

# Review APUSH

## Chapters 5+6

### B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

**B** 1. The primary reason for the spectacular growth of America's population in the eighteenth century was

- a. the conquering of new territories.
- b. the natural fertility of the population.
- c. the increased importation of white indentured servants and black slaves.
- d. new immigration from Europe.

**D** 2. German settlement in the colonies was especially heavy in

- a. Massachusetts.
- b. Maryland.
- c. New York.
- d. Pennsylvania.

**C** 3. The Scots-Irish eventually became concentrated especially in

- a. the seacoast settlements.
- b. the New England colonies.
- c. the frontier areas.
- d. the cities.

**C** 4. Compared with the seventeenth century, American colonial society in the eighteenth century showed

- a. greater domination by small farmers and artisans.
- b. greater equality of wealth and status.
- c. greater gaps in wealth and status between rich and poor.
- d. greater opportunity for convicts and indentured servants to climb to the top.

**B** 5. The most honored professional in colonial America was the

- a. lawyer.
- b. clergyman.
- c. doctor.
- d. journalist.

**B** 6. The primary source of livelihood for most colonial Americans was

- a. manufacturing.
- b. agriculture.
- c. lumbering.
- d. commerce and trade.

**B** 7. Indians and African-Americans shared in the common American experience of

- a. migrating westward in search of free land.
- b. creating new societies out of the mingling of diverse ethnic groups.
- c. forming closed, settled communities that resisted outsiders.
- d. clinging to traditional cultural values brought from the Old World.

**C** 8. An unfortunate group of involuntary immigrants who ranked below indentured servants on the American social scale were

- a. the younger sons of English gentry.
- b. French-Canadian fur traders.
- c. convicts and paupers.
- d. single women.

**D** 9. The "triangular trade" involved the sale of rum, molasses, and slaves among the

- a. Virginia, Canada, and Britain.
- b. the West Indies, France, and South America.
- c. New England, Britain, and Spain.
- d. New England, Africa, and the West Indies.

**B** 10. The passage of British restrictions on trade encouraged colonial merchants to

- a. organize political resistance in the British Parliament.
- b. find ways to smuggle and otherwise evade the law by trading with other countries.
- c. turn to domestic trade within the colonies.
- d. turn from trading to such other enterprises as fishing and manufacturing.

**A** 11. Besides offering rest and refreshment, colonial taverns served an important function as

- a. news and political opinion.
- b. trade and business.
- c. medicine and law.
- d. religious revival.

**B** 12. The Anglican church suffered in colonial America because of

- a. its strict doctrines and rigid church order.
- b. its weak clergy and close ties with British authorities.
- c. its inability to adjust to conditions of life in New England.
- d. its reputation for fostering fanatical revivalism.

13. The two best-established colonial denominations were the

- Quakers and Dutch Reformed.
- Baptists and Lutherans.
- Anglicans and Congregationalists.
- Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

14. Among the many important results of the Great Awakening was that it

- broke down sectional boundaries and created a greater sense of common American identity.
- contributed to greater religious liberalism and toleration in the churches.
- caused a decline in colonial concern for education.
- moved Americans closer to a single religious outlook.

15. A primary weapon used by colonial legislatures in their conflicts with royal governors was

- extending the franchise to include almost all adult white citizens.
- passing laws prohibiting the governors from owning land or industries.
- voting them out of office.
- using their power of taxation to withhold the governor's salary.

#### Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- Corruption of a German word used as a term for German immigrants in Pennsylvania. PA Dutch
- Section of the colonies where most Scots-Irish settlers were located. West/ frontier
- Activity in which many colonial merchant princes made fortunes that aroused fears of "Europeanization". war/ mercantile
- Popular term for convicted criminals dumped on colonies by British authorities. jayc birds
- Dreaded epidemics of disease, especially smallpox and diphtheria. plagues
- A once-despised profession that rose in prestige after 1750 because its practitioners defended colonial rights. lawyers
- Small but profitable trade route that linked New England, Africa, and the West Indies. A trade
- Popular colonial centers of recreation, gossip, and political debate. taverns
- Term for tax-supported condition of Congregational and Anglican churches, but not of Baptists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. established
- Spectacular, emotional religious revival of the 1730s and 1740s. Great Awakening
- Ministers who supported the Great Awakening against the "old light" clergy who rejected it. new lights
- Institutions that were founded in greater numbers as a result of the Great Awakening, although a few had been founded earlier. colleges
- The case that established the precedent that true statements about public officials could not be prosecuted as libel. Zenger case

- The upper house of a colonial legislature, appointed by the crown or the proprietor. Colonial
- Commodity that a person had to own a certain amount of in order to be eligible to vote. property

#### D. 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.

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 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. Scots-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 Wheatley          | 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 governmental authorities                        |
| 12. John Peter Zenger         | L. Nonestablished 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 |

#### E. 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. 6
- First southern college to train Anglican clergy is founded. 1
- Britain vetoes colonial effort to halt slave importation. 9

- Scots-Irish protestors 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 through the colonies.  
 Benjamin Franklin starts printing his most famous publication.  
 A fiery, intellectual preacher sets off a powerful religious revival in New England.

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4  
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### 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	Effect
1. The high natural fertility of the colonial population	A. Prompted colonial assemblies to withhold royal governors' salaries
2. The heavy immigration of Germans, Scots-Irish, Africans, and others into the colonies	B. Weakened religious commitment in the early eighteenth century
3. The large profits made by merchants as military suppliers for imperial wars	C. Resulted in the development of a colonial "melting pot," only one-half English by 1775
4. American merchants' search for non-British markets	D. Was met by British attempts to restrict colonial trade, e.g., the Molasses Act
5. Clerical dry intellectualism and lay liberalism	E. Increased the wealth of the eighteenth-century colonial elite
6. The Great Awakening	F. Led to the increase of American population to one-third of England's in 1775
7. The Zenger case	G. Forced the migration of colonial artists to Britain to study and pursue artistic careers
8. The appointment of unpopular or incompetent royal governors to colonies	H. Marked the beginnings of freedom of printed political expression in the colonies
9. Upper-class fear of "democratic excesses" by poor whites	I. Reinforced colonial property qualifications for voting
10. The lack of artistic concerns, cultural tradition, and leisure in the colonies	J. Stimulated more emotional styles of religion and greater intercolonial unity

F  
C  
E  
D  
B  
5  
H  
A  
I  
D

Chapter 6

### Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- D 1. Compared with the English colonies, New France was  
 a. more wealthy and successful.  
 b. better able to maintain consistently friendly relations with the Indians.  
 c. more heavily populated.  
 d. more autocratically governed.
- B 2. The expansion of New France occurred especially  
 a. in the interior mountain areas.  
 b. along the paths of lakes and rivers.  
 c. in areas already occupied by English settlers.  
 d. to the north of the original St. Lawrence River settlement.
- B 3. Colonial Americans were unhappy after the peace treaty following the "War of Jenkins's Ear" because  
 a. it failed to settle the issue that had caused the war.  
 b. it gave the Louisbourg fortress they had captured back to France.  
 c. it created further conflicts with Spain.  
 d. it failed to deal with the issue of Indian attacks on the frontier.
- C 4. The original cause of the French and Indian War was  
 a. conflict in Europe between Britain and France.  
 b. British removal of the "Acadian" French settlers from Nova Scotia.  
 c. competition between French and English colonials for land in the Ohio River valley.  
 d. a French attack on George Washington's Virginia headquarters.
- A 5. The French and Indian War eventually became part of the larger world conflict known as  
 a. the Seven Years' War.  
 b. the War of Jenkins's Ear.  
 c. the War of the Austrian Succession.  
 d. King George's War.

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