

## **US History 5-1 “Early American Culture” pg. 135-140**

### **One American’s Story**

In 1704, who traveled on horseback?

How long did the journey take?

Why was this traveler’s attitude toward people from other countries typical of people at that time?

### **Land, Rights, and Wealth**

What things gave colonists a chance to prosper?

What percent of people owned land in England?

Land was plentiful after what?

What did land ownership give colonists besides prosperity?

Generally, who were the only people who could vote?

How could city dwellers get the right to vote?

What did land ownership also help determine?

What was different between England and America?

Like England though, what three classes were people divided into in America?

**Use the graph on the left on page 136 to answer the next four questions.**

What people were in the high class?

What people were upper middle?

What people were lower middle?

What people were low?

\*\* What two elements gave English colonial farmers a chance to prosper: Native American assistance and fur trade, apprenticeships and English assistance, cheap farmland and plentiful natural resources, religious freedom and the Great Awakening

### **Women and the Economy**

What rank did colonial women hold?

Most white women were farm wives who did performed tasks and made what that their family needed?

What 9 things did they do or make?

They usually tended what?

What did they do at harvest time?

With not much cash out there, how did people get things they needed?

What did some urban women run?

What is the difference between rural and urban? (**Not in the book**)

Although women contributed to the colonial economy they did not have many what?

Women could not what?

Women could not preach or what?

A married women could not own property without what?

By law what belonged to a women's husband?

\*\*What position did women hold in the social ranks of colonial life: Women were not a part of the ranking system, women held the same rank as their most successful child, all women were considered high rank, women held the same rank as their husbands or fathers

### **Young People at Work**

Were most colonial families big or small?

How many children were there in a New England family on average?

Why were so many children needed?

At what age were children expected to be useful?

What age were boys breeched?

What does breeched mean?

Who did they begin to help after being breeched?

What age did boys become apprentices?

What is an apprentice?

While an apprentice worked for free what things did he get instead of money?

What could an apprentice do after his contract was filled?

Since girls were rarely apprenticed what things did they learn?

What age were girls sent away to learn other skills?

### **Colonial Schooling**

Why were most children taught to read?

Only children from wealthy families went beyond reading to learn what?

At what age was most children's formal education done?

What did children's textbooks emphasized?

How is a literacy rate measured?

What percentage of white men in New England were literate?

What percentage of white men were literate in the Middle Colonies?

What percentage of White men were literate in the South?

How did women literacy rates compare to men?

Most colonists thought schooling was more important for whom?

What type of person was rare?

If they were enslaved teaching them to read was what?

\*\* What was the main reason for the colonies' mandate that children learn to read: because they were the future leaders, so that they could understand the bible, in order to begin apprenticeships, so that they could sign their names

### **Newspapers and Books**

By the late 1700s how many different newspapers appeared in America?

What things did a typical almanac contain?

What almanac did Benjamin Franklin begin to publish?

What form of literature was unique to the Americas?

How long was Mary Rowlandson held hostage?

### **The Great Awakening**

In the early 1700s, what did many colonists fear they had lost?

What religious movement swept through the colonies?

Why was Jonathan Edwards so well known?

The Great Awakening inspired colonists to do what?

Who did George Whitfield start a home for?

What things did the Great Awakening encourage?

\*\*What was the Great Awakening: an English ship, a colonial newspaper, a religious movement, a theatrical performance

\*\* In what ways did the Great Awakening change colonial culture: congregations argued over religious practices and often split apart, people left their old churches and joined new Protestant groups, some churches welcomed women, blacks, and Native Americans, all of the above are true

## **The Enlightenment**

What did Enlightenment emphasize?

Who was a famous American Enlightenment figure?

Where did the Enlightenment begin?

Who explained the law of gravity?

Who argued that people had natural rights?

What were these natural rights?

He said, "If a government fails in this duty, people have the right to" what?

What else did Locke challenge?

How long did Benjamin Franklin live?

What age did Benjamin Franklin retire from business?

What three things did he invent?

\*\*What were the paths to knowledge that enlightenment emphasized: reason and science, religion and prayer, hard work and education, art and humanities

\*\* Benjamin Franklin, a man of reason and science, was a good example of the: Great Awakening in the American colonies, Enlightenment in the American colonies, Glorious Revolution in the American colonies, salutary neglect in the American colonies

\*\* The great Enlightenment thinker John Locke argued that people have: a moral obligation to their king, certain rights that governments must protect, inner religious emotions, the sovereignty and goodness of God

\*\* How did Enlightenment influence American colonists: it abolished slavery in the colonies and ended the slave trade, it introduced ideas of natural rights and government by agreement, it gave women the right to vote and own property, it inspired colonists to help others and start homes for orphans

## **5-2 “Roots of Representative Government” Pg. 141-145**

### **The Rights of Englishmen and Parliament and Colonial Government**

What rights does the Magna Carta guarantee?

What was the purpose of the colonial assemblies?

How could the king limit the power of the colonial assemblies?

What were three of the traditional rights expected by English colonists?

\*\*Who benefited from the Magna Carta: slaves and indentured servants, nobles and freemen, merchants and craftsmen, all of the above

\*\* Most colonial assemblies had an advisory council appointed by the governor. Where is the background for this system found: from the Magna Carta, from changes that developed out of the Glorious Revolution, from the English Bill of Right, from ideas rooted in the Enlightenment

### **A Royal Governor’s Rule**

Who was Edmund Andros?

