**Unit 2 Review Sheet**

Two of the following three essays WILL BE ON YOUR EXAM! To earn points for this review sheet you

must answer the questions below completely (More than one sentence is necessary!).

**1. EQ#1: What motivated different English groups to come to the America? Answer the question below.**

How did the early colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth/Massachusetts Bay differ? *(Hint: who moved*

*there, WHY did they move there, how they survived/made money, topography, help from Native Americans, other things…USE A VENN DIAGRAM – two circles - to start)*

**Plymouth**

**Jamestown**

* Families (men/women)
* Religious freedom
* Permanently settle
* Native American relations were good
* Grow crops, trade
* Had some skills to be successful
* 140 men
* Searching for gold
* Return to Europe
* No families
* No skills
* Relations with Native Americans was not good

**2. EQ#2: What are the differences between the 3 colonial zones: New England, Middle, and Southern?**

What are two forms of government that were used in the colonies that we still see in our government

today? Explain how we use them today.

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| Colonies Government | Our Government Today |
| 1. Privy Council (King) | 1. Cabinet (advices the President) |
| 1. Colonial Assembly | 2. Congress (make laws) |

**3. EQ#2: What are the differences between the 3 colonial zones: New England, Middle, and Southern?** (Topographic, economic, political and cultural) *(Use chart for help but put into essay)*

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|  | **New England** | **Middle** | **Southern** |
| **Topography**  (physical features) | -Rocky land & soil  -Dense Forrest  -Mountainous  -4 seasons with harsh winters  -Narrow fast moving rivers | -4 mild seasons  -Fertile land with some hilly/mountainous terrain  - both types of rivers | -Had a warm climate year round  -Long growing season  -Fertile soil  -wide/slow/deep rivers |
| **Economics** | -Skilled trade jobs  -Women worked at home  -Men worked away from home: fishing, shipbuilding, whaling, lumberjacks, weavers, blacksmiths, etc.  -markets and relied on one another  -urban | -Staple crops (crops continuously in demand)-examples: wheat, barley and oats  -more indentured servants  -rural and urban  -raw materials sold within the colonies | -Agricultural economy  -rural  -cash crops - such as tobacco, rice, indigo and cotton  -slaves as major labor source  -raw materials sold to Europe for large profit |
| **Government** | -Town Meeting  -Colonial Assembly | -County Meetings and Town Meetings  -Colonial Assembly | -County meetings  -Colonial Assembly |
| **Culture** | -Church in town  -Schools (first public schools)  -Rely on each other  -Women worked at home  -Men worked away from home  -Small towns and villages- livestock grazed along the edges of the houses, shops, school. Farms located outside of towns  -Puritans seeking religious freedom | -Town and Country gatherings  -Towns closer together  -Most farmers were far apart. A typical farm had a house, a barn, a fenced-in yard for the animals, a garden, and fields. Many farmers had apple and peach orchards.  -Flour mills were popular along the rivers in the Middle colonies  -Immigrants seeking religious freedom, Quakers | -Church at home  -Self-dependent  -Spread apart (plantations)  -School at home  -Self-dependent  -On the plantation stood the planter's home, a kitchen, a dairy, a smokehouse, shops for brick makers and carpenters, stables, barns, cabins, and often a school. The plantation was like a small village.  -Poor English seeking a better life, Anglican |

**Study your Objective and Vocabulary page. You should be able to define and implement each of those vocabulary words (make flash cards). You should also be able to answer all of the objectives. This is a great study tool, USE IT!**

**Vocab Review – each word also needs a picture *(use a separate sheet of paper or flash card!!!)***

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| **Vocabulary** | **Definition** |
| **Roanoke** | The first English Colony of Roanoke. Located on Roanoke Island in North Carolina. It was discovered to by mysteriously deserted. |
| **Jamestown**  **(goal, people, crops, topography- USE DBQ)** | Jamestown was located on the James River in modern-day Virginia. John Smith eventually led Jamestown to be successful. The colonist arrived to search for gold. Why many colonists died was due to disease because of unsafe water, starvation because of lack of key skills, and conflicts with Powhatan Indians. |
| **Nathaniel Bacon/ Bacon’s Rebellion** | A farmer from Virginia that led the Bacon’s Rebellion protesting the increase in taxes. |
| **Puritans vs. Pilgrims** | Puritans wanted to reform or purify the Church of England (Jamestown). The Pilgrims wanted to accomplish total separation and remove themselves from the Church of England by moving to the Americans. (Plymouth). |
| **Mayflower Compact** | A document signed by the Pilgrims. They landed outside Virginia and wanted to set up their own laws to live by to prevent chaos. |
| **Squanto** | A Native American that helped teaches the Pilgrims of Plymouth how to farm, fish, and take care of themselves. |
| **Indentured Servant** | People that signed a contract to work 4-7 years for those who paid their ship fare (passage) to the New World. |
| **Proprietors** | Wealthy land owners that control the government |
| **Toleration Act of 1649** | The first law in Maryland that supported religious freedom |
| **Quakers**  **(who are they, who is their leader, and what colony did they establish)** | The group of people that founded Pennsylvania and rejected formal religious practices. |
| **Education Law in 1647** | All parents must teach their children to read and write the Bible |
| **North and South Carolina**  **(who lives in each and why they split)** | Started as on but split in 1729 because of size and distance. North Carolina was made up of poor farmers from Virginia. South Carolina was made up of one of the first to rely on slave labor, more African slaves than white, and they grew rice. |
| **Salem Witch Trials** | A witch craze swept the small Puritan community of Salem Village, Massachusetts in 1692. Younger women were accusing older women of witchcraft.  -accusers believed they were possessed by witchcraft  -the accusers enjoyed the fame from the trials  -2 girls met with a slave that showed them their fortunes |
| **General Court of New England** | The general court, which functioned as a legislature, administrative agency, and judicial body, served as the central governing body of Massachusetts Bay. By royal charter, King Charles I of England granted Puritans the right to form a company. |
| **Bicameral Legislature** | A law making body made up of two houses (English Parliament, House of Burgesses). |
| **Privy Council vs. Advisory Council** | A Privy Council is like our Cabinet today. It gave advice to the King. Today they give advice to the President.  The Colonial Assembly is like our Congress today. It makes Laws. |
| **Georgia**  **(who moved there and slavery)** | Colony for poor English settlers. Housing was set up in blocks. Farms were poor with only a few who were rich. Slaves were outlawed at first but eventually allowed. |
| **Maryland** | Was founded by English Catholics escaping religious persecution. |
| **Imports vs. Exports** | **Import** – when you buy goods from another country and have them shipped to you  **Export** – when you sell your goods to another country and ship them to them.  It is better for countries to be able to make and grow their own goods and foods, this way they don’t have to pay the higher prices to import these items from other countries. |
| **Navigation Acts** | Regulates trade with colonies   * Specific items only traded with England (sugar, tobacco, cotton) * Use of English ships * Stop at English ports and pay duties |
| **Triangle Trade** | Goods shipped from Britain, New England Colonies, British West Indies and the slave trade to Africa (Middle Passage). |
| **Middle Passage** | Slave trade from Africa to Americans. The slaves lived in their own filth and waste while lying arm to arm in a line on "apartments". They were chained at the wrist and the ankles. Travel time was 2-3 months. |