

UNIT 1 – COLONIZATION AND INDEPENDENCE

Name:

DUE: SEPTEMBER 19th!

1. **Native American Societies** – Long before Europeans arrived, **Native Americans established diverse societies** across North America. Some “**pre-Columbian**” tribes were nomadic, but many were **agricultural (farming) societies that established permanent settlements**.
2. **Rivers / Colonial Geography** – **Water was used for transportation**, so most **colonial settlements were established along rivers** or near the coastline. Jamestown (1607), Plymouth Colony (1620), and New Amsterdam (1625) were each **established near the coastline**.
3. **Virginia House of Burgesses** – The Virginia House of Burgesses was important to the **development of democracy** in the thirteen colonies because it provided **an example of a representative form of government**.
4. **Mayflower Compact** – The Mayflower Compact (a **written governing contract** for Plymouth Colony) and **New England town meetings** are considered important steps in the development of US democracy because they were **early examples of self-government in the colonies**.
5. **Southern Geography / Plantations** – Large plantations (and **slavery**) developed in the South during the colonial period because of geography. The Atlantic Coastal Plain in the **South contains large areas of fertile soil and has a long growing season**.
6. **New England Geography** – New England had good harbors and abundant forests, so **they based their economy on trade and manufacturing**. Because of rocky soil and a short growing season, **New England did NOT develop plantations like the South**.
7. **Mercantilism** – Under mercantilism, the American **colonies shipped cheap raw materials to England** while the British sold expensive manufactured goods back to the colonies. The British **limited manufacturing in America** and limited the colonies’ trade with other nations.
8. **Salutary Neglect** – For a period of time before 1763, the British practiced a policy called salutary neglect. Because the colonies were prospering, Britain ignored some of the rules of mercantilism and **allowed the colonies to develop some independent trade practices**.
9. **Triangular Trade** – In the 1700s, the triangular trade between England, the Colonies, and Africa led directly to **the increased importation of enslaved Africans to the Western Hemisphere**. Most **slaves worked on plantations in the Southern Colonies** or the Caribbean.
10. **John Peter Zenger** – John Peter Zenger was a **newspaper publisher** who was put on trial in 1735 for publishing harsh truths about a colonial governor. He was not convicted because his lawyer argued that America’s laws should protect **the freedom of the press**.
11. **Appalachian Mountains** – Because they were initially difficult to cross, the **Appalachian Mountains** served as a geographic **western boundary for British colonial settlements** during the colonial period.
12. **French and Indian War** – The main cause of the war was **a dispute between the French and the British over land in the Ohio River Valley**. The British (and the Americans) won the war, but then the **British created new taxes in America to pay for the war**.
13. **Proclamation Line of 1763** – The British created a boundary along the Appalachian Mountains **to keep American settlers from moving west and starting conflicts with the Native Americans**. This angered the colonists who wanted to move into the western territories.
14. **No Taxation Without Representation** – The Americans believed the British taxes violated the principle of “**consent of the governed**” because the Americans had no representation in the British govt. **The Americans used boycotts and demonstrations to protest the taxes**.
15. **Writs of Assistance** – The British government's use of writs of assistance (**search warrants** to look for smuggled goods) against American merchants before the American Revolution is one reason the Bill of Rights includes protection against **unreasonable search and seizure**.
16. **Thomas Paine’s Common Sense** – Thomas Paine wrote *Common Sense* to **convince Americans who had been undecided to support independence from Great Britain**.
17. **Declaration of Independence** – T. Jefferson wrote the Declaration to **state the reasons for separating from Great Britain**, to highlight the importance of “**natural rights**” and the “**consent of the governed**,” and to claim that people had the **right to overthrow unjust govts**.
18. **John Locke / Enlightenment** – Thomas Jefferson was influenced by **John Locke’s social contract theory** and Enlightenment ideas that claimed that the **power to govern belongs to the people**.
19. **American Revolution** – During the **Revolutionary War**, America fought for **independence from British rule**. The Americans defeated the British (with the help of the French) at Yorktown in 1781 and signed the **Treaty of Paris in 1783**.
20. **Revolution Timeline** – The French and Indian War → New Taxes on the Colonies → Taxation Protests / Boston Tea Party → Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* → Declaration of Independence → The Revolutionary War

Directions: After reviewing the key terms, use the spaces below to record a definition in your own words for each term.

1. Native American Societies

2. Rivers / Colonial Geography

3. Virginia House of Burgesses

4. Mayflower Compact

5. Southern Geography / Plantations

6. New England Geography

7. Mercantilism

8. Salutary Neglect

9. Triangular Trade

10. John Peter Zenger

11. Appalachian Mountains

12. French and Indian War

13. Proclamation Line of 1763

14. No Taxation Without Representation

15. Writs of Assistance

16. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*

17. Declaration of Independence

18. John Locke / Enlightenment

19. American Revolution

20. Revolution Timeline

Unit 1 Take-Home Exam Answer Sheet

Directions: Use the key-term definitions to answer the questions on the following pages. Record your answers in the spaces below. The definitions and the take-home exam answers are **due on September 19th**, the day of the **Unit 1 Exam**.

