

Pinelands Regional High School
U.S. I AP Summer Reading-June 2011
Mrs. Katherine Poerner

Welcome to AP history—how exciting! Now I know that all of you are thrilled and can not wait to get started—So as not to disappoint you, I have come up with your summer assignment.

Text—*The American Pageant*

- 1) Read, outline, and do vocabulary terms for chapters 1-5
 - *Your outline will include the important historical facts & historical significance of the different sections
 - *You are responsible for the vocabulary terms –if you do not know a word-look it up
 - * include Varying Viewpoints when they are at the end of an chapter
 - *Do not use computer generated outlines—*this is a big no no & a big zero*

- 2) Complete the worksheets for each chapter.

O.K.—what is this worth—

Chapter outlines—**homework grade**

Chapter worksheets—**test grade**

When is it due—the very **first** day of class

If you have any questions—e-mail Mrs. Poerner [-Kpoer68499@aol.com](mailto:Kpoer68499@aol.com)

I will be away during the month of July

CHAPTER 2

B. GLOSSARY

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms:

1. **nationalism** Fervent belief and loyalty given to the political unit of the nation-state. "Indeed England now had . . . a vibrant sense of nationalism and national destiny." (p. 27)
2. **primogeniture** The legal principle that the oldest son inherits all family property or land. ". . . laws of primogeniture decreed that only eldest sons were eligible to inherit landed estates." (p. 28)
3. **joint-stock companies** An economic arrangement by which a number of investors pool their capital for investment. "Joint-stock companies provided the financial means." (p. 28)
4. **charter** A legal document granted by a government to some group or agency to implement a stated purpose, and spelling out the attending rights and obligations. ". . . the Virginia Company of London received a charter from King James I of England. . . ." (p. 28)
5. **census** An official count of population, often also including other information about the population. "By 1669 an official census revealed that only about two thousand Indians remained in Virginia. . . ." (p. 31)
6. **feudal** Concerning the decentralized medieval social system of personal obligations between rulers and ruled. "Absentee proprietor Lord Baltimore hoped that . . . Maryland . . . would be the vanguard of a vast new feudal domain." (p. 34)
7. **indentured servant** A poor person obligated to a fixed term of unpaid labor, often in exchange for a benefit such as transportation, protection, or training. "Also like Virginia, it depended for labor in its early years mainly on white indentured servants. . . ." (p. 34)
8. **toleration** Originally, religious freedom granted by an established church to a religious minority. "Maryland's new religious statute guaranteed toleration to all Christians." (p. 34)
9. **squatter** A frontier farmer who illegally occupied land owned by others or not yet officially opened for settlement. "The newcomers, who frequently were 'squatters' without legal right to the soil . . ." (p. 40)
10. **buffer** In politics, a small territory or state between two larger, antagonistic powers and intended to minimize the possibility of conflict between them. "The English crown intended Georgia to serve chiefly as a buffer." (p. 41)
11. **melting pot** Popular American term for an ethnically diverse population that is presumed to be "melting" toward some eventual commonality. "The hamlet of Savannah, like Charleston, was a melting-pot community." (p. 41)

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. _____ Nation where English Protestant rulers employed brutal tactics against the local Catholic population
2. _____ Island colony founded by Sir Walter Raleigh that mysteriously disappeared in the 1580s
3. _____ Naval invaders defeated by English "sea dogs" in 1588
4. _____ Forerunner of the modern corporation that enabled investors to pool financial capital for colonial ventures
5. _____ Name of two wars, fought in 1614 and 1644, between the English in Jamestown and the nearby Indian leader
6. _____ The harsh system of laws governing African labor, first developed in Barbados and later officially adopted by South Carolina in 1696
7. _____ Royal document granting a specified group the right to form a colony and guaranteeing settlers their rights as English citizens
8. _____ Penniless people obligated to engage in unpaid labor for a fixed number of years, usually in exchange for passage to the New World or other benefits
9. _____ Powerful Indian confederation that dominated New York and the eastern Great Lakes area; comprised of several peoples (not the Algonquians)
10. _____ Poor farmers in North Carolina and elsewhere who occupied land and raised crops without gaining legal title to the soil
11. _____ Term for a colony under direct control of the English king or queen
12. _____ The primary staple crop of early Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina
13. _____ The only southern colony with a slave majority
14. _____ The primary plantation crop of South Carolina
15. _____ A melting-pot town in early colonial Georgia

