

## **CHAPTER 03: Colonial Ways of Life, 1607-1750**

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### **TRUE/FALSE**

1. People in the American colonies generally married at a younger age than those in Britain.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 80

OBJ: 1. Explain the major factors that contributed to the demographic changes that took place in the English colonies during the 18th century.                      TOP: Birth and Death Rates

2. Most colonists strongly believed in the inferiority of women.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 81

OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.  
TOP: "Women's Work" in the Colonies

3. As the colonial era developed, the already stifling social position of women grew worse.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 82

OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.  
TOP: "Women's Work" in the Colonies

4. Southern colonies devoted their agricultural energies to the cultivation of cotton.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 83

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.  
TOP: The Southern Colonies

5. The Half-Way Covenant addressed the problem of New England's unfavorable balance of trade.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 85

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.  
TOP: Religion

6. The allegations of witchcraft in Salem in 1691–1692 may have resulted from hysteria that came out of conflicts with Indians.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 86

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.  
TOP: Religion

7. New Englanders, more than southerners, turned to the sea for their livelihood.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 87

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.  
TOP: Economy

8. The colony of Pennsylvania was the great distribution point for various European ethnic groups that immigrated to the colonies.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 89  
OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.  
TOP: The Middle Colonies

9. Because traveling at night was dangerous in the colonies, taverns became important during the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 96  
OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.  
TOP: The Urban Web

10. The Enlightenment had very little influence upon the lives of Americans.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 98  
OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.  
TOP: The Enlightenment in America

11. Jonathan Edwards owned the largest plantation and the greatest number of slaves in South Carolina.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 101  
OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.  
TOP: The Great Awakening

12. George Whitefield was a great preacher who even impressed Ben Franklin with his eloquence.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 102  
OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.  
TOP: The Great Awakening

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. In the Americas,  
a. land was not plentiful.  
b. land was not cheap.  
c. workers were not scarce.  
d. laborers were expensive.  
e. all workers were white.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 78  
OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.  
NAT: Change and Continuity                      TOP: Economic Development | Population Growth  
MSC: Remembering

2. Which of the following statements regarding population in the English colonies is most accurate?
- a. By 1650 the colonial population exceeded 1 million.
  - b. Colonists tended to marry earlier than those back home in England.
  - c. All colonists came in family units.
  - d. The majority of colonists worked in trade in order to earn a living.
  - e. Most colonists lived in large cities.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 80

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.

NAT: Historical Documents

TOP: Geographic Issues | Population Growth

MSC: Applying

3. Compared with back home in England,
- a. the English colonies had a much lower death rate.
  - b. the English colonies had a much higher death rate.
  - c. English colonists tended to freeze to death much more frequently.
  - d. English colonists were much more susceptible to disease.
  - e. opportunity was rare in the colonies.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 80

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.

NAT: Comparisons and Connections

TOP: Geographic Issues | Birth and Death Rates

MSC: Understanding

4. Many of those who came to colonial America as indentured servants were
- a. young.
  - b. female.
  - c. well to do.
  - d. from France.
  - e. from Italy.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 80

OBJ: 4. Describe the creation of race-based slavery during the 17th century and its impact on the social and economic development of colonial America.

NAT: Events and Processes

TOP: Social History | Colonial Ways of Life

MSC: Understanding

5. Compared with other European colonizers, British America
- a. had a few more women.
  - b. had many more women.
  - c. had the same amount of women.
  - d. had fewer women.
  - e. had many more women than men.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 81

OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.

NAT: Historical Interpretations

TOP: Social History | Women in the Colonies

MSC: Understanding

6. In most European colonies in the Americas,
- a. women were perceived as men's equals.

- b. women were perceived as men's moral superiors.
- c. women were told to obey their husbands and nurture their offspring.
- d. women had greater equality than in their home countries.
- e. women were encouraged to participate in politics.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 81

OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.

NAT: Historical Interpretations

TOP: Social History | Women in the Colonies

MSC: Applying

7. Compared with women at home in England,
- a. more colonial women married.
  - b. the colonial birthrate was lower than in England.
  - c. colonial women were married older.
  - d. because women were scarcer, they were less valued.
  - e. fewer colonial women married.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 81

OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.

