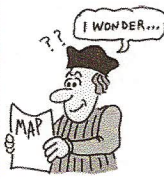


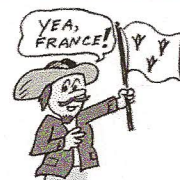
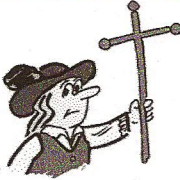

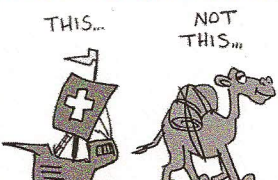


KEY

U.S. History Quarter 1 Study Guide

Reasons for European Exploration

1. CURIOSITY	2. WEALTH	3. FAME	4. NATIONAL PRIDE	5. RELIGION	6. FOREIGN GOODS	7. FASTER, CHEAPER TRADE ROUTES
						

1. What motivated each of the following European countries to explore the New World?

Spain- *God, Gold, Glory*

France- *Beaver fur trade*

England- *Looking for a chance to own land and start a new life, religious freedom, gold and silver, etc.*

Colonization

2. In the space provided, explain the significance of the following dates:

1607

Jamestown was established. This is the first permanent English settlement in North America.

1620

Arrival of the Pilgrims and signing of the Mayflower Compact

3. What was the first permanent English colony in North America? (71)

Jamestown

4. Complete the table below

Colony	Founder(s)	Reasons for Settlement
Massachusetts	<i>William Bradford John Winthrop</i>	<i>Religious freedom for pilgrims/puritans</i>
Rhode Island	<i>*Roger Williams* Anne Hutchinson (arrived later)</i>	<i>Religious toleration</i>
Connecticut	<i>Thomas Hooker</i>	<i>Religious and political freedom</i>
New York	<i>Duke of York</i>	<i>Originally a Dutch colony. Surrendered to British in 1664.</i>
Pennsylvania	<i>William Penn</i>	<i>Refuge for <u>Quakers</u></i>
Maryland	<i>Lord Baltimore</i>	<i>Refuge for <u>Catholic</u> settlers</i>
Virginia	<i>Virginia Company of London</i>	<i>Make a profit</i>
Georgia	<i>James Oglethorpe</i>	<i>Refuge for <u>debtors</u></i>

5. Which two individuals were banished for disagreeing with teachings of the Puritan Church? (79)

Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

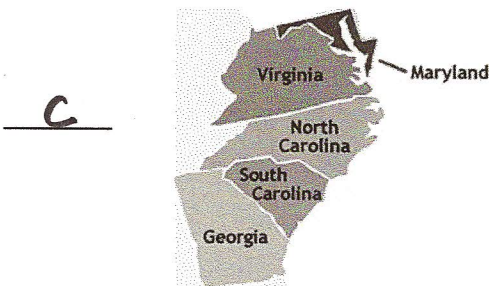
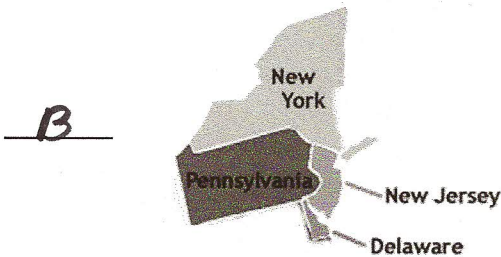
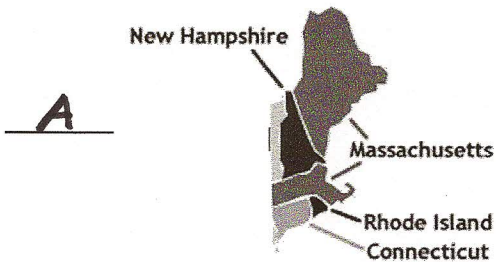
6. Match each of the descriptions below to the correct region of the 13 colonies

- B A safe place for people of all races and religious groups
- C Plantations
- A Less fertile land
- B Known as the "Bread Basket"
- A Fishing and whaling
- A Small farms/subsistence farming
- B Grains and wheat
- A Lumber, ship building, good natural harbors
- A Rocky soil
- C Highest number of slaves
- C Tobacco farms

A. New England Colonies

B. Middle Colonies

C. Southern Colonies



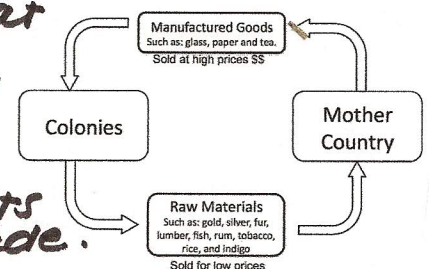
Free Enterprise-
An economic system in which government intrusion in the economy is limited

7. The *Great Awakening* was a religious movement that swept through the 13 colonies during the 1730s and 1740s and emphasized the power of religion in people's lives.

