

*Directions: Read the chapter and answer these questions as you go along.*

*Do your own work and use your own words; papers that appear to be copied will receive no credit.*

Section 1: Converging Cultures pp. 99-107

1. How long ago may the first people have arrived in the Americas?
2. What group do anthropologists believe may have been the earliest civilization in the Americas?
3. Why were Europeans interested in Asia?
4. Who arrived in the Americas before Columbus?
5. Why is Columbus the one who is most remembered?
- p.102
6. Why did millions of Native Americans die as a result of contact with Europeans?
7. What area did the French claim in what is now the U.S.?
8. What is a joint-stock company?
- p. 103
9. Why was the House of Burgesses formed in 1619?
10. Why did the Separatists (Pilgrims) want to leave England?
11. What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
12. What were key features in the governing of Providence, Rhode Island?
- p. 104
13. What activities brought money to the colonies?
- p. 105
14. Why were few Native Americans left in New England after 1678?
15. Who originally founded the colony that became New York?
16. Why did William Penn found Pennsylvania?
17. What were the main beliefs of the Quakers?
18. George Calvert wanted to make Maryland a refuge for what group?
- p. 106
19. What was life like for wealthy landowners?
20. Most southerners owned what type of farms?
21. Why did Nathaniel Bacon lead a rebellion?
- p. 107
22. What two things happened as a result of Bacon's Rebellion?
23. What was the triangular trade?

24. What group was at the top of the social hierarchy?
25. How did slave codes limit the lives of slaves?
26. What were the three main reasons why people left Europe?
27. How were Jewish immigrants limited in the colonies?
28. What rights did women eventually gain?

Section 2 “Dissent and Independence” pp. 109-119

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29. How did mercantilism limit trade and wealth in the colonies?

30. Why did colonial merchants begin to smuggle goods?

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31. Why did the Glorious Revolution take place?
32. What were citizens promised in the English Bill of Rights?
33. What three natural rights did John Locke say all people had?
34. Explain the contract that people have with the government:

35. How did John Locke influence Thomas Jefferson?

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36. What ideas were behind the Enlightenment?

37. How did John Locke’s ideas influence American society?

38. What did Rousseau’s *The Social Contract* argue?

39. What three types of power did Baron Montesquieu write about?

40. Why did he say three different branches of power were necessary?

41. What did ministers do during the Great Awakening?

42. Why did many African slaves become Baptist?

43. How did the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening push colonists toward ideas of independence?

Read pp. 113-115. Answer the following questions

44. List the things that colonists did to protest the various acts and proclamations of the British:

45. List the things that the British did in reaction to the colonists' protests:
46. How did the First Continental Congress decide to protest the Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)?
47. Who were the Minutemen?
48. Who were Loyalists or Tories?
49. Who were Patriots or Whigs?
- p.116
50. What happened at Lexington and Concord?
51. What two things did the Second Continental Congress decide?
52. What was the Olive Branch Petition?
- p.117
53. What was the purpose of the *Declaration of Independence*?
54. Why was the Patriot victory at Saratoga important?
55. What role did France and Spain play in the war?
56. What happened after the Patriot victory at Yorktown?
57. What did the Treaty of Paris do?
- Section 3 Creating a Nation pp. 125-137
58. What is a republic?
59. What did the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom call for?
60. How did more people gain the right to vote?
- p. 125-26
61. What rights did women gain?
62. What gains did some slaves make?
63. What was the purpose of the Articles of Confederation?
64. What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? (also see chart!)
65. What is a recession?
66. Why did the recession happen?

67. Why did Daniel Shays lead a rebellion?

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68. What was the purpose of the Constitutional Convention?

69. What changes did the delegates support?

70. On what issue were the delegates split?

71. What was Roger Sherman's suggestion?

72. What was the Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)?

73. What was decided in the Three-Fifths Compromise?

74. What is popular sovereignty?

75. How is power divided under federalism?

76. What is the job of the legislative branch (Congress)?

77. What is the job of the executive branch (President)?

78. What is the job of the judicial branch (federal courts; Supreme Court)?

79. What is the purpose of checks and balances?

80. How do our three branches of government check and balance each other?

81. a. What is a veto? b. How can Congress override a veto?

a.

b.

pp. 128-29

82. What are amendments?

83. Why did the Federalists want a strong federal government?

84. What were Anti-Federalists concerned about?

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85. Why were the *Federalist Papers* written?

86. What did the Federalists promise to do if the Constitution was ratified?

87. What rights are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights?