

# Review Packet for Chapters 4 and 5

U.S. History



## Vocabulary for Chapter 4, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Pages 102-130)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

Review Packet

A. Debtor

B. Legislature

C. Religious Tolerance

D. Quaker

E. Sabbath

F. Yankee

\_\_\_\_ 1. The willingness to let other people practice their own beliefs.

\_\_\_\_ 2. A holy day of rest. For most Christians, this takes place every Sunday.

\_\_\_\_ 3. A person who owes money but cannot pay it back.

\_\_\_\_ 4. The nickname for a clever, hardworking trader from New England.

\_\_\_\_ 5. A group of people with the power to make laws.

## Chapter 4, Section 1 (Pages 102-107)

**True or False** If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line .

\_\_\_\_ 1. Many European groups came to North America to practice their religion freely. Catholics founded Maryland and Quakers founded Pennsylvania. In 1629, Lutheran leaders who were convinced that England had fallen on “evil times” decided to move to Massachusetts.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ 2. The Puritans felt that the Church of England was still too Catholic. They hoped to build a new society based on biblical laws and teachings.

\_\_\_\_ 3. The Puritan government of Massachusetts did not like anyone questioning their religious beliefs. People seeking more religious freedom and a less powerful government established other colonies in New England in the 1630’s like Maine and New Hampshire.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ 4. In 1675, a Wampanoag chief named Squanto (AKA King Philip) became fed up with the alarming number of English colonists taking tribal land. He united tribes around the region and attempted to push the English back into the sea.

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapter 4, Section 2** (Pages 108-112)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In 1664, English warships entered New Amsterdam's harbor. The governor of New Netherlands swore to defend the colony but did not have enough weapons. The Dutch surrendered the colony, which the English renamed "New York."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. William Penn and the Quakers believed that the land in North America belonged to Native Americans. He insisted that settlers marry tribal members if they wanted to own tribal land. This policy led to peaceful relations between the two sides in Pennsylvania.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. When most of the people in a place are farmers it is called an agricultural economy. The majority of people in the Middle and Southern Colonies made their living by farming because the land was rich and fertile, the winters were mild and the growing seasons were longer.

### **Chapter 4, Section 3** (Pages 113-119)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. There were two ways of life for English colonists living in the South. The earliest planters settled along rivers of the coastal plain. This fertile region became known as the Riverslyshireton. Some planters there owned large plantations with many slaves. Farther inland, settlers worked small farms in the backcountry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In the early years, Africans in the English colonies included free people and servants as well as slaves. By 1700, however, the vast majority of Africans in the English colonies were indentured servants.

### **Chapter 4, Section 4** (Pages 120-123)

**Understanding Key Concepts:** Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. List goods traded from each leg of the Triangular trade?

New England: \_\_\_\_\_

West Africa: \_\_\_\_\_

The West Indies (The Caribbean): \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 4, Section 5 (Pages 125-130)**

2. English colonists were greatly affected by two social movements in the 1700's: The Great Awakening and the Enlightenment. The Great Awakening encouraged colonists to return to the teachings of the bible. What did Enlightenment thinkers try to discover?

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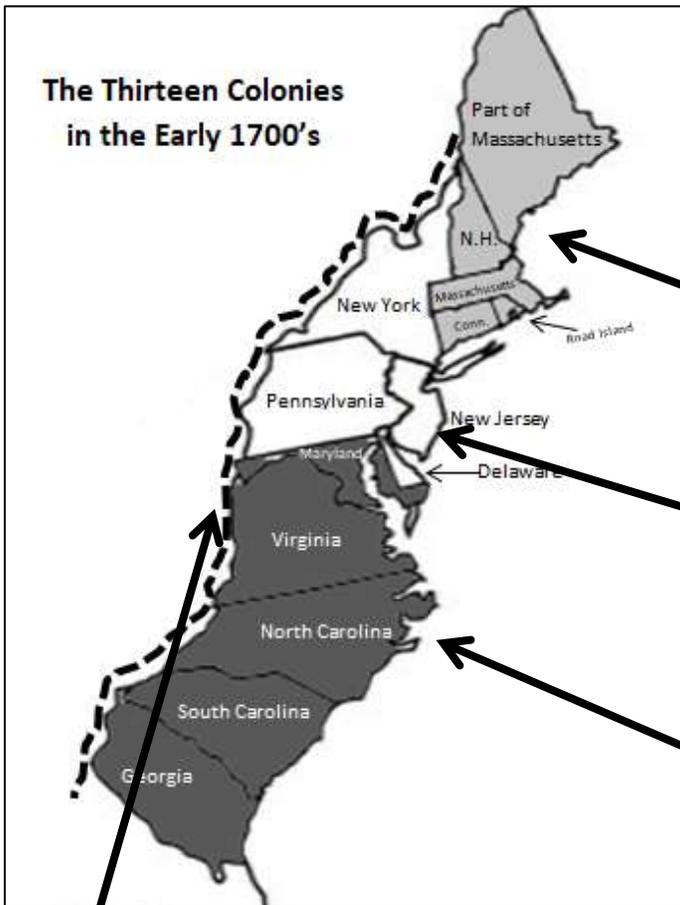
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**The Unredeemed Captive Notes (Not in the book)**

