## 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

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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.)
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