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. ___ Powhatan
2. ___ Raleigh and Gilbert
3. ___ Roanoke
4. ___ Smith and Rolfe
5. ___ Virginia
6. ___ Maryland
7. ___ Lord De La Warr
8. ___ Jamaica and Barbados
9. ___ Lord Baltimore
10. ___ South Carolina
11. ___ North Carolina
12. ___ Georgia
13. ___ James Oglethorpe
14. ___ Elizabeth I
15. ___ Jamestown

- a. Founded as a haven for Roman Catholics
- b. Indian leader who ruled tribes in the James River area of Virginia
- c. Harsh military governor of Virginia who employed "Irish tactics" against the Indians
- d. British West Indian sugar colonies where large-scale plantations and slavery took root
- e. Founded as a refuge for debtors by philanthropists
- f. Colony that was called "a vale of humility between two mountains of conceit"
- g. The unmarried ruler who established English Protestantism and fought the Catholic Spanish
- h. The Catholic aristocrat who sought to build a sanctuary for his fellow believers
- i. The failed "lost colony" founded by Sir Walter Raleigh
- j. Riverbank site where Virginia Company settlers planted the first permanent English colony
- k. Colony that established a House of Burgesses in 1619
- l. Virginia leader "saved" by Pocahontas and the prominent settler who married her
- m. Elizabethan courtiers who failed in their attempts to found New World colonies
- n. Philanthropic soldier-statesman who founded the Georgia colony
- o. Colony that turned to disease-resistant African slaves for labor in its extensive rice plantations

CHAPTER 3

B. GLOSSARY

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms:

1. **predestination** The Calvinist doctrine that God has foreordained some people to be saved and some to be damned. "Good works could not save those whom 'predestination' had marked for the infernal fires." (p. 44)
2. **elect** In Calvinist doctrine, those who have been chosen by God for salvation. "But neither could the elect count on their predetermined salvation. . . ." (p. 44)
3. **conversion** A religious turn to God, thought by Calvinists to involve an intense, identifiable personal experience of grace. "They constantly sought, in themselves and others, signs of 'conversion.' . . ." (p. 44)
4. **visible saints** In Calvinism, those who publicly proclaimed their experience of conversion and were expected to lead godly lives. "The most devout Puritans . . . believed that only 'visible saints' . . . should be admitted to church membership." (p. 44)
5. **calling** In Protestantism, the belief that saved individuals have a religious obligation to engage in worldly work. "Like John Winthrop, [the Puritans] believed in the doctrine of a 'calling' to do God's work on this earth." (p. 47)
6. **heresy** Departure from correct or officially defined belief. ". . . she eventually boasted that she had come by her beliefs through a direct revelation from God. This was even higher heresy." (p. 48)
7. **sedition** Concerning resistance to or rebellion against the government. "[His was] a seditious blow at the Puritan idea of government's very purpose." (p. 48)
8. **commonwealth** An organized civil government or social order united for a shared purpose. "They were allowed, in effect, to become semiautonomous commonwealths." (p. 53)
9. **autocratic** Absolute or dictatorial rule. "An autocratic spirit survived, and the aristocratic element gained strength. . . ." (p. 59)
10. **passive resistance** Nonviolent action or opposition to authority, often in accord with religious or moral beliefs. "As advocates of passive resistance, [the Quakers] would turn the other cheek and rebuild their meetinghouse on the site where their enemies had torn it down." (p. 60)
11. **asylum** A place of refuge and security, especially for the persecuted or unfortunate. "Eager to establish an asylum for his people. . . ." (p. 60)
12. **proprietary** Concerning exclusive legal ownership, as of colonies granted to individuals by the monarch. "Penn's new proprietary regime was unusually liberal. . . ." (p. 61)
13. **naturalization** The granting of citizenship to foreigners or immigrants. "No restrictions were placed on immigration, and naturalization was made easy." (p. 61)
14. **blue laws** Laws designed to restrict personal behavior in accord with a strict code of morality. "Even so, 'blue laws' prohibited 'ungodly revelers,' stage plays, playing cards, dice, games, and excessive hilarity." (p. 61)
15. **ethnic** Concerning diverse peoples or cultures, specifically those of non-Anglo-Saxon background. ". . . Pennsylvania attracted a rich mix of ethnic groups." (p. 61)

