

Directions: Choose or write the answer to each question.

Questions 1 through 3 refer to the following paragraph and excerpt.

The Pilgrims were from a religious group that was persecuted in England because their beliefs differed from the teachings of the Church of England. To escape this situation, the Pilgrims first went to Holland. Unhappy there, they then obtained permission to settle in America, near the first English colony in Virginia. In 1620, a group of colonists set sail aboard the *Mayflower* to start the second colony on England's land in the New World. However, their ship was blown off course, and they arrived far north of their intended destination. Before going ashore, the colonists wrote and signed the following agreement, which is known as the *Mayflower Compact*.

excerpt from the *Mayflower Compact*

"We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James . . . Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancements of the Christian faith and honour of our king & country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do . . . solemnly and mutually . . . combine ourselves together into a civil body politic; for our better ordering and preservation . . . to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought . . . convenient for the general good of the Colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

1. What was the main idea of the *Mayflower Compact*?
 - A. to divide land among the colonists
 - B. to honor God and King James
 - C. to promise to obey all English officials
 - D. to make plans for governing the colony

2. Why do you think the Pilgrims wrote the *Mayflower Compact*?

- A. They were lost and afraid.
- B. Nearby American Indians refused to help them.
- C. There was no English government where they landed.
- D. It provided for freedom of religion.

3. Which ideal in U.S. history is expressed in the *Mayflower Compact*?

- A. the establishment of religious freedom
- B. the growth of self-government
- C. cooperation between the colonies
- D. independence from England

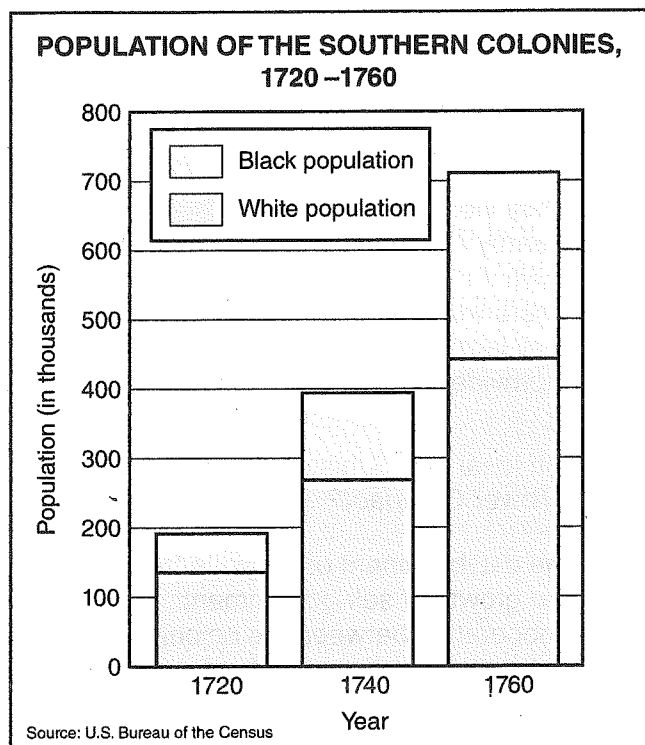
Question 4 refers to the following paragraph.

In the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the government and the church were closely related. To take part in government, men had to be members of the church. Those who disagreed with the government or the church often were banished. When Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts, he founded Rhode Island, where religious freedom was granted to all.

4. What detail supports the paragraph's main idea that the church and government were closely related in Massachusetts?
 - A. Men had to belong to the church in order to take part in government.
 - B. The government of Rhode Island granted religious freedom.
 - C. People who disagreed with both the government and the church were banished.
 - D. Massachusetts banished Roger Williams, and he had to go to Rhode Island.

Answers start on page 742.

Questions 5 through 7 refer to the following graph.



5. Which of the following can be determined from this graph?

- A. Population increased faster in the southern colonies than in any other region between 1720 and 1740.
- B. The black population increased more than the white population between 1720 and 1760.
- C. More black people than white people lived in the southern colonies in 1720.
- D. There were more white people in the northern colonies than in the southern colonies.

6. The white population of the southern colonies in 1740 was about .

7. The greatest difference in the number of white people and black people in the southern colonies occurred in the year .

Questions 8 and 9 refer to the following passage.

Democracy means that the people rule themselves. The greater the voice of the people, the more democratic the system. In a true democracy, all people have a voice in the government. However, systems of government can be democratic in different ways.

