

Thursday, January 22nd

Review Sheet: The Quarter 2 Benchmark Exam is scheduled for ~~Wednesday, January 21st~~ through Friday, January 23rd. Look at the handouts in your Social Studies binder as well as other materials your teacher gave you and use them to complete this review packet. This review packet must be completed by Friday, January 14th. After completing the review sheet use it to **STUDY**.

Americas: Pre-Columbus

1. A peoples' culture can be described as a way of life shared by members of a society.
2. From the east to the west, the major geographic features of the United States are the... (circle one)
 - A-Rocky Mountain > Great Plains > Mississippi River > Appalachian Mountains
 - B-Great Plains > Mississippi River > Rocky Mountains > Appalachian Mountains
 - C-Appalachian Mountains > Mississippi River > Great Plains > Rocky Mountains
 - D-Mississippi River > Appalachian Mountains > Rocky Mountains > Great Plains
3. The most widely accepted theory of the earliest human migration to the Americas is that people walked across a land bridge from Asia to Alaska

Some Native American Indian Cultures			
Culture	Location	Food Source	Environment
Pacific Northwest Coast	Western coast, Oregon to Alaska	Fishing	Coastal, with forests
Anasazi	Southwest, chiefly Arizona and New Mexico	Farming	Mountainous river valleys
Iroquois	Northeast, chiefly New York	Hunting and farming	Woodlands of the North
Creek	Southeast, Alabama and Georgia	Farming with some hunting	Southern climate, semitropical

Source: *Exploring American History Workbook*, Globe Book Co. (adapted)

4. What conclusions about these Native American Indians is most clearly supported by the chart?
 - Environmental factors helped shape native lifestyles.
 - Many different native cultures developed in North America primarily because a variety of environmental conditions existed.
 - The Iroquois adapted to their environment by using trees to make longhouses.

European Exploration and Colonization

- I. Who controlled the trade of Asian luxury goods in Europe after the Crusades? What goods did Europeans want from Asia?

Italy controlled the trade of Asian luxury goods, such as silks + spices

- II. What did other countries do to try and get a share of the trade of Asian luxury goods?

They tried to find their own all-water routes to Asia

- III. Name the technology that was developed by the Portuguese in the mid 1400's that allowed sailors to sail further than ever. How was this technology better than other ships of the time?

Caravel → triangular and square sails allowed it to sail with + against the wind

- IV. What effects did the voyages of Christopher Columbus have on world history?

- Columbus landed on Hispaniola (Haiti) and then other European nations sent explorers to America
- Europeans began colonizing the New World
- Native American Indian populations were destroyed by disease (smallpox)
- Africans were brought to the Americas as slaves
- New types of foods were shared by Europeans and Americans
- Missionaries (such as Bartolome de Las Casas) were sent to the Americas to convert natives to Christianity

- V. What European nations explored the Americas and where did they establish colonies?

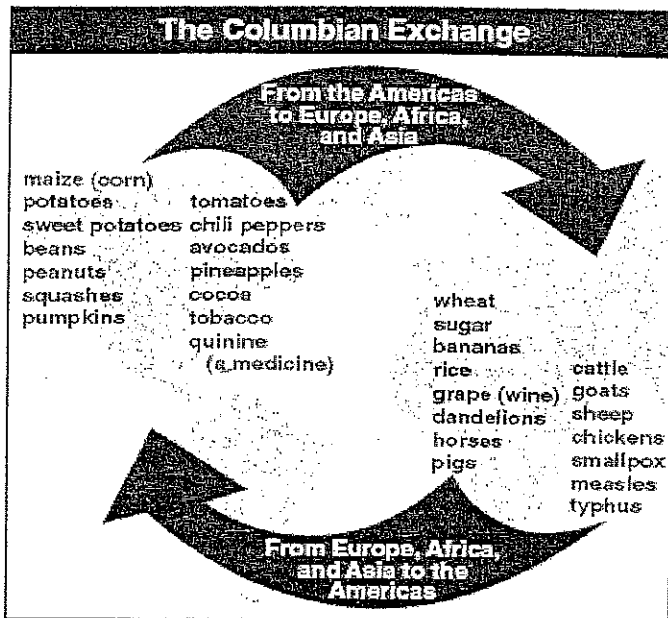
- Spain - South America (except Brazil), Central America, Caribbean Islands, Gulf Coast
- France - St. Lawrence, Mississippi, and Ohio River Valleys
- Netherlands - Hudson River Valley
- England - Atlantic Coast east of the Appalachian Mts.