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. _____ Sixteenth-century religious reform movement begun by Martin Luther
2. _____ English Calvinists who sought a thorough cleansing from within the Church of England
3. _____ Radical Calvinists who considered the Church of England so corrupt that they broke with it and formed their own independent churches
4. _____ The shipboard agreement by the Pilgrim Fathers to establish a body politic and submit to majority rule
5. _____ Puritans' term for their belief that Massachusetts Bay had a special arrangement with God to become a holy society
6. _____ Charles I's political action of 1629 that led to persecution of the Puritans and the formation of the Massachusetts Bay Company
7. _____ The *two* major nonfarming industries of Massachusetts Bay
8. _____ Anne Hutchinson's heretical belief that the truly saved need not obey human or divine law
9. _____ Common fate of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson after they were convicted of heresy in Massachusetts Bay
10. _____ Villages where New England Indians who converted to Christianity were gathered
11. _____ Successful military action by the colonies united in the New England Confederation
12. _____ English revolt that also led to the overthrow of the Dominion of New England in America
13. _____ River valley where vast estates created an aristocratic landholding elite in New Netherland and New York.
14. _____ Required, sworn statements of loyalty or religious belief, resisted by Quakers
15. _____ Common activity in which the colonists engaged to avoid the restrictive, unpopular Navigation Laws

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. ___ | Martin Luther | a. Dominant religious group in Massachusetts Bay |
| 2. ___ | John Calvin | b. Founder of the most tolerant and democratic of the middle colonies |
| 3. ___ | Massasoit | c. Mass flight by religious dissidents from the persecutions of Archbishop Laud and Charles I |
| 4. ___ | Plymouth | d. Small colony that eventually merged into Massachusetts Bay |
| 5. ___ | Massachusetts Bay Colony | e. Religious dissenter convicted of the heresy of antinomianism |
| 6. ___ | John Winthrop | f. Indian leader who waged an unsuccessful war against New England's white colonists |
| 7. ___ | Great Puritan Migration | g. German monk who began Protestant Reformation |
| 8. ___ | General Court | h. Religious group persecuted in Massachusetts and New York but not in Pennsylvania |
| 9. ___ | Puritans | i. Representative assembly of Massachusetts Bay |
| 10. ___ | Quakers | j. Promoter of Massachusetts Bay as a holy "city upon a hill" |
| 11. ___ | Anne Hutchinson | k. Conqueror of New Sweden who later lost New Netherland to the English |
| 12. ___ | Roger Williams | l. Reformer whose religious ideas inspired English Puritans, Scotch Presbyterians, French Huguenots, and Dutch Reformed |
| 13. ___ | King Philip | m. Wampanoag chieftain who befriended English colonists |
| 14. ___ | Peter Stuyvesant | n. Colony whose government sought to enforce God's law on believers and unbelievers alike |
| 15. ___ | William Penn | o. Radical founder of the most tolerant New England colony |

CHAPTER 4

B. GLOSSARY

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms:

1. **headright** The right to acquire a certain amount of land granted to the person who finances the passage of a laborer. "Masters—not servants themselves—thus reaped the benefits of landownership from the headright system." (p. 67)
2. **disfranchise** To take away the right to vote. "The Virginia Assembly in 1670 disfranchised most of the landless knockabouts. . . ." (p. 68)
3. **civil war** Any conflict between the citizens or inhabitants of the same country. "As this civil war in Virginia ground on" (p. 68)
4. **tidewater** The territory adjoining water affected by tides—that is, near the seacoast or coastal rivers. "Bacon . . . had pitted the hard scrabble backcountry frontiersmen against the haughty gentry of the tidewater plantations." (pp. 68, 70)
5. **middle passage** That portion of a slave ship's journey in which slaves were carried from Africa to the Americas. ". . . the captives were herded aboard sweltering ships for the gruesome 'middle passage.' . . ." (p. 71)
6. **fertility** The ability to mate and produce abundant young. "The captive black population of the Chesapeake area soon began to grow not only through new imports but also through its own fertility. . . ." (p. 72)
7. **menial** Fit for servants; humble or low. "But chiefly they performed the sweaty toil of clearing swamps, grubbing out trees, and other menial tasks." (p. 73)
8. **militia** An armed force of citizens called out only in emergencies. "[They] tried to march to Spanish Florida, only to be stopped by the local militia." (p. 73)
9. **hierarchy** A social group arranged in ranks or classes. "The rough equality . . . was giving way to a hierarchy of wealth and status. . . ." (p. 73)
10. **corporation** A group or institution granted legal rights to carry on certain specified activities. ". . . the Massachusetts Puritans established Harvard College, today the oldest corporation in America. . . ." (p. 79)
11. **jeremiad** A sermon or prophecy recounting wrongdoing, warning of doom, and calling for repentance. "Jeremiads continued to thunder from the pulpits. . . ." (p. 80)
12. **lynching** The illegal execution of an accused person by mob action, without due process of law. "A hysterical 'witch-hunt' ensued, leading to the legal lynching in 1692 of twenty individuals. . . ." (p. 80)
13. **hinterland** An inland region set back from a port, river, or seacoast. ". . . their accusers came largely from subsistence farming families in Salem's hinterland." (p. 80)
14. **social structure** The basic pattern of the distribution of status and wealth in a society. ". . . many settlers . . . tried to re-create on a modified scale the social structure they had known in the Old World." (p. 83)
15. **blue blood** Of noble or upper-class descent. ". . . would-be American blue bloods resented the pretensions of the 'meaner sort.' . . ." (p. 83)