8. Define Mercantilism: *An economic theory that required the colonists to benefit the mother country by exporting and importing goods to/from England.*

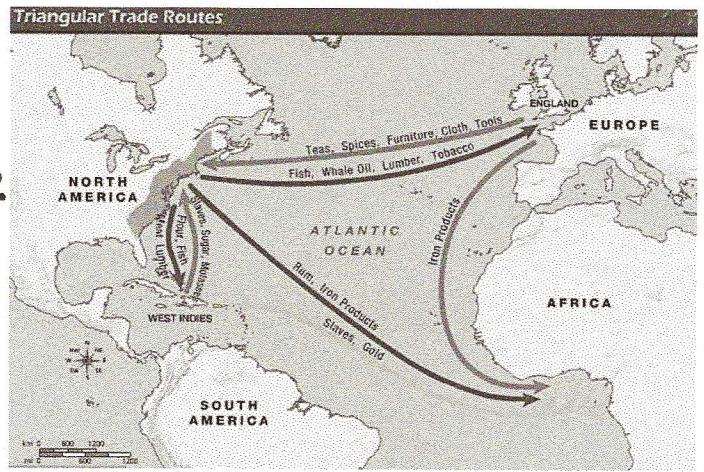
9. Define Salutary Neglect: *A long-standing British policy in the 13 colonies which allowed the colonists to violate the laws associated with trade.*

MERCANTILISM



10. Define Triangular Trade:

Trade route that existed between the 13 colonies, Africa, and the West Indies. Items traded included tobacco, sugar, and slaves.



Key Documents

11. Match each of the following descriptions with the correct document

Mayflower Compact	Magna Carta	Virginia House of Burgesses	English Bill of Rights	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
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Virginia House of Burgesses First representative assembly in the colonies

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut First written Constitution in the colonies

Mayflower Compact Written by the Pilgrims in 1620 to promote self government

English Bill of Rights Written to limit the King's power and includes the protection from excessive bail

magna carta Written in 1215 to limit the King's power as well as guarantee a right to trial by jury

12. Which of the following would be the best title for the chart below?

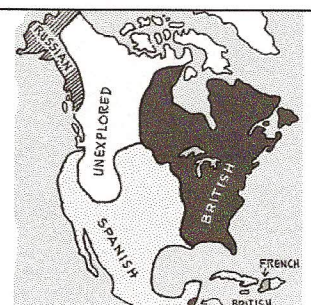
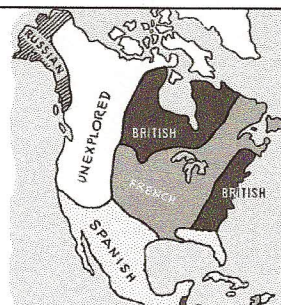
- Mayflower Compact
- Virginia House of Burgesses
- New England town meetings

- A) Attempts to Overthrow British Rule
- B) Development of Self-Government in the Thirteen Colonies
- C) Establishment of British Parliamentary Control Over the Colonies
- D) Social Reform Movements in the Thirteen Colonies

French and Indian War

13. Describe the results of the French & Indian War (1754-1763) war between French and British. They were fighting for control of North America. Britain won. The consequences for the colonists were:
 1) Taxes
 2) Proclamation of 1763

Before French & Indian War After French & Indian War



Causes of the American Revolution

14. Match each of the following descriptions with the correct event from the word bank

Proclamation of 1763	Quartering Act	Stamp Act
Townshend Acts	Boston Massacre	Boston Tea Party
Intolerable Acts	First Continental Congress	Lexington and Concord

Lexington and Concord

First shots of the American Revolution "Shot Heard Round the World"

Proclamation of 1763 Forbid the colonists from settling on land west of the Appalachian Mountains

Intolerable Acts Passed to punish colonists after the Boston Tea Party

Boston Tea Party Organized by the Sons of Liberty to protest the Tea Act. Colonists raided British ships and dumped hundreds of cases of tea into Boston Harbor

Townshend Acts Indirect tax on glass, lead, paper, and tea. Colonists reacted with a boycott

Quartering Act Required colonists to allow British soldiers to stay in their homes

Boston Massacre Colonists in Boston began to harass British troops. The soldiers responded by firing on the colonists, killing five people

Stamp Act Required the colonists to pay a tax on all printed materials. Colonists reacted with a boycott

First Continental Congress Representatives from the colonies met to present their complaints to the British and organized a boycott of all trade with England

15. Colonists who wanted to break away and rebel from England were called Patriots

16. Colonists who wanted to stay loyal and support England were called Loyalists

17. What slogan did many colonists cry to protest the taxes imposed by England? (145)

"No taxation without representation"

Important Individuals

18. John Locke Says people have natural rights. If the government does not protect them, overthrow it.

19. Charles de Montesquieu Says government should be divided into 3 branches.

20. William Blackstone Defined the rights of individuals in English law, as well as property rights that could not be violated by the King.

