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Chapter 3

**Directions**: Answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **What were some of the similarities/differences among the southern, middle, and New England colonies.** One common thing among the Southern, Middle and New England colonies was the fact that they were all mostly British. Yes, some colonies had more diversity over the other, but one thing was similar, the number of English settlers. The Middle colonies were very diverse, having the Dutch, French, Germans, Scot-Irish, Quakers and more making up the population. New England colonies were made up of Puritans and the English. Then, Southern colonies were made up of English aristocrats, farmers, slaves and planters. Furthermore, a similarity between the Middle and Southern colonies were its fertile soil, unlike New England, where there was poor soil. Occupations in the Middle and Southern colonies mostly consisted of farming, while New England colonies had to rely on boatbuilding, fishing. Although there were some farmers in New England, there was a very little amount of farming. Some differences between the colonies were the religious groups, and education. Religion in New England was very strict, and Puritans ran mostly everything. The Middle Colonies were very religiously tolerant, allowing Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Quakers, among others. Then, Southern colonies were mostly Catholic. For education, New England had a public education for boys and girls and thought it was important for everyone to be able to read the Bible. In the Middle colonies, there were fewer schools than New England and schools were started by religious groups. In the Southern colonies, education was private, which means only the rich can be educated.
2. **Describe the status of women in colonial society.** The status of a women in colonial society was important because it was their responsibility to manage the household. Managing the household involved sewing, taking care of children and educating them, making soap, candles, sewing, making medicine and making food. Women preserved food for the winter and made clothes for the family. In addition, women didn’t have as many rights in colonial society. Women lost control of their property when married, cannot vote or hold political office, and cannot marry until their indentures was over. Although single women and widows had the right to own property. Furthermore, women’s role in religion were limited. The Puritans had bible passages that claimed God required virtuous women to submit to the authority of men and be silent in the topic of congregation.
3. **Why had indentured servitude been replaced by slavery in the South by 1700?** Indentured servitude had been replaced by slavery in the South by 1700 because of greed. The primary reason why the indenture system was replaced was because slavery was more profitable and made colonists more money. Servants made up most of the colonies and the shift from indentured servants to slavery had a major development on the colonies. Colonists turned to African slaves because the source of labor was renewable and much more profitable.
4. **Describe the new culture created by enslaved African Americans.** Enslaved African Americans had used cultural activities to distract themselves from their harsh treatment and work. African American slaves played songs, sang songs, shared stories, and religious preachings that spread word around that communicated the disliking of their masters. Furthermore, after being forced to live in culturally different world, African Americans welded pieces of African heritage and culture into the base of American culture. For instance, new words such as goober, banana, yam and tabby made it into the English language due to the influence of enslaved African Americans. Moreover, powerful African family ties were brought to the colonies where African Americans were forced to work. Although numerous families were split when members were sold to different masters, slave culture kept its strong domestic ties.
5. **Explain the major population changes reflected in the 1790 census.** The 18th century was a time of a rapidly rising population and rapid expansion in the colonies. A percentage estimate of Europeans in the colonies in 1790 would be 61% English, 14% Scots-Irish and Scottish, 9% German, 5% Dutch, Swedish and French, 4% Irish and 7% miscellaneous. Overall, the first official census of 1790 had a recorded amount of almost 4 million people. The data was collected throughout a period of months and the population was more diverse than ever.
6. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. *Elizabeth Lucas Pinckney* – She was an expert in gardening and the garden management. In the colonies, she was known as a remarkable horticulturalist. Elizabeth Lucas Pinckney was born in the West Indies and was educated in England, Then, she moved to with her family to South Carolina in the town of Charleston at fifteen years old. She managed three of her family’s plantations at the age of sixteen and was very successful through growing indigo.
   2. *Triangular trade* – A trading system that benefited everyone involved in the trade. The exports to a state provided the means for imports from another state. For instance, Europe sent goods to America and Africa, then Africa supplied America with slaves, and America sent raw materials to Africa and Europe. Everyone involved in the triangle trade gets a little something.
   3. *“Half-Way Covenant”* – Half-Way Covenant allowed partial membership to people who hadn’t converted into the Puritan church yet. Furthermore, baptized children of church members could secure baptism for their own children but cannot vote in the church or share ideas.
   4. *“Log College”* – The Log College was founded by William Tennant to train the Presbyterian youth. Many graduates from Log College went on to attend prestigious schools.
   5. *Jonathan Edwards* – Jonathon Edwards was a New England Congregationalist minister who had begun a revival in religion in the Northampton church. Jonathon Edwards would become very important and influence many events in the Great Awakening.
   6. *George Whitefield* – A public figure and preacher who held many revival meetings and became a religious icon. Whitefield was a leader of the New Lights movement and played a crucial role in the Great Awakening. George Whitefield preached his ideologies throughout England and the colonies.
   7. *Salem witchcraft trials* – During the 17th century, young girls in the town of Salem, Massachusetts had accused hundreds of townspeople of witchcraft. Many who were accused of witchcraft were executed and one of the only ways to survive is to falsely confess to witchcraft. The Salem witchcraft trials was a chaotic event that resulted in the tension that built up in the Puritan communities.
   8. *John Peter Zenger* – A journalist who had challenged the policies of New York governor in the 18th century. Zenger was arrested and sued. His court case was the foundation of the freedom of speech and press, being found out guilty in the end.
   9. *Stono Uprising* – A slave revolt in South Carolina during 1739 where more than fifty slaves grouped up near the Stono River, stealing weapons and ammunition. The slaves tried to flee to Florida but were unfortunately stopped by South Carolina security.
7. **Discuss the impact of the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening on the American colonies. Which had the most far-reaching consequences on American culture and why?** The Great Awakening had a big impact on the American colonies because it made the colonies question Britain authority. Leaders and ministers of the Great Awakening kept preaching that their inner religious emotion was far more important than their outward religious behavior. The Great Awakening was a big influence for the spark of the Revolutionary War. Meanwhile, the Enlightenment focused on science and reason for the basis of learning and knowledge. Overall, the Enlightenment had the most far-reaching consequences on American culture because it allowed for the expansion of knowledge and opened people’s minds. Principles of the Enlightenment had major influences on the government, laws, policies of the American colonies. For instance, Newton’s laws of Gravity during the Enlightenment were the proof that defeated the idea of spiritual force and religion being the reason for everything.