

**ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE ONE**  
(Revised Spring 2014)

**Instructions:** For this exercise, students will read a variety of mostly primary source documents regarding religious strife in Colonial America. Links to the text of these documents are provided on the professor's website at [http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1301\\_reading.htm#1](http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1301_reading.htm#1).

- 1) What did Massachusetts Bay Governor John Winthrop mean when he wrote that the colony should be like a *City upon a Hill*?
  - a) He meant it literally; that the colony should be established on high ground.
  - b) He meant that the colonists needed to be alert for danger.
  - c) He meant that the eyes of the world would be upon the colonists; that they should set an example for mankind.
  - d) All the above.
  - e) Only A and B above.
  
- 2) See the "Capital Laws" section of the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*: In seventeenth century Massachusetts, which of these was a crime punishable by death?
  - a) Witchcraft
  - b) Blasphemy
  - c) Sodomy
  - d) A child over the age of sixteen cursing his or her mother or father.
  - e) All the above
  
- 3) See the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts* regarding "Children and Youth." What did the law require parents and/or selectmen to do regarding children?
  - a) Make sure they were properly fed and clothed
  - b) Make sure they had sufficient rest and recreation
  - c) Make sure they were trained in religion (Catechized)
  - d) Make sure they were taught to read and write.
  - e) Both C and D above
  
- 4) See the "Ecclesiastical" section of the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*: What was the second offense punishment for "Opposers of the Word?"
  - a) Whipping
  - b) Banishment
  - c) A fine of five Pounds
  - d) Two hours standing on a block or stool with a sign attached identifying the offender as an "Open and Obstinate Contemner"
  - e) Punishment for the second offense could be either C or D

- 5) See the “Ecclesiastical” section of the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*: Which of these was a law regarding the Ministry?
- a) The people of a town were required to pay rates (taxes) for the housing of a minister
  - b) The people of a town were required to pay rates (taxes) for the maintenance of a minister
  - c) A person could be fined for failure to attend church services
  - d) All the above
- 6) See the “Gaming and Dancing” section of the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*. Which holiday or festival was it unlawful to celebrate?
- a) Easter
  - b) Christmas
  - c) New Year’s Day
  - d) The Winter Solstice
- 7) See the “Heretic Error” section of the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*. For which of these offenses could a person be banished?
- a) Denying the immortality of the soul
  - b) Attempting to subvert or destroy the Christian faith
  - c) Denying Jesus Christ as savior
  - d) Refusing to baptize children
  - e) All of the above
- 8) See the “Heretic Error” section of the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*. What *could be* the first offense penalty for denying the Bible as the written and infallible word of God?
- a) Whipping
  - b) A Fine
  - c) Death
  - d) Banishment
  - e) Both A and B above
- 9) See the “Heretic Error” section of the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*. What was the penalty for knowingly bringing Quakers into the Colony?
- a) 100 Pounds fine or prison
  - b) Death
  - c) Whipping
  - d) Banishment
- 10) See the “Heretic Error” section of the *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts*. What was to be done to any Quakers who entered the colony?
- a) They were to be apprehended.
  - b) They were to be imprisoned.
  - c) They were to be banished upon penalty of death.
  - d) All the above

