

## 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,
- land was not plentiful.
  - land was not cheap.
  - workers were not scarce.
  - laborers were expensive.
  - 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?
- By 1650 the colonial population exceeded 1 million.
  - Colonists tended to marry earlier than those back home in England.
  - All colonists came in family units.
  - The majority of colonists worked in trade in order to earn a living.
  - 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,
- the English colonies had a much lower death rate.
  - the English colonies had a much higher death rate.
  - English colonists tended to freeze to death much more frequently.
  - English colonists were much more susceptible to disease.
  - 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
- young.
  - female.
  - well to do.
  - from France.
  - 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
- had a few more women.
  - had many more women.
  - had the same amount of women.
  - had fewer women.
  - 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,
- 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

- 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