- VI. Describe the relationships European nations had with the Native Americans.

- Spain - treated natives as slaves or encomenderos, caused depopulation due to disease and harsh treatment
- France - learned native languages and cultures; business partners in the fur trade
- Netherlands - same as French
- England - fought with natives over lands

- VII. What four advantages did the Spanish have over the Native Americans?

Cones, diseases, steel weapons, horses



Source: Guide to the Essentials of World History, Prentice Hall (adapted)

1. What was one *negative* effect of the Columbian Exchange?

European diseases killed 90-95% of Native Americans

2. What was one *positive* effect of the Columbian Exchange?

Corn and potatoes came to Europe for the first time and caused huge population growth due to high calories and good growing conditions

3. Early European explorers who came to the New World were looking for a *northwest passage* in order to find a shorter route to Asia.

4. What European country first settled the Hudson River valley and established the patroon system of land ownership? The Netherlands

5. This colony was renamed New York after it was surrendered to England in 1664 by Governor Peter Stuyvesant.

6. Along which two rivers were most of the settlements in New France located?

Mississippi River and St. Lawrence River

7. What were two ways that French settlers made money in New France? (HINT: 2 F's)

Fish and fur

Key Terms: Write definitions, examples, and the importance of the following.

Columbus (1492)

Sailed west to Asia, landed in the Caribbean instead, didn't realize he had discovered a "new world"

Diseases

Killed 95% of Native Americans; deadliest → smallpox (natives had no immunity)

Columbian Exchange

Movement of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old World & New World

Conquistadors (3 G's)

Spanish military explorers sent to the Americas for gold, glory, and God

Hernan Cortes

Conquistador who conquered the Aztecs

Francisco Pizarro

Conquistador who conquered the Incas

St. Augustine

First permanent European settlement in the United States, established in Florida by Spain

Encomienda

Spanish sugar plantations in the Caribbean → used natives, then Africans as slaves

African Slave Trade

Slaves forcibly brought from Africa to the Americas

Patroon system

Dutch strategy for bringing settlers over to New Netherland as workers for a wealthy landowner

Northwest Passage

Trade route from Europe to Asia by going through North America; never found due to difficult conditions of North

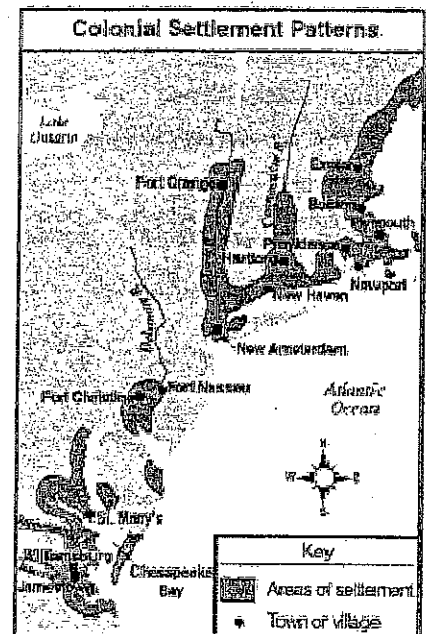
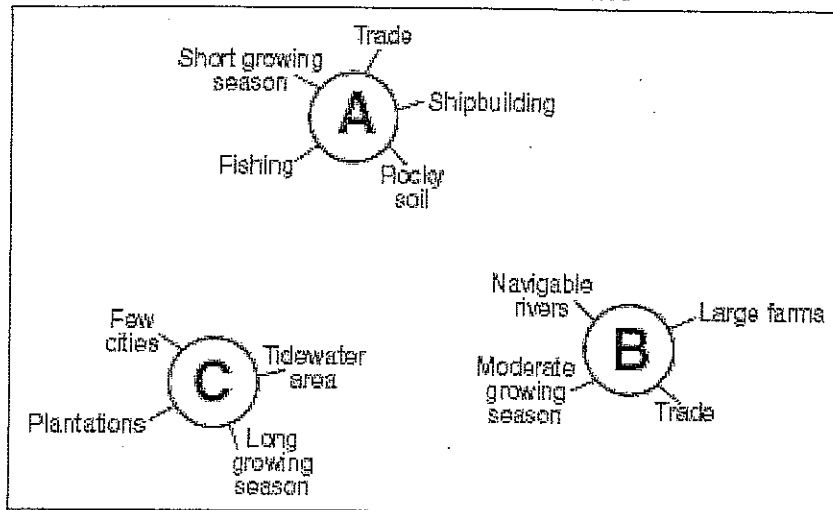
Colonial America

