

NOTE: Check the “Scheduling Quizzes and Unit Exams” section (p. 7) in the *Introduction to Evaluations 2* document for suggestions on how to incorporate this exam into your weekly schedule.

SHORT ANSWER

15 minutes for these 15 questions (1 point each)

- What caused the Pilgrims to leave England to flee to Holland?
James I's persecution of Puritans in England caused them to leave.
- The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut was the first written constitution penned in America. It formed the basis for many other early governmental documents in Colonial America.
- The principal causes of the English Civil War were both economic and religious.
- Whereas the northern colonies were largely settled by Puritans who wanted to escape persecution under the English crown, Virginia was called “Old Dominion” because it was peopled mostly by aristocratic royalists who came to America in order to escape from Puritan rule during the English Civil War.
- During the rise of absolutism, kings began to gain power as various forces weakened the powers of popes and nobility. Name three of these forces.
Any three of these would be correct:
 - War
 - *The rising middle class in the towns*
 - Plague
 - *The Reformation (weakened pope but strengthened representative government in England)*
 - Trade
 - *Church corruption*
- Peter I of Russia reorganized and built a standing army, created a navy, and built a new capital, St. Petersburg, near a warm-water port.
- Deists are individuals who believe that God exists and created the world with self-governing laws but has no further relationship with it.
- From his observations of English government, Locke came to the conclusion that government should be equally divided between three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. This view greatly affected the formation of the U.S. Constitution.
- Clashes between England and France in Europe contributed to their rivalry in North America. Most of the French were Roman Catholic in their religious persuasion, and the majority of the English were Protestant.
- From 1689 to 1697, King William's War was waged in North America. This struggle grew out of the conflict in Europe known as the War of the League of Augsburg.
- Queen Anne's War grew out of the conflict in Europe known as the War of the Spanish Succession and was fought between 1702 and 1713.
- From 1744 to 1748, King George's War was waged in North America. This struggle grew out of the conflict in Europe known as the War of the Austrian Succession.
- Name the three great absolutist rulers of the eighteenth century who ruled in continental Europe.
Maria Theresa (of Austria), Frederick II (of Prussia), and Catherine II (of Russia) were three great absolutist rulers. Students may also mention Louis XIV, who ruled France until 1715.
- Leaders of the Age of Reason developed the scientific method, with its emphasis on repeatable experimentation and careful observation.
- George I was the monarch who succeeded Anne of Great Britain to the throne; he founded the English House of Hanover.

SHORT ANSWER

10 minutes for these questions (2 points each)

16. Who was Oliver Cromwell?

Oliver Cromwell led Parliament's army to victory in the English Civil War (1640's). Later, he seized complete power to become "Lord Protector" (dictator) from 1653 to 1658. He was a brilliant general and a Puritan.

17. Who was William Bradford, and what were his contributions as an early colonial leader?

William Bradford, a Puritan Separatist, was the second governor of Plymouth Colony. He was a fine leader, who helped the colony to survive natural disasters and financial burdens, and he worked to establish a good relationship with the nearby Indians. His book, Of Plimoth Plantation, is the most important record of early Puritan life in America.

18. What was the Glorious Revolution, and why was it called this?

When King James II, Charles II's successor, refused to maintain the division of power won by the English Civil War, he was deposed in the Glorious Revolution of 1688. The signal event of the revolution was the birth of James II's son, whom many Puritans feared would become a Catholic monarch and threaten their faith. They called William of Orange (with his English wife Mary) to the English throne as William III. This revolution decisively limited the king's power in favor of Parliament. It was called "glorious" because it was achieved without bloodshed and because Parliament's power was established.

19. Define "absolutism."

Absolutism is a form of government in which one or more persons has unlimited power and seeks to control all aspects of society. In respect to a monarchy, an absolutist ruler is not subject to the law, but rather has absolute power over his people.

20. Define "constitutionalism."

Constitutionalism is a form of government in which governmental leaders are subject to and limited by the laws of the land, usually in the form of a written document (as with the United States Constitution) or established custom (as with British common law).

