

## 1. Population Portrait (pp. 84–87)

a. Although the population of the thirteen colonies was growing rapidly, it amounted to only \_\_\_\_ million by 1775—about the same as the cities of Cleveland, Miami, or Seattle today. The largest single city, \_\_\_\_\_, had only 34,000 inhabitants. Look at the map of immigrant groups on p. 85. Where are the following groups congregated?

(1) Germans:

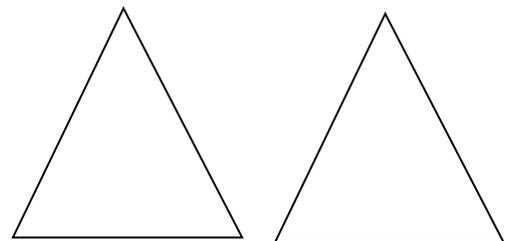
(2) Dutch:

(3) Scots-Irish:

(4) Africans (often slaves):

b. Who were the Scots-Irish and why did they head for the frontier woods? (Note: This delightful group are the hell-raisers of the early colonial period. They founded the Presbyterian Church and shared a hatred of all things British, starting with the Anglican Church and ending with the British King. Their descendants still dominate the rural south and the backcountry to this day, although they have gone a little more mainstream.)

2. Colonial Social Structure (pp. 87–91) The authors emphasize the flexibility of the colonial social ladder—i.e., for those not enslaved, it was relatively easy to climb up the ladder. However, as you read this section, draw lines across the pyramid diagram to the right and identify the layers of society—who was on top, in the middle, and on the bottom and what were the relative sizes of these groups? (Compare this with a similar diagram you construct of our society today)



Colonial Society

Today's Society

## 3. Economics (pp. 91–94)

a. \_\_\_\_ percent of the American population was involved in agriculture. Look at the map on p. 91. What were the principal crops produced in each of the following regions?

(1) the North:

(2) the Chesapeake region:

(3) the deeper South:

b. The North was well situated for the ocean trade that was their leading business. What was the triangular trade described on pp. 91–92? (Note that the term “Middle Passage,” referring to the transport of slaves to America, is part of this triangular trade.)

c. Page 93 refers to passage of the \_\_\_\_\_ Act by the British in 1733. \*\*\* Why do you think the British wanted to keep the American colonists from either selling to or buying goods from anyone besides the British? (Note: This is an introduction to the Mercantile Theory, i.e., colonies exist for the economic benefit of the mother country, that will be further discussed in Chapter 7.)

d. What is the point the authors are trying to make on page 94 by comparing Franklin’s journey to Philadelphia to the travels of Julius Caesar? (In an age of instant communications, this historical fact is hard for most people to comprehend!)

4. Religion (pp. 94–97)

a. Are you surprised at the degree to which religion was state-supported in this period, especially considering the separation of church and state that is inherent in the later Constitution? In what areas were the two main religions tax-supported and which colonies had no official religion?

(1) Congregationalism:

(2) Anglicanism:

(3) No official religion:

b. The Great Awakening of the 1730s and 1740s is important because :

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were the two main leaders of the Great Awakening.  
What was the main message they tried to preach?

5. Education, Culture, Politics (pp. 97–103)

a. After reading the section on education, list at least two main differences between colonial schools and those today:

(1)

(2)

b. What do the authors see as the significance of the legal case involving John Peter Zenger (1734–1735)? How did it affect future guarantees of freedom of the press?

c. It's important to note the variety of manners in which the colonies were governed. In 1775, \_\_\_\_\_ of them had royal governors appointed by the king, \_\_\_\_\_ had proprietors who chose the governors, and \_\_\_\_\_ were self-governing, electing their own governors. In the section on politics, why do the authors say that colonial governors were "left to the tender mercies" of the elected legislatures? What was the main power of these colonial (hometown) legislatures relative to the governors?

d. Who possessed the right to vote in most colonies?

## CHAPTER 5 TERMS

### Pages 84–87

Scots-Irish

### Pages 87–94

"Bread-basket" colonies

Triangular trade (and middle passage)

Molasses Act (1733)

### Pages 94–97

#### "Established" religions:

- 1) Anglicans (Church of England)
- 2) Congregational Church
- 3) Presbyterian Church
- 4) 4) Catholics

"Great Awakening" (1730s–1740s)

Jonathan Edwards

George Whitefield

### Pages 97–103

Harvard College (1636)

American Painters – Just know them. It'd be really impressive if you could recognize their work, but mostly you should be able to say "Oh yeah, that guy was an AMERICAN painter."

John Trumbull

Charles Willson Peale

Benjamin West

John Singleton Copley

Poetry (Phillis Wheatley)

Benjamin Franklin and *Poor Richard's Almanack*

John Peter Zenger