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. _____ Early Maryland and Virginia settlers had difficulty creating them and even more difficulty making them last
2. _____ Primary cause of death among tobacco-growing settlers
3. _____ Immigrants who received passage to America in exchange for a fixed term of labor
4. _____ Maryland and Virginia's system of granting land to anyone who would pay trans-Atlantic passage for laborers
5. _____ Fate of many of Nathaniel Bacon's followers, though not of Bacon himself
6. _____ American colony that was home to the Newport slave market and many slave traders
7. _____ English company that lost its monopoly on the slave trade in 1698
8. _____ African American dialect that blended English with Yoruba, Ibo, and Hausa
9. _____ Uprisings that occurred in New York City in 1712 and in South Carolina in 1739
10. _____ Wealthy extended clans like the Fitzhughs, Lees, and Washingtons that dominated politics in the most populous colony
11. _____ Approximate marriage age of most New England women
12. _____ The basic local political institution of New England, in which all freemen gathered to elect officials and debate local affairs
13. _____ Formula devised by Puritan ministers in 1662 to offer partial church membership to people who had not experienced conversion
14. _____ Late seventeenth-century judicial event that inflamed popular feelings, led to the deaths of twenty people, and weakened the Puritan clergy's prestige
15. _____ Primary occupation of most seventeenth-century Americans

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. ___ | Chesapeake | a. | Major middle-colonies rebellion that caused thirty-three deaths |
| 2. ___ | Indentured servants | b. | Helped erase the earlier Puritan distinction between the converted "elect" and other members of society |
| 3. ___ | Nathaniel Bacon | c. | Small New York revolt of 1689–1691 that reflected class antagonism between landlords and merchants |
| 4. ___ | Governor Berkeley | d. | Primary laborers in early southern colonies until the 1680s |
| 5. ___ | Royal African Company | e. | Experience for which human beings were branded and chained, and which only 80 percent survived |
| 6. ___ | Middle passage | f. | Author of a novel about the early New England practice of requiring adulterers to wear the letter "A" |
| 7. ___ | Ringshout | g. | West African religious rite, retained by African Americans, in which participants responded to the shouts of a preacher |
| 8. ___ | New York City slave revolt of 1712 | h. | Phenomena started by adolescent girls' accusations that ended with the deaths of twenty people |
| 9. ___ | Nathanael Hawthorne | i. | Virginia-Maryland bay area, site of the earliest colonial settlements |
| 10. ___ | "New England conscience" | j. | The legacy of Puritan religion that inspired idealism and reform among later generations of Americans |
| 11. ___ | Harvard | k. | Colonial Virginia official who crushed rebels and wreaked cruel revenge |
| 12. ___ | William and Mary | l. | The oldest college in the South, founded in 1793 |
| 13. ___ | Half-Way Covenant | m. | Organization whose loss of the slave trade monopoly in 1698 led to free-enterprise expansion of the business |
| 14. ___ | Salem witch trials | n. | Agitator who led poor former indentured servants and frontiersmen on a rampage against Indians and colonial government |
| 15. ___ | Leisler's Rebellion | o. | The oldest college in America, originally based on the Puritan commitment to an |

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
1. ___	The severe shortage of females in southern colonies	a. Inspired passage of strict "slave codes"
2. ___	Poor white males' anger at their inability to acquire land or start families	b. Sparked Bacon's Rebellion
3. ___	Planters' fears of indentured servants' rebellion, coupled with rising wages in England	c. Produced large number of unattached males and weak family structure
4. ___	The dramatic increase in colonial slave population after 1680s	d. Thwarted success in agriculture but helped create the tough New England character
5. ___	The growing proportion of female slaves in the Chesapeake region after 1720	e. Inspired the Half-Way Covenant and jeremiad preaching
6. ___	New Englanders' introduction of livestock and intensive agriculture	f. Reduced forests and damaged the soil
7. ___	The healthier climate and more equal male-female ratio in New England	g. Produced high birthrates and a very stable family structure
8. ___	The decline of religious devotion and in number of conversions in New England	h. Fostered stronger slave families and growth of slave population through natural reproduction of children
9. ___	Unsettled New England social conditions and anxieties about the decline of the Puritan religious heritage	i. Underlay the Salem witchcraft persecutions
10. ___	The rocky soil and harsh climate of New England	j. Caused southern planters to switch from indentured-servant labor to African slavery

