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Roosevelt Early College Preparatory High School

United States History & Government



Colonial America (1607-1783)

Chapter 4 The Spaniards Come To The New World

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Cortez conquers the Aztecs

Coronado leaves Mexico

St. Augustine settled

Santa Fe settled

1492

1540

1565

1609

The return of Columbus with gold and other riches from the New World brought other explorers to Mexico and South America.

Hernando Cortez was a young Spaniard who went to Cuba to find his fortune. While in Cuba he heard stories of the gold to be found in Mexico and South America.

In 1519 he took some men and left Cuba to find the gold of the **Aztecs**, an Indian tribe living in those areas. (See map on page 19.)

Cortez had only 600 men, yet he was able to conquer one of the most powerful Indian tribes in the Americas.

There were many reasons why Cortez took the riches of the Aztecs so easily.

First of all, the Spaniards had horses. The Indians had never seen horses before. To their eyes the horse and rider were one large monster.

Secondly, the Spaniards had guns which made loud noises and frightened the Aztecs. The Spaniards also wore metal armor that kept the Aztec arrows from cutting through their skin. The Aztecs believed the Spaniards to be gods who had come to their land.

The Spaniards killed the Aztec king and took over the land and people. They made the Aztecs work in the mines, digging up gold and

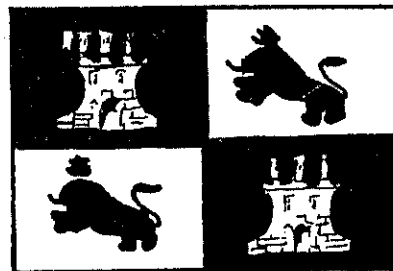
silver. The gold and silver was shipped back to Spain. In this way, Spain became one of the richest nations in the world.

9. But the Spaniards were still not happy. They wanted more money, more gold and silver. The Spanish Governor of Mexico had heard stories of cities made of gold to the north. He wanted that gold.

10. In 1540 a large group of men, led by **Francisco Coronado**, set out to find the cities of gold. Coronado's soldiers rode through northern Mexico and into what would later become Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

11. They found no gold. They found only the sand and mud houses of the Pueblo Indians who lived in those areas.

12. Coronado was angry that he had not found the cities of gold. He sent men off in different directions with orders to find them. They all returned without finding the cities. Some of



Spanish flag around 1500

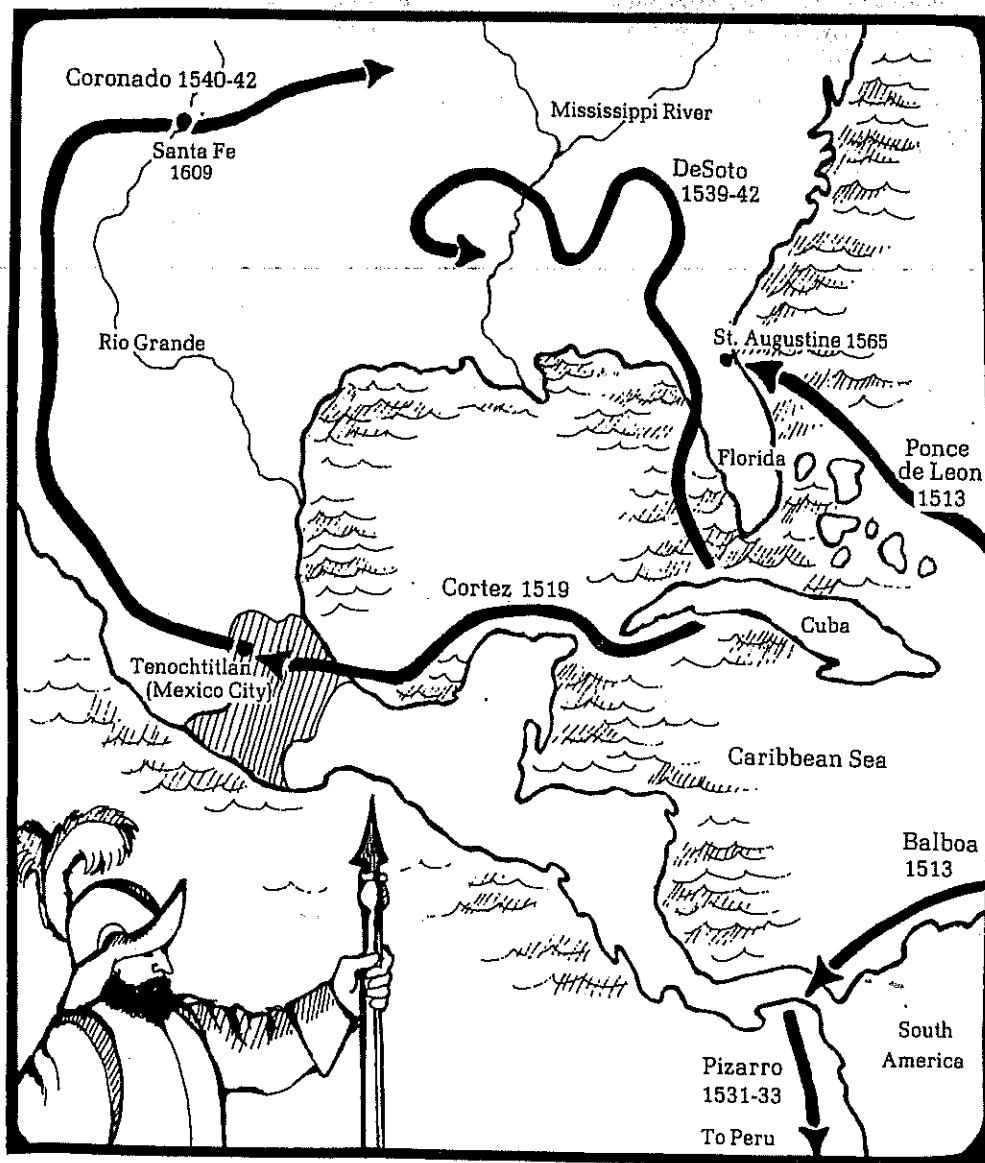
them did find a deep canyon later named the Grand Canyon.

13. Coronado made up his mind not to give up without finding the cities of gold. He heard from an Indian that the cities were really to the east. His army marched again.

14. They found buffalo and grassy plains that extended as far as the eye could see. They found another kind of Indian, one who hunted with bow and arrow. But they found no golden cities.

15. Very sad, Coronado and his men returned to Mexico. But before they did, they claimed all the land over which they had traveled in the name of Spain. That land included much of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma.

16. At the same time, other Spanish explorers such as **De Soto** and **Ponce De Leon** were exploring parts of Florida and the lower Mississippi River. One Spanish sailor, **Cabrillo**, sailed around South America and discovered part of what today is California.



Spanish Exploration in the Americas

A Spanish Conquistador storms down on the Aztecs.



17. In 1565, the first Spanish settlement, **St. Augustine**, was built in Florida. St. Augustine is now the oldest city in North America. In 1609 the Spaniards built a city at Santa Fe, New Mexico. That is the second oldest city in North America.

18. The Spaniards now owned much of the Americas.

Spotlight On Spanish Settlements

19. By 1542 the Spaniards had founded an empire in the Americas that was larger than the United States is today.

20. The empire was ruled for the king of Spain by two men called **Viceroy**s. These Viceroy's each controlled one area.

21. There was one Viceroy for the Kingdom of New Spain — Mexico, the islands of the West Indies and North America. The other Viceroy controlled The Kingdom of Peru — Peru, Panama and the Spanish land in South America.

22. The Viceroy made sure that the king's law was followed and that taxes were collected. He also made sure that all the gold and silver mined went back to Spain.

23. Helping the Viceroy's were the **Conquistadores**. They were soldier leaders who helped to take over the land from the Indians.

24. Indians were used to farm the land, watch the cattle, and work in the mines. In most cases the Indians were treated like slaves. They were made to work very hard for no pay.

They were not allowed to go where they pleased, to work for whomever they wanted, or to own any land.

25. One group of people complained about the treatment of the Indians. They were the **missionaries**, Catholic priests, who had followed the soldiers into the new territories. They came to bring religion to the Indians.

26. Wherever the missionaries went, they built missions. The missions can be found in all the countries in North, Central and South America. Missions were not only churches, but also places where people lived and worked.

27. The missions were often built like forts because many Indians did not want the missionaries to be there. They attacked the missions.

28. Those Indians who lived in the missions were taught religion as well as how to farm and tend sheep. They also learned to weave and make clothing.

29. Most Indians did not live in the missions. Many lived as slaves on large farms owned by the Spanish. These large farms were called **haciendas**.

30. The Spanish and the Indians did help each other in one way, however. The Spanish brought new crops such as sugar cane, coffee and cereal grains to the New World. They taught the Indians to grow these crops using new tools such as the iron hoe and the plow.

31. The Spanish also learned from the Indians. They learned to grow tobacco, potatoes, and squash. The Spanish also learned to grow Indian corn and make chocolate from cacao beans.



Missions like this were built by Spanish missionaries with the help of the Indians.



Understanding What You Read

1. Which of the following is **not** a reason why the Spaniards had such an easy time defeating the Aztecs.
- The Spaniards had horses.
 - The Spaniards were better, stronger fighters than the Aztecs.
 - The Spaniards had guns and armor.
 - The Aztecs thought that the Spaniards were gods.

My answer is _____. (6-7)

2. Put the following historical events in the order in which they happened. The event which took place first would be 1), and so forth.
- The settlement of St. Augustine (17)
 - The settlement of Santa Fe (17)
 - Cortez defeats the Aztecs. (3)
 - Coronado moves into America to look for the cities of gold. (10)
 - Coronado's men find the Grand Canyon. (12)

My answer is 1) _____, 2) _____, 3) _____, 4) _____, and 5) _____.

3. In the space below, match the letters in **Column B** with the names in **Column A**.

Column A

- Cortez (2-4)
- Aztecs (3)
- Coronado (10)
- Pueblos (11)
- St. Augustine (17)

Column B

- first Spanish settlement
- defeated the Aztecs
- Indians in the Southwest United States
- Mexican Indians
- explored America

4. The land Coronado took for Spain included much of what today are the states of

_____ , _____ , _____

and _____. (15)

5. Most of the Indians who worked for the Spaniards were treated like _____ .
(24)

6. The Catholic priests who followed the Spanish soldiers built _____ which
were more like _____ than churches. (27)

7. The Spaniards taught the Indians how to grow such crops as _____ , _____ ,
and _____ , using such tools as the _____ , and _____ .

In return, the Indians taught the Spanish how to grow _____ ,
_____ , and _____ . (30-31)

8. **Map Study:** Look at the map on pg. 19 and then answer the following questions:

a. The Spanish explorer who went the farthest north was _____ .

b. The two Spanish explorers who touched Florida were _____ and
_____ .

c. The two Spanish explorers who left from Cuba were _____ and
_____ .

d. The Spanish explorer who discovered the Mississippi River was _____ .

e. The Spanish explorer who stayed in Mexico and never went to what is now the United States
was _____ .

Chapter 5

The French Come To The New World

Verrazano sails
Cartier sails

1524 1534

Champlain sails

1608

Marquette and
Joliet explore
LaSalle sails

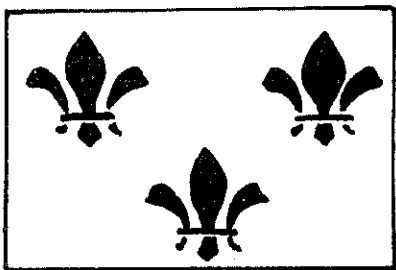
1672 1682

1. The French looked at the riches coming to Spain from the New World and were unhappy. They too wanted some of the gold and other riches from that far-away land.

2. In 1524 the French king sent an Italian sailor named **Verrazano** to the New World. He was to find a new route to the Indies.

3. Verrazano sailed up and down the East Coast of America looking for a passage that would take him further west. He did not find it and returned to France.

4. A French sailor, **Jacques Cartier**, was sent next (See map on page 26.) In 1534 he left France looking for the **Westward Passage**, a river that would take ships west from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. No such river existed, but explorers of that time did not know that.



French flag of Samuel de Champlain

5. But Cartier had somewhat more luck than Verrazano. He found the mouth of the St. Lawrence River in Canada. He began to follow the cold river westward, hoping it would take him to the Pacific Ocean and then to the Indies.

6. His trip ended much sooner than he thought it would. The river ended at a place with a high hill. He called it Mont Real, or **King's Mountain** in honor of the king of France. Mont Real later became Montreal, the capital of French-speaking Canada.

7. Cartier named the area **New France**, and claimed it in the name of the King of France. Cartier returned home to France. It would be more than 70 years before another Frenchman came to the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

8. In 1608 an explorer and fur trader by the name of **Samuel de Champlain** brought a group of settlers to the area. They built a fort and a settlement. Champlain sent out traders to buy furs from the Indians of the north and west of New France.

9. Champlain and his traders made friends with the Hurons, an Indian tribe that hunted and trapped in the northern woods. He brought missionaries to live with the Indians. He even lived with them himself for a time.

10. The missionaries were to bring Christianity to the Indians. They spread out in the heavy woods. They built small churches wherever they could find a group of Indians to live with.

11. Champlain also tried to find a Westward Passage. He explored the Great Lakes and discovered Lake Champlain. But he too could not find the passage to the Indies that so many had looked for without success.

More People Come To New France

12. The French continued to spread out. More and more traders and missionaries came to New France. They went into the woods to tend their traps and trade and live with the Indians. They built forts and trading posts along the rivers.

13. These forts were needed to protect the traders from the Indians. Although Champlain was friendly with the Hurons and other tribes, he helped them to attack their enemies, the Iroquois. The Iroquois did not like that and attacked fur traders and missionaries as often as they could.

14. Later the Iroquois helped the British in their fight against the French and the American colonies.

15. The governor of New France heard a story about a mighty river. In 1672 he called for **Father Marquette**, one of the missionaries who had been living among the Indians, and a fur trader named **Louis Joliet**. He sent them to find the river and see if it went to the Pacific Ocean.

16. The two set off on their trip in two canoes with five other men. As they went along, the weather got warmer and warmer. They were sure that they were heading south towards the Gulf of Mexico, not west towards the Pacific.

17. They were right. They were on the mighty **Mississippi River**. They were heading for the Gulf of Mexico. The two men got as far as the Arkansas River. Then they returned north.

18. In 1682 a young Frenchman named **Robert LaSalle** finished the trip by sailing all the way to the mouth of the river. He then claimed the entire Mississippi River in the name of France.

19. LaSalle wanted to build a chain of trading posts along the river. For that he needed money and the permission of the French king. He got both.



Many French fur traders were friendly with the Indians.

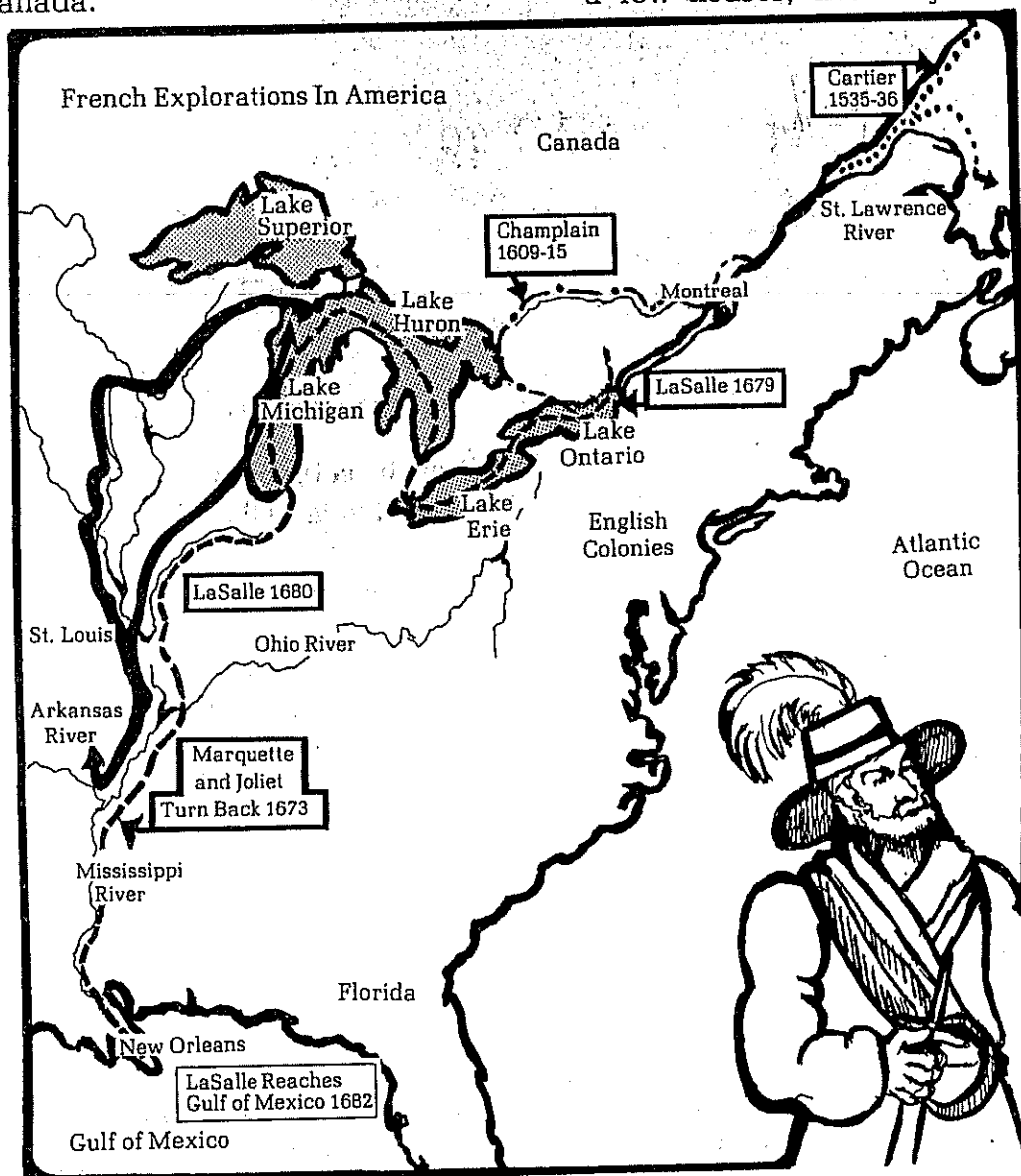
20. LaSalle and a large number of Frenchmen left New France and traveled down the Mississippi River. Their aim was to build a trading post at the mouth of the Mississippi — at what is now New Orleans.

21. They got lost and built their post on a small branch of the Mississippi farther west than they had planned. The French built more trading posts all the way from the Gulf of Mexico, up the Mississippi River to the Great Lakes and Canada.

22. France now owned much of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi River valleys and the land around them. The riches from this area came, not from gold and silver, but from fur and land. This gave France a valuable foothold in the New World.

23. The French did little to settle the land they ruled. The only real settlements in the New World were in Canada and along the St. Lawrence River.

24. Most of the other French outposts had only a few houses, and maybe a church. There





Far to the North, the French built trading posts along rivers.

were just enough Frenchmen there to keep up the fur trade.

25. There were many reasons for this. First of all, the French were more interested in building an empire in Europe. They didn't want to build one in the American wilderness.

26. Secondly, because most French outposts were in the cold north woods, the government had a hard time finding colonists who wanted to come to the New World.

27. At one time the French king sent over a group of soldiers. He then fired them from the army. With no way back to France, they were forced to become fur traders along the Mississippi River.

28. The French colonies grew very slowly. By 1750, 100 years after the first Frenchmen came to the New World, only about 75,000

French settlers were living on the large amount of land that France had claimed.

Spotlight On The French Settlements

29. The French trading settlements along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers were rough, hard places to live and work.

30. Most of the people living in these outposts were men. They spent much of their time going up and down the river in canoes. They would either tend their own traps or trade with the Indians for furs the Indians had trapped.

31. Beaver was the main trade fur. Some men got rich on the beaver fur trade. These were the traders who bought the furs from the French trappers. They would then send the

furs to France. Little of that money went to the men who trapped the beaver.

32. During the summer the men lived in the woods alone or in pairs.

33. During the winter, the trappers and traders would live with an Indian tribe. They usually lived with either Algonquins or Hurons, both friendly tribes.

34. The strongest tribe in the area was the Iroquois. Many believe that the Iroquois was the strongest tribe east of the Mississippi River. The Iroquois were the enemies of both the Algonquins and the Hurons.

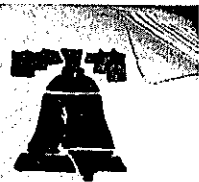
35. Because the French helped these two tribes, the Iroquois also became the enemy of the French traders and missionaries. Many French settlers were killed by the Iroquois.

36. The French king controlled his empire in America much like the Spanish king controlled his.

37. The French in America had no say over what they could do. The king ruled through a **Royal Governor**. Under him were men called **seigneurs**, who controlled large pieces of land. The lowest group of people were called the **habitants**. They were the workers.

38. The habitants were not as bad off as the Indians who worked for the Spanish. The habitants were not slaves, and they were free to go and work where they wished.

39. It was the law that all the furs, lumber and fish from the French colonies could be traded only with France or other French colonies. In this way France took much wealth from its New World holdings.



Understanding What You Read

1. The main idea of this chapter is:
 - a. the French took lots of gold and silver from North America.
 - b. the French settled parts of the St. Lawrence River valley and the Mississippi River valley from Canada all the way to the Gulf of Mexico.
 - c. the French were very bad to the Indians, using them as slaves to catch beaver and other animals.
 - d. most of the Frenchmen who came to the New World were missionaries who built fort-like missions to protect themselves.

My answer is _____.

2. **True Or False:** Decide if the following statements are true or false. If the statement is true, place a T in the space beside the letter. If the answer is false, change the **underlined** word to make it true.

- _____ a. The French first came to America because they wanted to find furs. (1)
- _____ b. Cartier sailed up and down the east coast of America looking for the Westward Passage before returning to France. (3)
- _____ c. Verrazano called the newly discovered area around Mont Real, New France. (5-6)
- _____ d. The French claimed most of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi River valleys for themselves. (22)
- _____ e. Louis Joliet was a French missionary. (15)
- _____ f. The French were friendly with an Indian tribe called the Iroquois. (9)
- _____ g. LaSalle was the first Frenchman to reach the Gulf of Mexico. (18)

3. **Map Study:** Look at the map on pg. 26 and then answer the following questions.

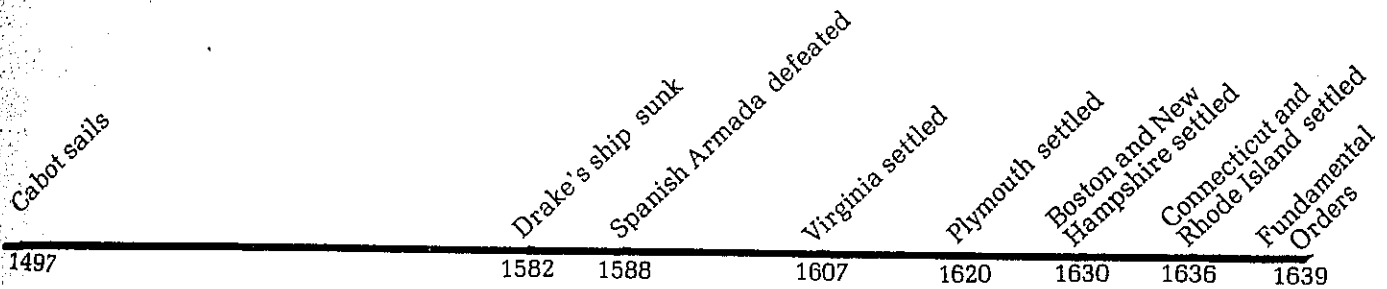
- a. According to the map, the first Frenchman to explore the New World was

_____, who came in the years _____.

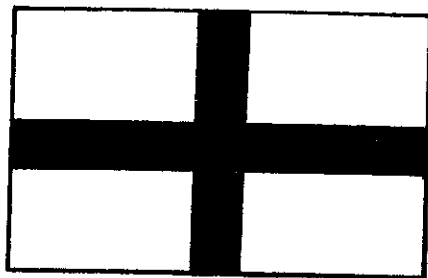
- b. Cartier came down the _____ River to where the city of _____ is today.

Chapter 6

The British Come To North America



1. The French were exploring and settling the St. Lawrence and Mississippi River valleys. At the same time, other European nations were exploring and settling the east coast.
2. The first Englishman to come to the New World was a man from Bristol, England, named **John Cabot**. Cabot made his voyage in 1497, while Columbus was still making his voyages to the New World.
3. Like many others at that time, Cabot was looking for a way to get to the Indies by sailing westward.
4. Cabot and his men explored the shores of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador. When he could not find the passage he was looking for, he returned to England. Before leaving, he claimed most of the east coast of North America for England.



English flag of John Cabot

5. Most people in England cared little about the New World. However, some traders found that trade with the Spanish colonies in Florida and on the Gulf of Mexico brought them much money.
6. The English traders also got slaves in Africa and brought them to the Spanish ports in America.

Trouble Between Spain And England

7. The Spanish government did not like the English trading with their colonies. They wanted the Spanish colonies to trade only with Spain. They ordered that all foreign (non-Spanish) ships entering ports at Spanish colonies be sunk.
8. **Sir Francis Drake** was a British ship's captain who traded with the Spanish. One day in 1582 his ship sailed into a port in Spanish America. His ship was sunk and most of his men were killed.
9. Drake got away and returned to England. He got a new, more powerful ship and sailed it to Spanish America. He sailed along the coast, taking riches from Spanish treasure ships. He also attacked Spanish settlements along the coast and took what he needed for supplies.

10. Other British sailors joined Drake. Soon the Spanish were losing more gold and silver than they were taking back to Spain.

11. The Spanish called the British sailors pirates and **Sea Dogs**. But they could not stop them from attacking their ships and land.

12. The British government allowed their ships to break the law because they wanted the Spanish to be less powerful in America. Also, many British people now wanted to go to the New World to set up colonies. But, as long as the powerful Spanish controlled the seas, they could not safely go.

