

Chapter 5

Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution, 1700-1775

A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Most of the spectacular growth of the colonial population came from immigration rather than natural increase.
- ___ 2. The most numerous white ethnic groups in the colonies were the Germans and the Scots-Irish.
- ___ 3. Compared with those the seventeenth-century colonies, the eighteenth-century colonies were becoming more socially equal and democratic.
- ___ 4. The lowest class of whites in the colonies consisted of the convicted criminals and prisoners shipped to America by British authorities.
- ___ 5. Thomas Jefferson's condemnation of British support of the slave trade was removed from the Declaration of Independence by other members of Congress.
- ___ 6. The most highly regarded professionals in the colonies were doctors and lawyers.
- ___ 7. Besides agriculture, the most important colonial economic activities were fishing, shipping, and ocean-going trade.
- ___ 8. Colonial merchants were generally satisfied to trade in protected British markets and accepted British restrictions on trade with other countries.
- ___ 9. The established Anglican Church was a more powerful force in colonial life than the Congregational Church of New England.
- ___ 10. The Great Awakening was a revival of fervent religion after a period of religious decline caused by clerical over-intellectualism and lay liberalism in doctrine.
- ___ 11. The Great Awakening revivalists like Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield tried to replace the older Puritan ideas of conversion and salvation with more rational and less emotional beliefs.
- ___ 12. The Great Awakening broke down denominational and sectional barriers, creating a greater sense of common American identity and united destiny.

- ___ 13. Most early colonial education, including that at the college level, was closely linked with religion.
- ___ 14. The greatest colonial cultural achievements came in art and imaginative literature rather than in theology and political theory.
- ___ 15. The central point of conflict in colonial politics was the relation between the democratically elected lower house of the assembly and the governors appointed by the king or colonial proprietor.

B. Multiple Choice

- ___ 1. The primary reason for the spectacular growth of America's population in the 18th century was
 - a. the conquering of new territories.
 - b. the natural fertility of the population.
 - c. the increased importation of white indentured servants and black slaves.
 - d. new immigration from Europe.
- ___ 2. German settlement in the colonies was especially heavy in
 - a. Massachusetts b. Maryland c. New York d. Pennsylvania
- ___ 3. The Scots-Irish eventually became concentrated especially in
 - a. coastal areas of the Middle Colonies and the South.
 - b. the New England colonies.
 - c. the frontier areas.
 - d. the cities.
- ___ 4. Compared with the 17th century, American colonial society in the 18th century showed
 - a. greater domination by small farmers and artisans.
 - b. greater equality of wealth and status.
 - c. greater gaps in wealth and status between rich and poor.
 - d. greater opportunity for convicts and indentured servants to climb to the top.
- ___ 5. The most honored professional in colonial America was the
 - a. lawyer b. clergyman c. doctor d. journalist
- ___ 6. The primary source of livelihood for most colonial Americans was
 - a. manufacturing b. agriculture c. lumbering d. commerce and trade
- ___ 7. Native Americans and African-Americans shared in the common American experience of
 - a. migrating westward in search of free land.
 - b. creating new cultures and societies out of the mingling of diverse ethnic groups.
 - c. forming closed, settled communities that resisted outsiders.
 - d. clinging to traditional cultural values brought from the Old World.

- ___ 8. An unfortunate group of involuntary immigrants who ranked below indentured servants in American social scale were
 - a. the younger sons of English gentry.
 - b. French-Canadian fur traders.
 - c. convicts and paupers.
 - d. single women.

- ___ 9. The “triangular trade” involved the sale of rum, molasses, and slaves among ports in
 - a. Virginia, Canada, and Britain
 - b. the West Indies, France and South America
 - c. New England, Britain, and Spain
 - d. New England, Africa and the West Indies

- ___ 10. The passage of English restrictions on trade encouraged colonial merchants to
 - a. organize political resistance in the British Parliament.
 - b. find ways to smuggle and otherwise evade the law by trading with other countries.
 - c. turn to domestic trade within the colonies.
 - d. turn from trading to such other enterprises as fishing and manufacturing.

- ___ 11. Besides offering rest and refreshment, colonial taverns served an important function as centers of
 - a. news and political opinion.
 - b. trade and business.
 - c. medicine and law.
 - d. religious revival.

- ___ 12. The Anglican Church suffered in colonial America because of
 - a. its strict doctrines and rigid church order.
 - b. its weak clergy and close ties with British authorities.
 - c. its inability to adjust to conditions of life in New England.
 - d. its reputation for fostering fanatical revivalism.

- ___ 13. The two denominations that enjoyed the status of “established” churches in various colonies were the
 - a. Quakers and Dutch Reformed.
 - b. Baptists and Lutherans.
 - c. Anglicans and Congregationalists.
 - d. Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

- ___ 14. Among the many important results of the Great Awakening was that it
 - a. broke down sectional boundaries and created a greater sense of common American identity.
 - b. contributed to greater religious liberalism and toleration in the churches.
 - c. caused a decline in colonial concern for education.
 - d. moved Americans closer to a single religious outlook.

