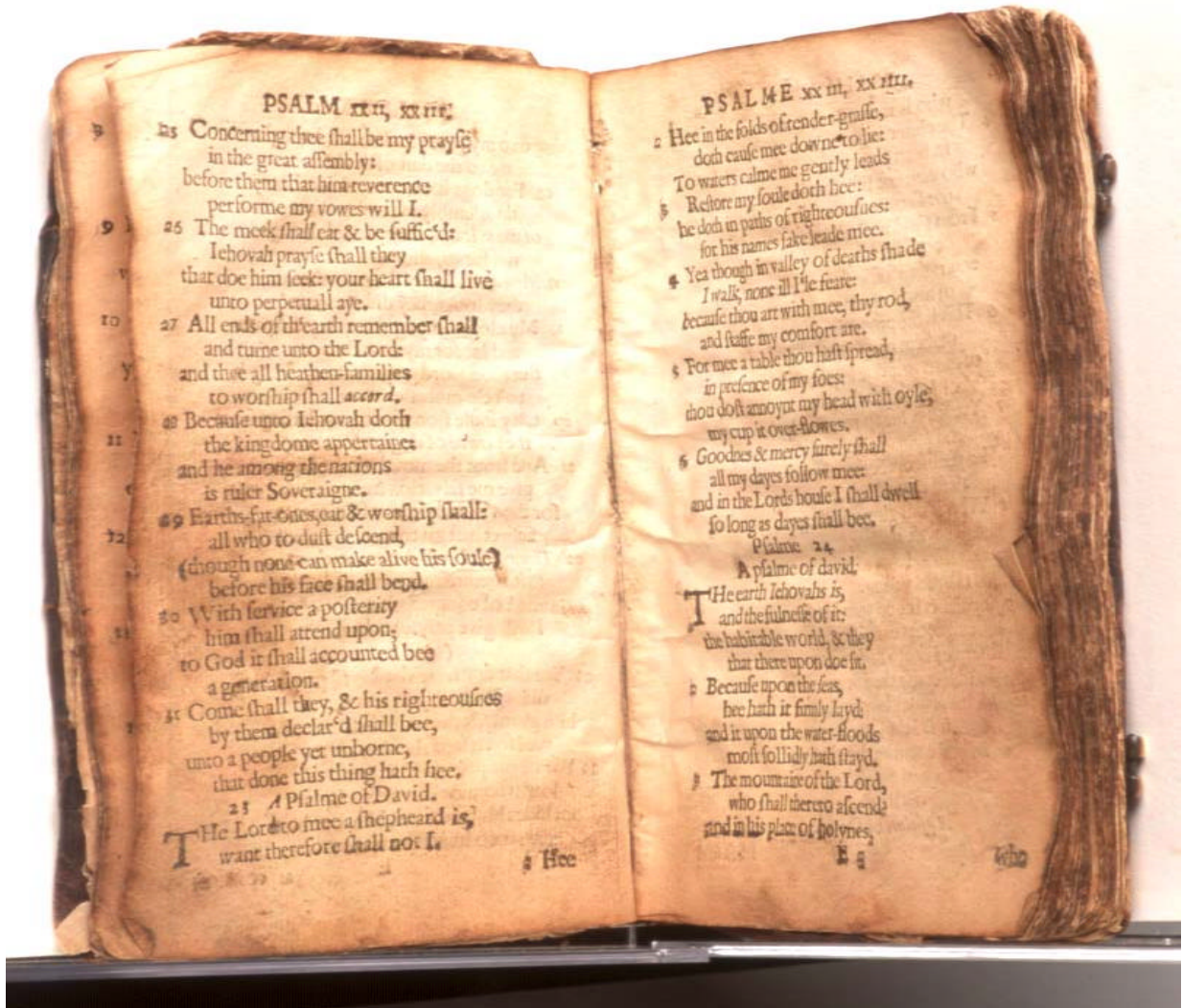


THE NATIONS SHALL WORSHIP BEFORE THEE



AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE COLONIAL ERA

TEACHER'S MANUAL

J. Parnell McCarter

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By J. Parnell McCarter

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AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE COLONIAL ERA

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Introductory Procedure

Before the student even begins reading this history textbook, it is important that the place and time it covers be placed in the student's understanding within the proper context. Page 4 has a world map and page 5 a time line you may find helpful to show the student and review with him. Without such a contextual understanding, it will be hard for the student to really grasp the history covered. Ideally, the student has already had a World History course and a course covering the History of Great Britain. This will further help the student understand what he will study in the textbook.

