

Chapter 1-4 Study Guide

Directions: Part 1 of the study guide is given to you in hopes that you will use this in preparation for the upcoming chapter exam. It is not required and will not be graded. It is expected that you will be able to give a statement of definition for each term and also provide a statement about the significance of each.

Part I Identifying Key Terms/Notable People

Notable People

Lord Baltimore/Founding of Maryland

John Winthrop

James Oglethorpe/Founding of Georgia

William Penn/Founding of Pennsylvania/Quakers

Anne Hutchinson/Intolerance in MBC

Roger Williams/Founding of Rhode Island

Terms and Events

indentured servant-mostly criminals?

Mayflower Compact

predestination

Bacon's Rebellion

Stono Rebellion

Half-Way Covenant

great Puritan Migration

Barbados slave code/Link to Amer. slavery

Treaty of Tordesillas

joint-stock company

House of Burgesses

royal charter

Massachusetts Bay Company

middle passage

Part II Critical Thinking Questions

Check your understanding of key concepts of this chapter by answering the following questions in a paragraph for each.

1. Discuss the importance of pre-Columbian demography on the territory that will become the United States of America. In shaping your response, discuss the total population of the Americas, and the specific estimates regarding North America. To what degree were there powerful native tribes in place to thwart European settlement in North America?
2. Compare Spanish/Native America relations with British/Native relations. To guide you, comment on relative cultural exchange, native/European interaction, and economic development in shaping your answer.
3. Analyze the debate regarding the "discovery" of America. Was it discovered by Columbus? To what degree does this debate say more about our own day and age than that of the 15th and 16th centuries.
4. What motivated Columbus to sail westward to find an all water route to Asia. To guide your response, comment on the indirect discoverers of America and how their actions and thoughts influenced Columbus' epochal voyages.
5. Discuss the factors that caused the English to start late on colonization.
6. Describe the development of the Jamestown colony from its disastrous beginnings to its later prosperity. What explains the change?

7. Explain the similarities and differences among the southern colonies of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.
8. Describe the Puritans and their beliefs and explain why they left England for the New World.
9. Explain the basic governmental and religious structure and practices of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
10. Describe the central features of the middle colonies and explain how they differed from New England.
11. Compare and contrast the different populations and ways of life of the southern colonies and New England.
12. Explain how the problems of indentured servitude led to political trouble and the growth of African slavery.
13. Explain how the New England way of life centered on family, town, and church, and describe the changes that affected this way of life.

Part III Chronological Awareness

Directions: Place the following events in the correct chronological order. Provide the year of each event. Since the events are given to you in a sequence that is out of chronological order, please reorder the events correctly. In the event that one or more of the events listed below do not have a single year in which it took place, provide the appropriate date ranges.

1. Halfway Covenant
2. Bacon's Rebellion
3. England gains control of the North Atlantic
4. Spain becomes unified under the "New Monarchs" of Ferdinand and Isabella
5. Treaty of Tordesillas is signed by Spain and Portugal
6. Magellan, and his crew, circumnavigate the globe
7. Massachusetts Bay Colony is settled
8. The "Restoration" colonies established
9. Jamestown is settled
10. House of Burgesses is established in Virginia

Part IV Multiple Choice Practice

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then circle the correct answer from the choices given.

1. All of the following were characteristics of the various Native American tribes EXCEPT
 - a. Most relied on skins or furs for clothing
 - b. Kinship cemented the societies together and created complex patterns of social obligations
 - c. Landholding was based on land use and not ownership
 - d. Their economies, with a few exceptions, in the southwest were usually based upon hunting and gathering
 - e. A strong religious hierarchy, based on monotheistic beliefs, controlled all aspects of human behavior.

2. All of the following are true about the voyages of Christopher Columbus EXCEPT
 - a. He was an Italian from Genoa who sailed from Spain.
 - b. He believed, as many of his day, that the Atlantic and Pacific were joined close to Europe and could be crossed with a brief journey.
 - c. He believed that the world was smaller than it actually was.
 - d. He believed that Asia extended farther eastward than it actually does
 - e. He sailed from Spain and reached land first in the Bahamas, explored Caribbean islands nearby, before returning to Spain with slaves.