3. Explain how "Mourning War" worked for tribes of the Northeast.

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**Historical Geography:** Label the three regions of the English colonies as well as the dotted line at their western edge. (Page 101 and Chapter 5 notes)

## **Vocabulary for Chapter 5, Sections 1, 2 and 3** (Pages 140-160)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Boycott	B. Militia	C. Minutemen
D. Petition	F. Repeal	G. Writ of Assistance

- \_\_\_\_ 1. A written request to someone in authority. The colonists sent one of these to King George.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. To refuse to buy certain goods or services.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. To cancel a law. The British did this to the Stamp Act.
- \_\_\_\_ 4. An unofficial army of citizens who serve during emergencies.
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Volunteer soldiers ready to serve at a minute's notice.

## **Chapter 5, Section 1** (Pages 140-145)

**Fill in the Blank:** Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. The growing conflict between England and France was too dangerous to ignore. Some Native Americans decided the only way to protect their way of life was to \_\_\_\_\_ in the struggle.
2. During the French and Indian War, delegates from seven colonies met and created the Albany Plan of Union, which would create one government to supervise all of the colonies. When the plan was voted on not one delegate approved it. None of the colonies wanted to give up any of \_\_\_\_\_ to a central council.
3. The French and Indian War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. According to the treaty, Britain gained Canada and all the land east of the Mississippi River. France lost almost all of its territory in North America. Finally, \_\_\_\_\_ gave up Florida to Britain, but gained all French land west of the Mississippi as well as New Orleans.

## **Chapter 5, Section 2** (Pages 146-153)

4. An Ottawa chief named \_\_\_\_\_ spoke out against the British as they flooded into the Ohio River Valley. However, without French help he was unable to keep his war against the British going.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

5. Pontiac's War convinced the British to stop their colonists from settling on Indian lands. The government issued the \_\_\_\_\_ to keep colonists off tribal land but many angry colonists ignored the proclamation and moved west anyway.
6. The French and Indian War, which had been started by the colonists, plunged Britain deeply into \_\_\_\_\_. As a result, the British government decided to directly tax American colonists for the first time.
7. When the colonists said, "No taxation without representation" they meant that because they did not elect representatives to \_\_\_\_\_, that Parliament had no right to tax them.
8. Colonists showed their opposition to new taxes like the Stamp Tax by protesting, marching and rioting. They tarred and feathered tax collectors and joined together to \_\_\_\_\_ British goods.
9. Britain sent two new regiments to Boston to protect customs officials. The soldiers were a daily reminder that Britain was trying to \_\_\_\_\_ into paying unjust taxes. Angry colonists would harass the soldiers, which soon led to the Boston Massacre.

### **Chapter 5, Section 3 (Pages 155-160)**

**True or False** If a statement is true, write a "T" to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an "F" to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The purpose of the Boston Tea Party was to protest the tea tax that Parliament had placed on the colony. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In September 1774, colonial leaders called a meeting in Philadelphia. Delegates from 12 colonies gathered in what became known as the committees of correspondence. This group worked to unite the colonies and protest British taxes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Early in 1775, General Thomas Gage sent troops to take a store of arms from the minutemen in Concord. The Stamp Act Congress sent riders out to warn other colonists and soon troops from both sides met in Lexington. Outnumbered, the colonists began to leave, until someone fired a shot. A small battle began and the British easily defeated the colonists.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Battles of Louisbourg and Quebec changed the relationship between Britain and the colonists. Before the battles the colonists were simply protesting the government. After the battles the two sides were officially at war. \_\_\_\_\_