General Procedure for Each Chapter

The recommended method to teach this history course will depend upon the academic level of the student. For students at the elementary level we recommend that this book be read by the parent as a 'read aloud'. After each chapter is read and discussed pass out the chapter test and let the student take it as an 'open book' test.

For students at the high school level we recommend simply assigning the chapter to be read. Then distribute the Chapter Test to the student, which is included in this Manual. It is recommended that it be administered as a "closed book" test. Grade the Chapter Test to confirm the student's understanding of the chapter, using the Answer Key provided for each test.

You may make multiple copies of Chapter Tests if you have more than one student, but we do ask that copies not be distributed beyond the family or classroom.

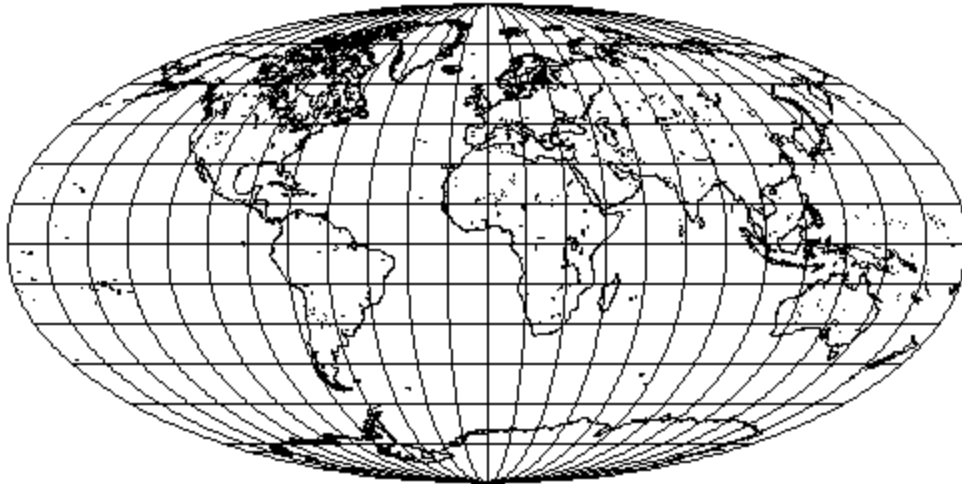
Course Paper, Course Project, and Final Exam at the End of the Course

At the conclusion of the course the Paper, Project Final Exam found in this Manual should be administered to the student.

Recommended Grade Weight for the Course (all of these tests and projects are included in this manual)

- 50% Chapter Tests
- 30% Final Exam
- 10% Course Paper
- 10% Course Project

THE NATIONS SHALL WORSHIP BEFORE THEE
AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE COLONIAL ERA
WORLD MAP



^ ^
The New World The Old World

Starting in 1492 with Columbus' voyage to the Americas, Europeans started crossing the Atlantic Ocean to explore the New World.

What areas in the New World did Spain claim as under its political sovereignty? Portugal? France? England?

TIME LINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

4000BC 3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0 500 1000 1500 2000AD



^ Creation of the world and Fall of man.

^ Abraham settles in the Promised Land.

^ Moses leads Israel out of Egypt.

^ King David rules Israel

^ The Babylonian Captivity

^ Jesus' advent

^ Fall of Roman Empire

^Reformation

The part of the time line in bold print is the period we will be covering in this course (c 1576-1776).

CHAPTER 1 TEST

1. Who led the first English expedition to Newfoundland?
2. What was the name of the only ship which returned without shipwreck from the successful voyage to Newfoundland?
3. Where was Sir Walter Raleigh's colony in North America?
4. What odd occurrence happened to this colony in 1590?
5. In his "Discourse of Western Planting", what was the first reason offered by Richard Hakluyt as to why England should engage in exploration and colonization of North America?
6. Provide at least one other reason Mr. Hakluyt gave for its exploration and colonization.
7. Who was the Queen of England when Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert engaged in their colonization efforts?
8. Which country was the bitter enemy of England at the time of Raleigh's colonization effort and the European country that at that time dominated colonization in the New World?
9. What was the national religion of England at the time of Sir Walter Raleigh according to Mr. Hakluyt?
10. What was the national religion of France and Spain?

CHAPTER 1 ANSWERS

1. Who led the first English expedition to Newfoundland? Sir Humphrey Gilbert
2. What was the name of the only ship which returned without shipwreck from the successful voyage to Newfoundland? *The Golden Hind*
3. Where was Sir Walter Raleigh's colony in North America? In present day Roanoke, North Carolina.
4. What odd occurrence happened to this colony in 1590? It was lost, and its inhabitants never found.
5. In his "Discourse of Western Planting", what was the first reason offered by Richard Hakluyt as to why England should engage in exploration and colonization of North America? The spread of the gospel of Jesus Christ.
6. Provide at least one other reason Mr. Hakluyt gave for its exploration and colonization: see the other reasons listed in the text pages
7. Who was the Queen of England when Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert engaged in their colonization efforts? Queen Elizabeth
8. Which country was the bitter enemy of England at the time of Raleigh's colonization effort and the European country that at that time dominated colonization in the New World? Spain
9. What was the national religion of England at the time of Sir Walter Raleigh according to Mr. Hakluyt? reformed Christianity
10. What was the national religion of France and Spain? Roman Catholic

CHAPTER 2 TEST

1. In what year was the Jamestown colony begun?
2. Who was the king of England at the time the Jamestown colony began?
3. What was the name of the company that managed the Jamestown colony?
4. What was the name of the Indian princess that saved John Smith's life?
5. Who did this Indian princess end up marrying?
6. What was the notable achievement of the man the Indian princess married?
7. What is an 'indentured servant'?
8. What was the established church of the Virginia colony?
9. What is an 'established church'?
10. Who led a rebellion in 1675 in the Virginia colony?

CHAPTER 2 ANSWERS

1. In what year was the Jamestown colony begun? 1607
2. Who was the king of England at the time the Jamestown colony began? James
3. What was the name of the company that managed the Jamestown colony? The Virginia Company
4. What was the name of the Indian princess that saved John Smith's life? Pocahontas
5. Who did this Indian princess end up marrying? John Rolfe
6. What was the notable achievement of the man the Indian princess married? Produced a breed of tobacco in Virginia that Europeans liked
7. What is an 'indentured servant'? laborer that works for free for a certain period of time in order to pay off a debt owed
8. What was the established church of the Virginia colony? Church of England
9. What is an 'established church'? the church that a government supports and encourages, to the detriment of other churches within the nation
10. Who led a rebellion in 1675 in the Virginia colony? Nathaniel Bacon

CHAPTER 3 TEST

1. What difference of view led the Pilgrims to separate from the Church of England?
2. When they left England, where did they initially flee?
3. When they moved to the New World, what was the name of their colony?
4. What is the name of the covenant into which the Pilgrims entered as a body, pledging to conduct themselves as a Christian society for the glory of God and to obey the laws so constructed?
5. What was the name of the Indian king who befriended the Pilgrims and with which the Pilgrims entered into a covenant of peace?
6. What was the occasion of the first thanksgiving celebrated by the Pilgrims?
7. What is the title of the book or account of the beginnings of the Pilgrim colony written by William Bradford?

CHAPTER 3 ANSWERS

1. What difference of view led the Pilgrims to separate from the Church of England?
The Pilgrims recognized more clearly that the elements of church worship and offices of church government should be limited to that which is prescribed in scripture, whereas the Church of England continued to permit such elements and offices.
2. When they left England, where did they initially flee? Holland
3. When they moved to the New World, what was the name of their colony? Plymouth Colony
4. What is the name of the covenant into which the Pilgrims entered as a body, pledging to conduct themselves as a Christian society for the glory of God and to obey the laws so constructed? The Mayflower Compact
5. What was the name of the Indian king who befriended the Pilgrims and with which the Pilgrims entered into a covenant of peace? Massasoit
6. What was the occasion of the first thanksgiving celebrated by the Pilgrims? The harvest
7. What is the title of the book or account of the beginnings of the Pilgrim colony written by William Bradford? "Of Plymouth Plantation"

CHAPTER 4 TEST

1. Which was the first book published in New England?
2. Who was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
3. For what was Anne Hutchinson banished from Massachusetts?
4. From what legal code were the laws of Puritan Massachusetts crafted?
5. What was the purpose of 'ye Old Deluder Act'?
6. How were children dressed in Puritan New England?
7. Who prevailed in King Philip's War?

