Part 1: (70 points. Answer on this paper. 2.0 pts each unless noted.)

1. David and Alexander are both world travelers. They have been to some of today’s richest and poorest areas of the world. Alexander is deeply upset by the gap between rich nations and poor nations today. David thinks it’s no big deal. David states; “There’s always been rich and poor nations. The typical rich nation today has 20 times the GDP/capita of the typical poor nation, and it’s been that way for at least 1,000 years.” Is David correct?
   a. No. The gap between rich and poor nations increased starting about 200 years ago.
   b. No. The gap between rich and poor nations increased starting about 500 years ago.
   c. No. The gap between rich and poor nations decreased starting about 200 years ago.
   d. No. The gap between rich and poor nations decreased starting about 500 years ago.
   e. Yes

2. Most economic theories predict, that if one nations that currently have a low GDP per capita will usually:
   a. always remain behind rich nations, even if they somehow adopt institutions and characteristics typical of rich nations.
   b. catch up with, but not surpass, the rich nations of today, but only if they somehow adopt institutions and characteristics typical of rich nations.
   c. catch up with, but not surpass, the rich nations of today regardless of the institutions and characteristics they (today’s poor nations) have.
   d. surpass the rich nations of today, but only if they somehow adopt institutions and characteristics typical of rich nations.
   e. surpass the rich nations of today regardless of the institutions and characteristics they (today’s poor nations) have.

3. Which of the following best defines “Modernity”? What most differentiates Modernity from other periods? Modernity is a period in which:
   a. people typically produce for distant markets rather than the local market.
   b. people use money in exchange rather than relying on barter and “gift giving”.
   c. more information is sent electronically than is sent by oral or written means
   d. it is normal for each generation to live markedly different from, and better than, their parents’ generation.
   e. most nations have some form of non-hereditary representative government and a government that is restrained by laws.

4. In the late 1500’s who did most English consider to be their main enemy?
   a. Sweden
   b. Spain
   c. Germany
   d. France
   e. Florence (Italy)
   f. England/Britain
   g. The Dutch Republic
   h. Austria
   i. Albania
5. _______ It is the year 1575. What country is considered to be the most powerful country in Europe? This country has great riches, vast territorial claims in Europe, and armies throughout Europe.
   a. Sweden  
   b. Spain  
   c. Germany  
   d. France  
   e. Florence (Italy)  
   f. England/Britain  
   g. The Dutch Republic  
   h. Austria  
   i. Albania

6. (8 pts) _______ Put the following European “Discoveries” in chronological order (left blank) and tell me which European power did the event (right). The first and last one have been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When was it?</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>European Power *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Modern humans (homo sapiens) enter Europe.</td>
<td>The Grog Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europeans establish a settlement colony in what is now Virginia, USA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europeans enter what is now Mexico City.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europeans enter and colonize what is now New Mexico, USA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europeans establish a settlement colony in what is now Massachusetts, USA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europeans discover and settle the Azores &amp; Madeira islands in the Atlantic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Europeans sail around the “horn of Africa” and into the Indian Ocean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europeans build the first jet powered passenger “jetliner”, the De Haviland Comet.</td>
<td>Britain (well, UK)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For one of the above events, I will take either of two answers.

7. _______ At this point in the course, we are classifying colonies into:
   a. 1) Nuclear family, and 2) Extended family colonies.
   b. 1) Indentured colonies, and 2) Reproductive colonies.
   c. 1) Puritan colonies, and 2) Cavalier colonies.
   d. 1) Settlement colonies, and 2) Extractive colonies.

8. (4 pts) Which 2 European powers were most likely to use Joint Stock Companies to try to establish colonies? Check (✓) 2 of the countries below.
   _____ Sweden  
   _____ Spain  
   _____ Germany  
   _____ France  
   _____ Florence (Italy)  
   _____ The Dutch Republic  
   _____ England/Britain  
   _____ Austria  
   _____ Albania

9.
10. _______ What is one story that attempts to explain why the British North American colonies (with the exception of slavery) generally had representative government and good property rights?
   a. England had strong traditions of representative government and property rights. Spain and other powers, in contrast, had traditions of weak property rights and authoritarian government.
   b. All but two of England’s North American colonies were founded by Puritan dissidents. Puritan’s believed in the biblical tradition of communal governance.
   c. The English government of (around) 1600 was just as authoritarian as (for example) that of France, Spain, and Portugal. The English crown, however, wanted to experiment with representative government and decided it was best to do so in the colonies.
   d. Almost of England’s colonies were founded by groups from many nations. It was natural for each group to form their own party and lobby for an elected voice in government.

11. _______ What is another story that attempts to explain why the British North American colonies (with the exception of slavery) generally had representative government and good property rights?
   a. North America’s east coast is relatively cool. This meant more instances in which large groups were indoors together. It was harder and less natural for a small group of men to rule arbitrarily.
   b. North America’s east coast had a low native population density. This meant abundant land for Europeans. As a result, labor (colonists) were very scarce and therefore had to be treated well to get them to come to, and stay in, a colony.
   c. Most colonies on North America’s east coast had an early “dying experience”. This necessitated a means of regularly choosing new leadership. It also required a legal systems in which written rules were more important than the individual in power.
   d. North America’s east coast was colonized while there were major wars going on in Europe. Most of the east coast colonies were left alone rather than actively managed from Europe.

