

2.7 Colonial Society and Culture

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 14 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **Anglicization and pluralism** 英国化与多元.

You must be able to:

- state what produced colonial pluralism
- name the three things that drove Anglicization
- name the sources of colonial resistance to imperial control
- explain why the same period produced closeness and mistrust

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Pluralism

The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.

■ Anglicization

The colonies experienced a **gradual Anglicization**, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from **intercolonial commercial ties**, the emergence of a transatlantic print culture, and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism.

■ Sources of resistance

Local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.

■ Both at once

The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverged, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists were becoming more English and more dissatisfied at the same time, over territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the three things that drove Anglicization. [3]

2.2 Name three sources of colonial resistance to imperial control. [3]

2.3 Closeness and mistrust grew together.

(a) State the issues colonists were dissatisfied over. [2]

(b) State what enhanced colonial pluralism. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Anglicization was influenced by intercolonial commercial ties, a transatlantic print culture and [1]

- **A** the spread of Protestant evangelicalism
- **B** Spanish law
- **C** French trade
- **D** the encomienda

3.2 The mistrust that grew is described as [1]

- **A** on both sides of the Atlantic
- **B** colonial only
- **C** British only
- **D** absent

3.3 Colonists become more English in culture and more critical of British rule at once.

(a) State what makes this possible. [1]

(b) Explain the connection. [2]

4 Go further

- work through the **2.7 Colonial Society and Culture** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Period 2: 1607-1754** section of the AP US History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 intercolonial commercial ties; a transatlantic print culture; the spread of Protestant evangelicalism.

2.2 any three of: local experiences of self-government; evolving ideas of liberty; Enlightenment political thought; greater religious independence and diversity; an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.

2.3 (a) territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule and trade. (b) the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.

3.1 A. Protestant evangelicalism.

3.2 A. both sides.

3.3 (a) that the English inheritance itself supplied the grounds of criticism. (b) colonists adopted English ideas of liberty and self-government, and then measured British policy against those same ideas.