3. Which of the following was the main reason why Europeans wanted spices in the 15th and 16th centuries and drove them to find another route to the sources of these spices?
 - a. There was no refrigeration and spices helped food to stay fresh, last longer, and taste better
 - b. Spices were used to replenish the minerals that people lost in their bodies
 - c. Spices were seen as a sign of wealth
 - d. Spices were needed for religious practices
 - e. Because of their medicinal properties, spices were primarily used to make people healthier.

4. Which of the following was true of the Northeast American Indian tribes at the time of the Europeans first began colonization?
 - A. Their economics depended entirely on hunting and gathering.
 - B. Their political and linguistic differences hindered their united opposition to the Europeans.
 - C. Their populations were immune to European diseases.
 - D. Their warriors rarely engaged in intertribal warfare.
 - E. Their cultures made no distinction between men's work and women's work.

5. Anglo-American women in colonial times
 - A. could own property or execute legal documents only if they were widowed or unmarried.
 - B. Enjoyed more liberties and rights than did Native American women.
 - C. Attended church less frequently than did Anglo-American men.
 - D. Were more likely than men to do agricultural work.
 - E. Were required by law to learn to read and write, in order to teach their children.

6. In the seventeenth century, Chesapeake Bay settlements expanded its territorial holdings more quickly than did Massachusetts Bay settlement primarily because
 - A. Massachusetts settlers were entirely uninterested in expansion
 - B. A high birth-rate and healthy environment resulted in a population boom in the Chesapeake region.
 - C. No Native Americans lived in the Chesapeake Bay area, and the colonists were free to expand their settlements at will.
 - D. Farmland in the Chesapeake area was less fertile, and so more of it was needed to support sustenance farming.
 - E. Farming of the chief Chesapeake export, tobacco, required a great deal of land.

7. The English colonists who settled Massachusetts and the neighboring Indian tribes had widely different attitudes about all of the following subjects EXCEPT
 - A. whether property could be privately owned.
 - B. What type of work was appropriate for men and women.
 - C. How best to utilize the earth's resources.
 - D. The centrality of religion and spirituality in daily life.

- E. The means by which leaders should receive and exercise power.
8. England's defeat of the Spanish Armada
- A. led to a Franco-Spanish alliance that prevented England from establishing its own American colonies.
 - B. Allowed England to take control of Spain's American colonies.
 - C. Demonstrated that Spanish Catholicism was inferior to English Protestantism
 - D. Stopped both countries from sponsoring voyages of discovery and settlement.
 - E. Helped ensure England's naval dominance in the North Atlantic.
9. Virginia, Maryland, and Georgia were similar in that they were all
- A. economically dependent on the export of a staple crop.
 - B. Proprietary colonies.
 - C. Founded after the restoration of Charles II to the throne.
 - D. Founded as refugees for persecuted religious sects in England.
 - E. Were considered the economic and political heart of the middle colonies.
10. The early years at Jamestown were mainly characterized by
- A. starvation, disease and frequent Indian raids
 - B. economic prosperity
 - C. constant fear of Spanish invasion
 - D. major technological advancement.
 - E. Substantial importation of African slaves

Note: Incomplete study guides will receive a 10 point penalty. This will not be allowed to be made up via a redo. Organize your time and work on your study guide a little bit at a time. Substantially incomplete study guides will be graded, but considered late, and only allowed to be redone up to 25 points.

Study Guide Grading Rubric. 50 points.

20 points Review Questions. 4 questions will be selected from those above. Each will be worth 5 points.

10 points. Multiple Choice: This section is worth 10 points. 1 point will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points – Chronology – This section is worth 10 point. Points will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points. Overall completion. 5 points will be awarded for completion of all questions, and map.