[**Chapter 4 American Life in the Seventeenth Century**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863120955/chapter-4-american-life-in-the-seventeenth-century)

1.As the seventeenth century wore on, regional differences continued to form, most notably in the south, where slave labor was very important.

2. The population of the Chesapeake colonies throughout the first half of the seventeenth century was notable for its scarcity of women.

3. During the seventeenth century, indentured servitude solved the labor problem in many English colonies for all of the following reasons:

a. The Indian population proved to be an unreliable work force because they died in such large numbers

b. African slaves cost too much money

c. In some areas families formed too slowly

d. Families procreated (had babies) too slowly

4. The “headright” system, which made some people very wealthy, consisted of giving the right to acquire fifty acres of land to the person paying the passage of a laborer to America.

5. By 1700, the most populous colony in English America was Virginia.

6. Seventeenth-century colonial tobacco growers usually responded to depressed prices for their crop by growing more tobacco to increase their volume of production.

7. Merchant planters reaped the greatest benefit from the land policies of the “headright” system.

8. For their labor in the colonies indentured servants received all of the following:

a. Passage to America

b. A suit of clothes

c. A few barrels of corn

d. At times a small parcel of land

9. English yeomen who agreed to exchange their labor temporarily in return for payment of their passage to an American colony were called indentured servants.

10. Throughout the greater part of the seventeenth century, the Chesapeake colonies acquired most of the labor they needed from white servants.

11. Most immigrants to the Chesapeake colonies in the seventeenth century came as indentured servants.

12. By the end of the seventeenth century, indentured servants who gained their freedom had little choice but to hire themselves out for low wages to their former masters.

13. Bacon’s Rebellion was supported mainly by young men frustrated by their inability to acquire land.

14. The immediate reason for Bacon’s Rebellion was Indian attacks on frontier settlements.

15. As a result of Bacon’s Rebellion, planters began to look for less troublesome laborers.

16. The majority of African slaves coming to the New World were delivered to South America and the West Indies.

17. After 1680, reliance on slave labor in colonial America rapidly increased because of the following:

a. Higher wages in England reduced the number of emigrating servants

b. Planters feared the growing number of landless freemen in the colonies

c. The British Royal African company lost its monopoly on the slave trade in colonial America

d. Americans rushed to cash in on the slave trade

18. Many of the slaves who reached North America were originally captured by African coastal tribes.

19. For those Africans who were sold into slavery, the “middle passage” can be best described as the gruesome ocean voyage to America.

20. The physical and social conditions of slavery were harshest in South Carolina.

21. African American contributions to American culture include all of the following:

a. Jazz music

b. The banjo

c. A variety of words (*gullah*)

d. Bongo drums

22. While slavery might have begun in America for economic reasons, racial discrimination also powerfully molded the American slave system.

23. The slave society that developed in North America was one of the few slave societies in history to perpetuate itself by its own natural reproduction.

24. The slave culture that developed in America was a uniquely New World creation.

25. Slave Christianity emphasized all of the following in their faith:

a. Jesus was the Messiah who would deliver them from bondage

b. Heaven was a place where they would be reunited with their ancestors

c. God’s freeing the Hebrews from slavery

d. They used religious songs as encoded messages about escape

26. Compared with indentured servants, African American slaves were a more manageable labor force.

27. As slavery spread in the South, gaps in the social structure widened.

28. Most of the inhabitants of the colonial American South were landowning small farmers.

29. Urban development in the colonial South was slow to emerge.

30. It was typical of colonial New England adults to marry early and have several children.

31. The New England family can best be described as a very stable institution.

32. The special characteristics of New England’s population led to the observation that these colonists “invented” grandparents.

33. Southern colonies generally allowed married women to retain separate title to their property because southern men frequently died young.

34. Puritans refused to recognize a woman’s separate property rights because they worried that such rights would undercut the unity of married persons

35. In seventeenth century colonial America all of the following are true regarding women:

a. Women could not vote

b. Women were regarded as morally weaker than men

c. A husband’s power over his wife was not absolute

d. Abusive husbands were punished

36. The expansion of New England society proceeded in an orderly fashion.

37. When new towns were established in New England, all of the following were true:

a. A land grant was given by the legislature

b. A meeting house was built

c. A village green was laid out

d. Schools were required in towns of more than fifty families

38. The Puritan system of congregational church government logically led to democracy in political government.

39. Thomas Jefferson once observed that “the best school of political liberty the world ever saw” was the New England town meeting.

40. All of the following were consequences of the Half-Way Covenant:

a. It weakened the distinction between the “elect” and others

b. It conferred partial membership rights in the once-exclusive congregations

c. It increased the numbers of church membership

d. Women became the majority in the Puritan congregations

41. The Salem witchcraft trials were the result of unsettled social and religious conditions in rapidly evolving Massachusetts.

42. During the Salem witchcraft trials, most of those accused were property-owning women.

43. The Salem “witch hunt” in 1692 was opposed by the m more responsible members of the clergy.

44. As a result of poor soil, all of the following conditions prevailed in New England:

a. The area was less ethnically mixed than its southern neighbors

b. Frugality became essential to economic survival

c. Hard work was required to make a living

d. Diversification in agriculture and industry were encouraged

45. The New England economy depended heavily on fishing, shipbuilding, and commerce.

46. In contrast to the Chesapeake colonies, those in New England had a more diversified economy.

47. The English justified taking land from the native inhabitants on the grounds that the Indians wasted the earth.

48. The combination of Calvinism, soil, and climate in New England resulted in the people there possessing the following qualities:

a. Energy

b. Stubbornness

c. Self-reliance

d. Resourcefulness

49. The impact of New England on the rest of the nation can best be described as extremely important.

50. Compared with most seventeenth-century Europeans, Americans lived in affluent abundance.