TIME LINE

10 minutes for these 20 dates (0.5 points each)

CORRECT DATES	SHORTHAND LABELS
A.D. 1607	Jamestown Founded
A.D. 1620	Mayflower Compact
A.D. 1620	Plymouth Colony Founded
A.D. 1618-1648	Thirty Years' War
A.D. 1630	Massachusetts Bay Colony
A.D. 1636	Providence Founded
A.D. 1639	Fundamental Orders of CT
A.D. 1642-1646	English Civil War
A.D. 1649	Charles I Beheaded
A.D. 1653-1660	English Protectorate
A.D. 1643-1715	Louis XIV Rules
A.D. 1675-1676	King Philip's War
A.D. 1660-1685	English Restoration
A.D. 1688	Glorious Revolution
A.D. 1689	English Bill of Rights
A.D. 1682-1725	Peter I Rules
A.D. 1702-1714	Queen Anne Rules
A.D. 1730's-1740's	First Great Awakening
A.D. 1740-1780	Maria Theresa Rules
A.D. 1762-1796	Catherine II Rules

GEOGRAPHY

15 minutes for these 30 items (0.5 points each). NOTE: Check shaded areas according to the regions that you taught in class.

- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Georgia
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Carolina
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- Virginia
- Annapolis
- Boston
- Dover
- Jamestown
- New York
- Philadelphia
- Portsmouth, NH
- Plymouth
- Savannah
- Long Island
- Cape Cod Bay
- Chesapeake Bay
- Delaware River
- Hudson River
- Narragansett Bay
- Susquehanna River
- Shade the northern, middle, and southern colonies with three different colors.



ESSAY QUESTIONS

25 minutes for one of these short essays (20 points)

1. Significant advances were made in many scientific fields during the Age of Reason. Detail the advances made during this period in two of the following fields: astronomy, mathematics, or physics.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

NOTE: Your student's answer should have only two supporting paragraphs, although our sample includes three different options from which he might pick.

Astronomy

- Nicolaus Copernicus presented a heliocentric theory of the world, which he offered as a mere hypothetical model to simplify mathematical calculations of the movements of the planets.
- Tycho Brahe's precise observations of planetary positions provided data later used by Kepler.
- Johannes Kepler discovered that the planetary data fit best with a heliocentric model in which the planets traveled in elliptical (not round) orbits; he formulated general laws of planetary motion.
- Galileo improved the telescope for use on the heavens; discovered craters on the moon, sunspots on the sun, phases of Venus (like the moon's phases from full to crescent), and moons of Jupiter, all of which discredited the Ptolemaic model of a flawless, changeless geocentric universe.

Mathematics

- Considered the quintessentially rational way of thinking: starting with self-evident assumptions and building logically, step by step, to a knowledge of the world
- Mathematical modeling of natural laws
- Blaise Pascal's theories of probability
- Newton's work in calculus

Physics

- Galileo demonstrated that objects of differing weight fall at approximately the same speed, unlike what Aristotle predicted.
- Pascal's discoveries related to fluids, gases, and vacuums.
- Newton's *Principia Mathematica* and theories of motion and gravity

Sample Answer

Significant advances were made in many scientific fields during the Age of Reason. Some of the first and greatest advances occurred in the field of astronomy. Copernicus began a revolution of knowledge when he published his book suggesting that the sun, not the earth, was at the center of the universe. From this great break with the ancient authorities, all kinds of scientific discoveries grew. Johannes Kepler used the precise planetary observations of Tycho Brahe to determine that planets do orbit the sun and that they travel in elliptical orbits, not circular ones. Galileo improved the telescope to the point that he could use it to look at the heavens, where he discovered flaws in celestial bodies and moons orbiting Jupiter. These discoveries further upheld the superiority of the Copernican system over Ptolemaic system accepted in the Middle Ages. These advances laid the foundation for modern astronomy.

Mathematics, while not strictly a "science," was another field that saw great advances during this time period. Thinkers of the Age of Reason were delighted to discover that mathematics could be used to model important laws of nature. Mathematicians started with basic assumptions and built upon them logically, step by step. Mathematics became the ideal for rational thought. Scientists applied math to various disciplines. Pascal and others developed theories of probability. Isaac Newton's mathematical work became the foundation of calculus. Thus, mathematics, too, was a field that advanced during the Age of Reason.