CHAPTER 4 ANSWERS

1. Which was the first book published in New England? The Bay Psalm Book
2. Who was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony? John Winthrop
3. For what was Anne Hutchinson banished from Massachusetts? Anti-nomianism and denial of sola scriptura
4. From what legal code were the laws of Puritan Massachusetts crafted? Biblical law, especially the Ten Commandments
5. What was the purpose of 'ye Old Deluder Satan Act'? to educate children in scripture so they would not be deceived by ignorance
6. How were children dressed in Puritan New England? As adults
7. Who prevailed in King Philip's War? The American colonists

CHAPTER 5 TEST

1. What was initially conceived to become a 'city upon a hill'?
2. What title is often given to the missionary John Eliot?
3. What did John Eliot translate into the language of the Indians to whom he was a missionary?
4. Which 18th century missionary in New Jersey to the Indians was inspired in large measure by Eliot?
5. What are 'blue laws'?
6. Who was the first president of the confederation of Puritan New England colonies?
7. Which Puritan author wrote "Magnalia Christi Americana"?
8. Where was the first successful newspaper launched in the colonies?

CHAPTER 5 ANSWERS

1. What was initially conceived to become a 'city upon a hill'? Puritan New England, especially the Massachusetts Bay Colony
2. What title is often given to the missionary John Eliot? Apostle to the Indians
3. What did John Eliot translate into the language of the Indians to whom he was a missionary? The Bible
4. Which 18th century missionary in New Jersey to the Indians was inspired in large measure by Eliot? David Brainerd
5. What are 'blue laws'? laws generally relating to moral social issues, like Sabbath ordinances
6. Who was the first president of the confederation of Puritan New England colonies? John Winthrop
7. Which Puritan author wrote "Magnalia Christi Americana"? Cotton Mather
8. Where was the first successful newspaper launched in the colonies? Cambridge, Massachusetts

CHAPTER 6 TEST

1. Where did Roger Williams settle after banishment from Puritan Massachusetts?
2. Why did Roger Williams believe a civil government should not punish for matters relating to the first table of the Ten Commandments?
3. Cite at least one reason that theologian George Gillespie gave for a civil government's enforcement of the first table of the Ten Commandments.
4. Who secured a colonial charter from King Charles II in 1663 for Rhode Island?

CHAPTER 6 ANSWERS

1. Where did Roger Williams settle after banishment from Puritan Massachusetts?
Providence, Rhode Island
2. Why did Roger Williams believe a civil government should not punish for matters relating to the first table of the Ten Commandments? Because he believed it caused civil war, persecution, and hypocrisy unnecessarily.
3. Cite at least one reason that theologian George Gillespie gave for a civil government's enforcement of the first table of the Ten Commandments. (These reasons are listed in the textbook. They include that it is commanded by God in his law and confirmed in the New Testament.)
4. Who secured a colonial charter from King Charles II in 1663 for Rhode Island?
Roger Williams

CHAPTER 7 TEST

1. Which English explorer traveled around current day New York on behalf of the Dutch East India Company in the early 17th century?
2. What was the name of the Dutch town that became New York City?
3. What was the established church of New Netherland?
4. How was Manhattan Island obtained by the Dutch?
5. Who was the Dutch governor at the time New York was conquered for the British?
6. Which New York journalist wrote articles against the government in New York, and set the precedent that journalists can do this if what they write is true?

CHAPTER 7 ANSWERS

1. Which English explorer traveled around current day New York on behalf of the Dutch East India Company in the early 17th century? Henry Hudson
2. What was the name of the Dutch town that became New York City? New Amsterdam
3. What was the established church of New Netherland? The Dutch Reformed Church
4. How was Manhattan Island obtained by the Dutch? Purchased from the Indians by the Dutch
5. Who was the Dutch governor at the time New York was conquered for the British? Peter Stuyvesant
6. Which New York journalist wrote articles against the government in New York, and set the precedent that journalists can do this if what they write is true? Peter Zenger

CHAPTER 8 TEST

1. Who was the founder of Quakerism?
2. Cite at least 3 doctrines of the Quakers that made them different from reformed Protestant churches?
3. What did the constitution called “Concessions and Agreements” drawn up by the Quakers say with regards to differing religious views in the colonies under their proprietorship?
4. Who was the proprietor that founded Pennsylvania?
5. Which American colonialist founded what became the American Philosophical Society?
6. How was the school that later became the University of Pennsylvania different from other colleges in the colonies at the time?
7. What was the religious affiliation of most of the Scot-Irish that settled in Pennsylvania?
8. Aside from the English and Scot-Irish, what other nationality came to Pennsylvania in large numbers during the colonial era?