13. Spain was angry at the British government for not stopping the Sea Dogs. The Spanish government got together a large fleet of ships.



Sir Francis Drake, called a Sea Dog by the Spanish, helped the English come to America.

They planned an attack on England. The fleet, called the **Spanish Armada**, sailed for England in 1588.

14. The British fleet was helped by a storm that destroyed many Spanish ships and pushed others off course. They defeated the Armada. The Spanish were no longer a strong sea power. The New World would now be safe for English colonists.

British Colonists

15. People came to America from England for many different reasons.

16. Many religious people came to America. They saw a chance to be free to practice their chosen religion.

17. Other religious people saw the chance to bring Christ to the "savages", the Native Americans they found there.

18. Many who came to America did not choose to come. They were sent by British judges who saw the New World as a good place to send "idle women and sturdy beggars". These were the people they wanted to get rid of.

19. Business people came to America. They could buy raw materials such as tobacco and furs from the colonists. They also saw the colonies as a large market for British goods.

20. Many small farmers who had worked for landlords in England saw the trip as a chance to have their own land.

21. With the threat of the Spanish out of the way, people belonging to each of these groups began to make their way to America.

22. The very first British colony in the New World was the **Jamestown Colony** in Virginia. Led by John Smith, settlers came to the colony in 1607. Jamestown was set up to trade New World goods with England.

Religious Freedom

23. Let's take a closer look at one reason people came to the New World. Many different groups came looking for one thing — religious freedom. By 1682, seven colonies had been founded in the New World by people looking for the freedom to worship as they wanted.

24. Why did they have to come to the New World for that?

25. Henry VIII, the king of England, started a **state church**. That was a religion that

everyone who lived in England had to belong to and give time and money to. He called it the **Church of England**. It is also known as the Anglican Church.

26. A few groups would not join the Church of England.

27. One such group was called the **Pilgrims**. They wanted to break away from the Anglican Church. The Pilgrims were jailed and fined in England for starting their own church.

28. The Pilgrims then got permission to go to America. They were given a piece of land in



The Pilgrims aboard the Mayflower signing the Mayflower Compact. They came to America in search of religious freedom.

what is today New York State. But their ship, the **Mayflower**, was blown off course. It landed near Cape Cod, in Massachusetts.

29. They founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony with a settlement at Plymouth in 1620. Their leader was William Bradford.

30. The **Puritans** were another group of English people who wanted religious freedom. They were called Puritans because they wanted to "purify", or make clean, the Church of England.

31. They did not want to do away with the Church. They just wanted to change some of its ways. The Puritans were also treated badly in England because of their beliefs.

32. They came to the New World and settled at Boston in **Massachusetts Bay Colony** in 1630.

33. The Puritans came to America for religious freedom, but they gave none to their followers in the New World. They did not let non-puritans vote or make laws. Only one religion could be practiced in the colony.

34. Some Puritans thought that their leaders were acting as badly as the king.

35. Two such men decided to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony and begin colonies of their own.

36. One was Roger Williams, a young Puritan minister. He believed that the leaders of the church should not also be the leaders of the colony. He also thought that the Indians should be paid for the land the colony took from them.

37. The Puritan leaders wanted to send Williams back to England, but he escaped in 1636. He was joined by others who believed as he did. They founded the **Rhode Island Colony** by settling a town called Providence.

38. The same year another minister, Thomas Hooker, left the Massachusetts Bay Colony with a group of people. He had many of the

same reasons as Williams. Hooker and his people formed the **Connecticut Colony**.

39. Some left the Massachusetts Bay Colony for other reasons. In 1630 John Mason took a group of people to a more fertile farming area. They wanted to get away from the rocky soil of Massachusetts. Mason and his people settled in Portsmouth and founded the **New Hampshire Colony**.

40. By 1636 the four **New England** colonies had been formed and had colonists living in settlements there.

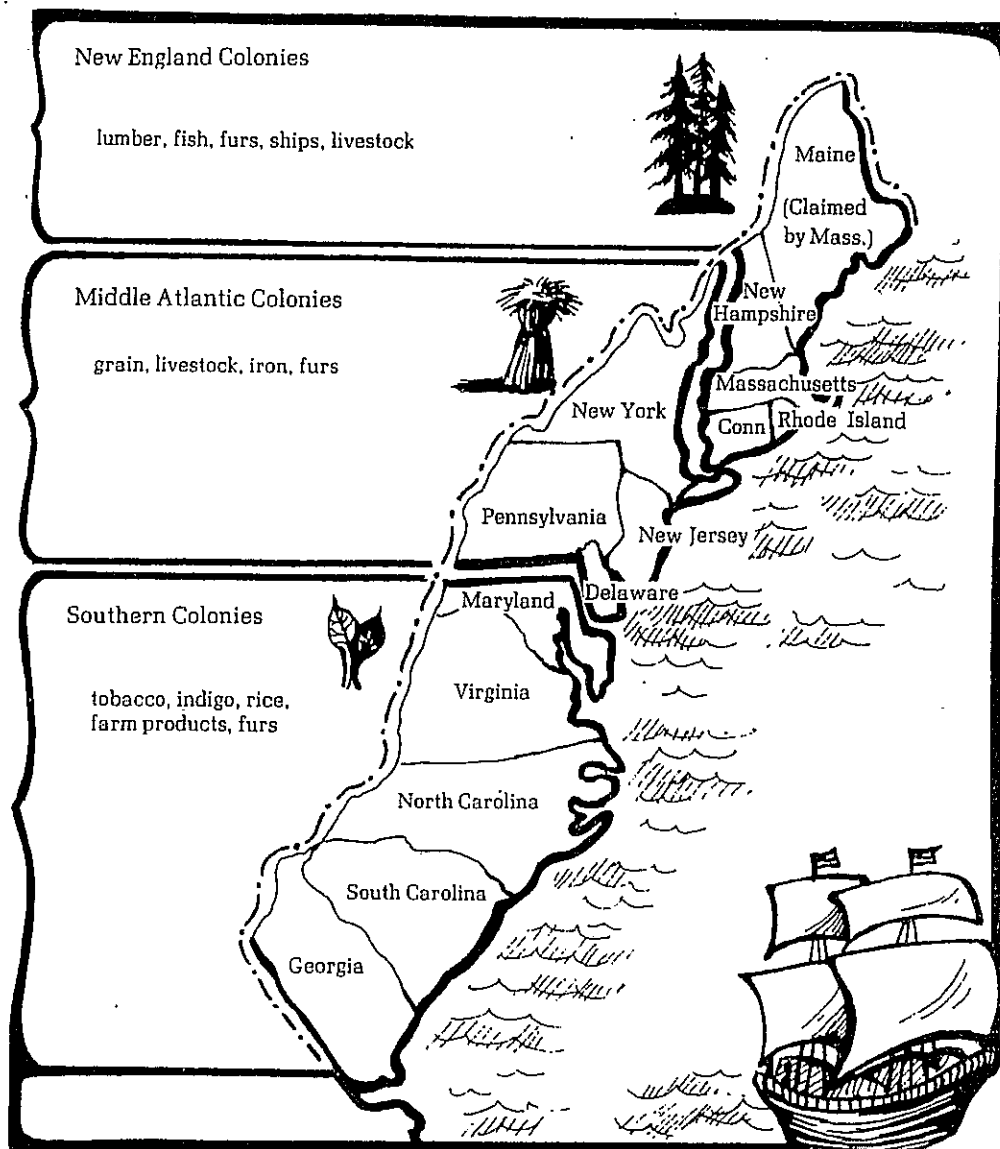
41. Each settlement was formed for special reasons, mostly religious ones. But they sometimes banded together for protection from the Indians and to help each other survive in the cold, snowy Northeast winters.

Spotlight On The British Colonies

42. The British colonies were different from the Spanish or French colonies. The people in the British colonies had the right to govern themselves. There was no Viceroy or Royal Governor to tell them what laws they must follow or which religion they were to believe in. From the beginning, the British colonists had their own ideas about how they wanted to live.

43. For example, in 1639 people in Connecticut were living under a **constitution**. A constitution puts into writing the laws governing a group of people. It also states the rights those people have. The constitution which the towns of Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield in Connecticut wrote is called the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**. This is thought to be the first constitution of our time which would really work.

44. Three very different regions or areas in the British colonies soon began to develop. **New**



Products Sent From The Colonies To England In The 1700's

England, which you have read about in this chapter, was one. You will read about the **middle colonies** in Chapter 7. The last group were the **southern colonies**, which you will also read about in that chapter. The three regions were very different because each had a different climate and different kinds of land.

45. In each of the colonies there was a wealthy upper-class of people. Some of these people had been wealthy in England. Many had

become wealthy only since coming to America. They were business people, shipowners and owners of large pieces of land.

46. About nine out of ten people in the British colonies made a living by farming. The others were traders, kept shops or gave other services needed by the colonists. Many of them were poor. Others were middle class, living a fairly good life.

47. Many of the newcomers were **indentured servants**. These people owed money to a person in England or in America who would pay for their trip to America. When the indentured servants got to America, they would work long enough to pay for their trip.
48. In a way, they were slaves for the period they had to work for the person they were indentured to. But most earned their freedom in a few years' time and got some land of their own. Some went from being indentured servants to being wealthy landowners in a few years.

Women In The British Colonies

49. Women in the British colonies were treated differently than those in the Spanish and French colonies.
50. Women in the Spanish colonies were treated as they had been in Europe. They were thought of as property or something their husbands owned. They had to obey their husbands, stay home, cook, and have children. They did not work outside their homes.
51. The few women who lived in the French trading posts were treated the same way.
52. Women in the British colonies were treated a little better than they had been in England. The main reason for this is that they were given more of a role outside of the home and more freedom.
53. Many were full partners with their farmer husbands. They had to be. Few farms could

get along without the women working as hard as the men. Women gained a new respect.

54. This does not mean they had much real freedom. They were not usually educated. They could be beaten by their husbands. In England, a woman could be beaten by her husband with "any reasonable instrument". In the Massachusetts Colony a woman could be beaten only in self-defense.

55. One woman who gained great respect was Anne Hutchinson. She was married to a Puritan businessman in the Massachusetts Colony. She had given birth to 14 children in the 22 years of marriage before coming to America. She had two more children in the New World.

56. Mrs. Hutchinson had her own ideas about religion. She told whoever would listen that she believed that each person could know the truth and be saved by God without going to church. She believed that ministers were not needed.

57. Soon, almost 100 people were coming to hear her speak each Sunday.

58. The leaders of the Puritan Church did not like what Anne Hutchinson had to say. They put her on trial for saying those things. She was found guilty of speaking against her religion and made to leave the Massachusetts Colony.

59. She would not give up her beliefs. She went to Rhode Island and later to New York with some of her children. She was killed in New York during an Indian attack. To the end she would not give up what she believed.



Understanding What You Read

1. Look at the chart below and then answer the following questions:

Settlement Of The First British Colonies

Colony	Settlement	Leader	Date	Reason
Virginia	Jamestown	John Smith	1607	Trade
Massachusetts Bay	Plymouth	William Bradford	1620	Religious freedom
	Boston	John Winthrop	1630	Religious freedom
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	John Mason	1630	Religious freedom and better land
Connecticut	Hartford	Thomas Hooker	1636	Religious freedom
Rhode Island	Providence	Roger Williams	1636	Religious freedom

- a. The settlement used as a trading center was _____.
- b. The colonies set up for religious purposes were _____, _____, and _____.
- c. The first British settlement in the New World was _____ in the colony of _____, settled in the year _____.
- d. In the spaces to the right of each colony place the name of the settlement and its leader:

	Settlement	Leader
Rhode Island	_____	_____
Connecticut	_____	_____
Massachusetts Bay	_____	_____

Virginia _____

New Hampshire _____

2. Place the following historical events in the order in which they happened. The first event would be 1), and so forth.
- a. Cabot's voyage to America (2)
 - b. British colonists come to the New World in large numbers. (23)
 - c. The defeat by the British of the Spanish Armada (13-14)
 - d. Drake and the other Sea Dogs raid the Spanish treasure ships off the coast of America. (8-9)

My answers are 1) _____, 2) _____, 3) _____, and 4) _____

3. Some of the following statements are **facts**. That is, they really happened. Some of the statements are **opinions**. That is, they tell how someone thought or felt about something that happened. For example, **h** is an opinion. Place a **F** in the correct space if the statement is a fact, **O** if it is an opinion.
- a. Cabot explored the coast of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador.
 - b. The Spanish government was right in keeping British ships from trading at ports in Spanish America.
 - c. Drake was leader of the Sea Dogs.
 - d. The Sea Dogs had every right to raid and sink Spanish treasure ships because the Spanish had sunk Drake's ship.
 - e. England won a battle with the Spanish Armada.
 - f. Many people came to the New World so that they could practice the religion of their own choice.
 - g. The Pilgrims were treated badly in their own country because they did not want to follow the Church of England.
 - h. The Mayflower and its passengers would have been better off if they had reached New York, because it is warmer there.
 - i. Roger Williams and Thomas Hooker were right to leave Massachusetts and form their own colonies.

My answers are: a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, d. _____, e. _____,

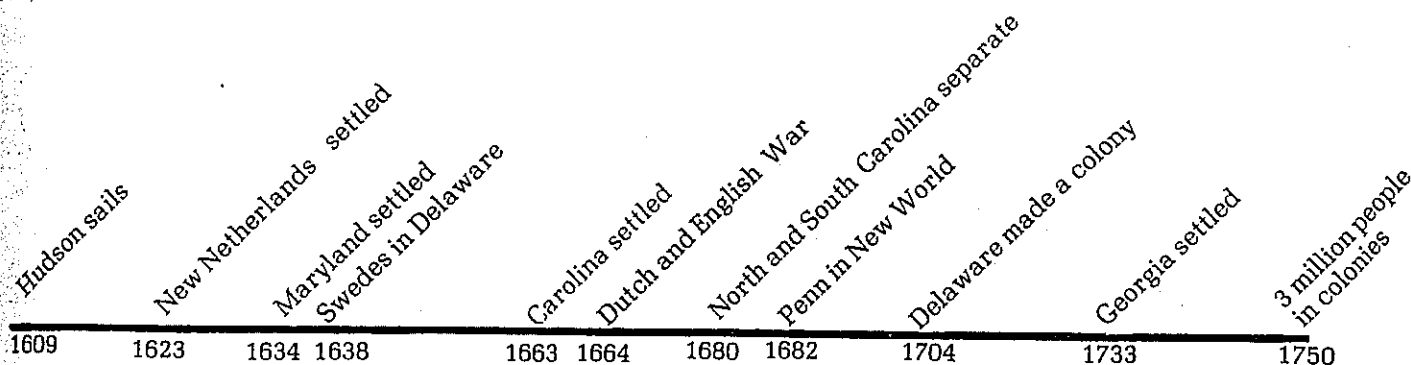
f. _____, g. _____, h. **O**, i. _____.

5. The first constitution in North America was written by three towns in _____.

It was called the _____ of _____. (43)

Chapter 7

Europeans Come To The Middle And Southern Colonies



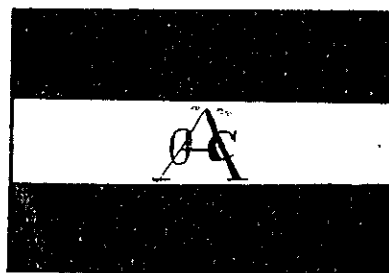
1. In the 1600's some nations had colonies in the New World. Other European nations wanted to find a westward passage, a way to reach the Indies by sailing west.
2. The Dutch kept trying for many years. They began in 1609, two years after the settlement of the Jamestown, Virginia colony. A Dutch ship called the **Half Moon** sailed along the east coast of the New World looking for the Westward Passage (See map on page 40.). Its Captain, **Henry Hudson**, was an Englishman, but he sailed for the Dutch.
3. Instead of finding a shorter way to the Indies, Hudson found a river that ran westward for a short time, and then north. He had found the New York river that now bears his name, the Hudson.
4. He also found that the Indians along the shores of the river were friendly. They were willing to trade for furs with the sailors on the ship.
5. When Hudson reported this news to the Dutch they formed a company to trade with the Indians. The company sent people to live in the new colony and traders to trade with the Indians.
6. In 1623 these people arrived in the colony they called **New Netherlands**, which is now

the state of New York. The Dutch Governor, **Peter Minuit**, bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$24 worth of beads and trinkets.

7. Sweden also sent colonists to the New World. They did not come looking for the Westward Passage. Sweden, which is a small country in northern Europe, wanted a colony to trade with the other colonies.

8. The Swedes landed in **Delaware** in 1638. They were led by Peter Minuit, who had been fired by the Dutch in 1631 and hired by the Swedes in 1637.

9. What the Swedes and Minuit did not know was that the Dutch were already in the area they claimed. The new Dutch governor moved quickly and took the land from the Swedish settlers peacefully.



Dutch East India Flag of Henry Hudson

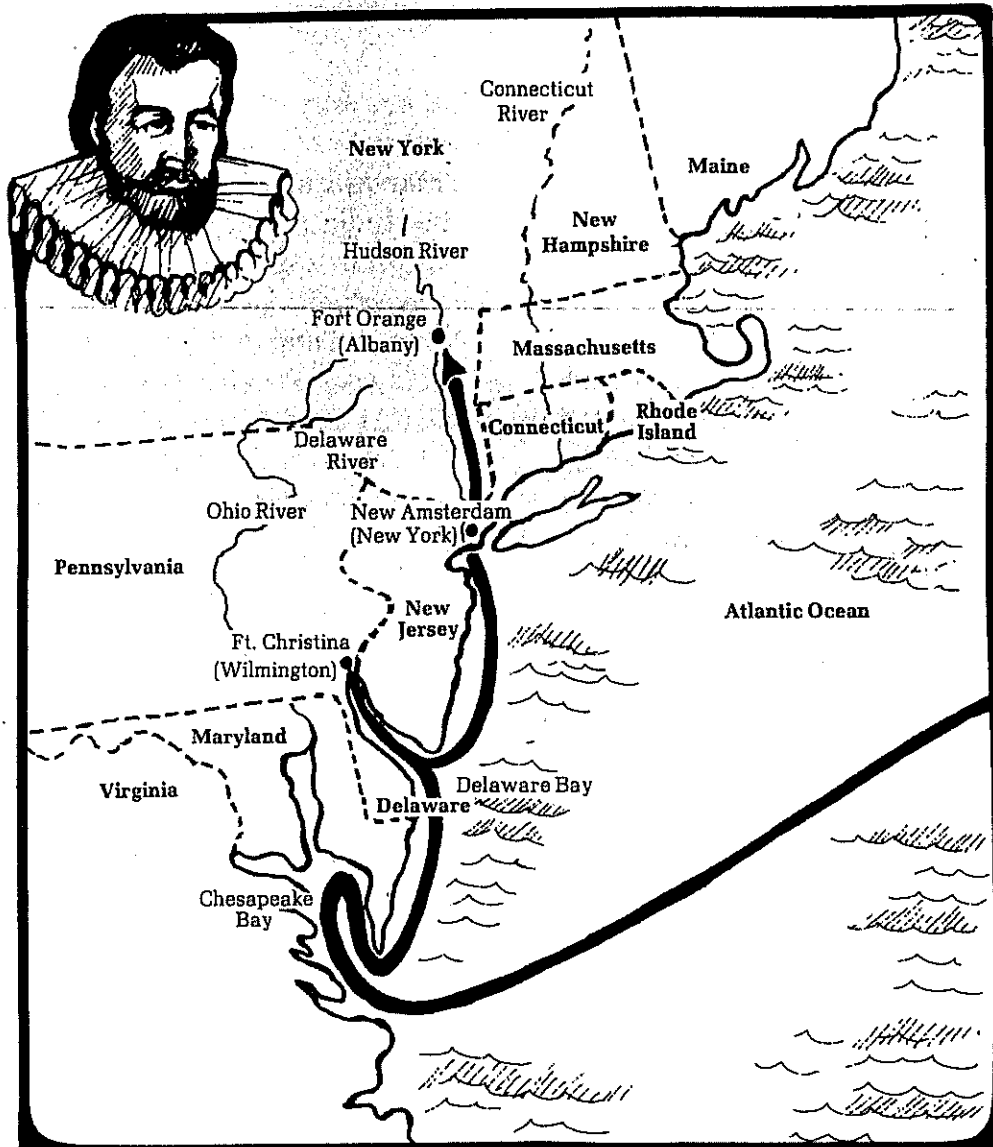
10. The Dutch then began to have problems with the British. The British said that Cabot's exploration in 1497 gave them the rights to all the east coast, including New Netherlands.

11. In 1664 a war broke out between the two nations. The British sent a fleet of ships to New Netherlands and took the colony without firing a shot. New Netherlands became **New York**, named after the Duke of York. Land across the Hudson River became a British

colony named **New Jersey** in honor of an island off the coast of England.

The Quakers

12. At about this same time in history, a man named **William Penn** lived in England. Penn was a member of a religious group called the **Quakers**.



Henry Hudson's Explorations in 1609



In Pennsylvania the Quakers often shared their homes with the Indians.

13. The Quakers had no religious leaders. They believed every man was the equal of all others. All the members met to worship God as equals.

14. The Quakers could not worship in England because they did not follow the beliefs of the Church of England. Many Quakers were sent to jail for this reason.

15. William Penn was one of those who had been sent to jail for following his beliefs. The king of England owed Penn's father a lot of money. The king did not want to pay the money to Penn's father. Penn's father asked the king to give him land in America instead of money.

16. The king agreed, thinking that he was cheating Penn and his father. He did not believe the land was worth that much money.

17. In 1682 Penn and his fellow Quakers came to the New World. They named their colony **Pennsylvania** (Penn's woods).

18. Penn opened his land to Quakers from all over the world so that they could worship in peace. Thousands came from Germany, Scotland, Ireland, and England.

19. Although Penn was given the land by the king, he paid the Indians for all that the colony used.

20. Penn also was given Delaware after the English took it from the Swedes. The British governor, the Duke of York, did not want the problems of running the small colony. He gave it to Penn to govern. In 1704 Penn let it become a separate colony.

21. The last colonies to be settled in the New World were the southern colonies of

Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

22. **Maryland** was founded in 1634 by a group of English Catholics who could not practice their religion in England. Their leader, Lord Baltimore, sent about 300 settlers to the colony. They founded the settlement of St. Mary's, later to be named Baltimore for their leader.

23. In 1663 King Charles of England gave a grant of land "South of Virginia", to a group of his friends. They wanted to use the colony for their businesses. The friends named the colony Carolina in his honor.

24. The first settlement they founded was at Charlestown. But they found that many settlers from Virginia had come from that colony into the area that they owned and were already living there.

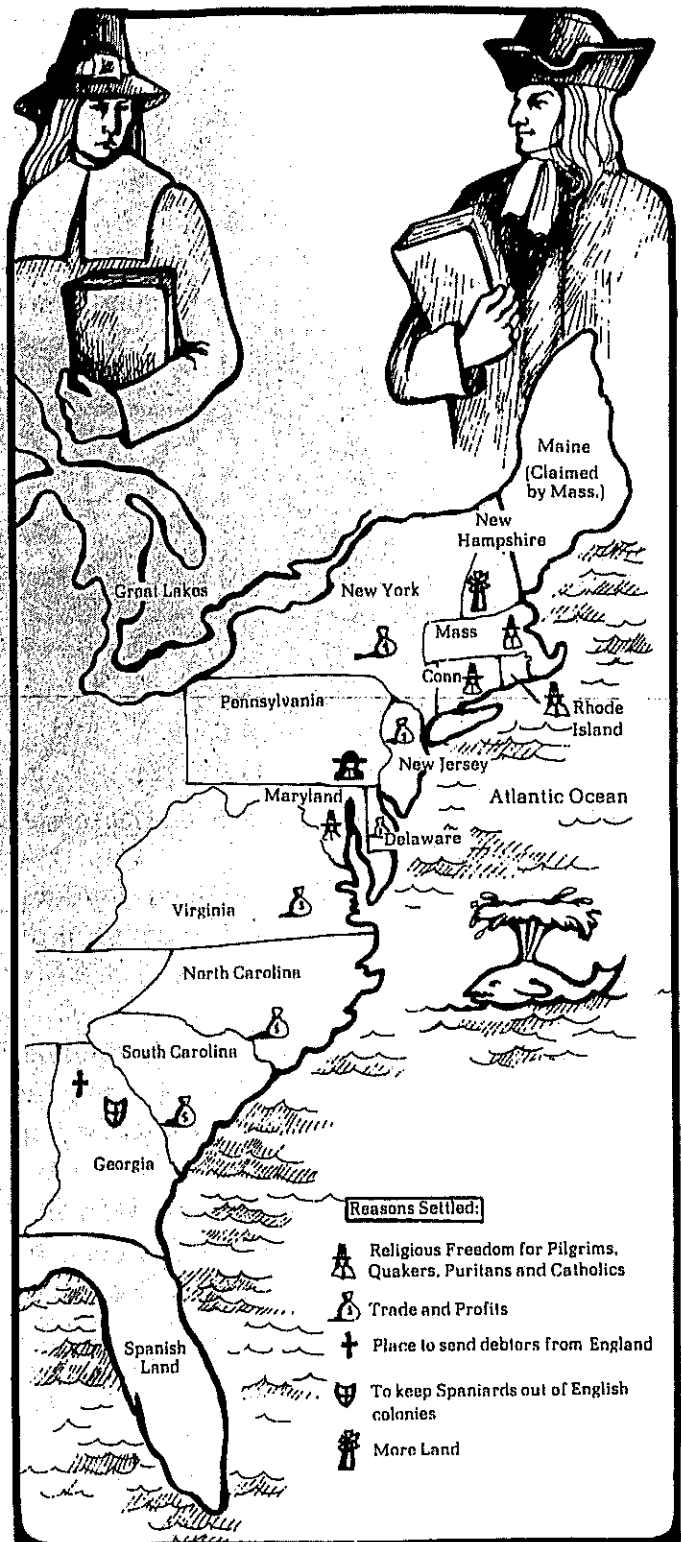
25. Arguments between the two groups broke out. In 1680 Carolina became two separate colonies — **North Carolina** and **South Carolina**.

26. The last of the original thirteen colonies was **Georgia**. In 1733 the king gave land to a man named James Oglethorpe. The king planned this colony as a place to get rid of people England did not want. He also wanted this colony to protect the other colonies from the French and Spanish to the south and west.

27. Oglethorpe brought many people to Georgia who had been in jail or who owed large sums of money that they couldn't pay. The colony was named after King George of England. The first settlement in the new colony was at Savannah.

The Thirteen English Colonies

28. By 1750 the English had thirteen colonies in America. Ten of them had always been



English Colonies In America

English colonies. New York and New Jersey became English colonies after a short war with the Dutch. Delaware had first been owned by Sweden and then became English.

29. The colonies were naturally divided into three different land areas — north, middle and south. People within each area soon found they had the same kinds of problems. They also found they needed and wanted many of the same things. For example, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Hartford and New Haven together made up an army to protect their villages when Indians attacked.

30. The southern colonies became much like the English colonies in the West Indies. Large farms called plantations, worked by cheap labor, turned out turpentine, indigo and tobacco.

31. The southern colonies were Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

32. The middle colonies — Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York — were called the Bread Colonies. They had good soil and good rivers for water and transportation. The chief products of these states were grain and livestock.

33. The people in the New England colonies — Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire — fished and built ships. They also carried on much of the slave trade.

34. The thirteen British colonies grew quickly. By 1775, more than three million people lived in those colonies.

Spotlight On Regional Differences

35. The three regions (areas or parts) of the early colonies developed in different economic (business and work) ways. This has had a

great effect on American history, and was due to two factors — the different kind of land in each, and difference in climate.

36. The kind of land has a lot to do with what can be done in an area. The rocky soil of New England was not good for crops. It was hard for farmers to earn a living there. Since it was near the sea and large fishing banks, most New Englanders worked in fishing, shipbuilding and trading.

37. The middle and southern colonies had good soil. Grain and vegetables, cotton and tobacco could be grown, so they became farming areas.

38. The climate also had much to do with making the areas very different. The north was too cold and did not have a long growing season. Even if the land had been good for crops, the weather was wrong.

39. The south, on the other hand, had a warm climate and a long growing season.

40. As we can see, these differences in kinds of land and climate brought about differences in the way people made their living. The different climates also brought about differences in the way people lived and enjoyed themselves.

41. At times these differences also made people act and believe differently. We will see this in American history during the War Between the States.

42. The next chapter will show you what life was like in each of the three areas of the British Colonies. You will see it through the eyes of people who might have lived then and there. You will also find out what it was like to have lived in an area with few settlers — the wilderness beyond the thirteen colonies.



Understanding What You Read

1. Look at the chart below and then answer the following questions:

Settlement Of The Middle And Southern Colonies				
Colony	Settlement	Leader	Date	Reason
New York	New Amsterdam	Peter Minuit	1626	Trade
Maryland	St. Mary's	Lord Baltimore	1634	Religious freedom
Delaware	Wilmington	Peter Minuit	1638	Trade
North Carolina	Albemarle	Group of businessmen	1653	Trade
South Carolina	Charleston	Group of businessmen	1670	Trade
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	William Penn	1682	Religious freedom
New Jersey	Various settlements	Lord Berkeley	1664	Trade
Georgia	Savannah	James Oglethorpe	1733	Place for unwanted people and protection from Spain and France

- a. The one man who was the leader of two different colonies was _____ who led both _____ and _____.
- b. The two colonies that were founded for religious freedom were _____ and _____.
- c. The colony that was founded as a place for unwanted people from England and to give the colonies protection from other nations was _____. It was founded by _____ in the year _____.

d. Two colonies were founded by groups of businessmen. Those colonies were _____ and _____.

2. William Penn was the leader of a religious group called _____. He brought his people to the colony of _____ in the year _____. (17)

He asked people from all over the world to join his colony. Thousands came from

_____, _____, _____, and _____ . (18)

3. The southern colonies were _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. (31)

4. The middle colonies were _____, _____, _____, and _____. (32)

5. The New England colonies were _____, _____, _____, and _____. (33)

6. **Map Study:** Look at the map on page 40 and then answer the following questions:

a. Which body of water in America did Henry Hudson first enter? _____.

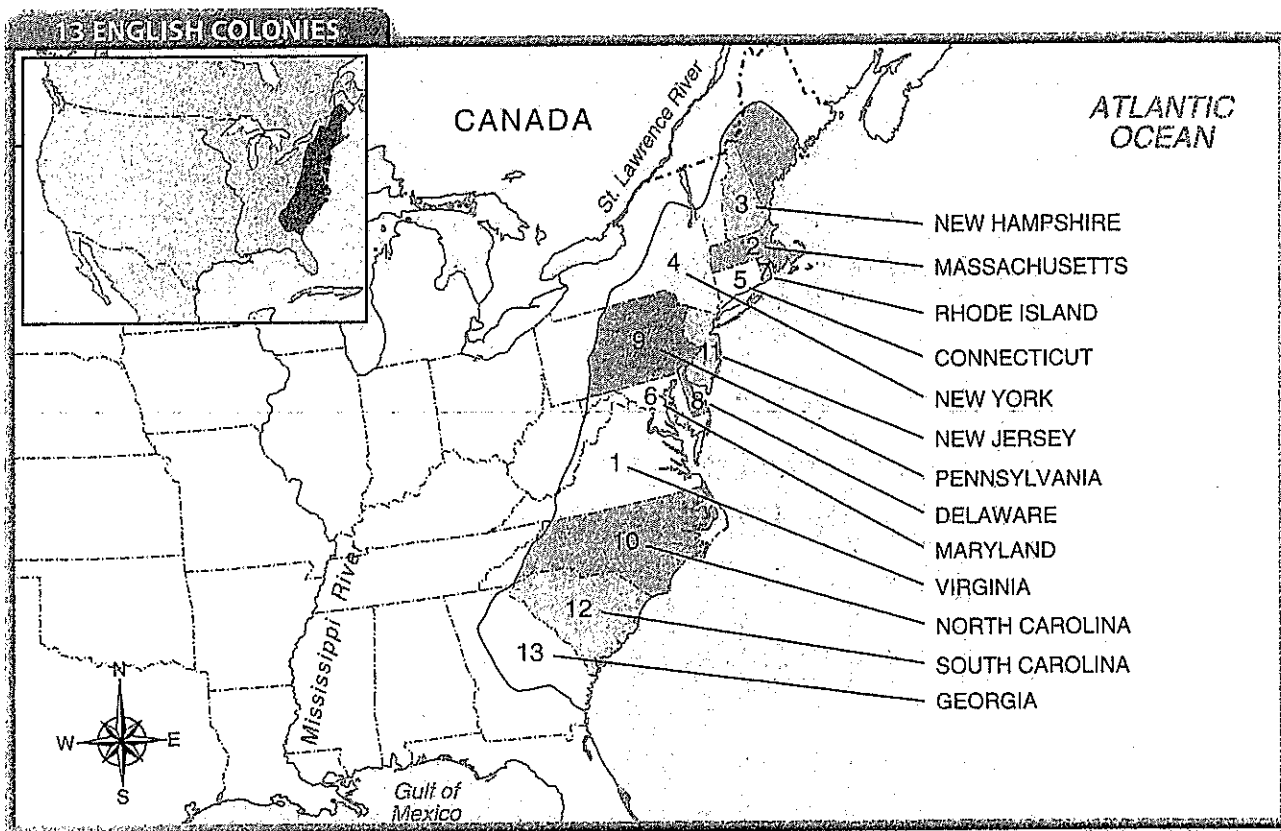
b. Hudson sailed along the coast of the following states: _____, _____, _____, and _____.

c. The Hudson River is in what is now the state of _____.

d. The states of _____ and _____ are on the Chesapeake Bay.

Skill Builder

Reading a Historical Map A **historical map** shows how an area used to look. The historical map on this page shows the 13 English colonies in the year 1753. The 13 colonies are numbered on the map in the order that people from Europe first settled there. Study the map.



Draw a circle around each correct answer.

- 1) Which colony was started first?
Rhode Island Virginia Delaware
- 2) Which colony was started last?
Georgia New York South Carolina
- 3) Which colony is north of Massachusetts?
North Carolina New Hampshire Maryland
- 4) Which colony is west of New Jersey?
Connecticut Massachusetts Pennsylvania

Find Out

- ① Why did Americans think that the new laws from Great Britain were unfair?
- ② What happened during the Boston Tea Party?
- ③ Why did Americans start to fight against the British in 1775?

NEW WORDS

nation

tax

Stamp Act

Parliament

port

Boston Tea Party

American Revolution

PEOPLE & PLACES

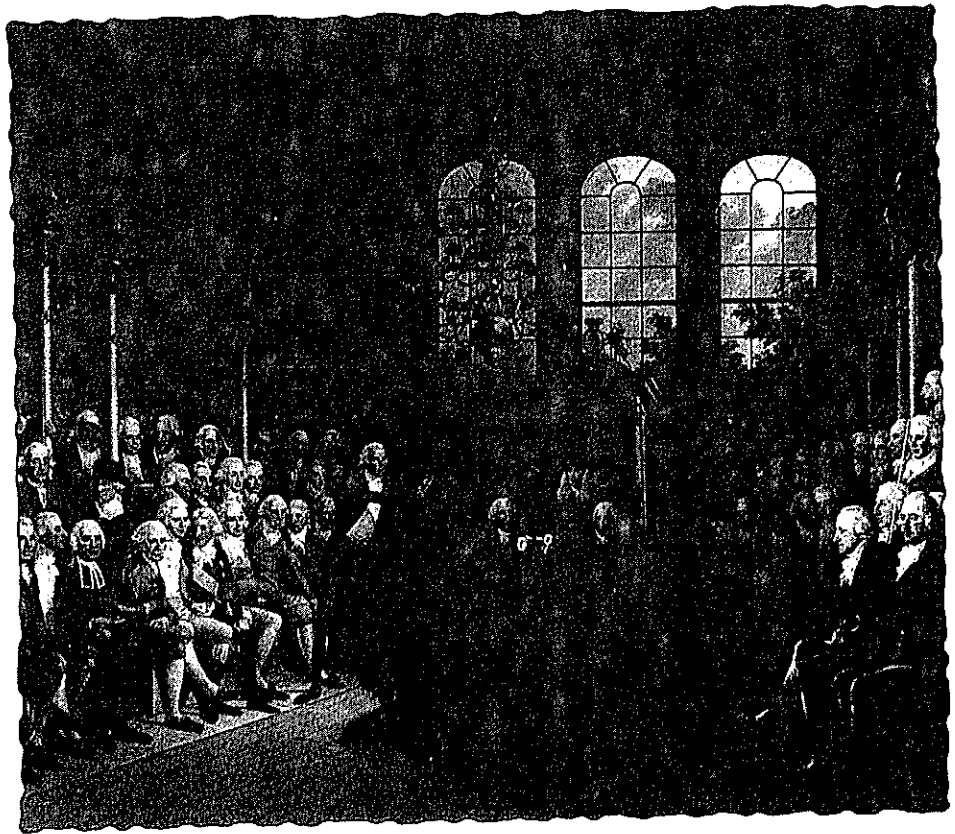
Great Britain

British

King George III

Boston

Americans Fight for Freedom



British leaders who made laws were called Parliament.

Many people from England came to live in America. They came to live in the 13 colonies. The people who lived in the colonies were called Americans. Many people came to America because they wanted more freedom.

In 1707 England and three small countries became part of a larger **nation**. The larger nation was called Great Britain. People who lived in Great Britain were called the British. Great Britain ruled the 13 American colonies. The king of Great Britain was the king of the American colonies. From 1760 to 1820, King George III was the king of Great Britain.

In 1763 the English, or British, won the French and Indian War. The war helped the American colonies. Americans felt safer because France no longer ruled Canada. Great Britain ruled Canada after this war. The British had spent a lot of



King George III



PRIMARY SOURCE

"The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people. This . . . change in . . . the people was the real American Revolution"

—John Adams

Americans burned stamps to show they did not like the Stamp Act.

money to fight the French. The British wanted the colonies to help pay for the French and Indian War.

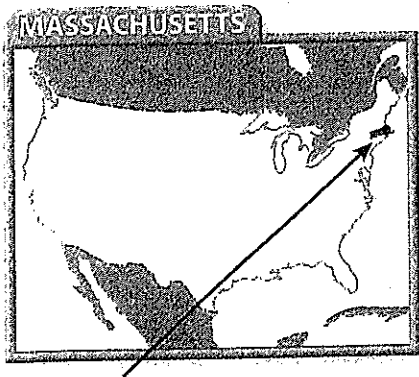
The British made new laws. The laws said that Americans had to send some of their money to Great Britain. The money that Americans had to send was called **tax** money. This tax money would help Great Britain get back the money it had spent on the war.

In 1765 the British made a new tax law for the colonies. It was called the **Stamp Act**. The Stamp Act said that Americans had to pay a tax on things made from paper, such as newspapers. A special stamp was placed on the newspapers to show that the tax was paid.

Americans did not like the Stamp Act. They said this tax law was unfair. It was unfair because Americans did not help make the tax law. Some Americans decided not to pay the new taxes. Some Americans burned stamps to show they were angry about the new law.