- I. What was the major reason the original settlers of Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania came to America?
 - They were being persecuted (mistreated) in Europe based on their religion
 - They came to America for religious freedom:
 - MA: Puritans
 - PA: Quakers
 - MD: Catholics
 - II. How did the geography affect the economic activities in the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies?
 - New England: cold climate + rocky soil → subsistence farming, small businesses, shipbuilding, fishing/whaling, merchants in Boston
 - Middle: moderate climate + fertile soil → grain farming, iron mining, gristmills, merchants in NYC + Phil.
 - Southern: warm climate + fertile soil → plantation farming (tobacco, rice, and indigo)
 - III. What were the four major cash crops during colonial times? Where were they grown?
 - Tobacco - Virginia and Maryland
 - Rice - ~~the~~ South Carolina and Georgia (swampy lowlands)
 - Indigo - North Carolina and South Carolina
 - Grain - Middle Colonies
1. England's first attempt at establishing a colony was located at Roanoke.
 2. What did England learn about starting colonies from its first failed attempt?
 - It was too risky for one person to pay for a colony
 - ~~It~~ Led to formation of corporate colonies paid for by a group of investors
 3. England's first permanent settlement was located at Jamestown.
 4. What were some of the problems the early colonists faced at England's first permanent settlement?

starvation, Native American attacks, disease from dirty drinking water

5. How did John Smith save England's first permanent settlement?
- Traded with natives for corn
 - Built protective wall around the settlement
 - "He that will not work, shall not eat!" → settlers forced to work
6. How did John Rolfe save England's first permanent settlement?
- Married Pocahontas which led to temporary peace with the natives
 - Planted tobacco → cash crop that saved Jamestown
7. The purpose of the Mayflower Compact was to create a government that would benefit the colony since the Mayflower landed in Cape Cod, far away from its charter in Virginia.

Features of the Thirteen Colonies



Source: Malvin Schwartz and John R. O'Connell, *Exploring American History*, Globe Book Company, Inc. (adapted)

8. Which region of the original 13 colonies is represented by
- cluster A New England (MA, RI, NH, CT)
 - cluster B Middle (NY, NJ, PA, DE)
 - cluster C Southern (MD, VA, NC, SC, GA)
9. What were the chief exports produced by cluster C? tobacco, rice, and indigo
10. The differences between the three clusters shown in the diagram were mainly due to environmental conditions.
11. Most colonial settlements were located by water for trade.
12. How did the growth of the colonial population affect relations with Native Americans?
- Vident conflicts broke out over land
- ↳ King Philip's War in Massachusetts
 - ↳ Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia

Key Terms: Write definitions, examples, and the importance of the following.

Colony

Territory controlled by a foreign country; usually established for economic gain (\$)

Plymouth

2nd permanent English colony; started by Pilgrims in Cape Cod, MA

Mayflower Compact

Agreement by people aboard the Mayflower to be self-governing

Squanto/Samoyet

Native Americans who taught Plymouth settlers to hunt, fish, and grow corn

Charter

Written permission from king or queen to start a colony

Corporate colonies

Colonies paid for by a joint-stock company (ex. Virginia Company)

Virginia Company of London

Group of investors who paid for the Jamestown Colony

Sir Walter Raleigh

Paid for the Roanoke Colony

Proprietary colonies

Colonies paid for by one wealthy individual

Iroquois/French and Indian War

1. The Iroquois Confederacy Council is an example of representative government.

- There were four types of chiefs:

- Confederacy Chiefs
- Pine Tree Chiefs

- War Chiefs
- Village Chiefs

- The Confederacy was originally created to make peace among the five Iroquois nations and have power against their enemies.

