

PRINT ME! 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 the Learning Quizzes (and those concepts in the Learning Quizzes help you understand the content in the Unit)
- 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 *Ws* rule is a guide to understanding: you should know *Who*, *What*, *When*, *Where*, and *Why*—and sometimes *How*.

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
 - Algonquians and Iroquois
8. Traits of earliest wave of exploring nation states:
9. 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)
10. 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.

11. 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
12. Parliament and king as England's government

13. Servitude and rebellion – Use the Learning Quiz on Scarcity and Surplus 1st

- 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.

14. Significant traits of the 3 sections and what colonies (future states) are in each:
 - New England Colonies
 - Middle Colonies
 - Southern Colonies
15. Stono Rebellion of slaves and South Carolina – what happened and why there?
16. Government within the colonies:
 - Voting by colonists
 - Representative assemblies in the colonies
 - Taxation by colonial assemblies-power of the purse
 - Established churches
17. 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.

18. Major trends in English government and economy:
 - Mercantilism by England (and Spain and others) and taxes to regulate trade
 - Parliament and prime minister
 - French and Indian War, consequences on colonists and consequences of crushing English debt and its need of more taxes to pay bills

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Lesson 4 Continued

19. Proclamation of 1763 as barrier to what areas that colonists wanted and why
20. 1763 and beyond – King George III tries to reestablish the power of the king
21. 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.)