**A Nation Emerges Honors**

**Unit 1: Colonial America**

**Chapter 4 – Identifications**

Instructions:

* Identify each item by giving an explanation or description of the item. Answer the questions: *who, what, where, when*
* Explain the historical significance of each item. Establish the historical context in which the item exists. Establish the item as the result of, or as the cause of, other factors existing in the society under study. Answer this question: *What were the political, social, economic, and/or cultural consequences of this item?*

***Questions or ID’s with an \* denote that a more detailed answer is required.***

1. How did the eighteenth-century migration of European and African peoples change the nature of the North American population and change the look of the landscape? What were the key themes that marked the development of Europe’s North American colonies?

Geographic Expansion and Ethnic Diversity

1. In the minds of French officials, what was the primary function of Louisiana? How did this change y 1719?
2. Describe the growth of African slaves to the Americas in the 18th century. (1700-1800) P. 91
3. \*\*Using the table on Page 94 and the text on Page 95, describe the differences in English and Scottish immigration to the Americas in the early 1770’s. Be sure to reference where the Scots-Irish and Scots settled in the North American colonies.
4. \*\*Describe German immigration in the 18th Century.

Economic Growth and Development in British America – ID’s

1. The colonial iron-making industry
2. The benefits of economic growth. Contrast the urban wealthy and the urban impoverished.
3. King George's War
4. James Oglethorpe & the new colony of Georgia

Colonial Cultures

1. Describe genteel culture. What was the reason for advanced education in eighteenth-century colonial America?
2. **BRIEFLY** describe the following during the Enlightenment.
   1. *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
   2. John and William Bartram
   3. *Experiments and Observations on Electricity*
   4. *Two Treatises of Government*
3. Boston's smallpox epidemic, 17201721 P. 101 – ***Links to the World***
4. Why was there an oral culture during this period?
5. What were the basic religious rituals and civic rituals during this period? (Be sure to provide and example for each)
6. By 1770, how much household income was devoted to purchasing consumer goods? Provide a 2-4 examples of theses new rituals of consumption.
7. Why was drinking tea and madeira important in genteel society?

Colonial Families

1. Just read pp. 104-107, BUT take notes on \*\*Forms of Resistence

\*\*Politics: Stability and Crisis in British America

1. Describe the nature of, and the importance of eighteenth-century colonial assemblies.
   1. John Peter Zenger
2. Describe the the Stono Rebellion and it’s aftermath.
3. What was the cause of each of the following land riots:
   1. New Jersey
   2. Vermont
   3. Hudson River Valley
4. Explain cause(s) of the Regulator movements in the 1760’s and 1770’s.

A Crisis in Anglo-American Religion

1. The First Great Awakening (What was it and, Where, When, Why did it happen)
   1. Jonathan Edwards
   2. George Whitefield
   3. "New Lights" and "Old Lights"
   4. The Dan River Baptist Church

**Critical Thinking Questions (to be completed in groups during class)**

1. Discuss some of the more important demographic shifts that occurred in the middle of the eighteenth century. What effect did the “new” immigration have? Why did the colonies attract such emigrants? Why at this time and not earlier?
2. As local economies develop between 1720 and 1750, how did the colonies remain tied to international commerce? What differences existed between rural and urban Americans? How did the different regions display different economic developments?
3. How did the colonial household differ from modern families? What, if any, similarities exist?
4. How did the Enlightenment affect Americans then and now?
5. How did the crises of the mid-eighteenth-century America reveal underlying social tensions? What were some of those tensions? Why can the Great Awakening, which was not violent, be considered a crisis?