Royal colonies

Colonies paid for by the King + Queen (ex. New Spain)

4 New England Colonies

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island

Subsistence farming

Growing only enough food to feed your family with little left to trade

4 Middle Colonies

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware

5 Southern Colonies

Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

Plantations

Large farms in the South that employed slaves to grow cash crops

Indentured servants

Poor Englishmen who exchanged 3-7 years of servitude for free passage to America

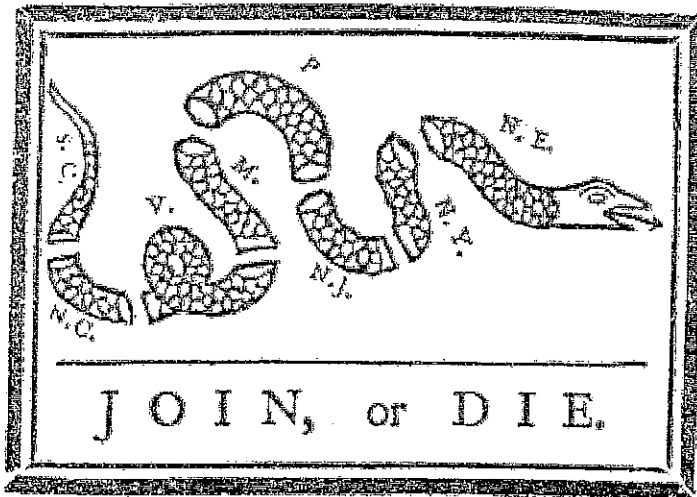
Cash crops

Crops grown for profit rather than personal use

Self-sufficient

Able to survive without help from anyone else (large Southern plantations, for example)

2. The Iroquois adapted to their environment by using trees to build longhouses and stockades.



Source: Benjamin Franklin, *Pennsylvania Gazette*

3. What document is most closely associated with the cartoon to the ^{left} right drawn in 1754?

Albany Plan of Union

4.. The Albany Plan of Union called for the colonies to unite against the French.

5. The proposed colonial government in the Albany Plan of Union was based on the political structure of the

Iroquois Confederacy

I. What were the causes of the French and Indian War?

- British settlers moved into French territory in the Ohio River Valley
- France gave weapons to native allies and encouraged them to attack British settlers

II. What was George Washington's role in the French and Indian War?

- GW was in charge of expeditions to tell the French to leave the Ohio River Valley (French refused)
- GW's poor leadership of Iroquois scouts caused war to start

III. What were the outcomes of the French and Indian War according to the Treaty of Paris 1763?

- France lost most of its land in North America
- British gained all land to the east of the Mississippi River including Florida

6. Major battles of the French and Indian War

- First battle: Battle of the Wilderness at Fort Duquesne
* French ~~not~~ won using guerilla warfare tactics (defeated GW + Gen. Braddock)
- Turning point battle: Quebec
- Last battle: Montreal

Key Terms: Write definitions, examples, and the importance of the following.

Algonquians

first Native American group to settle in New York State

Iroquois Confederacy ("SCOOM")

Joining together of 5 Iroquois nations (Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk)

