

SHORT ANSWER

10 minutes for these questions (4 points each)

1. Who succeeded Queen Anne to the throne of Britain? What new royal house did he establish?
George I, of the House of Hanover
2. Name two wars between the colonists and the Native Americans, and tell where they occurred.
Any two of these would be correct:
 - *Pequot War, in the area of the Massachusetts Bay Colony*
 - *King Philip's War, beginning at Plymouth and spreading all over New England*
 - *Pueblo Revolt, in the region of what is now New Mexico*
3. Name two colonial leaders who dealt fairly with the Native Americans.
Any two of these would be correct:
 - *Roger Williams, of Rhode Island (studied in Week 22)*
 - *William Penn, of Pennsylvania (studied in Week 24)*
 - *William Bradford, of Plymouth (studied in Week 21)*
4. Name one colonial missionary to the Native Americans.
Any one of these would be correct:
 - *John Eliot*
 - *Experience Mayhew*
 - *David Brainerd**Depending on his resources, your student may know of others.*
5. Why did Peter I want to make Russia more like the western countries?
Seeing that, compared to Russia, the western countries were very advanced, he wanted Russia to be as advanced as the West.
6. Name two specific ways in which Peter I introduced Western influences in Russia.
Any two of these would be correct:
 - *He modernized his military, creating a standing army and a navy.*
 - *He built St. Petersburg according to Baroque-style architecture.*
 - *He forced his nobles to dress according to Western fashion, rather than in the traditional long beards and robes of Russia.*
 - *He introduced the speaking of French and German.*
 - *He created an extensive bureaucracy; nobles were required to serve in either the army, navy, or bureaucracy.*
7. Name two western European countries from which Peter I learned in his westernizing endeavors, and list at least one thing that he learned from each of them.
Any two of these would be correct:
 - *Prussia: military organization*
 - *Sweden: bureaucracy*
 - *Holland and England: shipbuilding*
8. What was the name of the new capital city that Peter I built from scratch?
St. Petersburg
9. By 1715, how had the European disputes over religion been settled?
In almost all European countries, the national religion was determined by the state, whether Protestant or Catholic. Religious wars were a thing of the past.
10. By 1715, what was the position of the nobility in most European countries?
The traditional powers of the nobility in almost all European countries had been weakened by the growth of central governments. The nobility were still the only ones involved in politics, though; the majority of people, including the powerful merchants and businessmen, had no voice in government.

ESSAY QUESTION

20 minutes for one of these questions. If extra time is needed, allot 30 minutes. (60 points)

1. Many historians engage in finger-pointing when assessing the conduct of the European colonists and Native Americans in their early encounters. Compare and contrast the behavior of the colonists and the Native Americans towards each other in their early wars, which we studied this week.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

NOTE: This question requires your student to articulate and defend his own position on what can be a sensitive issue, fraught with authorial bias in most historical accounts. Our answer gives only one approach, but there are many others. Look for your student's answer to reflect your own discussion of this issue, especially your biblical evaluation of the conflict (see James 4:1-3). In addition, we list below some of the factual details illustrating the different material advantages and the mutual sin and misunderstandings of both parties.

- The colonists had technological advantages: plows, metal tools, guns. Because of their technology, they were able to subdue an area much more effectively, slowly accruing more and more territory.
- Guns and cannons gave the colonists a military advantage over the Native Americans, at least at first; eventually, however, the Native Americans acquired guns of their own, making the sides more evenly matched.
- The Native Americans' expertise at secrecy and surprise attacks and their intimate knowledge of the terrain gave them an advantage over the colonists. Native Americans excelled in surprise raids on outlying colonial farms, in which they massacred women and children as well as men.
- The European understanding of land ownership was foreign to the Native Americans. Even when colonists offered to pay them for their land, the Native Americans often did not understand what the colonists were attempting to do.
- In the Pequot War, Puritan leaders demanded that the Pequot surrender for punishment some Indians who had killed white traders, though these Indians were not Pequot.
- In King Philip's War, the leaders of Plymouth punished some Wampanoag Indians for killing a Christian Indian, which led to fighting.
- In South Carolina, rivalry between the Spanish and English led the Spanish to stir up Native American tribes to attack their English adversaries.
- The Pueblo Revolt was inspired by the attempts of the Spanish to eradicate all lingering native religious practices that were at odds with Christianity. When the Spaniards took new measures, native Pueblo leaders rose up and attempted to drive out the "Spanish" religion, along with the Spanish language and customs.
- Though the colonists saw them all as "Indians," the native tribes were not a unified body.
- Pre-existing rivalries between Native American tribes often led one tribe to side with the colonists against another with whom they were at war.
- In the Pequot War, Massachusetts colonists and Narragansett Indians burned a whole Pequot village, slaughtering hundreds of the Pequot people.
- Roger Williams (Rhode Island), William Penn (Pennsylvania), and William Bradford (Plymouth) are examples of colonial leaders who established peaceful relations with the Native Americans, attempting to treat them fairly.
- Pocahontas (Jamestown) and Squanto and Massasoit (Plymouth) were Native Americans whose aid and friendship were instrumental in allowing the colonists to survive their earliest years in the New World.

Sample Answer

The history of the wars between the early American colonists and the native peoples that they found in the New World is in many ways a sad one, full of sin on both sides. The main differences between the colonists and the Native Americans were technological; their tendencies toward misunderstandings and sinful aggression were mutual.