Physics improved dramatically during the Age of Reason. Previously, the study of physics had been completely domi-

nated by Aristotle, who explained all motion by saying that it was in the nature of things to move as they did. Now, however, people were willing to question Aristotle. Galileo disproved a basic Aristotelian theory by demonstrating that two different-sized cannonballs would fall at almost identical rates. Pascal made discoveries about liquids, gases, and vacuums. Isaac Newton's *Principia Mathematica* presented theories of gravity that transformed the face of physics and set the stage for incredible advances during and after the Age of Reason.

The Age of Reason saw many advances in the fields of astronomy, mathematics, and physics—and these were only a few of the great discoveries made. Truly, the Age of Reason has been foundational for all science since that time.

2. Choose one of the following colonies and show how its founding was unique: Virginia, Massachusetts (Plymouth), Pennsylvania, or Georgia. What were the reasons for its founding? What unique circumstances, people, and places affected its founding?

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

Virginia (Jamestown)

- Founded by the London Company in 1607; a money-making enterprise
- Colonists consisted mainly of “gentlemen-adventurers” more eager to find gold than grow food.
- Tenuous relationship with the Powhatan Indians; aided by Pocahontas
- John Smith’s leadership helped colony survive.
- Colony suffered a “starving time.”
- Lord De La Warr’s arrival preserved colony
- House of Burgesses (1619) first representative legislative assembly in North America

Massachusetts (Plymouth)

- Founded in 1620 by Puritan Separatists (with financial backing from London) who sought freedom to worship God
- Colonists were mainly families.
- Settled farther north than intended, but in the providence of God this gave them independence
- Mayflower Compact—the first agreement for self-government in America
- Marked by love and care for each other, especially through the difficult first winter
- Received help from Squanto and Massasoit
- William Bradford a faithful, godly leader; encouraged private property in order to motivate people to work

Pennsylvania

- Founded by William Penn as a haven for Quakers; charter granted by Charles II in 1681
- Intended to provide religious freedom for Quakers and people of other faiths, to protect private rights and property, and to allow self-government
- Mostly settled by Quakers
- Frame of Government provided for a deputy governor and legislative assembly; went through several revisions
- Good relationship with local Indians

Georgia

- Founded 1732-1733 by James Oglethorpe and a group of wealthy Englishmen as a charitable colony where debtors or persecuted people could get a fresh start
- Its purpose may have been imperialistic, forming a strong buffer between the English colonies to the north and Spanish Florida to the south.
- Slavery and rum prohibited
- No man was allowed to hold more land than 500 acres, to discourage the plantation system.
- Colonists had no self-government.

Sample Answer

In several ways, the founding of Pennsylvania was unique among the American colonies. While other colonies were established by people seeking religious liberty, only Pennsylvania was founded as a Quaker refuge. Similarly, Pennsylvania's relationship with the Indians and experiment in self-government show the unique aspects of its founding.

William Penn received a charter from Charles II in 1681 to establish a colony in North America. Penn founded Pennsylvania as a refuge for Quakers, who were persecuted in England. Not only was Pennsylvania the only colony founded by and for Quakers, but it was also the colony that offered the most freedom of worship to people of other faiths. The ability to worship God freely, to own property, and to govern themselves were freedoms highly prized by Penn and the settlers who helped him establish Pennsylvania.

One of the ways that Quaker principles are apparent in Pennsylvania's founding is in the good relationship that the Quakers were able to maintain with local Indians. Early on, William Penn signed a peace treaty with the Indians, which was the only peace treaty between Indians and colonists that was never broken. This treaty was based on the Quakers' belief that the Indians were equal with them as human beings created in the image of God and on the Quaker desire to maintain peace.

While Pennsylvania was like many of its neighbor colonies in seeking to establish a representative government, its particular road to self-government was unique. Pennsylvania's first governing document, the Frame of Government, established a deputy governor and one legislative assembly. Due to disputes among the people, the governor, and the assembly, the Frame had to be revised, but peace and successful self-government were eventually established.