CHAPTER 8 ANSWERS

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CHAPTER 8 ANSWERS

1. Who was the founder of Quakerism? George Fox
2. Cite at least 3 doctrines of the Quakers that made them different from reformed Protestant churches? (these are listed in the textbook, such as pacifism and denial of sola scriptura)
3. What did the constitution called “Concessions and Agreements” drawn up by the Quakers say with regards to differing religious views in the colonies under their proprietorship? It allowed people of all religious views settle in the colony without suppression or government disadvantage of heresy or false religion.
4. Who was the proprietor that founded Pennsylvania? William Penn
5. Which American colonialist founded what became the American Philosophical Society? Benjamin Franklin
6. How was the school that later became the University of Pennsylvania different from other colleges in the colonies at the time? It was non-sectarian (ie, not affiliated with any particular church).
7. What was the religious affiliation of most of the Scot-Irish that settled in Pennsylvania? Presbyterian
8. Aside from the English and Scot-Irish, what other nationality came to Pennsylvania in large numbers during the colonial era? Germans

CHAPTER 9 TEST

1. Were the plantations in the southern colonies generally in the eastern or western sectors of the southern colonies?
2. What was the occupation of Robert “King” Carter?
3. What was the leading crop of Maryland and Virginia?
4. What was the occupation of most frontiersmen in the southern colonies?
5. What was the established church in the southern colonies?
6. Which were the leading crops in North and South Carolina?
7. What was the occupation of Stede Bonnet and Edward Teach?
8. Who founded the colony of Georgia peopled by those formerly in English prisons?
9. Which southern colonial farmer, surveyor and military leader accumulated vast tracts of land, especially profiting from his experience working under Thomas Lord Fairfax?
10. Which church founded William and Mary College?

CHAPTER 9 ANSWERS

1. Were the plantations in the southern colonies generally in the eastern or western sectors of the southern colonies? eastern
2. What was the occupation of Robert “King” Carter? Planter and political leader
3. What was the leading crop of Maryland and Virginia? tobacco
4. What was the occupation of most frontiersmen in the southern colonies? Farming and hunting
5. What was the established church in the southern colonies? The Church of England
6. Which were the leading crops in North and South Carolina? Rice, indigo and tobacco
7. What was the occupation of Stede Bonnet and Edward Teach? pirates
8. Who founded the colony of Georgia peopled by those formerly in English prisons? James Oglethorpe
9. Which southern colonial farmer, surveyor and military leader accumulated vast tracts of land, especially profiting from his experience working under Thomas Lord Fairfax? George Washington
10. Which church founded William and Mary College? The Church of England

CHAPTER 10 TEST

1. Who was the first proprietor of the colony of Maryland?
2. What was this proprietor's religious affiliation?
3. What was the religious affiliation of the colony that settled in Providence (now Annapolis), Maryland?
4. In the Maryland Toleration Act, what punishment was prescribed for someone who denied the Trinity?
5. What motivated Lord Baltimore to enact the Maryland Toleration Act of 1649?
6. What is the name of the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania?
7. What became the established church of Maryland in the 18th century?

CHAPTER 10 ANSWERS

1. Who was the first proprietor of the colony of Maryland? Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore
2. What was this proprietor's religious affiliation? Roman Catholic
3. What was the religious affiliation of the colony that settled in Providence (now Annapolis), Maryland? Puritan
4. In the Maryland Toleration Act, what punishment was prescribed for someone who denied the Trinity? Death and forfeiture of property to the proprietor
5. What motivated Lord Baltimore to enact the Maryland Toleration Act of 1649? Pressure from the English government and to protect Roman Catholics and Roman Catholicism in Maryland
6. What is the name of the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania? Mason and Dixon Line
7. What became the established church of Maryland in the 18th century? The Church of England

CHAPTER 11 TEST

1. Who is called the 'father of English Presbyterianism'?
2. Which colony had the first legislative assembly?
3. Which colony had the first written constitution?
4. What was the name of the first written constitution in the colonies?
5. In this first written constitution, who was permitted to vote?
6. According to historic reformed Christianity, from what source does all government authority arise?
9. What distinguished reformed political theory from political theory prevalent during the Middle Ages?