- 11) See Chapter II of *The Quakers in Great Britain and America*. What made Quakers different from other Christian sects?
- They dressed and lived simply.
  - They treated men and women equally.
  - Unpaid Quaker ministers had no prepared sermons; they sat quietly until moved to speak by an “Inner Light.”
  - They denounced slavery.
  - All the above
- 12) See Chapter XVIII of *The Quakers in Great Britain and America*. What punishment did the Massachusetts Puritan authorities inflict on imprisoned Quakers?
- They branded them.
  - They whipped them with knotted cords.
  - They bored or thrust holes in their tongues with hot irons.
  - They cut off their ears.
  - All the above
- 13) In his book *The Bloody Tenet for Persecution*, what belief(s) regarding religion did Roger Williams profess?
- That civil authority should be limited to material matters only (not religious)
  - That no one should be persecuted for their religious beliefs
  - That the King had no right to patent (give) Indian lands to the colonists
  - All the above
- 14) See Chapter V of the *Life of Roger Williams*. What was Roger Williams’ punishment for his beliefs?
- Execution
  - Whipping and Branding
  - Banishment
  - A Fine
- 15) On the first page of Rhode Island’s 1663 Charter it says that:
- No one could belong to any church but the Church of England
  - Quakers were forbidden to live in the colony
  - That Jews were forbidden to live in the colony
  - That no one would be punished for his or her religious beliefs or opinions
- 16) Maryland’s *Religious Toleration Act* of 1649 was applicable to:
- All Christians in general.
  - Members of all religions, including Jews and Muslims
  - Only members of the Church of England.
  - Only Roman Catholics

- 17) In Chapter I of his 1682 Pennsylvania Charter (see pp. 107-108), what did William Penn say about religion?
- That as long as a person professed a belief in God, he or she could live in the colony and enjoy religious liberty, provided he or she was also a Christian
  - That only Quakers were permitted to live in Pennsylvania
  - That the Church of England was the established church of Pennsylvania
  - That on the first day of each week people were not to perform any work
  - Both A and D above
- 18) In Franklin's "Dialogue Between Two Presbyterians," what was "Mr. H." (Hemphill) doing, which disturbed the character known as "T?"
- Preaching that faith alone was sufficient for salvation
  - Preaching that the "Duties of Morality" were as necessary as faith for salvation
  - Saying that Jesus was not divine
  - Saying that regular church attendance was unnecessary
- 19) In Franklin's "Dialogue Between Two Presbyterians," which of these statements is attributable to "S?" (NOTE: "S" was the character whose opinion was Franklin's.)
- "If Mr. H is a Presbyterian Teacher, he ought to preach as Presbyterians use to preach; or else he may justly be condemn'd and silenc'd by our Church authority."
  - "If the majority of the Synod be against any innovation, they may justly hinder the innovator from preaching."
  - "Morality or Virtue is the End, Faith only a Means to obtain that End. And if the End be obtained, it is no matter by what Means."
  - "A virtuous Heretick shall be saved before a wicked Christian."
  - Both C and D above
- 20) In his controversial 1741 sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," how did Jonathan Edwards attempt to convince his listeners to embrace Christianity?
- He emphasized God's love of mankind and the forgiveness of sins
  - He sought to excite his listeners' fears and emotions by emphasizing an angry God's wrath
  - He calmly appealed to his listeners' reason and ability to think rationally
  - All the above
- 21) In his controversial 1741 sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," what did Jonathan Edwards say was the only way to escape "eternal destruction in Hell?"
- Prayers
  - Doing good works
  - Experience an "Awakening" by believing in Jesus Christ as savior
  - All the above

- 22) See *Acts of the Virginia Legislature* for March 24, 1629-1630: To which religious denomination did the law require ministers to conform?
- a) Roman Catholic Church
  - b) Congregationalist Church
  - c) Church of England
  - d) There was no law requiring any conformity.
- 23) See *Acts of the Virginia Legislature* for February 21, 1630-1631: What was the penalty for failure to attend church?
- a) A fine of one shilling
  - b) Whipping
  - c) Banishment
  - d) Death
- 24) See the *Acts of the Virginia Legislature* for March 13, 1659-1660. What could happen to any Quaker who entered the colony of Virginia?
- a) He or she could be executed.
  - b) He or she could be imprisoned until giving surety that he or she would leave Virginia.
  - c) He or she could be fined.
  - d) He or she could be whipped.
  - e) All the above
- 25) See the *Constitutional History of New York*, "Charter of Liberty and Privileges, 1683. To which of these groups was religious toleration extended?
- a) All Christian churches
  - b) All religions, including non-Christian
  - c) Only the Church of England
  - d) Only Quakers