The settlers of Pennsylvania faced the same challenges as those in other colonies. But the people who settled Pennsylvania brought with them a particular outlook and goals that made the founding of Pennsylvania truly unique.

45 minutes for one of these long essays (30 points).

1. When the colonists came to America, their culture met and clashed with that of the Native Americans. Write a cause and effect essay that looks at the nature of this clash. What inherent differences or similarities caused the clash? What events either contributed to the conflict or helped to bring peace? What were the results of this cultural clash? Use specific examples from colonial history to support your views.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include**Inherent Differences and Similarities**

- Different in religion, technology, way of life, mindset
- Similar in that both were human beings, created in God's image and having a sinful nature

Events

- Jamestown: tensions because of colonists who stole food; some alleviation brought by Pocahontas and her marriage to John Rolfe
- Plymouth: generally good relations between the Indians and colonists, due to the leadership of William Bradford and Massasoit, and the friendliness of Squanto
- Pennsylvania: William Penn led the Quakers in establishing a lasting peace treaty, which acknowledged the Indians' equal humanity and worth.
- King Philip's War: began when leaders of Plymouth punished some Wampanoag Indians for killing a Christian Indian; colonists destroyed many Native American towns, and Native Americans destroyed many colonial towns
- Pueblo Revolt: inspired by the attempts of the Spanish to eradicate all lingering native religious practices. Native Pueblo leaders rose up and attempted to drive out Christianity, along with the Spanish language and customs.
- Pequot War: Massachusetts colonists and Narragansett Indians burned a whole Pequot village.
- John Eliot took the gospel to the Algonquian Indians, many of whom became Christians known as "Praying Indians."
- British and French both encouraged various Indian tribes to join their fight against each other.

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include (Continued)**Results of the Clash**

- Bloodshed and misunderstandings
- Holding onto their traditions and way of life, the Indians were pushed west.
- Colonists did introduce Indians to new technology, but often this was a curse as well as a blessing.
- Missionaries brought the gospel.

Sample Answer

When the colonists came to America, their culture met and clashed with that of the Native Americans. The causes of this clash lay in their vastly different cultures as well as their shared human sin nature—problems that were only magnified by numerous quarrels that led to misunderstandings, bloodshed, and a permanent divide between Native American and colonial culture. Nevertheless, in the midst of this dark scene, the gospel was a beacon offering the hope of peace to Native Americans and colonists alike.

The culture clash between the colonists and Native Americans makes sense when we consider how different their cultures were. Native Americans had few advanced tools and were accustomed to moving frequently. The colonists, in contrast, came to settle the land and brought with them a vast array of technology, including farming techniques, tools, and guns. The foremost difference was that of religion. While the colonists all claimed to be Christians of some kind, the Native Americans worshiped various spirits and did not know the name of Christ. Two such different commitments were bound to come into conflict, especially in light of the one similarity between the Native Americans and colonists. Both were human beings, created in God's image but also bearing a sinful, fallen nature. Sin, on both sides, was at the root of this culture clash, for both the colonists and the Native Americans acted at times out of selfishness, anger, and even hatred.

Although there were many things to cause this cultural conflict, the clash was not inevitable. People made decisions, such as some of the Jamestown settlers, who tried to steal corn from the Powhatan Indians after they had failed to grow their own food because they had been searching for gold. Likewise, people often misunderstood each other. When Plymouth leaders demanded that the Wampanoag Indians who had murdered a Praying Indian be turned over to the colonists for punishment, it is likely that the Wampanoag leaders did not understand the colonists' demands. The Wampanoag Indians broke their peace treaty, and the bloody King Philip's War resulted. Other events, such as the Spanish attempt to force the Pueblo people to convert to Christianity, also led to terrible bloodshed. Yet even all of these violent acts did not necessitate permanent hostility. Many people also pursued peace, from William Bradford and Massasoit to missionaries like John Eliot. Although these events could not turn the entire tide, they did show that conflict was not the only possible result.

