

Chapter Five

Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution, 1700-1775

By 1775, approximately ______ percent of the American population was African American.

- 1. two
- 2. twenty.
- 3. ten
- 4. forty

By 1775, approximately ______ percent of the American population was African American.

2. twenty.

Hint: See page 84.

The Scots-Irish immigrants were known for their

- 1. loyalty to the British government.
- 2. unwillingness to settle the colonial urban or coastal areas.
- 3. friendly relations with the Indians.
- 4. individualism and hostility to governmental authorities.

The Scots-Irish immigrants were known for their

4. individualism and hostility to governmental authorities.

Hint: See pages 86-87.

The French settler Crevecoeur's references to the American as "this new man" referred to

- 1. the fact that most colonists were the descendants of immigrants.
- 2. the belief of many Americans that they had been "born again" in the Great Awakening revivals.
- 3. the fact that Americans of many diverse ethnic groups were intermingling and intermarrying.
- 4. the idea that the American frontier was shaping a new national identity.

The French settler Crevecoeur's references to the American as "this new man" referred to

3. the fact that Americans of many diverse ethnic groups were intermingling and intermarrying.

Hint: See page 89.

The vast majority of American colonists, before the Revolution, were

- 1. shopkeepers and artisans.
- 2. indentured servants or former indentured servants.
- 3. small landowning farmers.
- 4. slaveowners.

The vast majority of American colonists, before the Revolution, were

3. small landowning farmers.

Hint: See page 89.

The very lowest social class among white colonists consisted of

- 1. lawyers.
- 2. convicts and paupers.
- 3. indentured servants.
- 4. German immigrants.

The very lowest social class among white colonists consisted of

2. convicts and paupers.

Hint: See page 90.

The most dreaded epidemic disease in colonial America was

- 1. malaria.
- 2. smallpox.
- 3. bubonic plague.
- 4. AIDS.

The most dreaded epidemic disease in colonial America was

2. smallpox.

Hint: See page 90.

The largest colonial manufacturing activity involved

- 1. making beaver hats.
- 2. lumbering, shipbuilding, and naval stores.
- 3. the production of cigars and pipe tobacco.
- 4. cotton and woolen cloth production.

The largest colonial manufacturing activity involved

2. lumbering, shipbuilding, and naval stores.

Hint: See page 93.

Colonial taverns were especially important as centers of

- 1. rum and ale consumption.
- 2. postal and newspaper distribution.
- 3. political conversation and organization.
- 4. attack by prohibitionist organizations.

Colonial taverns were especially important as centers of

3. political conversation and organization.

Hint: See page 94.

The two colonial denominations that were most hostile to British authority and active in rebellious agitation were the

- 1. Lutherans and Catholics.
- 2. Anglicans and Dutch Reformed.
- 3. Quakers and Baptists.
- 4. Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

The two colonial denominations that were most hostile to British authority and active in rebellious agitation were the

4. Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

Hint: See page 95.

The Anglican Church in America was severely handicapped by

- 1. debate over the ordination of women.
- 2. its poorly educated clergy and lack of a resident bishop.
- 3. its inability to obtain tax support from colonial governments.
- 4. its lack of a publicly appealing tradition of worship.

The Anglican Church in America was severely handicapped by

2. its poorly educated clergy and lack of a resident bishop.

Hint: See page 95.