CHAPTER 11 ANSWERS

2. Who is called the 'father of English Presbyterianism'? Thomas Cartwright
3. Which colony had the first legislative assembly? Virginia
4. Which colony had the first written constitution? Connecticut
5. What was the name of the first written constitution in the colonies? Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
6. In this first written constitution, who was permitted to vote? Freemen who took oath of fidelity
7. According to historic reformed Christianity, from what source does all government authority arise? God
10. What distinguished reformed political theory from political theory prevalent during the Middle Ages? Separation of church and state, each reporting directly to Christ ; representative councils of men to insure Christ's law is enforced in church and state

CHAPTER 12 TEST

1. How was American warfare influenced by the Indian method of warfare?
2. What is a 'militia'?
3. Was there any tradition of a militia with Americans from England?
4. How was a higher rank in a colonial militia generally obtained?
5. Which British general led the expedition against the French Fort Duquesne?
6. Which important French colonial city fell with the attack by Maj. Gen. James Wolfe?
7. In the British colonies of America, which was more powerful: the civilian legislature or the military?

CHAPTER 12 ANSWERS

1. How was American warfare influenced by the Indian method of warfare? The use of surprise attack by soldiers wearing camouflaged clothing
2. What is a 'militia'? a military unit of citizen-soldiers, and not a standing professional army
3. Was there any tradition of a militia with Americans from England? yes
4. How was a higher rank in a colonial militia generally obtained? Social status and popularity
5. Which British general led the expedition against the French Fort Duquesne? Edward Braddock
6. Which important French colonial city fell with the attack by Maj. Gen. James Wolfe? Quebec
7. In the British colonies of America, which was more powerful: the civilian legislature or the military? The civilian legislature

CHAPTER 13 TEST

1. What were the 3 church branches of the reformed faith present in the United Kingdom during the colonial era?
2. Define “the Enlightenment”.
3. Who is often called the ‘father of modern philosophy’?
4. The Protestant Reformation upheld the view that civil government was established by God and should be ordered by a covenant to God by the society. How did the philosopher John Locke conceive of civil government differently?
5. What is the major difference between the reformed view of man’s reason and the view of the Enlightenment philosophers?
6. Which Anglican minister led great non-denominational crusades in the colonies as part of the Great Awakening?
7. How did John Wesley’s theology (which became the theology of Methodists in America) differ from the reformed faith?
8. Which grew in the aftermath of the Great Awakening, Old Side or New Side Presbyterianism?
9. Which other denominations grew in the aftermath of the Great Awakening?

CHAPTER 13 ANSWERS

1. What were the 3 church branches of the reformed faith present in the United Kingdom during the colonial era? Episcopal Church of England, Congregational Puritanism, and Presbyterian Puritanism
2. Define “the Enlightenment”. A philosophical movement arising out of the 17th century which advocated a rational and scientific approach to religious, political and economic issues as opposed to one based upon divine revelation.
3. Who is often called the ‘father of modern philosophy’? Descartes
4. The Protestant Reformation upheld the view that civil government was established by God and should be ordered by a covenant to God by the society. How did the philosopher John Locke conceive of civil government differently? A voluntary compact among humans to protect their mutual interests
5. What is the major difference between the reformed view of man’s reason and the view of the Enlightenment philosophers? The reformed view holds that man’s reason has been quite corrupted by sin since the Fall, whereas the Enlightenment taught it was not so corrupted, but could be depended upon apart from divine revelation.
6. Which Anglican minister led great non-denominational crusades in the colonies as part of the Great Awakening? George Whitefield
7. How did John Wesley’s theology (which became the theology of Methodists in America) differ from the reformed faith? He was Arminian, which means he denied the doctrines of grace.
8. Which grew in the aftermath of the Great Awakening, Old Side or New Side Presbyterianism? New Side
9. Which other denominations grew in the aftermath of the Great Awakening? Baptists and Arminian Methodists

CHAPTER 14 TEST

1. What is a 'writ of assistance', which angered many American colonists?
2. What was the Stamp Act?
3. What were the "Sons of Liberty"?
4. What does the phrase "No Taxation without Representation" mean?
5. Who induced the town of Boston to select a "Committee of Correspondence" to state the rights and grievances of the colonists?
6. What was the Boston Tea Party?
7. Why did the colonists oppose the Quebec Act?
8. Who said in his famous oration, "Give me liberty or give me death"?