NAT: Historical Interpretations

TOP: Cultural History | Birth and Death Rates

MSC: Applying

8. In the English colonies, men's attitudes toward women's proper place was shaped by
- a. religion, laws, and social customs.
  - b. women's obvious intellectual and physical inferiority.
  - c. women's own beliefs regarding their abilities.
  - d. ideas acquired from the Native Americans.
  - e. ambition.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 82

OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.

NAT: Historical Interpretations

TOP: Social History | Women in the Colonies

MSC: Understanding

9. In the Americas, English colonial women
- a. could not vote.
  - b. could hold elected office.
  - c. could become ministers.
  - d. could own property.
  - e. could will property.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 82

OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.

NAT: Historical Interpretations

TOP: Social History | Women in the Colonies

MSC: Remembering

10. Which of the following statements regarding women in the colonial period is most accurate?
- a. Generally, slave women enjoyed greater equality than white women.
  - b. English women enjoyed greater equality than slave women.
  - c. There was no difference in equality enjoyed between slave women and white women.

- d. Colonial English women had many fewer opportunities than women at home in England.
- e. Women in the colonies lived easy lives.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 82  
OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.  
NAT: Historical Interpretations                      TOP: Divergent Viewpoints | Slave Culture  
MSC: Analyzing

11. In the Americas, women
- a. had fewer economic opportunities over time.
  - b. were initially more numerous than men.
  - c. had more economic opportunities over time.
  - d. had more economic opportunities over time.
  - e. were the majority of the population.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 83  
OBJ: 2. Describe women's various roles in the English colonies.  
NAT: Historical Interpretations                      TOP: Social History | Women's Work  
MSC: Applying

12. Economically the English colonies in the Americas
- a. had plentiful hard currency.
  - b. suffered from frequent inflation.
  - c. desired no more paper money.
  - d. experienced falling crop prices.
  - e. relied exclusively on wheat cultivation.

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 83  
OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.  
NAT: Historical Documents                      TOP: Economic Development | Economy  
MSC: Applying

13. Indentured servants
- a. were people who traded their labor for a fixed time in return for passage to America.
  - b. were exactly the same thing as a slave.
  - c. were most often of African descent.
  - d. were not used in the English colonies.
  - e. were often from France.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 83  
OBJ: 4. Describe the creation of race-based slavery during the 17th century and its impact on the social and economic development of colonial America.  
NAT: Events and Processes  
TOP: Economic Development | Population Growth                      MSC: Applying

14. Indentured servants
- a. probably accounted for 75% of all the laborers in New England.
  - b. probably accounted for less than 50% of the laborers in New England.
  - c. probably accounted for approximately half the whites outside of New England.
  - d. were often kept bound for at least a decade.

e. were never freed from their contracts.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 83

OBJ: 4. Describe the creation of race-based slavery during the 17th century and its impact on the social and economic development of colonial America. NAT: Events and Processes

TOP: Economic Development | Labor MSC: Applying

15. Once indentured servants arrived in the colonies

- a. they had no legal rights.
- b. they weren't even provided with bed and board.
- c. they could own property.
- d. they were allowed to engage in trade.
- e. they could void their agreements.

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 84

OBJ: 4. Describe the creation of race-based slavery during the 17th century and its impact on the social and economic development of colonial America. NAT: Historical Documents

TOP: Economic Development | Labor MSC: Understanding

16. Which statement regarding colonial era slavery is most accurate?

- a. Slavery was only used in the colonial South.
- b. Slavery was practiced in all the English colonies, but predominantly in the South.
- c. Slavery was a temporary state.
- d. Slavery was never legally tied to race.
- e. Slaves had more legal rights than indentured servants.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 84–86

OBJ: 4. Describe the creation of race-based slavery during the 17th century and its impact on the social and economic development of colonial America. NAT: Change and Continuity

TOP: Social History | Colonial Slavery MSC: Understanding

17. Which of the following statements regarding the development of the English colonies is most accurate?

- a. In the South, free laborers were abundant and worked cheaply.
- b. Towns developed quickly in the North, encouraged by trade and natural harbors.
- c. All the English colonies relied heavily on indentured servants.
- d. Slavery was always the preferred labor choice in England's colonies.
- e. All colonists lived in towns.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 83–91

OBJ: 1. Explain the major factors that contributed to the demographic changes that took place in the English colonies during the 18th century. NAT: Events and Processes