Americans wanted the same freedom to make laws that the British had. In Great Britain the British helped make their own laws. They did this by voting for leaders who would make laws for them. The British leaders who worked together to make laws for Great Britain were called **Parliament**. Americans wanted to send their own leaders to Great Britain. They wanted these leaders to be in Parliament and make laws. The British would not let Americans make laws in Parliament.





Boston

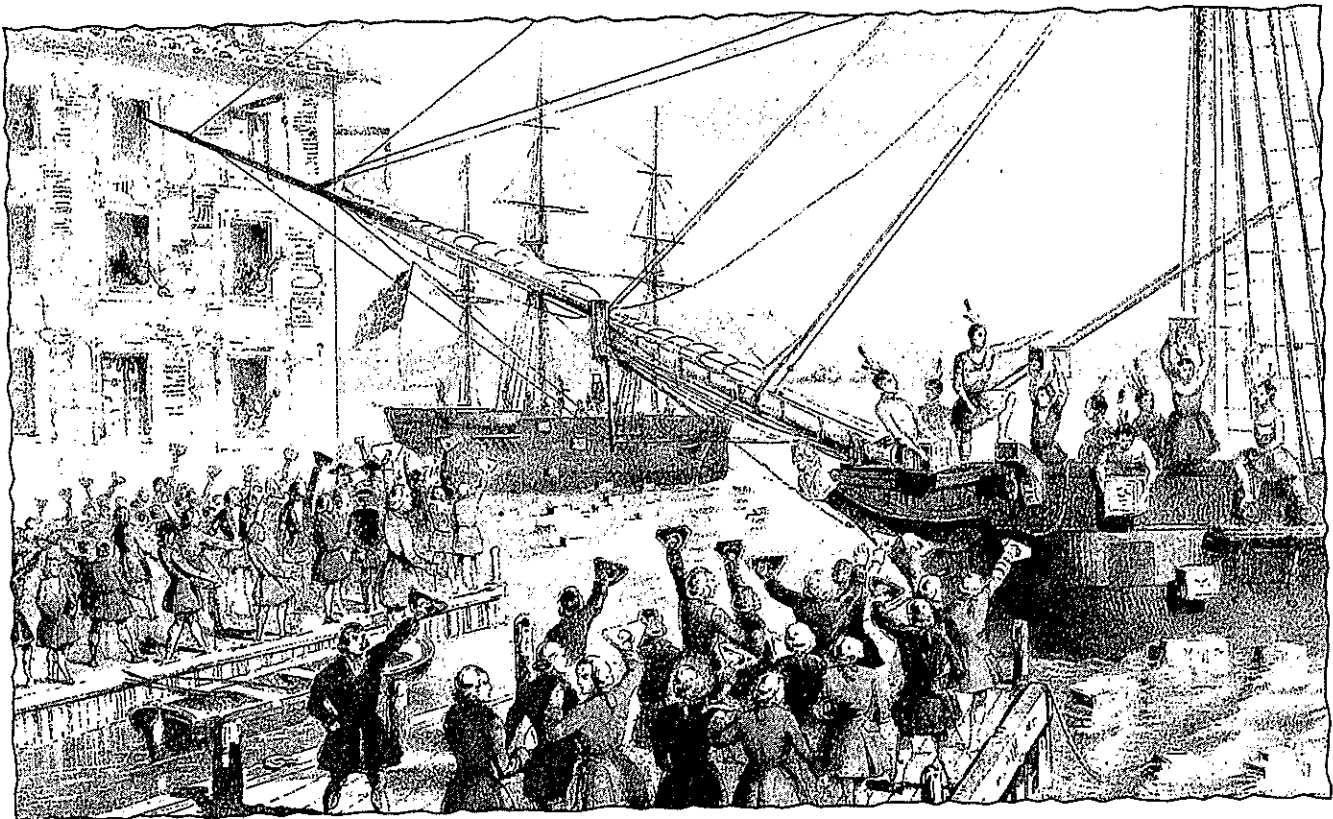
→ **Learning from Pictures**
At the Boston Tea Party, Americans threw British tea into the ocean. Why do you think people took off their hats and cheered?

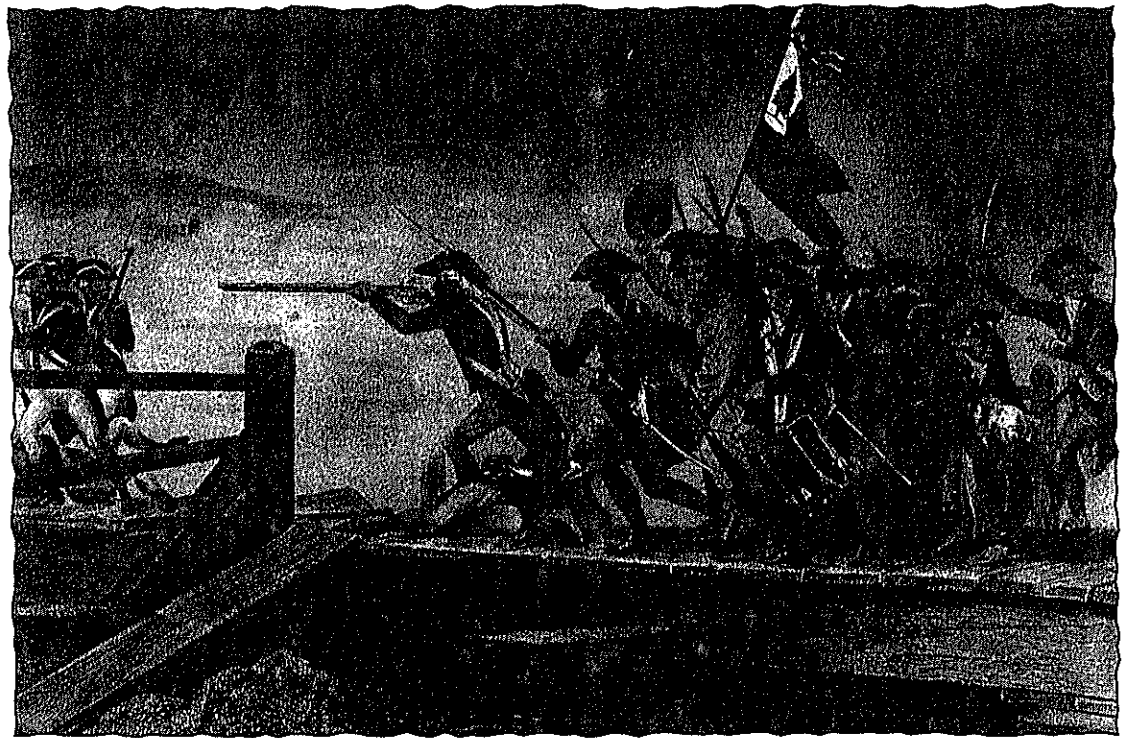
Parliament wrote more tax laws for the 13 colonies. The British leaders did not let Americans help write any of these laws. Americans did not like the new laws.

In 1773 the British made another law. This law said that Americans must pay a tea tax. This meant that Americans had to pay a tax when they paid for their tea. Americans had to send the tax money to Great Britain. Americans were very angry because they did not help write the tea tax law.

Boston was a large **port** city in Massachusetts near the Atlantic Ocean. Three ships with boxes of tea came to Boston. The Americans did not want to pay a tea tax. They did not want the tea. They wanted to send the tea ships back to Great Britain. The British said that Americans had to pay for the tea.

Some Americans decided to throw the boxes of tea into the ocean. One night in 1773, they dressed up as a group of Native Americans. They went on the tea ships. The Americans threw every box of tea into the Atlantic Ocean. This is known as the **Boston Tea Party**. The Boston Tea Party made King George very angry.





▲ **The first battle of the American Revolution was in Massachusetts.**

King George punished the people of Boston. He closed Boston's port. Ships could not come to or go from the port. King George said the port would be closed until Americans paid for all the tea. The king sent many British soldiers to Massachusetts.

The British had made another law that Americans did not like. This law said that Americans must give British soldiers food and a place to sleep. The soldiers paid Americans when they ate and slept in their homes. But Americans did not like the British soldiers. They did not want the soldiers in their homes. King George sent more soldiers to Massachusetts. Americans became angrier and angrier.

The angry Americans formed an army. In 1775 America began to fight Great Britain for freedom. The fighting began in Massachusetts. The British won the first battles. But the Americans would not stop fighting. They were fighting for the same freedom that people had in Great Britain. They wanted the freedom to write their own laws. A war had started in 1775 between Great Britain and America. Americans called this war the **American Revolution**.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Match Up Finish each sentence in Group A with words from Group B. Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank line. The first one is done for you.

Group A

- 1 Great Britain wants the colonies to help pay for the c
- 2 The new tax laws were not fair to Americans because _____
- 3 During the Boston Tea Party Americans went on three British ships and _____
- 4 After the Boston Tea Party, King George punished Americans by _____
- 5 In 1775 America began fighting a war with Great Britain that the Americans _____

Group B

- a. closing the port of Boston.
- b. called the American Revolution.
- c. French and Indian War.
- d. threw all the tea in the ocean.
- e. Americans did not help write the laws in Parliament.

Think and Apply

Using Different Points of View People can look in different ways at something that happens. Look at these two points of view.

Americans should give British soldiers food.

British soldiers should get their own food.

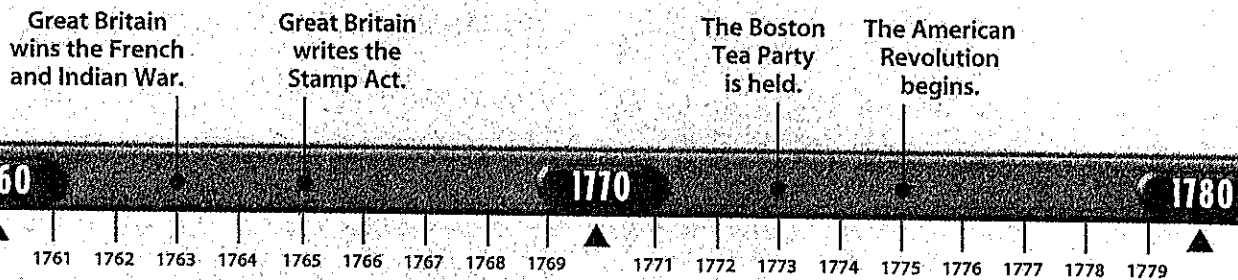
In 1775 the Americans and the British had different points of view about how to rule the 13 colonies. Read each sentence below. Write **American** next to each sentence that shows the American point of view. Write **British** next to each sentence that shows the British point of view. The first sentence is done for you.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <u> British </u> | 1 Only people in Great Britain should write laws in Parliament. |
| <u> </u> | 2 Americans should help write their own laws in Parliament. |
| <u> </u> | 3 Americans should not pay a tea tax if they did not help write the tax law. |

- _____ 4 Americans should pay for all the tea they threw in the ocean.
- _____ 5 Americans have enough freedom.
- _____ 6 Americans should fight the British for more freedom.

Skill Builder

Reading a Time Line A **time line** is a drawing that shows years on a line. Look at this time line. Read the time line from left to right.



The year 1765 comes before 1766, and 1767 comes after 1766.

- 1 What year comes before 1775? _____
- 2 What year comes after 1775? _____

Events are sometimes placed on time lines. Read the events on the time line. Then answer each question.

- 3 When did Great Britain win the French and Indian War?

- 4 When did Great Britain write the Stamp Act? _____
- 5 When was the Boston Tea Party? _____

Journal Writing

What would you do if you were an American living in the 13 colonies in 1775? Would you help the Americans or the British? Write a paragraph in your journal that tells what you would do and why.

Find Out

- ① Why did Americans write the Declaration of Independence?
- ② Why was George Washington a great army leader?
- ③ How did different people help win the American Revolution?

