

3. Colonial Society in the Eighteenth Century

- The Great Awakening was a reaction to
 - the flood of immigrants
 - established churches in many of the colonies
 - churches' earlier failure to take account of people's emotional needs
 - guilt over the evils of slavery
 - the overly strict teachings of the Church of England
- Preachers of the Great Awakening focused on the importance of
 - the consequences of leading a sinful life
 - the sovereignty and power of God
 - repenting of one's sins in order to be saved from eternal damnation
 - looking to the Bible as the final source of authority
 - all of the above.
- The Great Awakening had all of the following consequences EXCEPT
 - reduced competition among Protestant sects
 - decline in the authority of Protestant ministers
 - a belief that common people could make their own decisions
 - increased emotionalism in church services
 - a feeling of shared experience among colonists in different regions and of different national origins.
- Which of the following is true of immigration to the colonies during the first half of the 18th century?
 - Most immigrants settled in New England.
 - Most immigrants came from continental Europe.
 - A sizable minority of immigrants had no freedom of choice in coming to the colonies.
 - The English government tried to discourage immigration.
 - Most immigrants worked for low wages in cities along the eastern seaboard.
- In the 18th century, all of the following were generally true about colonial society in America EXCEPT
 - The English language and English traditions were dominant.
 - There were few poor people and no real aristocrats.
 - Voters played an active role in government.
 - It was impossible for individuals to better themselves economically or socially.
 - A degree of religious toleration could be found in each colony.
- At his trial, John Peter Zenger won acquittal on the grounds that
 - the king had less authority in the colonies than in England
 - English law permitted the press almost total freedom
 - libel laws did not apply to government officials
 - New York's governor deserved to be criticized
 - truth could not be libel.
- Which of the following did the colonies lack?
 - an adequate monetary system
 - good harbors and rivers for transportation
 - the ability to import goods from England
 - an adequate supply of slave labor
 - sufficient markets for colonial timber and naval stores
- Which of the following statements accurately describes the governments of all 13 colonies in the mid-18th century?
 - The governor was appointed by the king.
 - Members of the governor's council were elected.
 - The government assisted an established church.
 - One house of the legislature was elected by eligible voters.
 - The governor had nearly dictatorial power.

9. "Benjamin Franklin was the epitome of the multitalented colonial American." Each of the following could be used to support this statement EXCEPT
- (A) experiments with electricity
 - (B) *Poor Richard's Almanack*
 - (C) military leadership
 - (D) invention of bifocal lenses
 - (E) founding of a nonsectarian college
10. Which of the following best represents the "new man" described by Crèvecoeur?
- (A) an indentured servant recently arrived from France
 - (B) a native-born Pennsylvania merchant
 - (C) an adult slave on a South Carolina plantation
 - (D) a German-speaking farmer on the frontier
 - (E) a royal governor of Virginia