

Readings

Unfinished Nation Chapter 3
Middle passage primary sources

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Part 1 – Textbook Notes

Summarize each section with a 2-3 sentence statement.
Sections are bolded in blue and in **ALL CAPITALS**.

Ideas/themes to know and include in your notes:

- Middle passage
- Slave codes
- Pennsylvania Dutch
- Scotch-Irish
- Triangular trade
- Northern economy
- Plantation economy
- George Whitefield
- Jonathan Edwards
- John Peter Zenger

Part 2 - Short Answer Question: COMPLETE SENTENCES ONLY - Answer all parts of the question in full. 3/4th page minimum response.

What social classes grew in colonial America during the 1700s? Identify ONE important impact of social status on colonists. Briefly explain ONE factor that, besides social class, that negatively impacted an individual’s opportunity.

Part 3 - Vocabulary: These words are from the chapter and should be defined on the bottom of the textbook notes. The following exercises should be completed after you have separately defined the words.

almanac	egalitarian	libelous
arduous	encumbrance	piety/ pious
aristocrats	entrenched	primogeniture
artisan	entrepreneur	secular
denomination	evangelize	stratification
dowry	itinerant	

Context Exercise: Determine whether the boldface word from the list makes sense in the context of the sentence. Circle the bolded words that are INCORRECT and write the correct vocabulary word from the list instead.

1. Among their many purposes, **artisans** sought to help farmers predict weather and plan for the demands of changing seasons.
2. George Whitefield, a powerful open-air preacher and for a time an associate of the Wesleys, made several **evangelizing** tours through the colonies and drew tremendous crowds.
3. The English system of **egalitarianism**—the passing of all inherited property to the firstborn son—did not take root in New England.
4. After 1700, those who did travel to America as indentured servants generally avoided the southern colonies, where working conditions were **arduous** and prospects for advancement were slim, and took advantage of the better opportunities in the mid-Atlantic colonies, especially Pennsylvania and New York.
5. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, some Americans were growing troubled by the apparent decline in religious **entrenchment** in their society.

6. Women needed **primogeniture** from their parents if they were to attract desirable husbands.
7. Sermons from the famous **itinerant** preacher George Whitefield were some of the most widely read works of the colonial times.
8. **Aristocracies** emerged, to be sure, but they tended to rely less on landownership than on control of substantial workforce.
9. Out of this risky trade emerged a group of adventurous **entrepreneurs** who by the mid-18th century were beginning to constitute a distinct merchant class.
10. King's College, founded in NYC in 1754 and later renamed Columbia, was specifically devoted to the spread of **pious** knowledge through the teaching of science, math, and rhetoric instead of the Bible.

Completing the Sentence Choose the word from the list that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the correct word or form of the word in the space provided.

1. The rebirth preached by the Great Awakening was welcomed as individuals resented the _____ and weight of worry that came with predestination.
2. In England a printed attack on a public official, whether true or false, was considered _____.
3. Poor Virginians were frustrated with the Governor Berkeley. His _____, long-standing monopoly of the fur trade with natives left most colonist with few business prospects. Rebels want to overthrow him to allow more _____ room to expand their business and trade with the Indians tribes.
4. Harvard was established in 1636 as a divinity school to train future Puritan ministers, although it served a parochial service, it also provided _____ degrees for those looking for non-religious training.
5. Southern plantations grew in size and importance as planters practiced _____ and the eldest inherited the estate intact.
6. In parts of New York and New Jersey, Dutch settlers had established their own Calvinist _____, the Dutch Reformed Church.
7. New England, for all its belief in community and liberty, was far from an _____ society. The cities illustrated this social _____ into classes based on wealth. This differed from the South where the wealthy became _____ who controlled wealth, land, and politics, just as the nobles in England.
8. Beyond domestic efforts, craftsmen and _____ established themselves in colonial towns as cobblers, blacksmiths, riflemakers, cabinetmakers, and printers.
9. The _____ preachers spread their ideas further as they preached and _____, converting many to their views and revitalizing the _____ of the formerly unconverted.
10. *Poor Richard's* was the first _____ printed in the colonies that was widely read outside of the colony it was printed in.
11. Harvest marks the beginning of an _____ process which ends with drying, curing, and packing tobacco in barrels for its export to England.
12. In New England the _____ given to daughters usually consisted the household necessities to set up housekeeping, furniture, linens, and dishes.

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