

Chapter **5** *Beginnings of an American Identity***Glossary/After You Read**

**alliances** Partnerships formed to protect the common interests of the partners

**assemblies** Groups of people who meet to make laws

**interior** Land well away from the coastline

**literate** Able to read and write

**monarchs** Kings or queens

**ranks** Levels within a group

**social standing** Position in society

**Terms & Names**

**A.** Write the letter of the name next to the statement that best describes the person.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Jonathan Edwards  | d. John Locke        |
| b. George Whitefield | e. Edmund Andros     |
| c. Benjamin Franklin | f. John Peter Zenger |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. I am the English philosopher who argued that people have natural rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I stood trial for printing criticism of New York's governor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I am a minister of the Great Awakening who preached before thousands and raised funds to start a home for orphans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. I am a royal governor of the northern colonies who outlawed colonists' representative assemblies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I am a scientist, inventor, and famous American Enlightenment figure.

**B.** Circle the name or term that best completes each sentence.

1. The English document of 1215 that granted certain rights to noblemen and freemen was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Parliament      Magna Carta      English Bill of Rights
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a religious movement that swept through the colonies in the 1730s and 1740s.
- Great Awakening      Albany Plan of Union      Enlightenment
3. William and Mary signed the \_\_\_\_\_, which guaranteed the rights of English citizens.
- Proclamation of 1763      Magna Carta      English Bill of Rights
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the name given to the battle that was the turning point in the French and Indian War.
- Battle of Quebec      Pontiac's Rebellion      Glorious Revolution
5. The intellectual movement known as the \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized reason and science as the paths to knowledge.
- Enlightenment      Great Awakening      Glorious Revolution
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ forbade colonists to settle west of the Appalachians.
- Proclamation of 1763      French and Indian War      Treaty of Paris (1763)

7. King James' flight from England and the crowning of William and Mary was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

Albany Plan of Union      Treaty of Paris (1763)      Glorious Revolution

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is England's chief lawmaking body.

Magna Carta      Parliament      English Bill of Rights

9. The Native American revolt against the British in 1763 was known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Pontiac's Rebellion      Battle of Quebec      Albany Plan of Union

10. The English government's hands-off policy toward the colonies in the first half of the 1700s was called \_\_\_\_\_.

salutary neglect      apprentice      Enlightenment

### **Main Ideas**

1. What were three ideas promoted by the Great Awakening?

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2. What were women's contributions to the colonial economy?

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3. What were two rights granted by the Magna Carta?

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4. How did the fur trade push France and Britain toward war?

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5. What law resulted from Pontiac's Rebellion? Why?

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### **Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How did a high literacy rate help draw the separate colonies together?
2. What were the most likely reasons that the French and British made alliances with Native American groups in the early 1700s?