TOP: Economic Development | Colonial Ways of Life MSC: Evaluating

18. Of the English colonies in the New World, which had the most ethnically diverse population?

- a. The New England colonies
- b. The middle colonies
- c. The southern colonies
- d. Barbados
- e. Jamaica

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 83–91

OBJ: 1. Explain the major factors that contributed to the demographic changes that took place in the English colonies during the 18th century. NAT: Historical Documents  
TOP: Social History | An Unruly Ethnic Mix MSC: Understanding

19. Within the New England colonies
- only Separatists could be found.
  - colonists engaged in just fishing.
  - all early settlers were Puritans.
  - church attendance was mandatory even for the unsaved.
  - people only lived on farms.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 85

OBJ: 1. Explain the major factors that contributed to the demographic changes that took place in the English colonies during the 18th century. NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Geographic Issues | Diversity and Social Strains MSC: Applying

20. The southern colonies pursued an agriculturally based economy, whereas the New England colonies
- had to rely on the Native Americans for food.
  - never engaged in agriculture.
  - had a more diverse economy including trade, farming, and fishing.
  - relied almost exclusively on the raising of cattle.
  - survived primarily as shipbuilders.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 86–87

OBJ: 1. Explain the major factors that contributed to the demographic changes that took place in the English colonies during the 18th century. NAT: Change and Continuity  
TOP: Divergent Viewpoints | Society and Economy in Southern Colonies  
MSC: Applying

21. What was the largest non-English ethnic group in the English colonies in the 17th century?
- The Scots-Irish
  - The Germans
  - Africans
  - The Spaniards
  - The Scots-Irish and Germans combined

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 92

OBJ: 1. Explain the major factors that contributed to the demographic changes that took place in the English colonies during the 18th century. NAT: Historical Period  
TOP: Ethnicity | An Unruly Ethnic Mix MSC: Remembering

22. European settlers
- treated slaves as “chattel” to dehumanize them.
  - were generally very kind masters.
  - enslaved thousands of Africans.
  - tried to keep slave families together.
  - preferred Native American slaves to African slaves.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 92

OBJ: 4. Describe the creation of race-based slavery during the 17th century and its impact on the social and economic development of colonial America. NAT: Historical Documents  
TOP: Cultural History | African Roots MSC: Understanding

23. For Africans,
- slavery was not unknown in their world.
  - slavery was more brutal in Africa than in the Americas.
  - in Africa, the condition of the mother was passed on to the child.
  - was preferable to life in Africa.
  - slaves lived together with their families.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 92

OBJ: 4. Describe the creation of race-based slavery during the 17th century and its impact on the social and economic development of colonial America.                      NAT: Change and Continuity

TOP: Cultural History | African Roots                      MSC: Applying

24. By the 18th century, the population of the English colonies was
- less diverse than that at home in England.
  - as diverse as that at home in England.
  - more diverse than that of England.
  - more than 60 percent non-English.
  - all white.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: pp. 92–96

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.

NAT: Change and Continuity

TOP: Cultural History | Colonial Cities

MSC: Analyzing

25. Which of the following statements regarding African slavery in the English colonies by 1770 is most accurate?
- Slavery only existed in the southern colonies.
  - All Africans slaves were treated the same, no matter where they lived.
  - The number of African slaves in the colonies dropped from the 17th to the 18th century.
  - By 1770, slaves made up more than 20 percent of the total population.
  - All Southerners had slaves.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: pp. 92–96

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.

NAT: Historical Documents

TOP: Cultural History | Colonial Slavery

MSC: Evaluating

26. The African slaves brought to the Americas
- were very diverse, and their experiences differed widely.
  - all shared the same language.
  - all practiced the same polytheistic religion.
  - tended to be older than thirty years of age when they arrived.
  - were captured exclusively by whites in Africa.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: pp. 92–96

OBJ: 3. Compare the societies and economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies.

NAT: Historical Documents

TOP: Cultural History | African Roots

MSC: Understanding



27. In the English colonies, large coastal cities
- dominated the colonial landscape.
  - held approximately 50 percent of the colonial population.
  - were confined almost exclusively to the South.
  - never held more than roughly 10 percent of the population.
  - held no slaves at all.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: p. 93

OBJ: 1. Explain the major factors that contributed to the demographic changes that took place in the English colonies during the 18th century.                      NAT: Change and Continuity

TOP: Geographic Issues | Colonial Cities                      MSC: Evaluating

28. The burst of intellectual inquiry known as the Enlightenment
- championed scientific thinking.
  - praised anarchy.
  - encouraged religion.
  - spread from the English colonies to Europe.
  - was a Protestant faith.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 100

OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.

