[**Chapter 5 Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863196081/chapter-5-colonial-society-on-the-eve-of-revolution)

1. All of the following are reasons the thirteen Atlantic seaboard colonies sought independence:

a. Distinctive social structures

b. Distinctive economic structures

c. Distinctive political structures

d. The appearance of a recognizably American way of life

2. One feature common to all of the eventually rebellious colonies was their rapidly growing population.

3. As a result of the rapid population growth in colonial America during the eighteenth century, a momentous shift occurred in the balance of power between the colonies and the mother country.

4. The population growth of the American colonies by 1775 is attributed mostly to the natural fertility of all Americans.

5. The average age of the American colonists in 1775 was 16.

6. By 1775, the following communities could be considered a full cities in colonial America:

a. New York

b. Charlestown

c. Philadelphia

d. Boston

7. By the end of the 1700’s, 90% of the people were living in rural areas of colonial America.

8. With regard to governmental authority, the Scots-Irish colonists cherished no love for the British or any other government.

9. By 1775, the Africans were the largest non-English ethic group in colonial America.

10. The population of the thirteen American colonies was perhaps the most diverse in the world, although it remained predominantly Anglo-Saxon.

11. The most ethnically diverse region of colonial America was the middle colonies, whereas New England was the least ethnically diverse.

12. In contrast to the seventeenth century, by 1775 colonial Americans had become more stratified into social classes and had less social mobility.

13. By the mid-1700s, the number of poor people in the American colonies remained tiny compared with the number in England.

14. On the eve of the American Revolution, social and economic mobility decreased, partly because some merchants made huge profits as military suppliers.

15. During the colonial era, all of the following peoples created new societies out of diverse ethnic groups in America:

a. English

b. Africans

c. Indians

d. French

16. All of the following conditions caused many Scots to migrate to Northern Ireland and thence to America:

a. The poor quality of farmland in Scotland

b. The spread of commercial farming

c. Extremely high rent increase

d. Paying taxes to support the Anglican church

e. The Scots-Irish was protestant

17. The Scots-Irish can best be described as fiercely independent.

18. When the Scots-Irish established a new community, one of the first tasks they undertook was to erect a church.

19. The Scots-Irish found their protestant religion to be a bond that held them together.

20. The most honored profession in early colonial society was the ministry.

21. The least honored profession in early colonial society was medicine.

22. The riches created by the growing slave population in the American South were not distributed evenly among whites.

23. When several colonial legislatures attempted to restrict or halt the importation of slaves, British authorities vetoed such efforts.

24. By the eighteenth century, the various colonial regions had distinct economic identities: the New England colonies relied on fishing, lumber and commerce; the middle colonies relied on cattle and grain; the Chesapeake colonies relied on tobacco, and the other southern colonies relied on rice and indigo.

25. The leading industry in the American colonies as a whole was agriculture.

26. One of the surest avenues to speedy wealth in the American colonies was a commercial venture.

27. The triangular trade of colonial American shipping industry involved the trading of rum for African slaves, then trading slaves for sugar cane in the West Indies, and then trading sugar cane for rum in New England.

28. Manufacturing (making products-most products were made in England) was a secondary economy activity of colonial America compared to fishing, commerce (shipping), farming, and slave trade.

29. Although manufacturing in the colonies was of only secondary importance, they did produce rum, beaver hats, lumber, and iron.

30. The major manufacturing enterprise in colonial America in the eighteenth century was lumbering.

31. Tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine were considered to be a naval store.

32. One feature of the American economy that strained the relationship between the colonies and Britain was the growing desire of Americans to trade with other nations in addition to Britain.

33. When the British Parliament passed the Molasses Act in 1733, it intended the act to inhibit colonial trade with the French West Indies.

34. American colonists sought trade with countries other than Great Britain to make money to buy what they wanted in Britain.

35. Transportation in colonial America was slow by any of the means available.

36. Colonial American taverns were considered to be:

a. Another cradle of democracy

b. Hotbeds of agitation for the Revolutionary movement

c. Important in crystallizing public opinion

d. Places providing amusements

37. English officials tried to “establish” the Church of England in as many colonies as possible because the church would act as a major prop for kingly authority.

38. In 1775, the Congregational and Anglican churches were the only two established (tax-supported) churches in colonial America. The Congregational Church was a tax supported church in New England and the Anglican Church was a tax supported church in the Southern Colonies.

39. The Presbyterian Church was popular on the frontier especially with the Scotch-Irish.

40. As the Revolution approached, Presbyterian and Congregational ministers in general supported the Revolutionary cause.

41. By the early eighteenth century, religion in colonial America was less fervid (less strong) than when the colonies were established.

42. The religious doctrine of the Armenians held that individual free will determined a person’s eternal fate. This was in contrast to the Puritans who believed in Calvinism which held that all persons were “predestined” (predestination) for heaven or hell. Armenianism was seen as a weakening of the Puritan Church.

43. Jonathan Edwards was a powerful theologian (minister) in New England who began the Great Awakening, Benjamin Franklin was known as a famous scientist from Pennsylvania, and Phillis Wheatley (1753-1784) was a slave girl who was brought to Boston at age eight without a formal education. She was taken to England and at the age of twenty, she published a book of poetry.

44. The “new light” preachers of the Great Awakening delivered intensely emotional sermons.

45. The Great Awakening:

a. Undermined the prestige of the learned clergy in the colonies

b. Split colonial churches into several competing denominations

c. Led to the founding of Princeton, Dartmouth, and Rutgers colleges

d. Was the first spontaneous mass movement of the American people

46. The time-honored English ideal, which Americans accepted for some time, regarded education as reserved for the aristocratic few.

47. In colonial America, education was most zealously promoted in New England.

48. Colonial schools and colleges placed their main emphasis on religion.

49. The first American college free from determined control was the University of Pennsylvania, founded by Benjamin Franklin.

50. All of the following contributed to the lack of development of art and artists in early colonial America:

a. Simplicity of pioneering life

b. Lack of subjects to paint

c. Lack of patrons who could afford the expensive art

d. Lack of art schools in America

51. Culture in colonial America was generally ignored and unappreciated

52. The person most often called the “first civilized American” was Benjamin Franklin.

53. All of the following are achievements of Benjamin Franklin:

a. The lightning rod

b. Bifocal glasses

c. A highly efficient stove (the Franklin Stove)

d. Author of *Poor Richard’s Almanack*

54. The jury’s decision in the case of John Peter Zenger, a newspaper printer, was significant because it pointed the way to open public discussion.

55. One political principle that colonial Americans came to cherish above most others was self-taxation through representation.

56. By 1775, most governors of American colonies were appointed by the king.

57. Colonial legislatures were often able to bend the power of the governors to their will because colonial legislatures controlled taxes and expenditures that paid the governors’ salaries.

58. In colonial elections, the right to vote was reserved for property holders.

59. By the mid-eighteenth century, North American colonies shared all of the following similarities:

a. Basically English in language

b. Protestant in religion

c. Opportunity for social mobility

d. Same degree of ethnic and religious toleration