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- 1) The development of a farming culture among pre-Columbian Native American Indians helped ensure
 1. safety from neighboring tribes
 2. the establishment of a nomadic lifestyle
 3. the continuation of hunting and gathering
 4. a more stable food supply
- 2) During the colonial period, goods were most commonly transported on
 1. railroads
 2. canals
 3. rivers
 4. turnpikes
- 3) Jamestown (1607), Plymouth colony (1620), New Amsterdam (1625) – These early colonial settlements were similar in that each was located
 1. on offshore islands
 2. at the base of a mountain range
 3. near the coastline
 4. in an arid climate
- 4) The Virginia House of Burgesses was important to the development of democracy in the thirteen colonies because it
 1. provided an example of a representative form of government
 2. created the first written constitution in America
 3. provided for direct election of senators
 4. began the practice of legislative override of executive vetoes
- 5) The Virginia House of Burgesses, the New York State Assembly, and the United States Senate are all examples of
 1. appointed lawmakers
 2. representative bodies
 3. executive branches
 4. district courts
- 6) The Mayflower Compact is considered an important step in the development of American democracy because it
 1. established the principle of separation of church and state
 2. provided a basis for self-government in the Plymouth Colony
 3. defined relations with local Native American Indians
 4. outlawed slavery in the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- 7) The Virginia House of Burgesses and the Mayflower Compact had a similar effect in that both
 1. reinforced the English Parliament's control over the colonies
 2. gave settlers the power to establish colonies
 3. contributed to the development of representative democracy
 4. granted absolute authority to the colonial governors
- 8) Because of fertile land and a long growing season, plantations in the thirteen colonies developed in
 1. the South
 2. New England
 3. the Middle Atlantic region
 4. the upper Mississippi River valley Base your answer to question
- 9) What was a main reason large plantations developed in the South during the colonial period?
 1. British laws discouraged tenant farming.
 2. Cotton could only be grown in wetlands.
 3. Southern mountains led to the development of isolated, self-sufficient farms.
 4. The Atlantic Coastal Plain in the South contained large areas of fertile soil.
- 10) What was the primary reason that slavery became more widespread in the South than in the North?
 1. The abolitionist movement was based in the North.
 2. The textile industry was controlled by southern merchants.
 3. Opposition to slavery by the Anglican Church was stronger in the North.
 4. Geographic factors contributed to the growth of the southern plantation system.
- 11) In which area did good harbors, abundant forests, rocky soil, and a short growing season most influence the colonial economy?
 1. Southern colonies
 2. New England colonies
 3. Middle Atlantic region
 4. Northwest Territory
- 12) During the first half of the 1800s, geographic factors influenced the economy of New England by
 1. encouraging the establishment of large plantations
 2. increasing the region's reliance on slave labor
 3. promoting the growth of trade and manufacturing
 4. supporting rice and indigo farming

- 13) Under mercantilism, the thirteen American colonies were expected to provide Great Britain with
1. finished American-manufactured goods
 2. raw materials and markets for British products
 3. officials to represent colonial interests in Parliament
 4. laborers to work in British factories
- 14) During the colonial period, the British Parliament used the policy of mercantilism to
1. limit manufacturing in America
 2. prevent criticism of royal policies
 3. deny representation to the colonists
 4. force colonists to worship in the Anglican Church
- 15) The British system of mercantilism was opposed by many American colonists because it
1. placed quotas on immigration
 2. discouraged the export of raw materials to England
 3. placed restrictions on trading
 4. encouraged colonial manufacturing
- 16) Before 1763, the British policy of salutary neglect toward its American colonies was based on the desire of Great Britain to
1. treat all English people, including colonists, on an equal basis
 2. benefit from the economic prosperity of the American colonies
 3. encourage manufacturing in the American colonies
 4. ensure that all mercantile regulations were strictly followed
- 17) During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect toward the American colonies contributed to
1. a decline in colonial manufacturing
 2. the decline of slavery in the northern colonies
 3. a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
 4. the development of independent colonial trade practices
- 18) In the 1700s, the triangular trade led directly to the
1. middle colonies' role as the chief importers of agricultural products
 2. rapid industrialization of the southern colonies
 3. decline of the New England economy
 4. increased importation of enslaved Africans to the Western Hemisphere
- 19) Which protection in the Bill of Rights is most directly related to the 1735 trial of John Peter Zenger?
1. freedom of the press
 2. right to bear arms
 3. ban on unreasonable searches
 4. freedom from double jeopardy
- 20) During the colonial period, which geographic feature presented the greatest barrier to the westward migration of American settlers?
1. Appalachian Mountains
 2. Ohio River
 3. Great Plains
 4. Rocky Mountains
- 21) The original settlements in the thirteen British colonies were all located
1. on the Great Plains
 2. east of the Appalachian Mountains
 3. along the Gulf Coast
 4. west of the Mississippi River
- 22) What was the main cause of the French and Indian War (1754–1763)?
1. disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British
 2. conflicts between American colonists and the French over control of the Great Plains
 3. taxation of American colonists without representation in Parliament
 4. violation of trade agreements between European nations and Native American Indians
- 23) What was one result of the French and Indian War?
1. The French developed new forts along the Mississippi River
 2. Native Americans tribes became close allies with the American colonists
 3. The British began taxing the American colonists to help pay for the cost of the war
 4. The French maintained control of most of Canada
- 24) The main reason Great Britain established the Proclamation Line of 1763 was to
1. avoid conflicts between American colonists and Native American Indians
 2. make a profit by selling the land west of the Appalachian Mountains
 3. prevent American industrial development in the Ohio River valley
 4. allow Canada to control the Great Lakes region
- 25) Great Britain's Proclamation Line of 1763 angered American colonists because it
1. gave control of the Mississippi River to the French
 2. recognized Spanish claims to land in the Ohio River Valley
 3. deprived the colonists of land they fought for in the French and Indian War
 4. outlawed slavery West of the Appalachian Mountains

