony of New Netherland before being captured by the English. It was subsequently divided into East and West Jersey, which led to confusion over property lines and governance. Many Quakers settled in New Jersey after it became a royal colony in 1702, attracted by the promise of religious tolerance and the relatively inexpensive land available. The other options don't match the situation described. Rhode Island was known for its strong commitment to religious freedom but was not specifically associated with the Quakers in the same way as New Jersey. Delaware began as part of Pennsylvania and was settled by Swedes and later became home to various groups, but it wasn't initially split like New Jersey. Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn specifically as a haven for Quakers, but it wasn't the colony that experienced the specific issue of confusion over property lines to the same extent as New Jersey did.