

## TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its significance.

Nomadic- significance is in that they never deplete the resources in one area.

Renaissance- the renaissance was really significant since it brought technology from all over the world, and even was implemented if a country thought it as being useful.

Aztec- is significant because they sept the valley of mexico and inhabited the area.

Reformation- is significant because it separated two religions making two distinctly different communities.

Iroquois- is a different group of people that used the woods for everything.

Christopher Columbus- was significant because he found a way to north america.

division of labor- significance of division of labor was used to make the most menial jobs still done but of people of lower power.

Islam- was significant because it profided a religion.

Colonization- was significant because it made settlements which the parent country controlled and helped gain territory.

Plantation- was important because it produced a lot of one type of crop and required many slaves to work.

## MAIN IDEAS

Peopling the Americas (pages 4–7)

1. What theories explain when and how the first people arrived in the Americas?

That since the ice froze so much water it lowered the water level enough to walk on the land bridge between Asia and Alaska.

2. Which ancient societies flourished in the region now occupied by the United States?

The ancient desert farmers which included the Hohokam and the Anasazi, and the mound builders which included the Adena, Hopewell, and the Mississippian.

North American Societies Around 1492 (pages 8–13)

3. Why did Native American societies develop different cultural traditions in different regions?

The societies were different because each society was in a different environment which needed special conditions to be met.

4. Describe the social organization of Native American groups.

The Native American groups only really met to trade.

West African Societies Around 1492 (pages 14–19)

5. Why was Timbuktu such an important city?

Was an important city since it was one of the largest kingdoms in the world.

6. Which religion did traders from North Africa bring with them to West Africa?

The traders brought the Islamic faith to West Africa.

European Societies Around 1492 (pages 20–25)

7. How did religion reinforce the social hierarchy of European societies?

With the promise of an eternal life in heaven or salvation brought people to their religion. Whatever the pope wanted done he could easily say that there's no salvation if you don't do these deeds, basically.

8. How did the Reformation deepen rivalries between European nations?

The reason being that Catholicism and Protestantism split is what led to the deepened rivalries.

Transatlantic Encounters (pages 26–31)

9. What impact did the Columbian Exchange have on people's lives throughout the world?

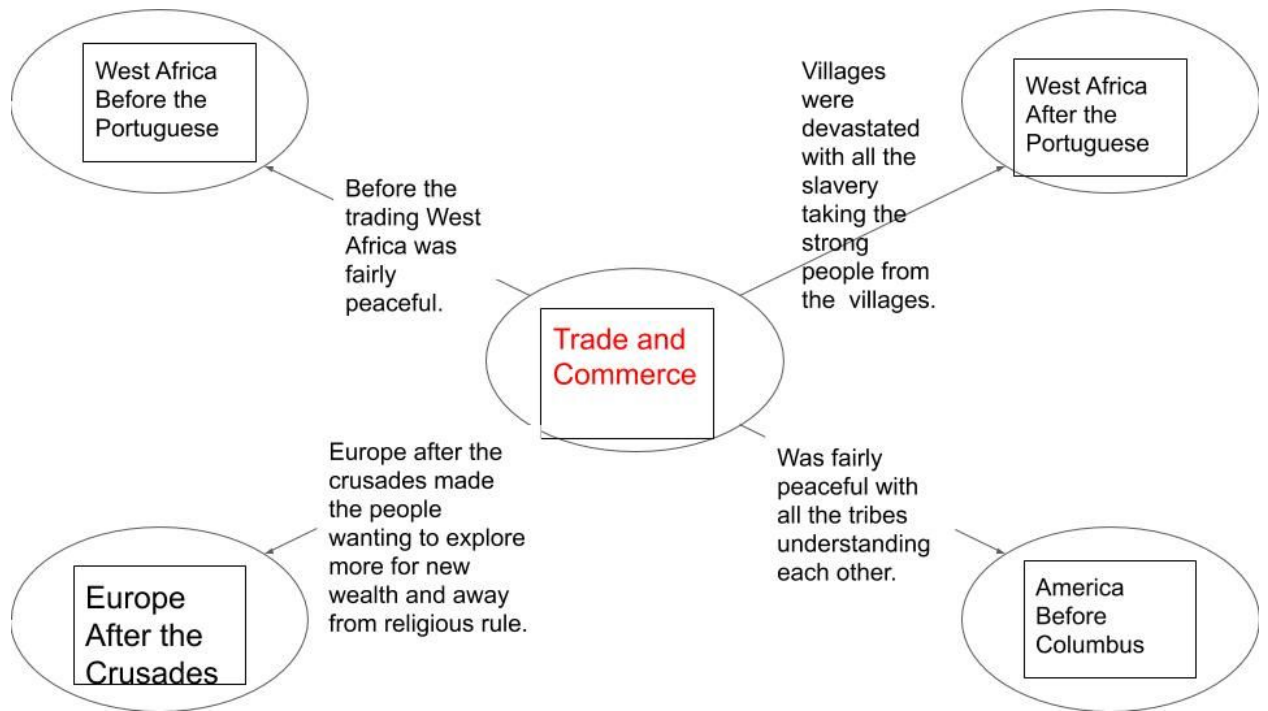
The new crops were brought to Europe all being new and widely liked.

