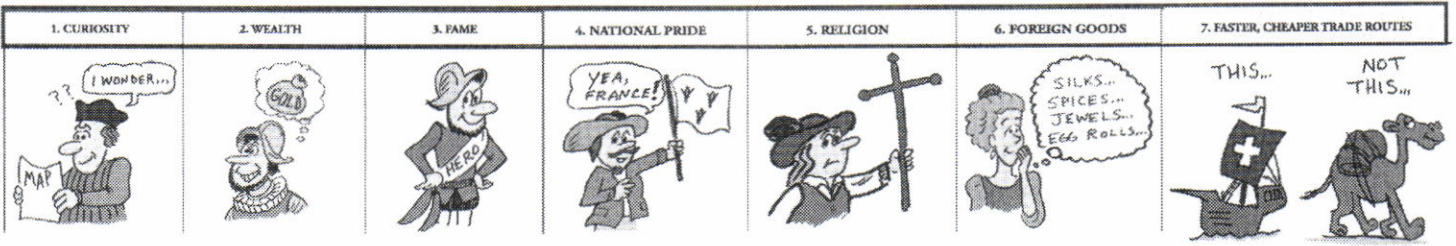


U.S. History Quarter 1 Study Guide

Reasons for European Exploration



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/silver, etc.**

2. Describe the Northwest Passage: **Water route to Asia. Explorers were looking for an all**

Colonization

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

- 1607** **Jamestown was established. Jamestown is the first permanent English settlement in North America.**
- 1620** **The Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth and they sign the Mayflower Compact.**

4. What was the first permanent English colony in North America?

Jamestown

5. Complete the table below

Colony	Founder(s)	Reasons for Settlement (Political, Economic, Religious, Social)
Massachusetts	William Bradford John Winthrop	Religious freedom for Pilgrims/Puritans
Rhode Island	*Roger Williams* Anne Hutchinson (arrived later)	Religious Toleration
Connecticut	Thomas Hooker	Religious and political freedom
New York	Duke of York	originally a Dutch colony. surrendered to the British in 1664.
Pennsylvania	William Penn	Refuge for <u>Quakers</u>
Maryland	Lord Baltimore	Refuge for <u>Catholics</u>
Virginia	Virginia Company of London	Make a profit
Georgia	James Oglethorpe	Refuge for <u>debtors</u>

6. John Winthrop : Puritans :: William Bradford Pilgrims

7. Which two individuals were banished for disagreeing with teachings of the Puritan Church?

Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

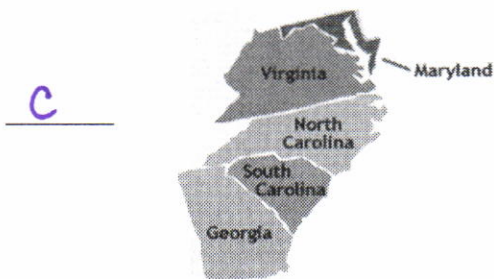
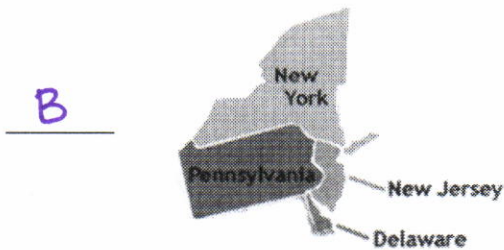
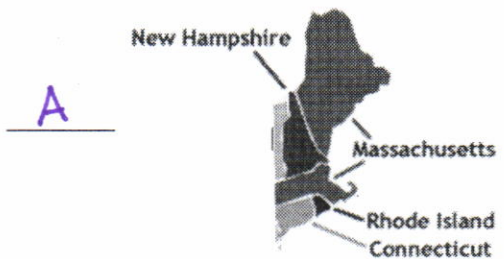
8. Match each of the descriptions below to the correct region of the 13 colonies