CHAPTER 14 ANSWERS

1. What is a 'writ of assistance', which angered many American colonists? Search warrants authorizing the King's agents to search suspected premises of those engaging in illegal practices
2. What was the Stamp Act? A revenue act adopted by England for the American colonies, requiring many different documents to have an official government stamp
3. What were the "Sons of Liberty"? secret organizations formed in the colonies to protest the Stamp Act
4. What does the phrase "No Taxation without Representation" mean? That governments (supposedly) have no right to tax those who it does not allow to vote for representatives
5. Who induced the town of Boston to select a "Committee of Correspondence" to state the rights and grievances of the colonists? Samuel Adams
6. What was the Boston Tea Party? Men in Boston disguised as Indians dumped the tea cargo of English ships in protest to the monopoly of the East India Company.
7. Why did the colonists oppose the Quebec Act? The colonists were opposed to Romanism and they were opposed to having their expansion hemmed in by Roman Catholic Quebec.
8. Who said in his famous oration, "Give me liberty or give me death"? Patrick Henry

COURSE PAPERS

1. Write an essay explaining how the Protestant Reformation influenced the exploration and colonization of America.
2. Write an essay explaining how the Protestant Reformation and the Enlightenment influenced the growing opposition to English colonial rule.

COURSE PROJECT

Every book- and especially every history book- is written from a certain philosophical and religious perspective. Most textbooks in America are written from a perspective that opposes puritanism and therefore seeks to completely discredit it. Perhaps the most often used method of doing this is to focus upon one admittedly tragic event in the life of Puritan New England and to conclude the very framework of Puritanism is flawed, irrational and antiquated. Interestingly, they do not draw the same conclusions about modern America from the fact that there have been various modern trials where appropriate judicial procedure was not followed and resulted in wrongful convictions. And they certainly do not consider the other defects of modern American society, like the millions of legalized abortions annually. Nor do they consider how the government of Massachusetts put a stop to the trials within a year of when the episode erupted.

Let's briefly rehearse what happened in the Salem Witch Trials. Samuel Parris was the local minister in Salem, Massachusetts. He had a black slave, Tituba, who cared for his daughter, Betty, and his 11 year old niece Abigail. Tituba passed on stories to the girls about voodoo, which Tituba appears to have been involved in or had personal experience with from her background in the Caribbean. Betty and Abigail started having fits, making strange noises and contorting their bodies. Tituba was soon suspected of being a witch. She and the other girls began making accusations that certain people were witches. They were believed, and as events unfolded 19 people ended up being put to death by the courts, the government of Massachusetts put a stop to the trials.

Below is a description of the Salem Witch Trials in one official history textbook written and published by the U.S. Department of State International Information Program. It is representative of most treatments of the event. Read this account:

"In 1692 a group of adolescent girls in Salem Village, Massachusetts, became subject to strange fits after hearing tales told by a West Indian slave. When they were questioned, they accused several women of being witches who were tormenting them. The townspeople were appalled but not surprised: belief in witchcraft was widespread throughout 17th-century America and Europe.

What happened next -- although an isolated event in American history -- provides a vivid window into the social and psychological world of Puritan New England. Town officials convened a court to hear the charges of witchcraft, and swiftly convicted and executed a tavernkeeper, Bridget Bishop. Within a month, five other women had been convicted and hanged.

Nevertheless, the hysteria grew, in large measure because the court permitted witnesses to testify that they had seen the accused as spirits or in visions. By its very nature, such "spectral evidence" was especially dangerous, because it could be neither verified nor subject to objective examination. By the fall of 1692, more than 20 victims, including several men, had been executed, and more than 100 others were in jail -- among them

some of the town's most prominent citizens. But now the hysteria threatened to spread beyond Salem, and ministers throughout the colony called for an end to the trials. The governor of the colony agreed and dismissed the court. Those still in jail were later acquitted or given reprieves.