Hiawatha Belt



symbol of the Iroquois Confederacy

Tuscarora

6th nation to join the Iroquois Confederacy in 1722

18th century warfare

Open field battles where armies form in rows across from each other

Guerilla warfare

Hit-and-run tactics used by small bands of fighters

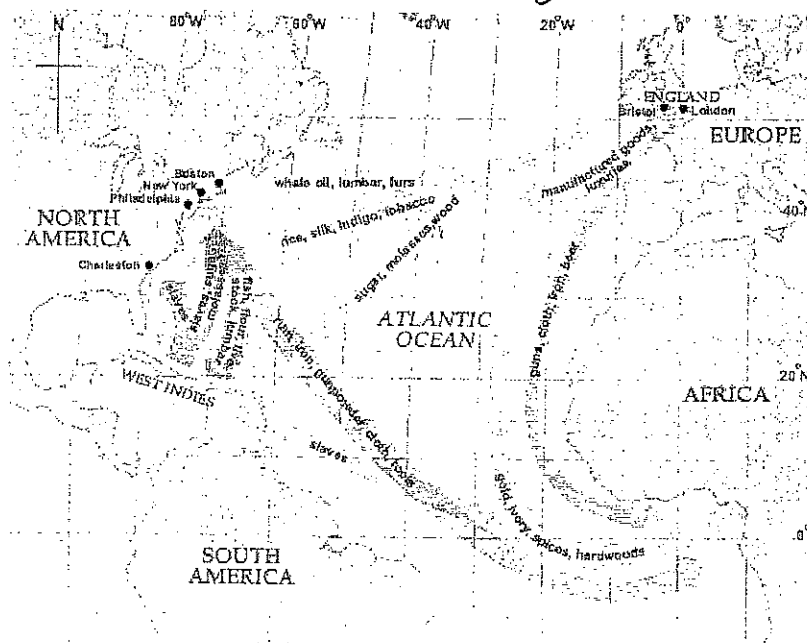
Causes of American Revolution

1. Mercantilism is the belief that colonies exist to benefit the economy of the Mother Country.

2. Countries achieve wealth by generating a favorable balance of trade. This is done by having more exports than imports.

3. The main purpose of the Navigation Acts passed by England was to ensure that England benefited from colonial trade. However, these laws were not enforced prior to the French and Indian War. This "hands-off" approach was known as salutary neglect.

4. "Molasses to rum to slaves" is an example of triangular trade patterns.



5. Identify conditions aboard the slave ships that made the Middle Passage across the Atlantic Ocean.

slaves chained together in cramped spaces below deck, diseases and suicide led to ~25% slaves dying during the trip

I. What economic problem did Great Britain face after the French and Indian War?

They had a large national DEBT

II. How did Great Britain attempt to save money after the French and Indian War?

➤ Proclamation Line of 1763:

Colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mts. ~~settled~~ costly Native American wars and start

➤ Quartering Act:

Colonists were required to house and feed British soldiers sent to the colonies to enforce Proclamation Line of 1763

III. How did Great Britain attempt to make money after the French and Indian War?

➤ Sugar Act:

- Taxes raised on sugar, molasses, and other imports
- Affected merchants who participated in Δ trade

➤ Stamp Act:

- Taxes raised on legal documents (wills, contracts, etc.) and commercial documents (newspapers, playing cards, etc.)
- Affected all colonists

➤ Townshend Acts

- Taxes raised on 5 imported goods (glass, paper, paint, lead, etc.)
- Writs of assistance allowed officers to search for smuggled goods
- British judges sent to colonies to enforce harsh punishments on colonial smugglers

➤ Tea Act

- Lowered price of British tea to encourage colonists to buy that tea and bail out East India Company

IV. How did colonists react to British policies during the 1760's and 1770's?

- Protests → "No taxation without representation"
- Boycotts + Daughters of Liberty making American goods instead
- Tar + feathering tax collectors
- Colonial meetings: Stamp Act Congress + First Continental Congress

Key Terms: Write definitions, examples, and the importance of the following.

"Taxation without representation"

Colonial protest that taxes were unfair because colonists did not have representation in Parliament

Boycott

Organized refusal to buy certain goods + services

Sam Adams

Leader of the Boston Sons of Liberty

Boston Massacre

Killing of 5 colonists by British soldiers on March 5, 1770

Patriots

Colonists who opposed Great Britain and its policies

Committees of correspondents

Colonial information-sharing network to keep colonists aware of British actions

Intolerable Acts (Coercive)

- Response to Boston Tea Party
 - ↳ closed Boston port
 - ↳ banned committees of correspondence
 - ↳ Mass. under military rule
 - ↳ stronger Quartering Act

Paul Revere

created exaggerated engraving of Boston Massacre

Protest

Public expression of opposition to a group, law, etc.
↳ rallies, speeches, signs, chants, marches

Sons of Liberty

Patriot leaders who organized protests + boycotts against the British

John Adams

Lawyer for the 8 British soldiers who participated in the Boston Massacre

Tar and feathering

Violent act used by Sons of Liberty against British officials and supporters of Great Britain

Loyalists

Colonists who supported Great Britain and its policies

Boston Tea Party

Destruction of 342 chests of tea in Boston to protest the Tea Act

Writs of assistance

Power given to British officials to search for colonial houses, ships, and businesses for smuggled goods without "probable cause"