- 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 Town meetings

A. New England Colonies

B. Middle Colonies

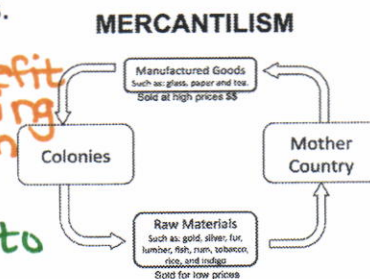
C. Southern Colonies

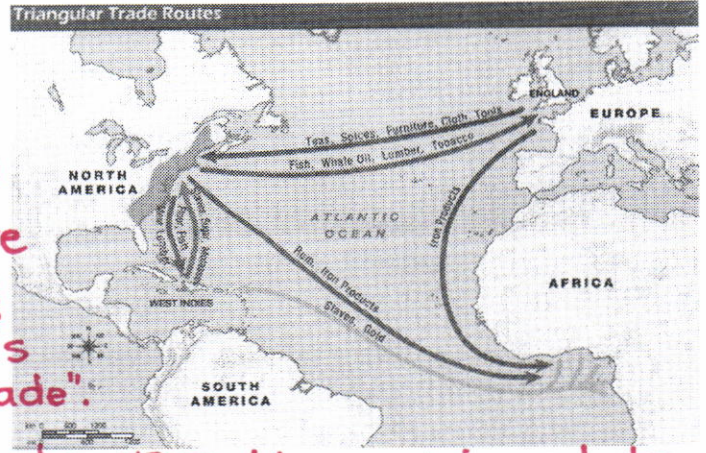


9. The Great Awakening was a religious movement that swept through the 13 colonies during the 1730s and 1740s and emphasized the power of religion in people's lives.

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

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





12. Describe Triangular Trade. Use the words **Atlantic Slave Trade** and **Middle Passage** in your answer.

The Triangular Trade was a trade route that existed between the Colonies, Western Africa, and England. Slaves were picked up in Western Africa and sailed to the colonies on what was called the "Middle Passage". This was called the "Atlantic Slave Trade". Raw materials were shipped to England and manufactured goods were then shipped to the colonies.

Key Documents

13. 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 and majority rule
- 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

14. 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

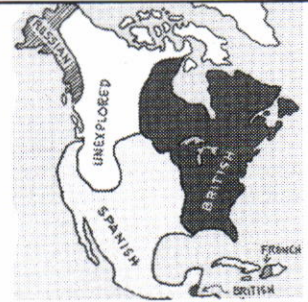
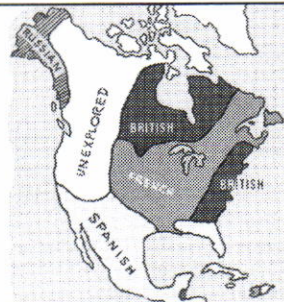
French and Indian War

15. 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

16. 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

<u>Lexington and Concord</u>	First shots of the American Revolution "Shot Heard Round the World"
<u>Proclamation of 1763</u>	Forbid the colonists from settling on land west of the Appalachian Mountains
<u>Intolerable Acts</u>	Passed to punish colonists after the Boston Tea Party
<u>Boston Tea Party</u>	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
<u>Townshend Acts</u>	Indirect tax on glass, lead, paper, and tea. Colonists reacted with a boycott
<u>Quartering Acts</u>	Required colonists to allow British soldiers to stay in their homes
<u>Boston Massacre</u>	Colonists in Boston began to harass British troops. The soldiers responded by firing on the colonists, killing five people
<u>Stamp Act</u>	Required the colonists to pay a tax on all printed materials. Colonists reacted with a boycott
<u>First Continental Congress</u>	Representatives from the colonies met to present their complaints to the British and organized a boycott of all trade with England

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

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

19. What slogan did many colonists cry to protest the taxes imposed by England?

"No Taxation Without Representation"

