

Mrs. Dawson's U.S. History Class**Today's Date:****Exam Date:****Unit 2 Study Guide**
Chapter 3: Colonial America
Chapter 4: The Colonies Grow

Directions: Complete (fill- in) with your class today as we review answers. Write neatly. Use blue or black ink. Spend as much time as needed studying at home each night until the test date. Have your parent(s) to quiz you aloud at home. An electronic version of this document (without the answers) will be posted on Mrs. Dawson's classroom website. Keep this study guide in the proper section of your binder.

Chapter 3 - Colonial America

- 1) List two major reasons for the conflict between England and Spain.
- 2) What marked the end of the Spanish control of the seas?
- 3) Why did both attempts to settle Roanoke fail?
- 4) Why was Jamestown built on a peninsula?
- 5) List two reasons why so many of the original Jamestown colonists died within the first year of its settlement.
- 6) What did the Jamestown colonists call the winter of 1609-1610?
- 7) The growing of _____ helped the Virginia colonists survive and saved Jamestown.
- 8) What happened to the first Africans brought to Jamestown in 1619?
- 9) Who was the first leader of Jamestown?

- 10) The marriage between _____ and _____ helped improve relations between the settlers and the Powhatan people.
- 11) What were many of the settlers of New England seeking?
- 12) What lifesaving skills did Squanto and Samoset and other Native Americans teach the Pilgrims?
- 13) What religious group established the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
- 14) What was the movement that drove more than 15,000 Puritans to Massachusetts?
- 15) Who was allowed to vote in the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
- 16) What Massachusetts minister was banished because of his belief in the separation of church and state?
- 17) Where were people of all religions first allowed to worship freely?
- 18) What woman dared to question the religious authority of Puritan ministers?
- 19) Settlers usually caused conflicts between themselves and Native Americans because they _____ onto Native American land without _____ or _____.
- 20) Thousands of New England Native Americans died between 1600 and 1675 from European _____ to which they had no _____.
- 21) Protestants who wanted to reform the Anglican Church were called _____.
- 22) Protestants who wanted to leave the Anglican Church and establish their own churches were called _____.
- 23) The lands between the English colonies in the North and the English colonies in the South were controlled by the _____.
- 24) New Amsterdam was located on _____, which was bought from the natives for a small amount of _____ and other goods.
- 25) Envious of its excellent _____, England sent a fleet to attack New Amsterdam in 1664. Unprepared for battle, Governor Peter Stuyvesant surrendered New Amsterdam to the _____.

26) King Charles II gave the colony to the _____ of _____, his brother who renamed it _____.

27) King Charles gave _____ a tract of land stretching inland from the Delaware River. The new colony became known as _____.

28) Quakers were _____, people who refuse to fight in wars.

29) In 1682 William Penn sailed to America to supervise the building of _____, which he called the City of _____.

30) Why did Nathaniel Bacon and his followers attack Jamestown?

31) List two reasons why the southern part of Carolina was more prosperous than the northern part.

32) True or False. In the early 1600s, the Spanish controlled most of Mexico, the Caribbean and Central and South America.

33) The Spanish built missions in the Americas. Missions are _____ settlements established to _____ people to a particular faith.

34) What two countries are considered the great rivals of the colonial period? Why?

35) Quebec was founded by the _____.

36) True or False. French trappers and missionaries lived among the Native American peoples, learned their languages, and respected their ways.

Chapter 4: The Colonies Grow

4-1: Life in The Colonies

- 1) List two reasons why New England farms were fairly small.
- 2) What were two major New England industries?
- 3) Why were certain trade routes called the triangular trade routes?
- 4) Provide an example of one complete triangular trade route. (See pg. 103)
- 5) The _____ was the shipping of _____ to the West Indies.
- 6) List the four areas involved with triangular trade routes as they pertain to colonial history from the mid 1400's-1800s.
- 7) Which region purchased and/or contained the most number of enslaved Africans? Which region purchased the second most amount of enslaved Africans?
- 8) What two seaports became the largest cities in the colonies?
- 9) List two industries of the Middle Colonies.
- 10) What did the diversity of the Middle Colonies lead to?
- 11) What was the main cash crop of Maryland and Virginia?

- 12) What was the main cash crop of South Carolina and Georgia?
- 13) _____ were strict _____ governing the behavior and punishment of enslaved Africans.
- 14) What often happened to families of enslaved Africans?
- 15) List two groups that were against slavery.
- 16) Where were most of the large Southern plantations located?
- 17) The plantation bosses who kept the enslaved Africans working hard were called _____.
- 18) List/explain 3 slave codes.
- 19) List 3 types of overseers.
- 20) _____ controlled the economic and political life of the Southern Colonies.

4-2: Government, Religion and Culture

- 1) The _____ prohibited colonists from using foreign ships to export goods.
- 2) The colonists were also not allowed to trade goods with any area outside of the _____.
- 3) Many colonial merchants chose to _____ these laws, opting to _____ goods instead.
- 4) List the three types of colonies.
- 5) Who had the right to vote in colonial America?

6) The _____, a time of spiritual renewal in the colonies occurred in the 1730s and 1740s.

7) List several roles women had in colonial America.

8) Where were women allowed to participate in decision making?

9) The idea that knowledge, reason and science could improve society was the main theme of the _____ period.

10) What is the name of the first college founded in North America?

11) Which key figure from the colonial era instituted a post office and library system, as well as made

many scientific discoveries?

4-3 France and Britain Clash

1) The _____ and _____ had been competing for centuries over land, resources and power.

2) Why did Native Americans help the French in wars with the British?

3) The _____ was the most powerful group of _____ in the East.

4) This group was eventually able to upset the balance of power between the French and British by reluctantly giving certain _____ to the _____.

5) Who suggested the Albany Plan of Union?

- 6) What did the Albany Plan of Union call for?
- 7) Why did the colonists reject this plan?
- 8) What was the small post in the Ohio country established by George Washington called?
- 9) By 1700 the major powers in North America were the _____ and the _____.
- 10) During the wars between those two major powers, _____ often helped the _____ by _____ British settlements.
- 11) Who did the colonists regard as the hero who struck the first blow against the French?

4-4 The French and Indian War

- 1) British _____, French _____ and Native Americans fought in the French and Indian War.
- 2) The French and Indian War is known as the _____ War in Europe.
- 3) Who was the commander in chief of the British forces in America who was to drive the French out of America?
- 4) What document marked the end of France as a power in North America?
- 5) After the treaty was signed in 1763, the continent was divided between _____ and _____.
- 6) The _____ lost the French and Indian War and had to give up control to the _____.
- 7) Great Britain's victory dealt a blow to the Native Americans of the _____ who lost their _____ allies.
- 8) In 1763 Chief Pontiac formed an _____ of Native Americans which fought the British in a series of raids known as _____'s War.

9) After Pontiac's War ended, Pennsylvania _____ attacked _____ Native Americans in revenge.

10) To prevent more fighting, the British _____ halted westward _____ with the _____ of _____

11) The Proclamation of 1763 angered wealthy _____ because they owned _____ west of the _____ mountains.