21. John Adams A diplomat - served in both Continental Congresses. Became 2nd American president

22. Abigail Adams Wife of John Adams - her letters became a valuable source for historians.

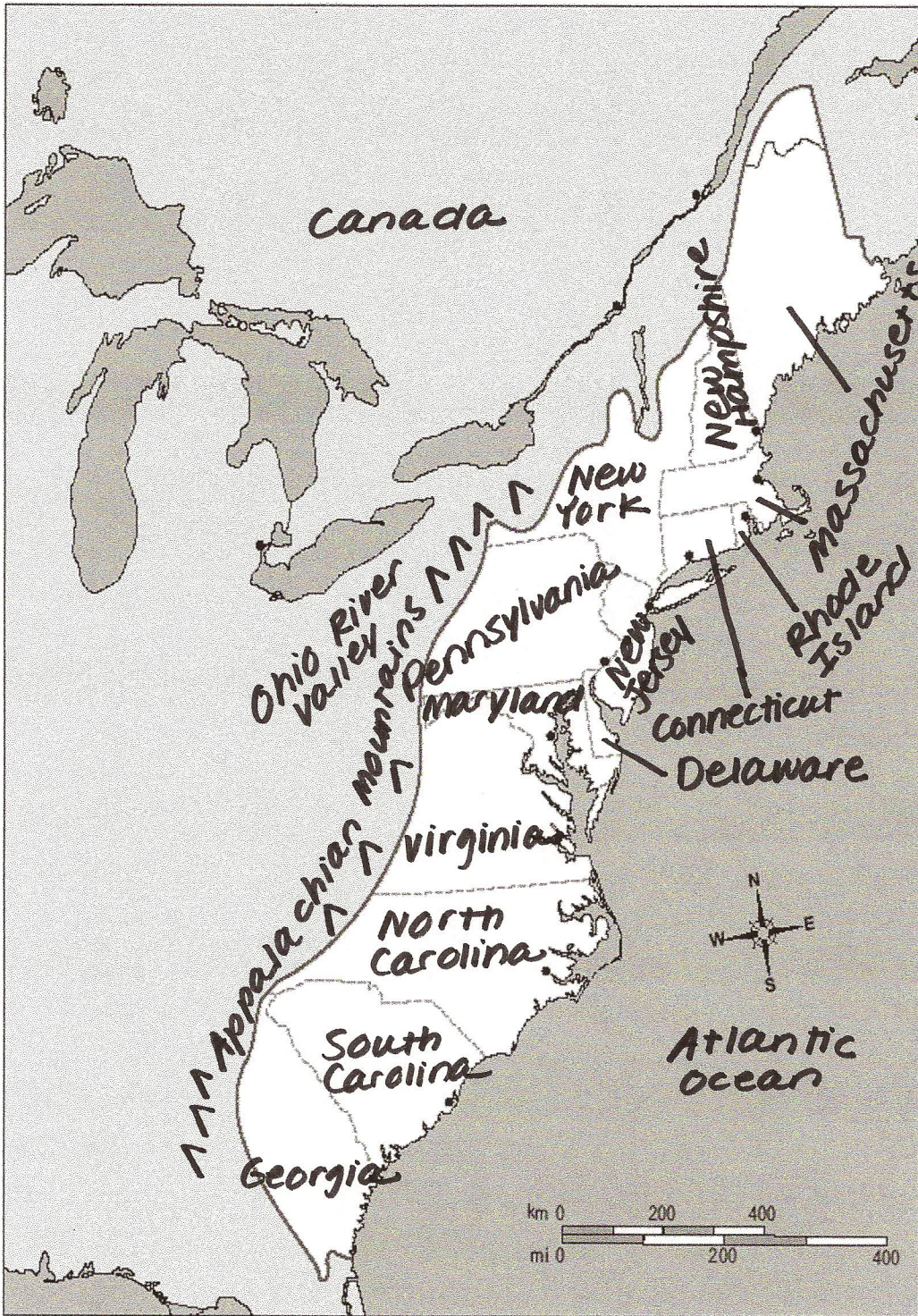
23. Crispus Attucks African American killed at the Boston Massacre

24. Patrick Henry Patriot who was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Famously said "Give me liberty, or give me death."

25. Samuel Adams Founded the Sons of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence. Led the Boston Tea Party.

26. Mercy Otis Warren Female patriot who wrote plays to make the British look foolish.

The 13 British Colonies



Label the 13 Colonies:

New England Colonies

1. New Hampshire
2. Massachusetts
3. Rhode Island
4. Connecticut

Middle Colonies

5. New York
6. New Jersey
7. Pennsylvania
8. Delaware

Southern Colonies

9. Maryland
10. Virginia
11. North Carolina
12. South Carolina
13. Georgia

Label:

14. Appalachian Mtns
15. Ohio River Valley
16. Atlantic Ocean
17. Canada

18. Where were most of the major colonial settlements located? Why did colonists choose to settle in these areas?

Located mainly along the Atlantic coast near river mouths or bays. These areas provided good harbors and easy transportation to and from England. Ships could come and bring them supplies.