CHAPTER 5

B. GLOSSARY

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms:

1. **melting pot** The mingling of diverse ethnic groups in America, including the idea that these groups are or should be “melting” into a single culture or people. “Colonial America was a melting pot and had been from the outset.” (p. 85)
2. **sect** A small religious group that has broken away from some larger mainstream church, often claiming superior or exclusive possession of religious truth. (A **denomination** is a branch of the church—usually Protestant—but makes no such exclusive claims.) “They belonged to several different Protestant sects. . . .” (p. 85)
3. **agitators** Those who seek to excite or persuade the public on some issue. “Already experienced colonizers and agitators in Ireland, the Scots-Irish proved to be superb frontiersmen. . . .” (p. 86)
4. **stratification** The visible arrangement of society into a hierarchical pattern, with distinct social groups layered one on top of the other. “. . . colonial society . . . was beginning to show signs of stratification. . . .” (p. 87)
5. **mobility** The capacity to pass readily from one social or economic condition to another. “. . . barriers to mobility . . . raised worries about the ‘Europeanization’ of America.” (p. 87)
6. **elite** The smaller group at the top of a society or institution, usually possessing wealth, power, or special privileges. “. . . these elites now feathered their nests more finely.” (p. 87)
7. **almshouse** A home for the poor, supported by charity or public funds. “Both Philadelphia and New York built almshouses in the 1730s. . . .” (p. 87)
8. **gentry** Landowners of substantial property, social standing, and leisure, but not titled nobility. “Wealth was concentrated in the hands of the largest slaveowners, widening the gap between the prosperous gentry and the ‘poor whites’” (p. 90)
9. **tenant farmer** One who rents rather than owns land. “. . . the ‘poor whites’ . . . were increasingly forced to become tenant farmers.” (p. 90)
10. **penal code** The body of criminal laws specifying offenses and prescribing punishments. “But many convicts were the unfortunate victims . . . of a viciously unfair English penal code. . . .” (p. 90)
11. **veto** The executive power to prevent acts passed by the legislature from becoming law. “Thomas Jefferson, himself a slaveholder, assailed the British vetoes. . . .” (p. 90)
12. **apprentice** A person who works under a master to acquire instruction in a trade or profession. “Aspiring young doctors served for a while as apprentices to older practitioners. . . .” (p. 90)
13. **speculation** Buying land or anything else in the hope of profiting by an expected rise in price. “Commercial ventures and land speculation . . . were the surest avenues to speedy wealth.” (p. 91)
14. **revival** In religion, a movement of renewed enthusiasm and commitment, often accompanied by special meetings or evangelical activity. “The stage was thus set for a rousing religious revival.” (p. 96)
15. **secular** Belonging to the worldly sphere rather than to the specifically sacred or churchly. “A more secular approach was evident late in the eighteenth century. . . .” (p. 98)

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. _____ Corruption of a German word used as a term for German immigrants in Pennsylvania
2. _____ Ethnic group that had already relocated once before immigrating to America and settling largely on the Western frontier of the middle and southern colonies
3. _____ Rebellious movement of frontiersmen in the southern colonies that included future President Andrew Jackson
4. _____ Popular term for convicted criminals dumped on colonies by British authorities
5. _____ Term for New England settlements where Indians from various tribes were gathered to be Christianized
6. _____ A once-despised profession that rose in prestige after 1750 because its practitioners defended colonial rights
7. _____ Small but profitable trade route that linked New England, Africa, and the West Indies
8. _____ Popular colonial centers of recreation, gossip, and political debate
9. _____ Term for tax-supported condition of Congregational and Anglican churches, but not of Baptists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics
10. _____ Spectacular, emotional religious revival of the 1730s and 1740s
11. _____ Ministers who supported the Great Awakening against the "old light" clergy who rejected it
12. _____ Institutions that were founded in greater numbers as a result of the Great Awakening, although a few had been founded earlier
13. _____ The case that established the precedent that true statements about public officials could not be prosecuted as libel
14. _____ The upper house of a colonial legislature, appointed by the crown or the proprietor
15. _____ Benjamin Franklin's highly popular collection of information, parables, and advice

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. | Dominant religious group in colonial Pennsylvania, criticized by others for their attitudes toward Indians |
| 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. ___ | Quakers | 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 |

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
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. Created the conditions for the Great Awakening to erupt 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. ___	Dry over-intellectualism and loss of religious commitment	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 a fervent, emotional style of religion, denominational divisions, and a greater sense of inter-colonial American identity