Many of the apparent discrepancies between the colonists and the Native Americans can be explained in terms of different technological advantages. Both peoples were concerned with growing food, building settlements, and protecting their families, but the colonists brought along European tools that helped them do these things more effectively: plows and other advanced farming techniques, implements for building sturdy permanent towns, and, especially, guns for hunting and fighting. These tools helped them settle and subdue an area much more thoroughly than the Native Americans were used to. When the two peoples clashed in the same land, the European's technological advantages generally caused them to prevail.

Aside from technological differences, the two peoples shared basic human tendencies, such as the tendency to misunderstand each other. For instance, the Puritan colonial leaders might insist that the Indians hand over for judgment an Indian who had attacked a white man, not knowing that he was from a different tribe, while the Indians didn't understand why the white men expected to punish him. Even in situations where the colonists offered to pay Indians for their land (a gesture of generosity which British law did not require), the Indians, who did not think in terms of land ownership like the Europeans did, would often not understand what they were doing and then later get offended when the colonists tried to keep them off their "purchased" land. These misunderstandings were neither party's "fault," though they created problems.

Ultimately, these wars arose from the sin of human hearts, present in both the colonists and the Native Americans. The colonists often stirred up rival tribes against their neighbors, as in the Pequot War. For their part, the Native Americans broke treaties of peace, as in King Philip's War. Both sides were known to massacre their opponents, including women and children, and to burn their settlements. These were just a few of the ways in which both sides exhibited sinful practices in their wars against each other.

Because the colonists ultimately won, it is easy to portray the Native Americans as innocent victims of the white man's greed. In fact, however, there was sin and misunderstanding on both sides. The Europeans' technology gave them a strategic advantage, but morally both sides were very much the same: sinners in need of grace to live at peace with one another.

2. Peter I's great endeavor was to transform Russia into a "Western" nation, which he effected with mixed success. In what ways was Peter's reign truly western? In what ways did it remain eastern?

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

Western:

- Toured Europe as a young tsar, learning the customs and technology of the western world (especially England and Holland, where he studied shipbuilding)
- Forcibly disbanded the streltsy, the traditional guard of the Kremlin, and replaced them with his own soldiers
- Modernized his military according to the Prussian model. Nobles were required to serve as officers (or in the navy or bureaucracy instead). A standing peasant army of 100,000 men was conscripted.
- Created a navy, previously unknown in Russia, and devoted himself to winning warm-water ports
- Made Russia a power to be reckoned with on the European scene
- Took the nobles away from their traditional country estates to serve in an extensive bureaucracy, modeled after that of Sweden, in which all nobles not serving the army or navy were required to work
- Attempted to subordinate the church to the state by not appointing a successor to the patriarchate
- Built fifty-two ironworks, manned by peasants, to supply his new standing army
- Required his nobles to dress according to European fashions. (Peter is said to have cut off their long beards and flowing robes himself, with a pair of scissors.)
- Introduced the French and German languages at court

- Appointed men to offices on the basis of skill, rather than prestige
- Brought Europeans into Russia, both as craftsmen and as favored courtiers
- Introduced foreign marriages, especially with the Germans

Eastern:

- Preserved and strengthened the traditional autocratic rule of the tsar in the tradition of Ivan the Terrible
- Bound the serfs by law to the great estates; they were not allowed to travel without a passport
- Further increased the class distinction between nobles and serfs by introducing a new elite culture in which the traditional Russian peasants had no part
- Failed to create any close alliances between Russia and the traditional European powers
- Inspired the opposition of the Russian Orthodox Church, which worked together with Peter's heirs to reverse many of his innovations after his death
- His navy-building project fell apart soon after his death.

Sample Answer

Peter I's great endeavor was to transform Russia into a "Western" nation, which he effected with mixed success. His reign did succeed in introducing Western culture into Russia and in making a place for Russia in European foreign affairs. Nevertheless, the governmental reforms that stuck in Russia were mostly those that reflected Russia's own traditional culture.

On the surface, at least, Peter's reforms revolutionized Russian culture. He returned from his youthful tour of Europe having decided that his court would be as elegant as those in the West, and no one could get in his way. He is said to have cut off the nobles' long beards personally with a pair of scissors, and also slashed off the long sleeves and hemlines of their robes. He introduced the French and German languages among the Russian elite. Peter's new building projects were constructed according to the Baroque style of architecture. These and many other cultural changes altered the face of Russian society to make it look much more Western.

Peter also devoted much of his reign to making a place for Russia at the table of European foreign affairs. He reorganized the Russian military, creating a standing army of noble officers and conscripted peasants modeled after the disciplined troops of Prussia. His pet project was the building of a Russian navy, and he engaged in numerous territorial wars trying to conquer a warm-water port in which to house it. By the time of his death, Russia had become a European power that other nations could not afford to ignore.

Despite the radical appearance of these reforms, though, Peter's innovations tended mainly to reinforce the traditional, authoritarian tendencies of Russian societies. All of his governmental reforms served to strengthen the absolute, despotic power of the tsar, long a primary feature of Russian government. Though he placed new demands on peasants and nobles alike, Peter only strengthened the existing distinction between them by binding the serfs to their land and giving the nobles a whole new coat of European cultural polish in which the commoners had no share. Though its manners were different, the Russia that he left continued to be a despotic state in which the high-born reigned over their traditional kingdoms, under the over-arching, absolute power of the tsar.

Peter the Great certainly brought about great upheaval in Russian life, but when the dust settled it was still Russia. He successfully introduced European culture to Russia and Russian power to Europe, but only in ways that reinforced the highly stratified society that had characterized Russia for generations.