NAT: Historical Documents

TOP: Social History | The Enlightenment in America

MSC: Understanding

29. The ideal example of a colonial Enlightenment thinker is
- George Whitfield
  - George Washington
  - Jonathan Edwards
  - Benjamin Franklin
  - Andrew Jackson

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p. 100

OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.

NAT: Change and Continuity

TOP: Social History | The Age of Reason in America

MSC: Remembering

30. Enlightenment thinkers
- believed that reason could be used to improve society and human nature.
  - argued that all religions were for the unenlightened and the foolish.
  - were not influenced by scientists like Sir Isaac Newton.
  - valued only financial gain.
  - believed that politics was a foolish waste of time.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 101

OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.

NAT: Historical Documents

TOP: Social History | The Laws of Nature

MSC: Applying

31. The Great Awakening
- involved only the colonial elites.
  - was in line with the rising Enlightenment interest in reason.

- c. tapped into a widespread sense of religious decline.
- d. was limited only to the Quaker colony of Pennsylvania.
- e. began with Native Americans.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: pp. 100–103  
OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.  
NAT: Change and Continuity                      TOP: Social History | First Stirrings  
MSC: Analyzing

32. At the start of the Great Awakening,
- a. few colonies had churches.
  - b. most colonists lived in a colony with an officially sanctioned church.
  - c. most colonists were both literate and college educated.
  - d. all colonists were Puritans.
  - e. all colonists were Catholics.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 103  
OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.  
NAT: Change and Continuity                      TOP: Cultural History | The Great Awakening  
MSC: Understanding

33. Both the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening
- a. emphasized the power of reason.
  - b. encouraged individual decision making.
  - c. saw Native Americans as inferior.
  - d. began in Spain and then moved to the colonies.
  - e. encouraged economic development.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: p. 103  
OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.  
NAT: Historical Interpretations                      TOP: Social History | Piety and Reason  
MSC: Applying

34. Preacher Jonathan Edwards believed
- a. that material wealth was a sign of God's favor.
  - b. that only certain people could be saved.
  - c. that religion had lost its emotional force.
  - d. that too many ministers were overly emotional.
  - e. in the authority of the Pope.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: pp. 103–104  
OBJ: 5. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment and Great Awakening on American thought.  
NAT: Historical Documents                      TOP: Social History | First Stirrings  
MSC: Applying

## ESSAY

1. How did life in the colonies compare to life back in Europe in regards to colonial demographics and gender roles? Why were there differences?

ANS:  
Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

2. How did the economies of the southern, middle, and New England colonies differ?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

3. How did the social structure of the southern, middle, and New England colonies compare to one another?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

4. Describe the development of race-based slavery in the colonies from the 17th to the 18th centuries.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

5. According to the textbook, "Both geographically and culturally, the middle colonies stood between New England the South." Explain this statement.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

6. What was the "triangular trade"?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

7. What were the major immigrant groups that came into colonial America and where did they primarily settle?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

8. What was the impact of the Enlightenment in the colonies?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

9. How did the Great Awakening affect the colonies?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

10. Which had the most far-reaching consequences on American culture: the Enlightenment or the Great Awakening? Why?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

11. Describe the unique nature of colonial cities. Focus your emphasis on the social and political order as well as the urban web.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

PTS: 1

## MATCHING

*Match each person with one of the following descriptions.*

- a. Gave the sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
- b. Was an Irish-born Presbyterian revivalist
- c. Developed the theory of gravitation
- d. Moved to Philadelphia and became a printer
- e. Was a newspaper editor tried for libel
- f. Developed indigo as exotic staple
- g. Thought the "natural rights" of all should be respected
- h. Confessed to witchcraft in Salem

- 1. Tituba
- 2. Jonathan Edwards
- 3. Benjamin Franklin
- 4. John Locke
- 5. Eliza Lucas Pinckney
- 6. Isaac Newton
- 7. William Tennent
- 8. John Peter Zenger

1. ANS: H PTS: 1

2. ANS: A PTS: 1

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|----|--------|--------|
| 3. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 4. | ANS: G | PTS: 1 |
| 5. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 6. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 7. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 8. | ANS: E | PTS: 1 |