AP* Review Questions for Chapter 5

1. What were the political ramifications of the surging population growth in the American colonies from 1700 to 1775?
   (A) The number of colonies more than doubled from six to thirteen.
   (B) The ratio of American colonists to English subjects dramatically declined.
   (C) There were massive food shortages in the colonies.
   (D) The immigrant population surpassed that of those born in the colonies.
   (E) More people moved from the countryside to the growing cities.

2. All of the following statements are true about Scots-Irish immigrants to Pennsylvania EXCEPT that
   (A) they were the first to settle the American West.
   (B) they were not actually of Irish descent.
   (C) many of them united with the American revolutionaries.
   (D) they brought with them the know-how for whiskey distilling.
   (E) they were tolerant of local Indians.

3. The ethnic diversity of the eighteenth-century American colonies is significant because it
   (A) paved the way for a new, multicultural American identity.
   (B) fueled heightened tensions within the colonies.
   (C) made unity against the British difficult to accomplish.
   (D) resulted in eighteen non-English signatories to the Declaration of Independence.
   (E) caused the eventual rift between northern and southern colonies.

4. Which of these did NOT contribute to the increasing social stratification and declining opportunities for social mobility in pre-Revolutionary America?
   (A) The growth of slavery in the Chesapeake
   (B) The emergence of a wealthy merchant class
   (C) Declining supplies of unclaimed land in New England
   (D) The rising number of convicts sent to the colonies
   (E) The impact of the wars of the 1690s and 1700s

5. Despite the constant threat of smallpox, American colonists resisted inoculation mainly because
   (A) vaccines were rare and untested.
   (B) doctors were poorly trained.
   (C) ministers regarded inoculation as tampering with God's will.
   (D) home remedies worked well in fighting and treating the virus.
   (E) several prominent citizens had survived the disease.

6. Which of the following was the surest path to quick wealth in eighteenth-century America?
   (A) Commerce and land speculation
   (B) Tobacco farming
   (C) Wheat cultivation
   (D) Fishing
   (E) Buying and selling slaves

7. The term triangular trade describes
   (A) the three main staple crops that each colonial region relied on for trade: grain in the North, tobacco in the Chesapeake, and rice in the South.
   (B) the exportation of colonial goods to other European countries through British middlemen.
   (C) rum sent from New England to trade for slaves in Africa, who were then exchanged for molasses in the West Indies that could be sold back to New England.
   (D) the trade network that included Indian fur traders, West Indian sugar growers, and British merchants.
   (E) the notion of the East and West Indies as part of the broader American system of commerce.

8. The single most important manufacturing activity in the colonies in the 1770s was
   (A) blacksmithing.
   (B) lumbering.
   (C) rum and whiskey production.
   (D) carpentry.
   (E) iron making.
9. What did Parliament hope to accomplish with the Molasses Act (1733)?
   (A) Cut off American trade with the French West Indies
   (B) Generate new revenue from the colonies
   (C) Install tariffs on goods not sent through England first
   (D) Stifle growing colonial commercial independence
   (E) Dramatically reduce whiskey and rum production

10. In the early eighteenth century, the Puritan religion declined for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
    (A) decreased interest in its complicated doctrines and long sermons.
    (B) disapproval of its efforts to loosen church membership requirements.
    (C) liberal challenges to older ideas about salvation.
    (D) increased tithing (taxing) of church members.
    (E) heightened support for Arminian assumptions about free will.

11. Which of these did NOT result from the Great Awakening?
    (A) The authority of older clergy was called into question.
    (B) Many new churches were established.
    (C) A new wave of Christian missionaries attempted to convert Indians and slaves.
    (D) Several colleges and universities were founded.
    (E) A heightened sense of sectional and regional differences developed.

12. Early college education in New England was designed to
    (A) prepare young men to become ministers.
    (B) educate future leaders.
    (C) create an enlightened citizenry.
    (D) teach boys to read and write.
    (E) encourage more men to enter the professions (law, medicine, etc).

13. Which of these is NOT numbered among Benjamin Franklin’s many contributions to America?
    (A) Poor Richard’s Almanack
    (B) Inventions
    (C) Scientific experiments
    (D) Writing the Declaration of Independence
    (E) The first public library

14. The Zenger case is significant for
    (A) making sedition illegal.
    (B) establishing freedom of the press.
    (C) guaranteeing backcountry residents equal representation in colonial governments.
    (D) ensuring taxation through proper representation.
    (E) linking voting rights and officeholding to property ownership.

15. Which of the following figures played a crucial role in developing American character?
    (A) Phillis Wheatley
    (B) Jonathan Edwards
    (C) Benjamin Franklin
    (D) John Trumbull
    (E) John Adams

16. All of the following are true about education and religion in the colonies EXCEPT that
    (A) most universities were founded by a specific religious group.
    (B) the majority of the faculty at each college comprised church officials.
    (C) the curriculum usually emphasized religion, Latin, and Greek.
    (D) college education was geared toward preparing men for the ministry.
    (E) families that disagreed with the emphasis on religion sent sons abroad for their education.