The effects of the culture clash were primarily destructive. Unable to live with the colonists peacefully, most Native Americans either fought bitterly or moved west. The numerous wars devastated many tribes and colonial villages. The lost lives and embittered feelings made it nearly impossible for the Native Americans to integrate or reach a true peace with the colonists. The destructiveness of this clash had one exception. The spread of the gospel was also a result of the culture clash, for many people were moved to take God's Word to the Native Americans who did not know His name or ways. As a result, many Native Americans did come to know Christ and eternal peace.

Taken in all, the differences between Native Americans and colonists and the events that transpired led to a permanent and destructive divide. Nevertheless, the grace of God still shone through, triumphing even in the midst of sin and saving souls, both Indians and colonists, to be forever united in Christ.

2. Compare and contrast the rise of absolutism in England with the rise of absolutism in France and Russia. In which country was the monarch's power least limited, and why? What similar circumstances produced similar results, and what differing circumstances produced unique results?

Points an Excellent Answer Might Include

France

- Hundred Years' War: kings gained power to tax without asking the Estates-General
- Cardinal Richelieu (prime minister of Louis XIII) subdued French Huguenots, destroyed all fortresses controlled by nobles, and did away with any resisters.
- Louis XIV made himself known as the "Sun King," who declared "I am the state."
- French nobles were forced to live in the king's court at Versailles most of the year, dancing attendance on the king and remaining permanently distracted from any potential rebellion or independent action.
- Louis XIV's 72-year reign was the longest in European history, making him an enduring figure not only in France but throughout Europe
- All European kings desired to emulate his dazzling rule.

Russia

- Peter I (the Great) toured Europe and was favorably impressed with the West.
- Artificially imposed Westernization upon Russia, including absolutism
- Tradition of despotic rule by kings: nobles and peasants disliked but did not resist

England

- Well-established traditions of Parliament and common law
- Magna Charta: king always under the law
- Hundred Years' War: Parliament alone retained power of the purse
- James I taught the divine right of kings but came into sharp conflict with Parliament, especially its large numbers of Puritan members.
- Charles I took his father's high-handed policies even further, ignoring Parliament entirely except when he needed money.
- Parliament declared war on Charles, defeated him, and beheaded him.
- Glorious Revolution: Parliament essentially dethroned James II and chose William and Mary as monarchs; the power of Parliament firmly established.

Sample Answer

Among European kings of the 1600's and 1700's, absolutism was all the rage. Kings everywhere desired to copy the powerful grandeur of Louis XIV, the "Sun King" of France. However, not every country was the same. Although there were some similar elements in all of them, France, Russia, and especially England had very different experiences of absolutism.

France provided the model of absolutism for all other countries in Europe. Louis XIV, the "Sun King," had the most magnificent court and the greatest control of almost any monarch Europe had ever known, not to mention one of the longest reigns ever. In France, a combination of shrewd moves by Louis XIII, Louis XIV, and their ministers had brought all of the nobles firmly under the king's control. The king directly controlled all that the nobles had previously controlled. He could truly say, "I am the state." This was the ideal that all other absolutists tried to copy.

Russia was a country that had a tradition of absolutism and that attempted to import a Western form of absolutism under Peter the Great. Peter toured Europe as a young man and decided that he would make his country a "modern" Western nation, although Russia had always been very different from the rest of Europe. In Russia, the tsar had enough power to impose his will on the rest of the country, no matter how much his nobles and peasants disliked it. Peter the Great, and his successor Catherine the Great, succeeded in establishing a domineering absolutist government, but the price was great unhappiness for their subjects.

England was unique among the nations ruled by absolutist kings in that her kings could not bring her under their control. James I and his son Charles I both aspired to absolutist rule, but the English had very different traditions than other nations. Dating from the Magna Charta and the humbling of King John, Parliament would not let the kings exert absolute power. Charles' attempts to rule without Parliament led to Civil War and the loss of both his throne and his life. In the Glorious Revolution of 1688, Parliament again curbed the king's power by rejecting James II's son and inviting William and Mary to take England's throne. The English tradition of the people's involvement in government kept absolutism from being successful in England.

Nearly all kings in Europe tried to implement absolutism during the 1600's and 1700's. However, not all countries were the same. Some fell to absolutism thoroughly, like France; others had it imposed upon them, like Russia; and England, thanks to the tradition of parliamentary government, never fell at all.