12. _______ The House of Burgesses is:
   a. the Spanish government, appointed by the Spanish crown, in the New World
   b. a trading post on the Hudson Bay
   c. a barn for curing tobacco, vital if one wants to produce tobacco for export
   d. a body of elected representatives in Virginia with some law-making authority
   e. an assembly of church members in Massachusetts with some law-making authority
   f. a Dutch Joint Stock Company that attempted to colonize what is now New York

13. In which cases were JSC’s usually a commercial success when it came to the colonies? Check any and all that apply.
   _____ A colony has large amount of land available for farming. The land can grow a profitable product to ship to Europe.
   _____ A colony has a valuable product that Europeans want. There is a large native population that gathers the product, but this population is willing to trade with Europeans.
   _____ A colony has large amount of land available for farming. The land can grow plenty of food to keep any colonists well-fed. Europe, however, already has enough of these agricultural products and isn’t willing to pay for any more.
14. **(8 pts)** List two Joint Stock Companies that were formed to trade with colonies or establish colonies. Indicate how long they lasted and what product they specialized in. Do **not** use the Virginia Company or the Plymouth Company. A fictional example has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>European Country in which it was chartered</th>
<th>Colony it established or traded with</th>
<th>Main Product</th>
<th>Did it last 25+ years? (Yes, No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Liechtenstein Lucia Licorice Co.</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Saint Lucia (Caribbean)</td>
<td>Licorice</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. **(6 pts)** The English colonies of North America can be classified in many ways. One way to classify them is by who established and ran the colonies. Below, list the names of the three colony types and use a letter to describe the type. Choose from the table below. An example has been done for you. The order in which you put the colony types does not matter.

Type 0) Fire Ant colony: a

Type 1) _________________________________

Type 2) _________________________________

Type 3) _________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Colonies</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Ant Colony</td>
<td>a. A new queen ant is born. She leaves the nest, starts another nest, lays a ga-zillion eggs, and the stinging begins anew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Colony</td>
<td>b. The English (crown) government runs the colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-level Colony</td>
<td>c. The colony is considered to be an independent nation or kingdom that, by law, must be a permanent ally of England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improproprietary Colony</td>
<td>d. A governor is elected by (male, propertied) colonists. A council is appointed by the government of England. Together, this government runs the colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Stock Company Colony</td>
<td>e. A individual (or very small group of people) essentially owns the land and runs the colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privateer Colony</td>
<td>f. A council with representatives from both the English (crown) government and local colonists run the company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Colony</td>
<td>g. A (usually) for profit private company with many shareholders runs the colony.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#s 15 – 23: (1 pt each) For each colonial area, list their main export product(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Export Product (Staples)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. _____ Hudson Bay</td>
<td>a. Wheat, hogs, and beef (foodstuffs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. _____ Jamaica</td>
<td>b. Ships and ship stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. _____ South Carolina</td>
<td>c. Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(after the first few</td>
<td>d. Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decades of colonization)</td>
<td>e. Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. _____ South Carolina,</td>
<td>f. Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a 2nd staple, (after the</td>
<td>g. Bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first few decades of</td>
<td>h. Fish, namely Cod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colonization)</td>
<td>i. Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. _____ Maryland</td>
<td>j. Indigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. _____ Virginia</td>
<td>k. Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. _____ New York and</td>
<td>l. Furs, especially beaver pelts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>m. Silk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. _____ New England</td>
<td>n. Iron ore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. _____ New England, a</td>
<td>o. Manufactured iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd staple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. _______ From where did the early (first 2 decades or so) European settlers of South Carolina typically come?
   a. Barbados                       d. England                      g. Portugal
   b. Canada                         e. France                      h. Spain
   c. Denmark                        f. Germany

26. _______ Where did the colony of South Carolina typically send her exports products during the early period (first 2 decades or so) of her colonization?
   a. Barbados                       d. England                      g. Portugal
   b. Canada                         e. France                      h. Spain
   c. Denmark                        f. Germany

27. In our last reading, Walton & Rockoff’s chapter 3, there was vignette (approximately 2 pages) in which Ann Carlos and Frank Lewis looked at the depletion of a natural resource in the Americas. Carlos and Lewis investigated the depletion of:

   ______________________ in ______________________.
   (resource) (colony or area)

26 ½. _______ (0 pts … I’m just making a point) Is it a good idea to read the assigned readings?
   a. Yes                                b. Yes
   c. Yes                                 d. All of the above
28. (9 pts) Below, you have a map of the Western Hemisphere. Indicate which power colonized each outlined area.

1. ____________________ (after 1655)

2. ____________________

3. ____________________

4. ____________________

5. ____________________

6. ____________________

7. ____________________

8. ____________________

9. ____________________ (before 1763)
Part 2: Answer 1 of the following 2 essays (30 points)

1. • Describe the organizational structure of the first permanent English colony in America. (ex. Did a guy named Herman spend his fortune to buy some ships and hire some workers? Did the Queen send a military expedition?)
   • In what ways was this organizational form successful in this permanent English colony in America? In what ways was it unsuccessful in this colony?
   • Was this form used elsewhere? If so, describe some instances in which this form had a much different level of success than in the 1st English American colony.
   • Why, according to lecture, was this form of organization more successful in some areas (and endeavors) than others? Don’t forget to illustrate your answer with real world examples from history.

2. Many have argued that America’s early experiments with representative democracy were the result of British traditions and political institutions.
   • Describe some of these British political traditions and how they might have led to good (for the time) political representation and a restrained government in Britain’s American colonies.
   • Describe another reason (hint: geography) the 13 colonies might have adopted a lot of representative democracy. Note: We will revisit this question again. Eventually, you might have enough to write several long essays on this subject. For now, however, we have just brushed the surface of the topic.