The Salem witch trials have long fascinated Americans. On a psychological level, most historians agree that Salem Village in 1692 was seized by a kind of public hysteria, fueled by a genuine belief in the existence of witchcraft. They point out that, while some of the girls may have been acting, many responsible adults became caught up in the frenzy as well.

But even more revealing is a closer analysis of the identities of the accused and the accusers. Salem Village, like much of colonial New England at that time, was undergoing an economic and political transition from a largely agrarian, Puritan-dominated community to a more commercial, secular society. Many of the accusers were representatives of a traditional way of life tied to farming and the church, whereas a number of the accused witches were members of the rising commercial class of small shopkeepers and tradesmen. Salem's obscure struggle for social and political power between older traditional groups and a newer commercial class was one repeated in communities throughout American history. But it took a bizarre and deadly detour when its citizens were swept up by the conviction that the devil was loose in their homes.”

Write an essay analyzing this official U.S. government account of the Salem Witch Trials. Include in this analysis answers to the following questions:

- Does this account subtly suggest that the puritanism of Puritan New England is flawed, irrational and antiquated based upon the event?
- Is it reasonable to judge a whole society and religion based upon one tragic event executed by the adherents of that religion, or how should societies, philosophies and religions be judged?
- Does this account dismiss the real possibility there could have been Satanic elements and even witches involved in this case (even if it must be agreed that the trials were not properly conducted), and instead explain it in terms of an economic class struggle?
- Does this account suggest that it would be wrong and antiquated to even punish someone for witchcraft?
- If you were a child in a public school and this is what you were taught about Puritan New England, what would be your view of Puritan New England and Puritanism?
- If Puritan New England's law (eg, prohibiting witchcraft) were antiquated and flawed, what would that suggest about Biblical law?

FINAL EXAM

Who was the Queen of England when Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert engaged in their colonization efforts?

What was the name of the Indian princess that saved John Smith's life?

What is the name of the covenant into which the Pilgrims entered as a body, pledging to conduct themselves as a Christian society for the glory of God and to obey the laws so constructed?

From what legal code were the laws of Puritan Massachusetts crafted?

What did John Eliot translate into the language of the Indians to whom he was a missionary?

Where did Roger Williams settle after banishment from Puritan Massachusetts?

What was the name of the Dutch town that became New York City?

Who was the proprietor that founded Pennsylvania?

What motivated Lord Baltimore to enact the Maryland Toleration Act of 1649?

What is a 'militia'?

Why did the colonists oppose the Quebec Act?

Which colony wrote the first constitution?

FINAL EXAM ANSWERS

Who was the Queen of England when Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert engaged in their colonization efforts? Queen Elizabeth

What was the name of the Indian princess that saved John Smith's life? Pocahontas

What is the name of the covenant into which the Pilgrims entered as a body, pledging to conduct themselves as a Christian society for the glory of God and to obey the laws so constructed? The Mayflower Compact

From what legal code were the laws of Puritan Massachusetts crafted? Biblical law, especially the Ten Commandments

What did John Eliot translate into the language of the Indians to whom he was a missionary? The Bible

Where did Roger Williams settle after banishment from Puritan Massachusetts?
Providence, Rhode Island

What was the name of the Dutch town that became New York City? New Amsterdam

Who was the proprietor that founded Pennsylvania? William Penn

What was the leading crop of Maryland and Virginia? Tobacco

What motivated Lord Baltimore to enact the Maryland Toleration Act of 1649? Pressure from the English government and to protect Roman Catholics and Roman Catholicism in Maryland

What is the major difference between the reformed view of man's reason and the view of the Enlightenment philosophers? The reformed view holds that man's reason has been quite corrupted by sin since the Fall, whereas the Enlightenment taught it was not so corrupted, but could be depended upon apart from divine revelation.

What is a 'militia'? a military unit of citizen-soldiers, and not a standing professional army

Why did the colonists oppose the Quebec Act? The colonists were opposed to Romanism and they were opposed to having their expansion hemmed in by Roman Catholic Quebec.

Which colony wrote the first constitution? Connecticut