20. What do you call individual rights that the government cannot take away? What is the name of the

philosopher who is associated with this idea? Natural Rights-John Locke

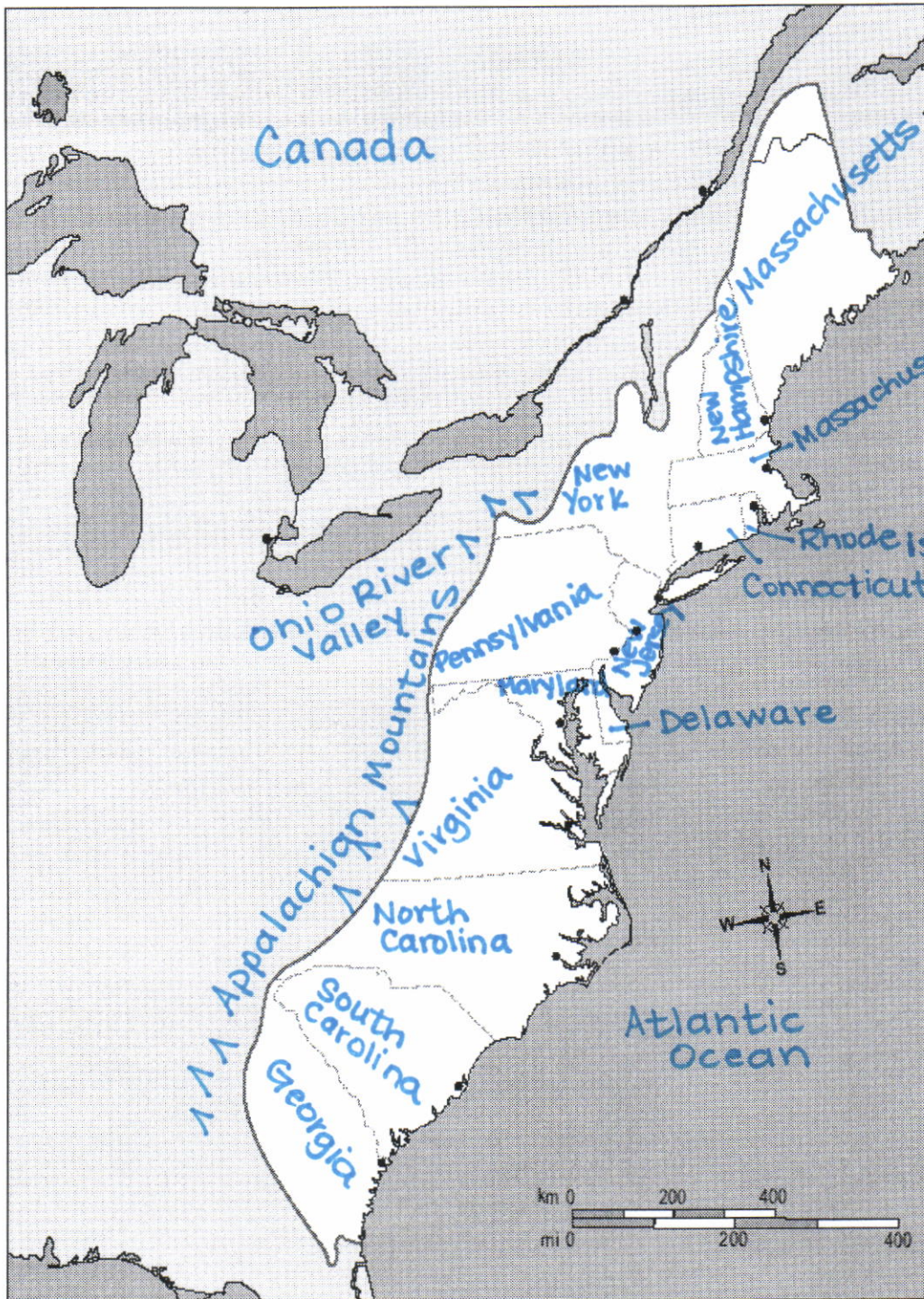
Important Individuals

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

22. Charles de Montesquieu says government should be divided into three branches.

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

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 and bays. These areas provided good harbors and easy transportation to and from England. Ships could come and bring them supplies.