Era 2 short answer

Choose one of the following to answer

“We have no way of knowing how many of the colonists were devoted Calvinists, for no one took a census of beliefs. Yet common sense instructs us that religion (or the church) attracts not only a committed core, but also others who, like “horse-shed” Christians, limit their commitment…New England…had its “dark corners of the land,” the places or the groups of people that were less affected by religion and less likely to want clergy. The fishermen of Gloucester, Massachusetts, made life difficult for Richard Blinman, who arrived as a town minister in 1642. And, as told by Cotton Mather, a minister in some unnamed coastal village urged on his audience a more active practice of religion, lest otherwise they “contradict the main end of planting this wilderness!” Thereupon, a local resident cried out: “Sir, you think you are preaching to the people at the Bay; our main end was to catch fish.”

David D. Hall, *Worlds of Wonder, Days of Judgment,* 1989

David D. Hall, *Worlds of Wonder, Days of Judgment: Popular Religious Beliefs in Early New England* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989).

“The Puritan leaders could withstand this rising tide of democracy only by such support as the government would give them—which became increasingly less after the new charter of 1692 took away from the saints all power to select their own governors and divorced the state and church—or else by the sheer force of their personalities. As early as the 1660s and ’70s we can see them beginning to shift their attention from mere exposition of the creed to greater and greater insistence upon committing power only to men of wisdom and knowledge….By the beginning of the eighteenth century the task of buttressing the classified society, maintaining the rule of the well-trained and the culturally superior both in church and society seems to have become the predominate concern of the clergy. Sermon after sermon reveals that in their eyes the cause of learning and the cause of a hierarchical, differentiated social order were one and the same.”

Perry Miller and Thomas H. Johnson, *The Puritans,* 1938

Perry Miller and Thomas H Johnson, eds. *The Puritans* (New York: American Book Company, 1938).

**NARREND**

1. Based on the two interpretations above regarding challenges to Puritan influence in New England, complete the following three tasks:

a. Briefly explain the main point made in Passage 1.

b. Briefly explain the main point made in Passage 2.

c. Provide ONE piece of evidence from 1630 to 1750 that is not included in the passages and explain how it supports or refutes the interpretation of either passage.

2. During the years 1700 to 1750, North American British colonies resisted imperial controls from England.

a. Explain ONE colonial economic or political practice that illustrated colonial resistance.

b. Explain how ONE religious or intellectual movement affected colonial resistance.

c. Provide ONE new piece of additional evidence and explain how it supports your response in either Part A or Part B.

3. Complete the following three tasks:

a. Identify THREE different factors that led to the growth of African slavery from 1619 to 1750 in the North American British colonies.

b. Explain how ONE of the examples from Part A changed colonial society.

c. Explain ONE way African slaves resisted the dehumanizing aspects of slavery.