Before the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776, the thirteen British colonies were governed in three basic ways: as royal colonies, as proprietary colonies, or as self-governing colonies. Each of these systems applied democratic principles differently.

Nine of the colonies were royal colonies. In royal colonies, the king of England appointed the governor. In proprietary colonies, the proprietor, or owner, of the colony selected the governor. Maryland and Pennsylvania were proprietary colonies. Connecticut and Rhode Island were self-governing. In self-governing colonies, the colonists themselves elected the governor and all members of the legislature.

Colonial legislatures had two sections, or houses. In most proprietary and royal colonies, the colonists elected the members of one house. The proprietor or the king appointed the other house. In Pennsylvania, however, the colonists elected both houses of the legislature.

8. Which of the following titles **best** expresses the main idea of this passage?

- A. Proprietary Colonies in America
- B. The Growth of Colonial Democracy
- C. Systems of Colonial Government in America
- D. The True Meaning of Democracy

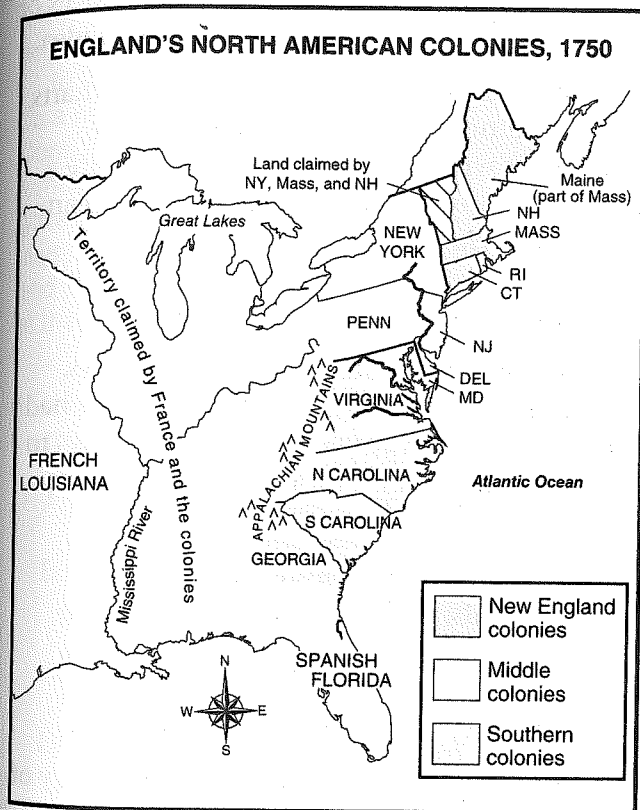
9. According to the information in the passage, which of the following colonies was the **most** democratic in 1776?

- A. Rhode Island
- B. Georgia
- C. Maryland
- D. Pennsylvania

Answers start on page 742.

Questions 10 through 14 refer to the following paragraph and map.

By the 1730s, there were thirteen English colonies in what is now the United States. Because of differences in geography, people in these colonies earned their living in many different ways. The New England colonies had poor soil and cold winters. However, they did have good harbors. The middle colonies had soil that was good for growing grains such as wheat. The southern colonies had warm weather and rich soil. These conditions made it possible to raise crops such as tobacco and cotton, which were grown on large farms called plantations.



11. What main idea does the information in the map show?
 - A. England's North American colonies were grouped into three categories.
 - B. France, England, and Spain all had colonies in what is now the United States.
 - C. England had thirteen colonies in what is now the United States.
 - D. Both the English and the French claimed the land west of the Appalachian Mountains.
12. What information from the map supports the conclusion that farming in New England was more difficult than in the other colonies?
 - A. The New England colonies had territorial conflicts.
 - B. The southern colonies were the largest.
 - C. The New England colonies were the smallest.
 - D. The New England colonies were the farthest north.
13. Fishing was part of the economic life in most colonies. Place an X on the map in the colony where people were **most likely** to make their living fishing.
14. Growing grains such as wheat provided an important food supply for the colonists. Place a check mark on each of the two largest colonies where grain was **most likely** grown.



Often, the title of a map and the information in its key provide clues about the map's purpose or main idea. Labels and highlighted information on the map also point to the main idea.

10. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
 - A. There were thirteen English colonies.
 - B. Geographic differences caused people in the colonies to make their living in different ways.
 - C. The three groups of colonies had different types of soil.
 - D. Cotton and tobacco were important crops in the southern colonies.

Answers start on page 742.