Section 1 Review Questions:

1. How were the Puritans different from the Pilgrims? Puritans did not want to separate entirely from the church of England, they only wanted to reform (purify/change) it
2. Who were the two kinds of people who settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony? Puritans who wanted religious freedom and younger sons of British families with little hope of inheriting land in England
3. How did voting rights change in the Massachusetts Bay Colony? At first, only stockholders could vote, eventually all male church members could vote
4. What was the Great Migration? Movement of people from England to Massachusetts
5. How did the Puritans view children? Children were blessings from God, so they had large families
6. What kinds of jobs were popular in the New England colonies? Hunting, collecting syrup from maple trees, shipbuilding, fishing, and whaling

Section 2 Review Questions:

1. How did the Dutch encourage farming in New Netherland? The Dutch set up patroons, granting large areas of land to a few rich families. The patroons promise to bring workers to work on the land.
2. Why was Peter Stuyvesant unable to properly defend New Netherland from the English? Few weapons, little gunpowder, and his harsh rule made him unpopular with the people.
3. What is the difference between a propriety colony and a royal colony? Proprietary colony is a colony in which the king gives one or more people the right to govern the colony. A royal colony is directly ruled by the king.
4. What were some of the religious beliefs held by Quakers? All people are equal in God’s sight, allowed women to preach, refused to bow down to nobility, spoke out against war and refused to serve in armies.
5. Why was Delaware created?

The Lower Counties of PA did not want to send delegates so far away so they created their own assembly and eventually broke away.

1. Why are the Middle colonies called the Breadbasket Colonies?

They grew cash crops like wheat, barley, and rye – all needed to make bread.

1. What was the Great Wagon Road?

An Old Iroquois trail to the west used by settlers to travel to the backcountry

Section 3 Review Questions:

1. What two colonies did the Mason-Dixon Line separate?

PA and MD

1. Why did Lord Baltimore push for the Act of Toleration in Maryland?

He was fearful that a Protestant majority would rob Catholics of their rights

1. What sparked Bacon’s Rebellion?

The governor’s refusal to fight Native Americans angered colonists. They rebelled and fought Native Americans and burned down Jamestown.

1. What kind of problems did planters in the Carolinas faced when it came to workers?

The enslaved Native Americans were dying out so they turned to Africa for slave labor.

1. Why did James Oglethorpe found Georgia?

As a place for debtors from England to start over.

1. How was life in the Tidewater different from life in the backcountry South?

Tidewater: rich land for wealthy plantations, lived in comfort with slaves

Backcountry: smaller farms, life was harder and rougher and more democratic

Section 4 Review Questions:

1. What is mercantilism?

Belief that a nation becomes stronger by building up its gold supply and expanding trade

1. How did the Navigation Acts help the colonists? How did it help England?

Colonists: Encouraged them to build their own ships; did not have to compete with foreign nations

England: created jobs, increased shipbuilding

1. Draw a diagram to show how the items listed were traded between the West Indies, New England, and West Africa. **Cloth, enslaved Africans, fish, flour, guns, gunpowder, livestock, lumber, molasses, rum, tools.**

New England to Africa: rum, guns, gunpowder, cloth, tools

Africa to West Indies: Enslaved Africans

West Indies to New England: sugar molasses

New England to West Indies: livestock, lumber, flour, fish

1. Which colonists had the right to vote by the 1720s?

After 1720s, white male Christian property owners over 21 could vote. In some colonies, members of a particular church could vote.

1. What kind of rights did women have in the colonies?

Unmarried women and widows had more rights than married women. They could make contracts and sue people.

Section 5 Review Questions:

1. How were women in the backcountry different from women living in the cities?

Women in the backcountry did similar tasks as men.

1. What is Gullah?

Combination of English and West African languages

1. How did the Great Awakening contribute to the spread of democratic feelings in the colonies?

Rise of new churches led to more religious tolerance; preachers argued that the Holy Spirit was a more reliable guide than just books, encouraging people to challenge authority.

1. Compare education in New England with the Middle and Southern colonies.

In New England they had public schools. Some girls in New England attended dame schools. In the middle and southern colonies they had tutors and private teachers.

1. Why was the case against Peter Zenger so important?

His case protected freedom of speech