

# 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  
Penn 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  
Jay's 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  
Council
- 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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2  
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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  
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I  
D

### Multiple Choice

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

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

D  
B  
B  
C  
A

6. Benjamin Franklin's attempt to create intercolonial unity at the Albany Congress resulted in

- a permanent cooperative organization of the colonies.
- rejection of the congress's proposal for colonial home rule by London and by the individual colonies.
- a sharp increase in Indian attacks on colonial settlements.
- a growing colonial sympathy with France in the war against Britain.

7. The British forces suffered early defeats in the French and Indian War under the overall command of

- General Braddock.
- General Washington.
- General Wolfe.
- General Montcalm.

8. William Pitt's strategy in the assault on New France finally succeeded because

- he was able to arouse more support for the war effort from the colonists.
- he gave full support to General Braddock as commander of the British forces.
- he concentrated British forces on attacking the vital strong points of Quebec and Montreal.
- he was able to gain the support of the British aristocracy for the war effort.

9. The decisive event in the French-British contest for North America was

- the British capture of Fort Duquesne.
- the British victory in the Battle of Quebec.
- the American capture of the Louisbourg fortress.
- the British attack on the West Indies.

10. Among the factors that tended to promote intercolonial unity during the French and Indian War was

- religious unity.
- common language and wartime experience.
- ethnic and social harmony.
- improved transportation and settlement of boundary disputes.

11. The French and Indian War weakened interior Indian peoples like the Iroquois and the Creeks by

- established new American settlements on their territory.
- eliminating their most effective leaders.
- ending their hopes for diplomatic recognition in Europe.
- removing their French and Spanish allies from Canada and Florida.

12. Pontiac's fierce attack on frontier outposts in 1763 had the effect of

- ending good American-Indian relations on the frontier.
- reviving French hopes for a new war.
- convincing the British to keep troops stationed in the colonies.
- stopping the flow of westward settlement.

### B 13. The British Proclamation of 1763

- was welcomed by most American colonists.
- angered colonists who thought that it deprived them of the fruits of victory.
- was aimed at further suppressing the French population of Canada.
- halted American westward settlement for several years.

14. The French and Indian War created conflict between the British and the American military because

- the American soldiers had failed to support the British military effort.
- the British regulars had carried the brunt of the fighting.
- British officers treated the American colonial militia with contempt.
- American soldiers refused to accept orders from British officers.

15. The effect on the colonists of the French removal from North America was

- to increase their gratitude to Britain for defending them in the war.
- to create new threats to colonial expansion from Spain and the Indians.
- to reduce the colonies' reliance on Britain and increase their sense of independence.
- to focus colonial energies on trade.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- Huguenots 1. French Protestants who were granted toleration by the Edict of Nantes in 1598 but not permitted to settle in New France.
- Laosixu 2. Absolute French monarch who reigned for seventy-two years.
- beaver 3. Animal whose pelt provided great profits for the French empire and enhanced European fashion at enormous ecological cost.
- Jesuits 4. French Catholic missionary order that explored the North American interior and sought to protect and convert the Indians.
- coureurs de bois 5. Far-running, high-living French fur trappers.
- ear 6. Part of a certain British naval officer's anatomy that set off an imperial war with Spain.
- Louisbourg 7. Strategic French fortress conquered by New England settlers, handed back to the French, and finally conquered again by the British in 1759.
- Ohio Valley 8. Inland river territory, scene of fierce competition between the French and land-speculating English colonists.
- Germany 9. Bloodiest European theater of the Seven Years' War, where Frederick the Great's troops drained French strength away from North America.
- Albany Congress 10. Unification effort that Benjamin Franklin nearly inspired to success by eloquent leadership and cartoon artistry.
- GW 11. Military aide of British General Braddock and defender of the frontier after Braddock's defeat.
- Weber 12. Fortress boldly assaulted by General Wolfe, spelling doom for New France.



