Test Bank for Sports in American History 2nd Gems

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1. In the "gouge and bite" style of fighting in the Southern backcountry, men participating in this sport displayed all the following characteristics **except**

a. they were mainly lower-class white men

b. violent, brutal fighting defined their manliness in a rough environment

c. gouging another man's eye or using sharp fingers to harm your opponent demonstrated the man's honor

*d. men took the temperance pledge to better prepare for their fighting

2. Eighteenth-century Enlightenment thinkers writing about education, such as Abigail Adams, pressed for a more active role in the new nation. This role for women was known as

a. Good Wives Community

*b. Republican Motherhood

c. Daughters of the American Revolution

d. Cult of Liberty Ladies

3. Just prior to the American revolutionary era, a religious revival focused on creating an American identity separate from England. Leaders of this event encouraging moral sports and pastimes strived to promote a focus on social change; this movement was called

a. the Great Progressives

b. the Great Enlightenment

c. the Great Spiritual Race

*d. the Great Awakening

4. In 1732 in Philadelphia, this group of white elite gentlemen formed an early club for outdoor sport and physical recreation and restricted membership to white upper-class men. Promoting certain sports appropriate for these men, this club also served as a place for meeting and eating and was known as

a. Philadelphia Fish and Fowl Company

*b. Schuylkill Fishing Company

c. Penn's Fishing and Hunting Company

d. Philadelphia Fish and Fox Tavern

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5. All of the following are true about Dr. Benjamin Rush **except**

a. using scientific, medical, and moral rationale, he advocated practices to support a healthy mind and body

b. his sermons and books gave recommendations on physical education for students

*c. he renounced the Great Awakening

d. he wrote *Sermons to Gentlemen Upon Temperance and Exercise*

6. _____was an 18th-century American who rose from the ordinary ranks to the upper class with self-improvement and hard work, promoted swimming, and used science and reason in the American revolutionary era and the Enlightenment.

a. Jonathan Edwards

b. George Washington

c. Abigail Adams

*d. Benjamin Franklin

7. Possibly New England's first sports association, the _____ was organized in the 1780s to promote outings and a series of fishing contests that were deemed nonviolent and encouraged communing with nature in an invigorating way.

*a. Shad and Salmon Club of Hartford

b. City Tavern

c. King's College

d. Elegance of Motion

e. Revolutionary War

8. According to a book of the period titled *Youthful recreations*, which of the following sporting activities was not specifically promoted as healthy?

a. hop-scotch

*b. eye-gouging

c. battledore

d. trap and ball

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9. The Great Awakening became the first intercolonial event, which had the effect of

*a. unifying colonists in revolution when conflict with Great Britain later grew

b. creating an Olympic-style mega sporting event for all the colonies

c. establishing trade routes across colony lines

d. setting standardized voting guidelines for all colonies

10. Which of the following is **not** true about women and sporting experiences during the revolutionary era?

a. Women might join their husbands as spectators at the frontier fighting matches.

b. As girls got older, their play diminished, while boys were encouraged to continue physically rigorous games.

c. Leisure activities such as quilting contests and husking bees were deemed acceptable for women.

*d. Taverns encouraged women to participate in card games and other gambling activities.

11. Which of the following is **not** true about Native American sporting experiences during the revolutionary era?

a. Colonists' games were beginning to be played in native cultures.

*b. Lacrosse began to die out as the newly formed United States of America decreed it immoral.

c. Colonists were impressed with the archery skills of many native groups.

d. The Apaches of Arizona avoided assimilation, in part because of their strong bowmen and long arrows.

12. Which of the following is **not** true about sporting experiences during the revolutionary era?

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a. With a few exceptions, such as horse riding, the regional variations among activities from New England to the Middle and Southern colonies was great.

b. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were vocal fans of horse racing.

*c. Interest in recreation among colonists grew in the 1780s to impress the British with their physical prowess.

d. A shift toward reason, independence, and questioning "betters" weakened acquiescence to codes of religion.

13. Which of the following best describes the representation of the body at early institutions of higher learning, such as Princeton, Yale, and the University of Virginia, during the Revolutionary Era?

a. These were rare places where women were encouraged to undertake physical activity.

*b. They integrated physical activities into academic life to help students maintain a wholesome mind and body.

c. From the very beginning, the structures of modern sport can be seen in how they organized competitions against each other.

d. Students came from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds.

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