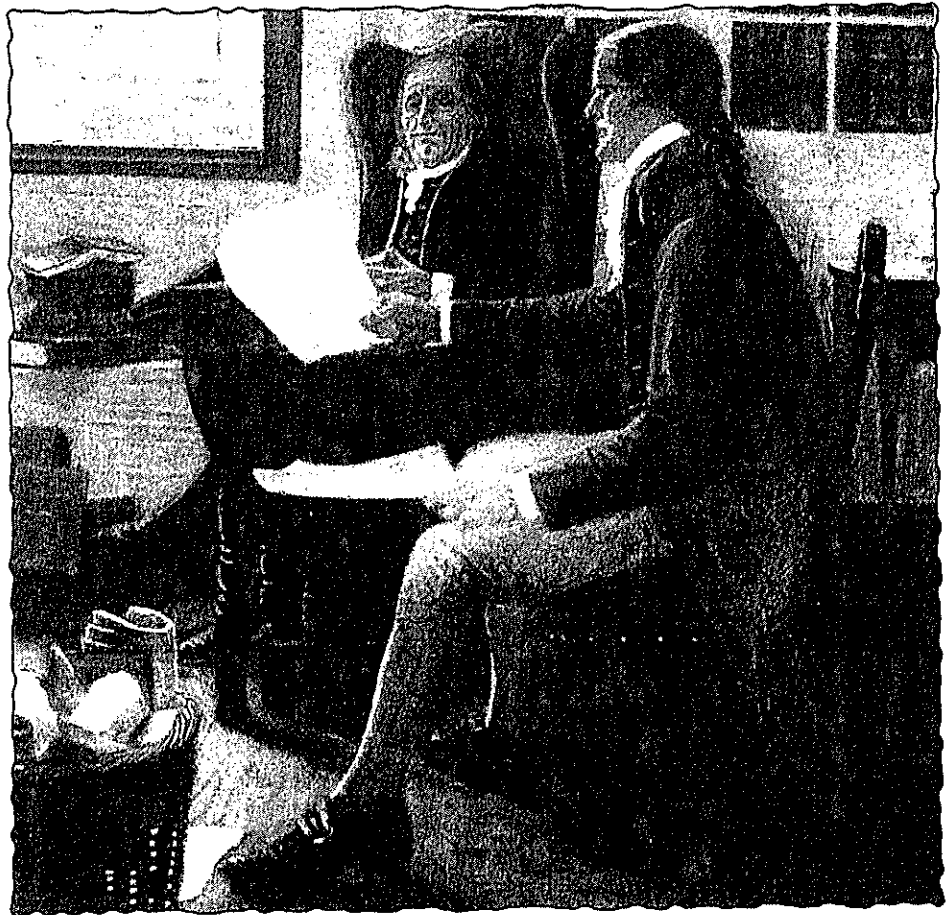
NEW WORDS

independent
Declaration of
Independence
equal
Loyalists
general

PEOPLE & PLACES

Thomas Jefferson
Philadelphia
Friedrich von
Steuben
Germany
Thaddeus Kosciuszko
Poland
Bernardo de Gálvez
African Americans
James Armistead
Deborah Sampson
Molly Pitcher
Haym Salomon
Jewish American

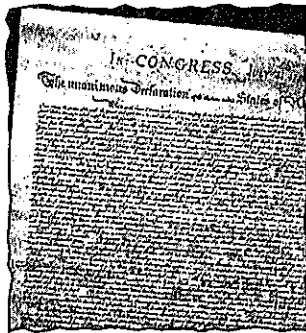
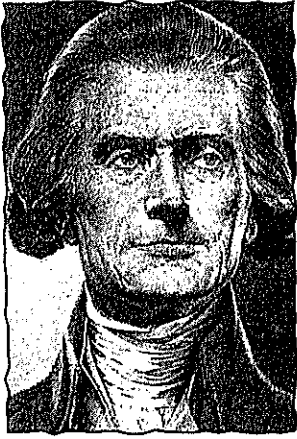
A New Country Is Born



In 1776 Thomas Jefferson and other leaders wrote the **Declaration of Independence**.

The American Revolution began in the year 1775. At first Americans were fighting the British because they wanted more freedom. American leaders wrote to King George. They asked him to let Americans write their own laws in Parliament. But King George would not give Americans more freedom. So in 1776 many Americans decided that they wanted the colonies to become **independent**. Independent means “free.”

Americans decided to tell the world that the colonies no longer belonged to Great Britain. In 1776 Thomas Jefferson and four other leaders were asked to write the **Declaration of Independence**. The Declaration of Independence was an important paper. It said, “All men are created **equal**.” This means that all people are just as



Thomas Jefferson was one of the writers of the Declaration of Independence.

important as a king. The Declaration said all people should have freedom. It also said that the 13 colonies were an independent nation.

The leaders of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania colony. On July 4, 1776, the leaders agreed to the ideas of the Declaration of Independence.

Some Americans in the colonies did not want the colonies to be free. These people were called **Loyalists**. The Loyalists fought for Great Britain during the American Revolution.

The American Revolution lasted six years. During that time George Washington was the leader of the American army. The soldiers called him **General** Washington. George Washington was a great leader. He tried to be fair to the soldiers, and he was a good fighter. The American army lost many battles, or fights. The soldiers were often hungry and cold during the winters. But General Washington did not give up. The Americans continued to fight for independence.

Many people tried to help the Americans win the war. France and Great Britain were enemies. French soldiers came to America and fought against the British.

➔ **Learning from Pictures** General Washington was the leader of the American army. How were the soldiers trying to stay warm during the cold winter? ➔





James Armistead



Deborah Sampson

People from other nations also helped Americans fight. Friedrich von Steuben came from Germany to help. He taught Americans how to be better soldiers. Thaddeus Kosciusko came from Poland to help Americans fight. Bernardo de Gálvez was the Spanish governor of Louisiana. He led his soldiers against the British.

All kinds of Americans fought together in the war. Farmers, sailors, business owners, and teachers all became soldiers.

About five thousand African Americans fought against the British. They fought in every important battle. James Armistead was a brave African American soldier. He was a spy for the Americans.

Women also helped win the war. They did the farm work when the men were fighting. They grew food for the soldiers. They made clothes for the army. Women also cared for soldiers who were hurt during the war. Deborah Sampson and a few other women dressed like soldiers and fought in the war.

One woman, Molly Pitcher, brought water to American soldiers when they were fighting. Molly's husband, John, was a soldier. One day John was hurt during a battle. He could not fight. Molly took John's place in the battle against the British soldiers.

➤ **Learning from Pictures**
How did Molly Pitcher help fight in the American Revolution?



Americans cheered for Washington and his soldiers when they won the American Revolution.



Haym Salomon

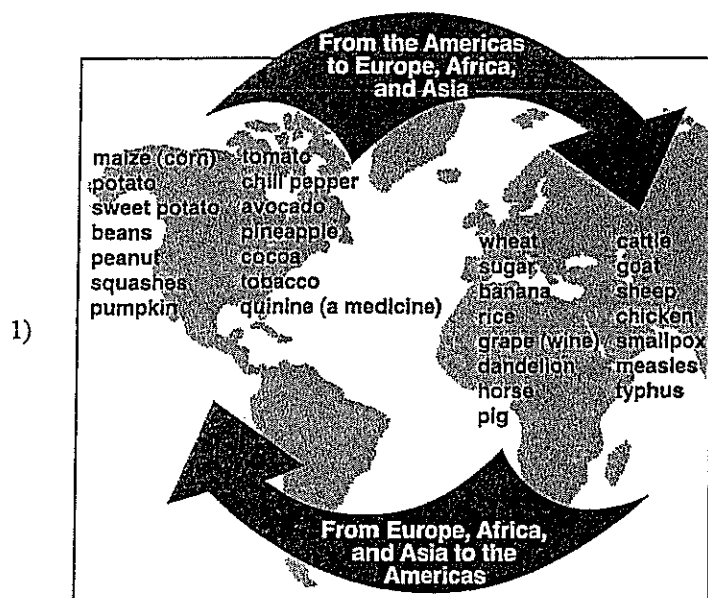
Haym Salomon was a Jewish American who helped the Americans win. He had left Poland to come to America for freedom of religion. Haym Salomon worked hard and became rich. He knew the American army had little money. The soldiers did not have enough food, clothes, or guns. Some soldiers did not even have shoes. Haym Salomon gave most of his money to the American army. The soldiers bought food, guns, shoes, and clothes with this money.

The American Revolution ended in 1781. The Americans had won. Great Britain and the colonies signed a peace treaty in 1783. People in other countries learned how the Americans won their fight for freedom. Soon people in other countries wanted more freedom, too.

After the war was over, the 13 colonies were independent. The 13 colonies became 13 states. The Americans called their new country the United States of America.

During the war, American leaders had written laws for the United States. But there were problems with those laws. In 1787 American leaders decided to write new laws for their country. In Chapter 11 you will learn how those new laws helped the nation grow.

Name: _____



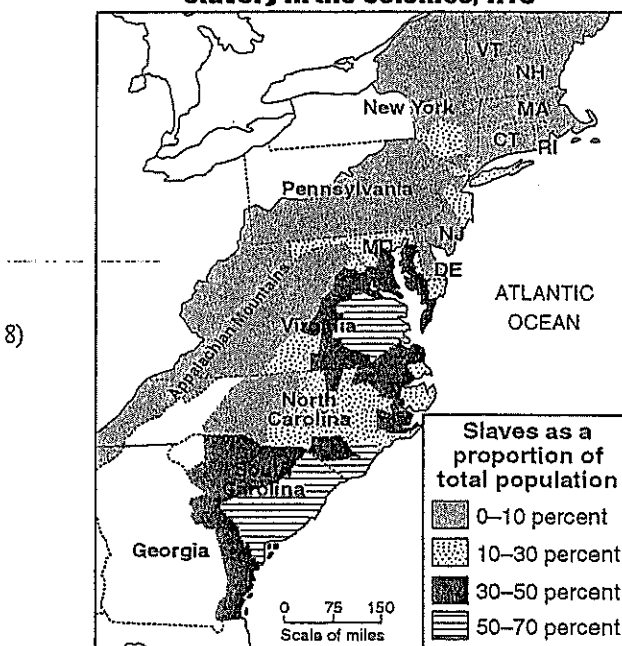
SOURCE: Goldberg and Clark DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall, 2002 (adapted)

What is the *best* title for the diagram above?

- A) *Silk Road*
 B) *Open Door Policy*
 C) *Columbian Exchange*
 D) *Encomienda System*
- 2) • Jamestown, founded in 1607
 • Plymouth colony, founded in 1620
 • New Amsterdam, founded in 1625
- These early colonial settlements were similar in that each was located
- A) in an arid climate
 B) near the coastline
 C) on offshore islands
 D) at the base of a mountain range
- 3) Which statement *best* describes the colonial settlement of New York?
- A) Early settlement was primarily along the Hudson and Mohawk river routes.
 B) The friendly attitude of the Iroquois Confederacy hastened settlement of the western part of the colony.
 C) Large numbers of Dutch settlers controlled the colony until the Revolution.
 D) From the beginning, the French were the major European influence.
- 4) In which area did good harbors, abundant forests, rocky soil, and a short growing season *most* influence the colonial economy?
- A) Middle Atlantic region
 B) Southern colonies
 C) New England colonies
 D) Northwest Territory

- 5) Which geographic feature contributed the *most* to the development of commerce throughout colonial America?
- A) mountains
 B) interior lakes
 C) grasslands
 D) natural harbors
- 6) Climatic conditions in the southern colonies most directly influenced the development of
- A) the plantation system
 B) the coal industry
 C) a canal system
 D) democratic institutions
- 7) The Mayflower Compact, New England town meetings, and the Virginia House of Burgesses are examples of
- A) governments imposed by Parliament
 B) early colonial efforts in self-government
 C) colonial protests against British taxation
 D) attempts to limit democracy

Slavery in the Colonies, 1775



SOURCE: James A. Henretta et al., *America's History*, Dorsey Press (adapted)

A conclusion supported by the information on the map above is that slavery in the American colonies was

- A) growing fastest in the New England colonies
 B) declining by the start of the Revolutionary War
 C) concentrated in areas suitable for large plantations
 D) becoming illegal in the northern colonies

9) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?

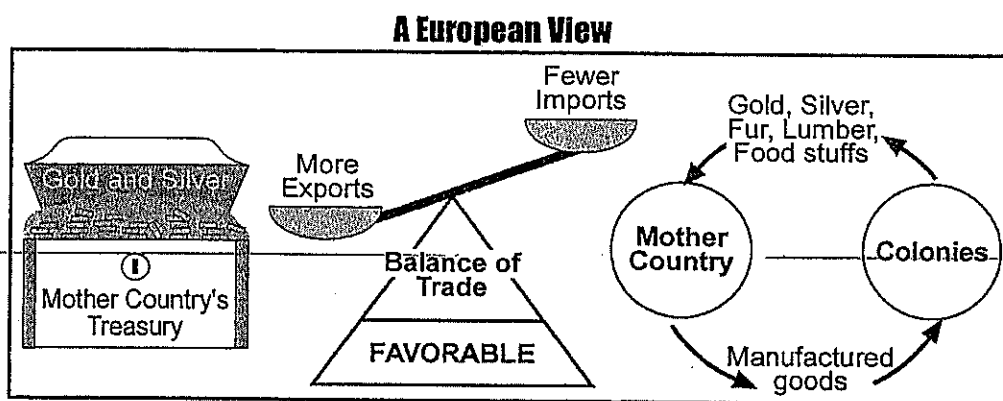
I. _____

- A. Villages with town meetings
- B. Small farms and commercial fishing
- C. First American college

- A) *Spanish Colonies*
- B) *Middle Colonies*
- C) *Southern Colonies*
- D) *New England Colonies*

- 10) Before 1763, the British policy of salutary neglect toward its American colonies was based on the desire of Great Britain to
- A) encourage manufacturing in the American colonies
 - B) treat all English people, including colonists, on an equal basis
 - C) ensure that all mercantile regulations were strictly followed
 - D) benefit from the economic prosperity of the American colonies
- 11) During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect toward the American colonies contributed to
- A) the decline of slavery in the northern colonies
 - B) a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
 - C) the development of independent colonial trade practices
 - D) a decline in colonial manufacturing

12) Which policy is portrayed in the illustration below?