- Militia 13. The "buckskin" colonial soldiers whose military success did nothing to alter British officers' contempt
- Indians 14. Allies of the French against the British, who continued to fight under Pontiac even after the peace settlement in 1763
- Seven Years War 15. The larger European struggle of which the French and Indian War was part

**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.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <u>H</u> 1. Samuel de Champlain        | A. Advocate of colonial unity at the unsuccessful Albany Congress   |
| <u>N</u> 2. Robert de la Salle         | B. Document that aroused colonial anger but failed to stop frontier expansion   |
| <u>L</u> 3. Treaty of Utrecht          | C. One-time French territory, renamed Nova Scotia, whose citizens were removed to Louisiana by the British in 1755    |
| <u>D</u> 4. War of Austrian Succession | D. Conflict that started with War of Jenkins's Ear and ended with return of Louisbourg to France                      |
| <u>S</u> 5. Fort Duquesne              | E. Strategic French outpost at the mouth of the Mississippi   |
| <u>K</u> 6. George Washington          | F. Indian leader whose frontier uprising caused British to attempt to limit colonial frontier expansion               |
| <u>A</u> 7. Benjamin Franklin          | G. Blundering British officer whose defeat gave the advantage to the French and Indians in the early phase of the war |
| <u>G</u> 8. General Braddock           | H. The Father of New France, who established a fateful alliance with the Huron Indians                                |
| <u>O</u> 9. William Pitt               | I. Site of the death of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, where France's New World empire also perished                    |
| <u>I</u> 10. Plains of Abraham         | J. Strategic French stronghold, later renamed after a great British statesman   |
| <u>M</u> 11. Seven Years' War          | K. Militia commander whose frontier skirmish touched off a world war  |
| <u>F</u> 12. Pontiac                   | L. Document that ended the War of the Spanish Succession (Queen Anne's War) and awarded Acadia to Britain             |
| <u>E</u> 13. Proclamation of 1763      | M. Conflict that, in Europe, pitted France against Britain's ally Frederick the Great of Prussia                      |
| <u>C</u> 14. New Orleans               | N. French empire builder who explored the Mississippi basin and named it after his monarch                            |
| <u>B</u> 15. Acadia                    | O. Splendid British political orator and organizer of the winning strategy against the French in North America        |

**E. Putting Things in Order**

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

- 6 A Virginia militia commander attempts an unsuccessful invasion of the Ohio Valley.
- 8 The "Great Commoner" takes command of the British government and its war effort.
- 1 Toleration of French Huguenots brings religious peace to France.
- 2 New France is founded, one year after Jamestown.
- 10 Britain issues a proclamation to prohibit colonial expansion and thereby prevent another Indian war.
- 4 The second "world war" between France and Britain ends in British victory and the acquisition of Acadia.
- 5 British victory on the Plains of Abraham seals the fate of New France.
- 7 Return of Louisbourg fortress at the end of King George's War angers colonial New Englanders.
- 3 War begins badly from British when Braddock fails to take Fort Duquesne.
- 9 A great empire builder explores Louisiana and claims it for the French king.

**F. 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   |
|---|--|
| <u>F</u> 1. The French fur trade  | A. Resulted in decisive French defeat and British domination of North America                                |
| <u>G</u> 2. The four "world wars" between 1688 and 1763                             | B. Prompted widespread Indian assaults on the weakly defended colonial frontier                              |
| <u>C</u> 3. Competition for land and furs in the Ohio Valley                        | C. Led to Washington's expedition and battle with the French at Fort Necessity                               |
| <u>H</u> 4. The summoning of the Albany Congress by the British                     | D. Heightened colonial anger and encouraged illegal westward expansion                                       |
| <u>J</u> 5. William Pitt's assumption of control of British government and strategy | E. Increased colonial military confidence and resentment of British redcoats                                 |
| <u>A</u> 6. Wolfe's victory over Montcalm at Quebec                                 | F. Decimated beaver populations while spreading French empire  |
| <u>E</u> 7. Colonial militia's military success in French and Indian War            | G. Were echoed by four small wars between French and British subjects in North America                       |
| <u>I</u> 8. Colonial American smuggling and trading with French enemy               | H. Represented the first major attempt at intercolonial unity  |
| <u>A</u> 9. British issuance of the Proclamation of 1763                            | I. Increased British government's disdain for colonial Americans and distrust of their loyalty to the empire |
| <u>B</u> 10. Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne                                     | J. Ended a string of defeats and turned French and Indian War in Britain's favor                             |