## Unit 1: From New World to New Empires – the 16th Century to 1776 (Lessons 1-4)

## Study Guide

**The Unit Exam** consists primarily of multiple choice questions in sets with different possible questions. The total value is 100 points. There are 25 questions **in sets** each at 4 points:

* 8 of the 25 questions come from Learning Quizzes (and concepts in Learning Quizzes help you understand content)
* 17 of them come from below. The Instructor’s links provide visuals, frequently in tables, to help you compare facts to see similarities and differences. To be efficient in studying, **use the Lesson links**, not the textbook. (Ctrl-F is a wonderful way to find what you need.)

The 5 *W*s rule is a guide to understanding: you should know *W*ho, *W*hat, *W*hen, *W*here, and *W*hy—and sometimes How.

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| **Lesson 1** –Use its **3 Learning Quizzes** **1st**   1. Portuguese- plantation system and slave trade 2. Spanish - Christopher Columbus 3. Columbian exchange 4. Treaty of Tordesillas (Line of Demarcation) – parts to Portugal and to Spain 5. Spain and the Aztecs 6. Spain and the encomienda system 7. Representative Native Americans encountered:  * Aztecs * Algonguians and Iroquois  1. Traits of earliest wave of exploring nation states: 2. Protestant Reformation-what it was and these religions with consequences on North America:  * Roman Catholicism * Calvinism (in England Separatists and Puritans) * Anglicanism (Church of England)  1. Location of colonization in the Americas, response to Native Americans, and who will win:  * the Spanish (Spain) * the French (France) * the English (England) * the Dutch (the Netherlands)   **------------------------------------------------- Lesson 2 – Use the Learning Quiz on the Map 1st.**   1. Representative colonies and individuals:  * Massachusetts – two Calvinist colonies Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay * Massachusetts Bay dissenters and why * Roger Williams (later founds Rhode Island) * Anne Hutchinson * Maryland and Catholics * William Penn, Pennsylvania, Quakers * Virginia, a planter economy (Anglican)  1. Parliament and king as England’s government | 1. Servitude and rebellion – **Use the Learning Quiz on Scarcity and Surplus 1st** **and its recommended video**  * Virginia and Africans and indentured servants (later landless freemen) pre-1660 and post-1660 * Bacon’s Rebellion of English landless freeman – what happens and why   **------------------------------------------------- Lesson 3 – Use its 2 Learning Quizzes 1st.** You build on what you learned in Lesson 2.   1. Significant traits of the 3 sections and what colonies (future states) are in each:  * New England Colonies * Middle Colonies * Southern Colonies  1. Stono Rebellion of slaves and South Carolina – what happened and why there? 2. Government within the colonies:  * Voting by colonists * Representative assemblies in the colonies * Taxation by colonial assemblies-power of the purse * Established churches  1. Major movements and individuals in the 1700s:  * Great Awakening * Enlightenment (Age of Reason) – English representative John Locke (*Two Treaties on Civil Government*); American, Ben Franklin   -----------------------------------------  **Lesson 4 – Use its 2 Learning Quizzes 1st.**   1. Major trends in English government and economy:  * Mercantilism by England (and Spain and others) and taxes to regulate trade * Parliament and prime minister (and the Cabinet) * French and Indian War, consequences on colonists and consequences of crushing English debt and its need of more taxes for revenue to pay bills   **Continues on the next page** |

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| **Lesson 4 Continued**   1. Proclamation of 1763 as barrier to what areas that colonists wanted and why (Use the map.) 2. 1763 and beyond – King George III tries to reestablish the power of the king 3. Major events, people, and documents in the American Revolution  * Stamp Act and how it worked * Stamp Act Declaration and its key principle (Use the primary.) * Boston Tea Party – why this tax, whose property was the tea * Sons of Liberty - who * Coercive Acts – what * Lord North’s Conciliatory Proposition * Olive Branch Petition by the Continental Congress * Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* * Declaration of Independence, major positions and its major target (Use the primary.) |  |