- 26) Which action by the British government was considered by American colonists to be a violation of their rights as Englishmen?
1. making treaties with Native American Indians
 2. protecting the colonies from foreign invasion
 3. failing to enforce the Navigation Acts
 4. taxing the colonies without representation in Parliament
- 27) The colonists' slogan, "No taxation without representation," expresses a belief in
1. free trade
 2. economic interdependence
 3. the consent of the governed
 4. the supremacy of Parliament
- 28) American colonists showed their opposition to the British taxation and trade restrictions of the 1760s primarily by
1. supporting the French against the British
 2. boycotting products from Great Britain
 3. overthrowing the royal governors in most of the colonies
 4. purchasing additional products from Native American Indian tribes
- 29) Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?
1. The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
 2. Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
 3. The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
 4. The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.
- 30) The British government's use of writs of assistance against American merchants is one reason the Bill of Rights includes protection against
1. cruel and unusual punishment
 2. self-incrimination
 3. excessive bail
 4. unreasonable search and seizure
- 31) In the publication *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argued that
1. foreign nations would reject an independent American government
 2. the British government would be impossible to overthrow
 3. America was dependent on British trade and protection
 4. the American colonies should break away from England
- 32) During the Revolutionary War period, Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was important because it
1. described a military plan for the defeat of England
 2. convinced many Americans who had been undecided to support independence
 3. contained a detailed outline for a new form of government
 4. argued for the addition of a bill of rights to the Constitution
- 33) The main purpose for writing the Declaration of Independence was to
1. declare war on Great Britain
 2. force France to support the Revolutionary War
 3. convince Great Britain to abolish slavery
 4. state the colonists' reasons for separating from Great Britain
- 34) The authors of the Declaration of Independence used the phrase "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" to identify
1. natural rights
 2. legal rights
 3. States' rights
 4. economic rights
- 35) Which principle of government is proposed in the Declaration of Independence?
1. Political power originates with a strong central government.
 2. The primary function of government is to protect natural rights.
 3. A system of checks and balances is the most effective way to prevent governmental abuse of power.
 4. Individual liberties must be guaranteed by a strong bill of rights.
- 36) The Declaration of Independence (1776) has had a major influence on peoples throughout the world because it
1. guarantees universal suffrage
 2. establishes a basic set of laws for every nation
 3. provides justification for revolting against unjust governments
 4. describes the importance of a strong central government
- 37) One of the principles stated in the Declaration of Independence is that government should
1. guarantee economic equality among citizens
 2. have unlimited power to rule the people
 3. be based upon the consent of the governed
 4. be led by educated citizens

- 38) The principles of government that Thomas Jefferson included in the Declaration of Independence were most influenced by
1. John Locke's social contract theory
 2. Adam Smith's ideas of free enterprise
 3. Louis XIV's belief in divine right
 4. William Penn's views on religious toleration
- 39) John Locke's theory of natural rights, as reflected in the Declaration of Independence, states that
1. government is the source of all individual rights
 2. power should be concentrated in the monarchy
 3. power to govern belongs to the people
 4. individual liberties are best protected by a strong government
- 40) Which set of events related to early America is in the correct chronological order?
1. Colonial Protests → Passage of Stamp Act → Revolutionary War → French and Indian War
 2. Passage of Stamp Act → French and Indian War → Colonial Protests → Revolutionary War
 3. Revolutionary War → French and Indian War → Passage of Stamp Act → Colonial Protests
 4. French and Indian War → Passage of Stamp Act → Colonial Protests → Revolutionary War