- ___ 15. A primary weapon used by colonial legislatures in their conflicts with royal governors was
- extending the franchise to include almost all adult white citizens.
 - passing laws prohibiting the governors from owning land or industries.
 - voting them out of office.
 - using their power of taxation to withhold the governor's salary.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Ethnic group that had already relocated once before immigrating to American and settling largely on the Western frontier of the middle and southern colonies
- _____ 2. Rebellious movement of frontiersmen in the southern colonies that included future President Andrew Jackson
- _____ 3. Term for New England settlements where Indians from various tribes were gathered to be Christianized
- _____ 4. A once-despised profession that rose in prestige after 1750 because its practitioners defended colonial rights
- _____ 5. Small but profitable trade route that linked New England, Africa, and the West Indies
- _____ 6. Popular colonial centers of recreation, gossip, and political debate
- _____ 7. Term for tax-supported condition of Congregational and Anglican churches, but not of Baptist, Quakers, or Roman Catholics.
- _____ 8. Spectacular, emotional religious revival of the 1730s and 1740s
- _____ 9. Ministers who supported the Great Awakening against the "old light" clergy who rejected it
- _____ 10. Institutions that were founded in greater numbers as a result of the Great Awakening, although a few had been founded earlier.
- _____ 11. The case that established the precedent that true statements about public officials could not be prosecuted as libel
- _____ 12. The upper house of a colonial legislature, appointed by the crown or the proprietor

- _____ 13. Benjamin Franklin's highly popular collection of information, parables, and advice

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Philadelphia | A. Itinerant British evangelist who spread the Great Awakening throughout the colonies. |
| ___ 2. African-Americans | B. Colonial printer whose case helped begin freedom of the press |
| ___ 3. Scots-Irish | C. Colonial painter who studied and worked in Britain |
| ___ 4. Paxton Boys and Regulators | D. Leading city of the colonies; home of Benjamin Franklin |
| ___ 5. Patrick Henry | E. Largest non-English group in the colonies |
| ___ 6. Molasses Act | F. Dominant religious group in colonial Pennsylvania, criticized by others for their attitudes toward Indians |
| ___ 7. Anglican Church | G. Former slave who became a poet at an early age |
| ___ 8. Jonathan Edwards | H. Scots-Irish frontiersmen who protested against colonial elites of Pennsylvania and North Carolina |
| ___ 9. George Whitefield | I. Attempt by British authorities to squelch colonial trade with French West Indies |
| ___ 10. Phillis Wheatley | J. Brilliant New England Theologian who instigated the Great Awakening |
| ___ 11. Benjamin Franklin | K. Group that settled the frontier, made whiskey, and hated the British and other governmental authorities |
| ___ 12. John Peter Zenger | L. Nonestablished religious group that benefited from the Great Awakening |
| ___ 13. Quakers | M. Author, scientist, printer; "the first civilized American" |
| ___ 14. Baptists | N. Eloquent lawyer-orators who argued in defense of colonial rights |
| ___ 15. John Singleton Copley | O. Established in southern colonies and New York; weakened by lackadaisical clergy and too-close ties with British crown |

E. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
___ 1. The high natural fertility of the colonial population	A. Prompted colonial assemblies to withhold royal governors' salaries
___ 2. The heavy immigration of Germans, Scots-Irish, Africans, and others into the colonies	B. Created the conditions for the Great Awakening to erupt in the early 18th century
___ 3. Large profits made by merchants as military suppliers for wars	C. Resulted in the development of a colonial "melting pot," only one-half English by 1775
___ 4. American merchants' search for non-British markets	D. Was met by British attempts, such as the Molasses Act, to restrict colonial trade
___ 5. Dry over-intellectualism and loss of religious commitment	E. Increased the wealthy of the eighteenth-century colonial elite
___ 6. The Great Awakening	F. Led to the increase of American population to one-third of England's in 1775
___ 7. The Zenger Case	G. Caused the migration of colonial artists to England to study and pursue artistic careers
___ 8. The appointment of unpopular or incompetent royal governors to colonies	H. Marked the beginnings of freedom of printed political expression in the colonies
___ 9. Upper-class fear of "democratic excesses" by poor whites	I. Was reflected in property qualifications for voting
___ 10. The lack of artistic concerns, cultural tradition, and leisure in the colonies	J. Stimulated more emotional styles of religion and greater intercolonial unity

F. Map Mastery

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 5, answer the following questions.

1. Which section contained the fewest non-English minorities? _____
2. The Scots-Irish were concentrated most heavily on the frontiers of which four colonies?

3. In which colony were German and Swiss immigrants most heavily concentrated? _____
4. Which four colonies had the greatest concentration of tobacco growing? ___ _ _ _
5. Which *two* social groups stood between the landowning farmers and the slaves in the colonial social pyramid? _____
6. Which of the following religious groups were concentrated in the middle colonies: Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Quakers, Baptists, Roman Catholics? (circle the answers)