Why did he anger the residents of Massachusetts?

What rights did Andros deny to the colonists?

### **England's Glorious Revolution**

What happened in England during the Glorious Revolution?

What rights were guaranteed in the English Bill of Rights?

How did colonists react to the Glorious Revolution and the new English Bill of Rights?

**\*\*Under the English Bill of Rights, what two parties had to agree to cancel laws or impose new taxes: ministers and laymen, merchants and sailors, governor and state legislature, king or queen and Parliament**

**\*\*The Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, and the Glorious Revolution all played a part in the growth of what: the growth of representative government in the colonies, the king acquiring nobles' money to finance the war, the end of the smuggling trade in the British colonies, keeping the colonies from being represented in Parliament**

**\*\* What was one result of the Glorious Revolution for New England colonists: refused to pay taxes, could not hold town meetings, could once again elect assemblies, all of the above are true**

**\*\*What did American colonists use the English Bill of Rights to justify: criticizing New York's governor in a news paper, proposing the Albany Plan of the Union, teaching their children to read so they would be educated citizens, jailing Governor Andros and asking Parliament to restore their legislatures**

### **Shared Power in the Colonies and the Zenger Trial**

How were most colonial governments organized after the glorious Revolution?

What was Parliament's policy toward the colonies after the Glorious Revolution?



What right was at stake in the Zenger Trial?

\*\*What was the impact of salutary neglect on England's colonies: the colonies became used to acting independently, England enforced all laws in the colonies, Trade profits suffered due to England's interference, Colonial governors abolished all apprenticeships

\*\* What was one reason for the growth of self-government in the colonies: the policies of Edmund Andros, conflicts in the Ohio River Valley, Braddock's defeat, England's policy of salutary neglect

\*\*What important right was upheld in the John Peter Zenger trial: life-liberty-and property, freedom of the press, right to bear arms, freedom of religion

In your opinion, who had the most power-the royal governor, the council, or the assemblies? **Defend your opinion.** Think about: their roles in making laws, their roles in raising money, who had final approval in matters

**Explain the significance of:**

Magna Carta-

Parliament-

### **5-3 "The French and Indian War" pg. 146-151**

#### **France Claims Western Lands and Native American Alliances**

What parts of North America were claimed by France?

Why did Native Americans form alliances with colonists?

In what ways did France and England clash between 1689 and 1763?

How did the fur trade contribute to the French and Indian War?

\*\*What was the basic cause of conflict among Native American groups west of the Appalachian Mountains: French immigrants in the region, ritual differences between tribes, land and the fur trade, all of the above are true

\*\*What caused the French and Indian War: conflict between English and French fur traders in the Ohio Valley, fighting between France and England in Europe, fighting among Native American groups, all of the above

### **Conflict in the Ohio River Valley and War Begins and Spreads**

How did the French attempt to keep the English out of the Ohio Valley?

Who are the sides in the French and Indian War?

Why was the Albany Plan of Union significant?

\*\*The first formal plan to unite the colonies was proposed by: Edmund Andros, Increase Mather, John Peter Zenger, Benjamin Franklin

\*\*The Albany Plan of the Union was the: first formal proposal to unite the colonies, journal published by John Peter Zenger, right to complain to the king or queen in Parliament, colonists' model for representative government

### **Braddock's Defeat and The British Take Quebec**

Why did Britain send money and men to fight in the colonies?

What course did the war take from Braddock's defeat in 1755-1757?

How did the British take Quebec?

\*\*What was the turning point of the French and Indian War for Britain: Braddock's defeat, Pontiac's Rebellion, the Proclamation of 1763, the Battle of Quebec

\*\* Which is not true of the French and Indian War: it began after the French aided Pontiac's uprising against the English, the French and the English fought in North America and Europe, it was the result of conflicting English and French claims to the

Ohio River valley, it grew out of a war between native American groups over land and the fur trade

### **The Treaty of Paris and Pontiac's Rebellion**

What were the results of the Treaty of Paris?

Why did the British government issue the Proclamation of 1763?

How did colonists react to the Proclamation of 1763?

What brutal plan was used to squelch Native American uprisings?

What were some causes and effects of Pontiac's Rebellion?

**\*\*What did France lose under the Treaty of Paris: Florida, power in North America, Cuba and the Philippines, all of the above**

**\*\*What action drove the Native Americans toward Pontiac's Rebellion: the French withdrew from the region, British settlers moved onto Native American land, the British gave Native Americans smallpox-infected blankets, the colonists killed Indians who had not attacked them**

**\*\*Which of the following was a response to Pontiac's Rebellion: Albany Plan of the Union, Treaty of Paris, Proclamation of 1763, Magna Carta**

**\*\*Which of the following did not happen after the French and Indian War: Britain claimed all of North America, France gave Spain New Orleans and Louisiana, Britain seized Cuba and the Philippines from Spain, The Treaty of Paris ended French power in North America**

### **Explain the Significance of:**

Treaty of Paris-

Pontiac's Rebellion-

Proclamation of 1763-

**Write the month and year each battle occurred. Classify each as a French or British Victory.**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Incident</b>	<b>Winner</b>
	Seizure of Fort Duquesne	
	Surrender of Fort Necessity	
	Braddock's defeat	
	Battle of Quebec	

Why did the French, British, and Native Americans fight over the Ohio River Valley?

**Think about:** how the British viewed the valley, how the French viewed the valley, how the Native Americans viewed the valley.