10. Why did the Spanish want to colonize the Americas?

The Spanish wanted to colonize the Americas so that they would have more land to control. Thus, giving the Spanish more areas to get resources to build armies.

CRITICAL THINKING

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2. Since the Europeans wanted more land to own for farming purposes and the Native Americans are already losing their land but losing there land for purpose they highly are against.

## TERMS & NAMES

For each term below, write a sentence explaining its connection to the emergence of the American colonies. For each person below, explain his or her role in these colonies.

1. Conquistador- the conquistadors were important to the colonization of the Americas because they were one of the first to settle the Americas.

6. John Winthrop- was the governor of the city upon a hill.

2. Mestizo- Mestizo is important for building colonies because it intermarried the Spanish and Native Americans making them closer together.

7. Anne Hutchinson- was important to the beginning of the colonies because when she was kicked out of the original colony, her followers followed her.

3. Popé- since the Popé was the leader for the other religions and was severely punished for his teachings and Spanish thought of this as witchcraft.

8. Metacom- did not really help the colonies except for maybe bringing them closer together to form bigger towns since a lot of people died when Metacom attacked.

4. John Smith- was fairly important because he carved exploration and adventure.

9. Proprietor- was important to the colonies because he established the area as New York.

5. indentured servant- were very useful because they were used as laborers in plantations and anything that needed to be done, along with being a tradable item.

10. Quaker- were people who believed that you did not need a preacher or anything like that and allowed anyone to speak if they wanted to.

## MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Spain's Empire in the Americas (pages 36–41)

1. How did Mexican culture develop out of both Spanish and Native American elements?

Since the Native Americans married the Spanish is what led to the Mexican culture we know of today.

2. How did Native Americans react to Spanish efforts to establish colonies?

Not very well since the Native Americans believed that the land was not to be owned.

An English Settlement at Jamestown (pages 42–48)

3. Explain how John Rolfe transformed the Virginia colony.

John Rolfe transformed the Virginia colony since he bred a new strain of tobacco.

4. What conditions caused tension and warfare between settlers and Native Americans in Virginia?

When the governor taxed the poor settlers too much and the poor asked for protection from the Native Americans with forts. Then one farmer was attacking a tribe of natives and they asked for help. But the governor did not send any help due to the rich.

5. What caused Bacon's Rebellion?

The way Bacon hated Native Americans and started amassing an army and the governor despised this. Then Bacon attacked a town which led to the king starting paying attention to the town.

Puritan New England (pages 49–54)

6. Describe the role of religion in the lives of Puritans living in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Religion really helped them because they believed that the Lord would provide shelter for them.

7. How were the experiences of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson similar and different?

Both of them basically said religion is nothing that is able to be forced or go somewhere for religion. And they are different because Roger said mostly about land and Anne was all about religion.

8. What caused conflicts between New England colonists and Native Americans?

It all started with the land. The Native Americans were letting the other people rent the land, but the settlers thought it was a one-time thing.

Settlement of the Middle Colonies (pages 55–59)

9. Why did New Netherland gain a reputation for diversity?

The reason that the New Netherland gained a diverse reputation is because they let anyone who came to join the colonies even if they were Africans. They had enslaved Africans and free Africans.

10. How did Pennsylvania reflect William Penn's Quaker ideals?

Even after he died his ideals still were around but not fully followed.

## CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES Using a chart like the one below, summarize the way European settlers and Native Americans interacted in the four listed regions.

Region	Interaction
New Mexico	Cortés brought diseases to weaken the Aztec
Virginia	Settlers took the land thinking that the trade was a one time thing
New England	Tried to make the Native Americans allies
Pennsylvania	Tried to make allies

2. FORMING OPINIONS John Winthrop dreamed that New England would be “like a City upon a Hill” in which “the eyes of all people are on us.” In your opinion, what most impressed you positively and negatively about the founding of each North American colon?

Most of the colonies negatively impressed me when they treated the Native Americans like they did for all of them. Only the Pennsylvania colony impressed me when they tried to make allies with the Native Americans.

#### TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its significance for the growth of the colonies to the mid-18th century.

1. Mercantilism- was a country's goal to make a place completely self sufficient.
6. Enlightenment- made the colonists grow not physically but scientifically.
2. Dominion of New England- helped the growth of the colonies because it combined a great portion of territories together.
7. Great Awakening- this increased the size of the colonies because it lessened the grip of religion on the colonies.
3. triangular trade- was important because it brought constant trade which brought wealth.
8. New France- Helped the growth with many trades with the Natives and had good relations with them.
4. middle passage- was the way the African slaves were brought.
9. Pontiac- since he brought many native americans to fight the diseased blankets spread all the more quickly through them.
5. Stono Rebellion- was important to the colonies because it made the colonists more strict.
10. Proclamation of 1763- was a law that tried to keep settlers from passing the appalachian mountains. This proved to be nearly impossible and the settlers just kept going.

#### MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

#### England and Its Colonies (pages 66–71)

1. Why did Parliament pass the Navigation Acts?

The act was to try to get people only be able to trade with the british so the british would make more money from them.

2. How did the policy of salutary neglect benefit both England and its colonies?

Was beneficial for the colonies because england lessen their rules and with the prommus to england for their continued loyalty.

#### The Agricultural South (pages 72–78)

3. Which ethnic groups besides the English began to settle in the South?

Germans were another group that settled in the south.

4. Which social class came to control the economy as well as the political and social institutions of the South?

The plantations controlled the economy along with the social institutions of the south.

#### The Commercial North (pages 79–84)

5. Why did large, single-crop plantations not develop in the North?

The reason being is that they did not need to get any bigger because wheat and corn did not need that much labor, thus there being less incentive to get more slaves leading to bigger plantations.

6. What factors contributed to the witchcraft hysteria in late 17th-century Salem?

The tensions between the Native Americans and religious fanaticism started the whole witchcraft hysteria. With the poor accusing the richer and only stopping when there were accusations of the governor's wife being a witch.

#### The French and Indian War (pages 85–89)

7. How did the goals of the French colonists differ from those of the English colonists?

The french consisted mostly of fur traders and priests to convert the Native Americans.

8. What problems were brought about for Britain by its victory in the French and Indian War?

When Pontiac gathered many Native Americans and captured eight British forts leading to the Proclamation of 1763.

#### CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES In a chart like the one below, show the differences between the Northern and Southern economies that led to the development of two distinct cultural regions.

Northern Economy	Southern Economy
The Northern Economy differed mainly from the Southern Economy was that in the North there were not as many plantations.	Southern Economy was different to the Northern Economy system because the South had many large plantations with many slaves since the crops they grown required more people.

2. DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE How did immigration contribute to the ethnic diversity of the American colonies after 1700?

With immigration brought many types of people trying to escape the religious ness and lesser rule from Britain.

3. ANALYZING EFFECTS How did the French and Indian War help inspire a sense of unity and shared identity among the colonists?

That together that they are all stronger together than apart. Separately they would be trampled but if they all combine their forces together they get stronger.