

Theme: Compared with its seventeenth-century counterpart, eighteenth-century society became more complex and hierarchical, more ethnically and religiously diverse, and more economically and politically developed.

Theme: Colonial culture, while still limited, took on distinct American qualities in such areas as evangelical religion, education, press freedom, and self-government.

Chapter Summary

By 1775 the thirteen American colonies east of the Appalachians were inhabited by a burgeoning population of 2 million whites and half a million blacks. The white population was increasingly a melting pot of diverse ethnic groups.

Compared with Europe, America was a land of equality and opportunity (for Whites); but relative to the seventeenth-century colonies, there was a rising economic hierarchy and increasing social complexity. Ninety percent of Americans remained agriculturalists. But a growing class of wealthy planters and merchants appeared at the top of the social pyramid, in contrast with slaves and “jaylor birds” from England, who formed a visible lower class.

By the early eighteenth century, the established New England Congregational church was losing religious fervor. The Great Awakening, sparked by fiery preachers like Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield, spread a new style of emotional worship that revived religious zeal. Colonial education and culture was generally undistinguished, although science and journalism displayed some vigor. Politics was everywhere an important activity, as representative colonial assemblies battled on equal terms with politically appointed governors from England.

B. Define and give the significance of each of the following:

Scots-Irish	James Otis and Patrick Henry	George Whitefield
“great wagon road”	“bread” colonies	“Old Lights/New Lights”
Paxton Boys	triangular trade	Princeton
merchant princes	Molasses Act	<i>Poor Richard’s Almanac</i>
almshouses	Taverns	Benjamin Franklin
“P”	Anglican Church	John Peter Zenger decision
“jaylor birds”	Congregational Church	
epidemics	Jonathan Edwards	

C. Thought Provokers:

1. Discuss the ethnic and racial composition of colonial America. How did this diversity affect the future of the colonies and the eventual national identity?
2. Identify the significance of each of the following industries in colonial America. Agriculture, Fishing, Sea Trade, Manufacturing, Lumbering, and Colonial naval stores.
3. Describe the colonial transportation systems.
4. What were the causes and consequences of the Great Awakening?
5. How did the various churches, established and nonestablished, fundamentally shape 18th C. colonial life including education and politics?
6. What features of colonial politics contributed to the development of popular democracy, and what kept political life from being more truly democratic?
7. What made American society far more equal than Britain’s, but seemingly less equal than it had been in the 17th C.?

Identification *Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.*

- _____ 1. Corruption of a German word used as a term for German immigrants in Pennsylvania.
- _____ 2. Section of the colonies where most Scot-Irish settlers were located.
- _____ 3. Activity in which many colonial merchant princes made fortunes that aroused fears of "Europeanization"
- _____ 4. Popular term for convicted criminals dumped on colonies by British authorities.
- _____ 5. Dreaded epidemics of disease, especially smallpox and diphtheria.
- _____ 6. A once-despised profession that rose in prestige after 1750 because its practitioners defended colonial rights.
- _____ 7. Small but profitable trade route that linked New England, Africa and the West Indies.
- _____ 8. Popular colonial centers of recreation, gossip, and political debate.
- _____ 9. Term for tax-supported condition of Congregational and Anglican churches, but not of Baptists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics
- _____ 10. Spectacular, emotional religious revival of the 1730s and 1740s.
- _____ 11. Ministers who supported the Great Awakening against the "old light" clergy who rejected it.
- _____ 12. Institutions that were founded in greater numbers as a result of the Great Awakening, although a few had been founded earlier.
- _____ 13. The case that established the precedent that true statements about public officials could not be prosecuted as libel.
- _____ 14. The upper house of a colonial legislature, appointed by the crown or the proprietor.
- _____ 15. Commodity that a person had to own a certain amount of in order to be eligible to vote

Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them 1 to 10

- ___ Epochal freedom of the press case is settled
- ___ First southern college to train Anglican clergy is founded
- ___ Britain vetoes colonial effort to halt slave importation
- ___ Scots-Irish protesters stage armed marches
- ___ First medical attempts are made to prevent dreaded disease epidemics
- ___ Parliament attempts to restrict colonial trade with French West Indies
- ___ Princeton College is founded to train "new light" ministers
- ___ An eloquent British preacher spreads evangelical religion throughout the colonies
- ___ Benjamin Franklin starts printing his most famous publication
- ___ A fiery, intellectual preacher sets off a powerful religious revival in New England

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.

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|----------------------------------|---|
| ___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. Worst example of a corrupt and incompetent royal governor |
| ___7. Anglican church | G. Former slave who became a poet at an early age |
| ___8. Jonathan Edwards | H. Scot-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 Wheatly | 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 government authorities |
| ___12. John Peter Zenger | L. Non established religious group that benefited from the Great Awakening |
| ___13. Lord Cornbury | M. Author, scientist, printer, "the first civilized American" |
| ___14. Baptists | N. Eloquent lawyer-orator who argued in defense of colonial rights |
| ___15. John Singleton Copley | O. Established religion in southern colonies and New York; weakened by lackadaisical clergy and too-close ties with British crown. |

Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause

- ___ 1. The high natural fertility of the colonial population
- ___ 2. The heavy immigration of Germans, Scots-Irish, Africans and others into the colonies
- ___ 3. The large profits made by merchants as military suppliers for imperial wars
- ___ 4. American merchants' search for non-British markets
- ___ 5. Clerical dry intellectualism and lay liberalism
- ___ 6. The Great Awakening
- ___ 7. The Zenger case
- ___ 8. The appointment of unpopular or incompetent royal governors to colonies
- ___ 9. Upper-class fear of "democratic excesses" by poor whites
- ___ 10. The lack of artistic concerns, cultural tradition, and leisure in the colonies

Effect

- A. prompted colonial assemblies to withhold royal governors' salaries
- B. Weakened religious commitment in the early eighteenth century
- C. Resulted in the development of a colonial "melting pot" only one-half English by 1775
- D. Was met by British attempts to restrict colonial trade, e.g., the Molasses Act
- E. Increased the wealth of the eighteenth-century colonial elite
- F. Led to the increase of American population to one-third of England's in 1775
- G. Forced the migration of colonial artists to Britain to study and pursue artistic careers
- H. Marked the beginning of freedom of printed political expression in the colonies
- I. Reinforced colonial property qualifications for voting
- J. Stimulated more emotional styles of religion and greater intercolonial unity

Answers:

Identification

1. Pennsylvania Dutch
2. frontier or West
3. war or military supply
4. jayle birds
5. plagues or epidemics
6. lawyers
7. triangular trade
8. taverns
9. established
10. Great Awakening
11. new lights
12. colleges
13. Zenger case
14. council
15. property

Matching People, Places,

Events

1. D
2. E
3. K
4. H
5. N
6. I
7. O
8. J
9. A
10. G
11. M
12. B
13. F
14. L
15. C

In Order

6, 1, 9, 10, 2, 4, 8, 7, 3, 5

Matching Cause/Effect

1. F
2. C
3. E
4. D
5. B
6. J
7. H
8. A
9. I
10. D