- A) mercantilism
- B) perestroika

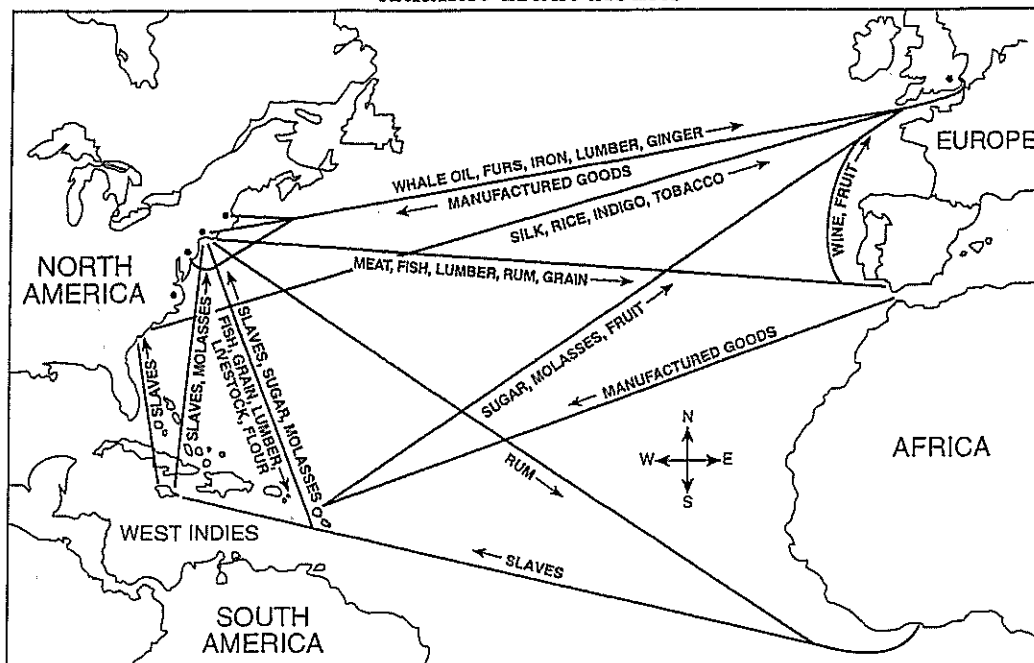
- C) nonalignment
- D) laissez-faire capitalism

13) According to the theory of mercantilism, the principal purpose of the thirteen original colonies was to provide Great Britain with

- A) naval bases
- B) workers and manufactured goods
- C) military recruits
- D) raw materials and markets

- 14) The British benefited from their mercantilist relationship with the American colonies primarily by
- A) buying raw materials from the colonies and selling them finished products
 - B) prohibiting colonists from fishing and fur trading
 - C) taking large amounts of gold and silver from the southern colonies
 - D) supporting the growth of colonial industries
- 15) During the colonial period, the British Parliament used the policy of mercantilism to
- A) force colonists to worship in the Anglican Church
 - B) limit manufacturing in America
 - C) deny representation to the colonists
 - D) prevent criticism of royal policies

Atlantic Trade Routes



SOURCE: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall, 2004 (adapted)

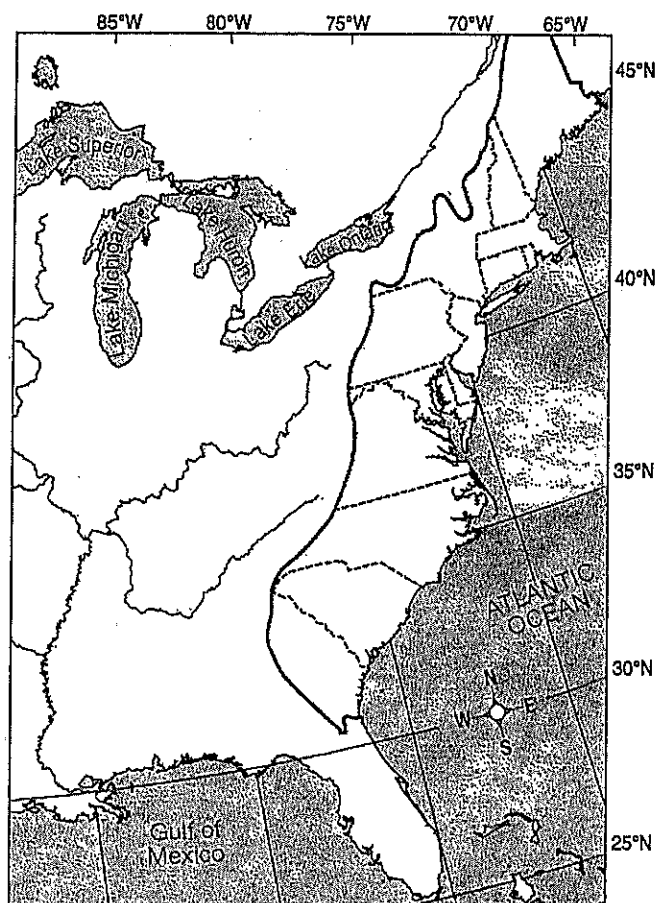
The routes shown on the map above reflect Atlantic trade during the

- A) Age of Mercantilism
- B) Roman Empire
- C) Hellenistic Period
- D) Early Middle Ages

17) What was the *main* cause of the French and Indian War (1754-1763)?

- A) conflicts between American colonists and the French over control of the Great Plains
- B) disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British
- C) violation of trade agreements between European nations and Native American Indians
- D) taxation of American colonists without representation in Parliament

18)



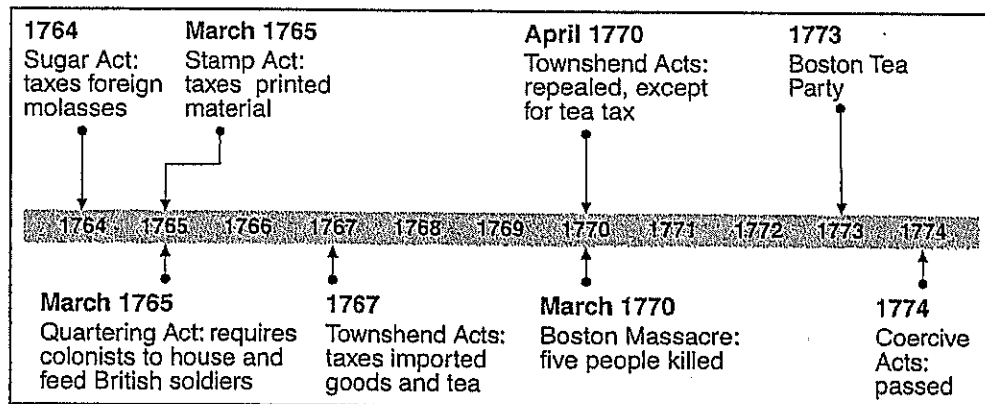
SOURCE: Education Place; <http://www.eduplace.com>,
Houghton Mifflin Co., 2002 (adapted)

This map shows the western limit on colonial settlement that resulted from the

- A) Proclamation of 1763
- B) Monroe Doctrine
- C) Compromise of 1850
- D) founding of Jamestown

- 19) The *main* reason Great Britain established the Proclamation Line of 1763 was to
- A) prevent American industrial development in the Ohio River valley
 - B) avoid conflicts between American colonists and Native American Indians
 - C) allow Canada to control the Great Lakes region
 - D) make a profit by selling the land west of the Appalachian Mountains

20)



Which title is *most* accurate for this time line?

- A) *Effects of British Navigation Laws*
- B) *Abuse of Power by Colonial Legislatures*
- C) *Causes of the American Revolution*
- D) *Forms of Colonial Protest*

- 21) The colonists' slogan, "No taxation without representation", expresses a belief in
- free trade
 - the consent of the governed
 - the supremacy of Parliament
 - economic interdependence
- 22) Which of the following statements is *most* accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?
- The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
 - The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.
 - The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
 - Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
- 23) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?
- I. _____
- Committees of Correspondence
 - Nonimportation Agreements
 - Boston Tea Party
 - First Continental Congress
- British Parliamentary Actions to Punish Colonial Americans*
 - Protests Against Slavery in the American Colonies*
 - Colonial Responses to British Mercantile Policies*
 - Colonial Attempts to End the British Policy of Salutary Neglect*
- 24) In the publication *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argued that the American colonies should
- end their political relationship with Great Britain
 - approve the Treaty of Paris (1763)
 - ratify the Constitution of the United States
 - support the policies of King George III
- 25) "...I challenge the warmest advocate [supporter] for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap [gain], by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived [acquired]. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will...."
- Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776
- This speaker is most likely opposed to
- direct democracy
 - capitalism
 - representative government
 - mercantilism
- 26) How did the pamphlet *Common Sense*, by Thomas Paine, aid the American cause in the Revolutionary War?
- It convinced France to join in the fight against England.
 - It created a new system of government for the United States.
 - It led to the repeal of the Stamp Act.
 - It persuaded individuals who were undecided to support independence.

27)

Philosopher	Idea
Locke	Natural rights — life, liberty, property
Montesquieu	Separation of powers
Voltaire	Freedom of thought, expression, and religion

Which period in history is most closely associated with the major ideas of these philosophers?

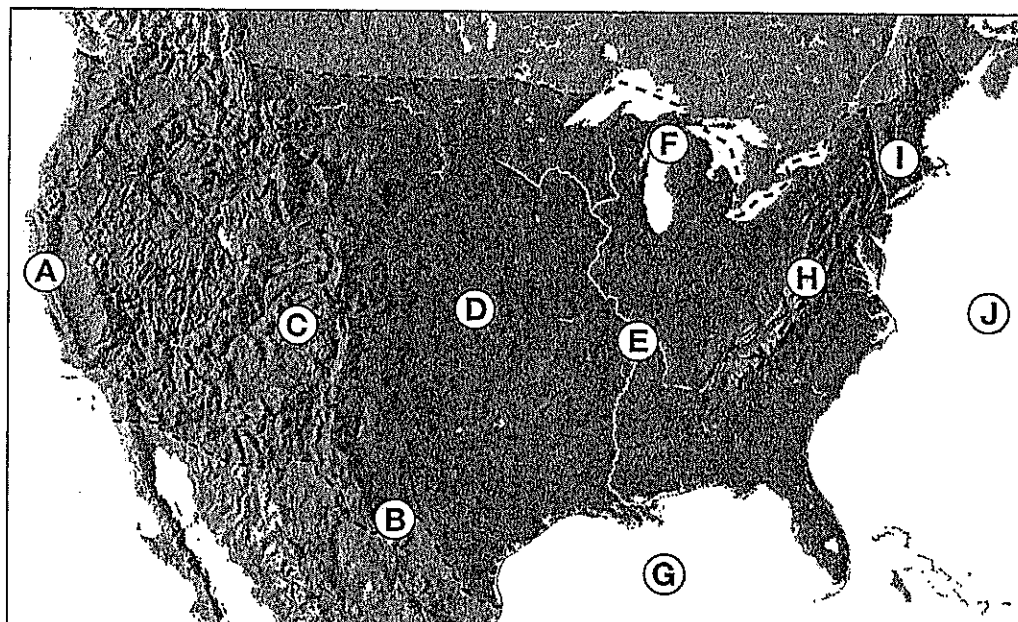
- Renaissance
 - Enlightenment
 - Crusades
 - Reconquista
- 28) John Locke's theory of natural rights, as reflected in the Declaration of Independence, states that
- power to govern belongs to the people
 - individual liberties are best protected by a strong government
 - power should be concentrated in the monarchy
 - government is the source of all individual rights
- 29) The *main* purpose for writing the Declaration of Independence was to
- declare war on Great Britain
 - state the colonists' reasons for separating from Great Britain
 - force France to support the Revolutionary War
 - convince Great Britain to abolish slavery
- 30) The Declaration of Independence (1776) has had a major influence on peoples throughout the world because it
- describes the importance of a strong central government
 - guarantees universal suffrage
 - provides justification for revolting against unjust governments
 - establishes a basic set of laws for every nation
- 31) The authors of the Declaration of Independence used the phrase "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" to identify
- States rights
 - economic rights
 - legal rights
 - natural rights

Questions 32 and 33 refer to the following:

Preparations for War

	England	Thirteen Colonies
Population	Approximately 12,000,000	Approximately 2,800,000
Manufacturing	Highly developed and flourishing	Practically none
Money	Richest country in the world	No money to support the war effort
Army	Large, well-trained army plus mercenary Hessians	All-volunteer forces — willing to fight but poorly equipped
Leaders	Many dedicated and able officers	Few officers capable of leading
Geography	Strange land with long distance to base of supplies	Familiar land with easy access to limited amounts of supplies

- 32) Which conclusion about the American Revolutionary War is most clearly supported by information in the given chart?
- A) England had few advantages in a war with her American colonies.
- B) The thirteen colonies had more advantages than disadvantages upon entering the war.
- C) England did not believe that the thirteen colonies were worth the expense of a war.
- D) The thirteen colonies had few, but important advantages in the war with England.
- 33) Which important reason for the American victory in the Revolutionary War is missing from the given chart?
- A) control of railroads and canals
- B) aid from foreign nations
- C) greater number of Indian allies
- D) naval superiority of the thirteen colonies



SOURCE: Mountain High Maps (adapted)

34)

At the end of the Revolutionary War, which geographic feature on the given map became the western boundary of the United States?

- A) B B) G C) E D) A

- 35) Since the late 1700s, the Mississippi River has been a vital waterway because it
- A) allowed American farmers direct access to Canadian markets
 - B) provided farmers and merchants an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico
 - C) divided the northern territories from the southern territories
 - D) connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
-

15 The Thirteen Colonies

