



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Course: US History/Ms. Brown**

**Homeroom:**



7<sup>th</sup> Grade US History  
Standard # – Do Now – Day #49

**Aims:** SWBAT explain the chronology of events in Colonial America  
SWBAT articulate similarities between the colonial regions

**DO NOW**

**Directions:** Annotate the passage, then answer the questions that follow

After the French and Indian War, the British colonies gained a lot of new land to the west of the original 13 colonies. However, the English government was worried about colonists moving into this new land too quickly and upsetting the Native Americans there. Basically, they didn't want another war with the Indians. So, the King passed the Proclamation of 1763. It prohibited settlement to the west of the Appalachian Mountains. It would take a few years and some arguing before the British government would allow colonists to settle further west of the Appalachians.

1. Why did the British government worry about the colonists moving into the western lands that they won after the French and Indian War?
  - a. They wanted to save the land for new colonists coming from England
  - b. They were worried the French would try to get the land back
  - c. They did not want to upset the Native Americans living there
  - d. They thought the land was not as valuable as the original 13 colonies
  
2. What did the Proclamation of 1763 do?
  - a. It started the French and Indian War?
  - b. It prevented colonists from settling west of the original 13 colonies
  - c. It ended indentured servitude in the Southern colonies
  - d. It created a national assembly for the 13 colonies



# Take Notes



Task  
T1  
Review  
SID#

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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<b>New England Colonies</b>	<b>Middle Colonies</b>	<b>Southern Colonies</b>
Names of colonies:	Names of colonies:	Names of colonies:
Geography and soil:	Geography and soil:	Geography and soil:
Colonists' motivation for coming:	Colonists' motivation for coming:	Colonists' motivation for coming:
Industry and economy:	Industry and economy:	Industry and economy:
Ethnicities:	Ethnicities:	Ethnicities:
One unique thing about the region:	One unique thing about the region:	One unique thing about the region:



Task  
T1  
Review  
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- Jamestown, VA founded 1607
- Pilgrims found Plymouth, MA in 1620
- First slaves arrive in Jamestown, 1619
- French and Indian War, 1754 – 1763
- House of Burgesses’ first meeting, 1619
- Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676
- Albany Plan of Union, 1754
- Control of New York given to English in 1664
- Proclamation of 1763



# Independent Practice



Task  
T1  
Review  
SID#

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Answer each question in a complete sentence using your notes and knowledge of American History

1. Which colonial region would you have liked to live in? Give two reasons explaining why you want to live in that particular region.

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2. Explain two ways that slaves and indentured servants were different.

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3. Was there a national unified government in the 13 colonies during this time? Explain

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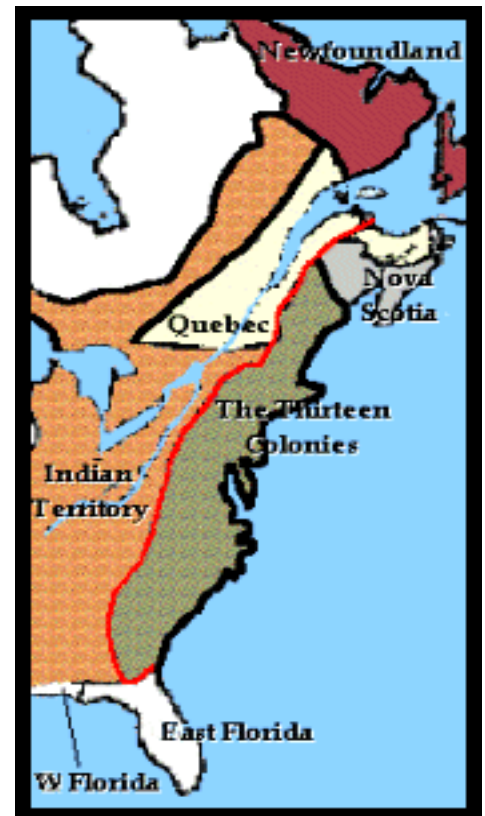
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4. What does this picture illustrate? →

- a. the territory that the House of Burgesses had power over
- b. the area where slavery was a main part of the economy
- c. North America after the Proclamation of 1763
- d. North America before the French and Indian War

5. The Mayflower Compact signed by the Pilgrims said that

- a. they would respect the laws made by the majority
- b. they would allow all religions in Massachusetts
- c. slavery would not be allowed in New England
- d. men and women would be considered equal





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**HOMEWORK**

\_\_\_\_\_/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

**Directions:** Match each term in Column A with the correct description in Column B. One item in Column B will NOT be used.

Column A	Column B
____ French and Indian War	A. First colonial assembly, founded in Virginia
____ Bacon's Rebellion	B. Tobacco and cotton are examples, corn and wheat are NOT
____ Proclamation of 1763	C. Economic system where colonies provide raw materials to the mother country where goods are manufactured and sold back to the colonies
____ Virginia	D. Laborers who signed a 4 -5 contract in return for passage to the 13 colonies
____ House of Burgesses	E. England was an example of this
____ Puritan	F. A name to describe the trade of goods and slaves between England, the Americas and Africa
____ New England Colonies	G. Event that brought together poor blacks and poor whites against the white ruling class in the South
____ Cash Crop	H. 7 year long event that found the French banding together with Native Americans against the English colonists and the Iroquois
____ Plantation	I. First North American colony and first place where slaves arrived
____ Indentured Servant	J. Colonial region known for plantations, cash crops and slavery
____ Middle Colonies	K. Strict Christian religious group that no longer exists today
____ Colony	L. Name the huge farm with slaves found in the Southern colonies
____ Mother Country	M. Colonial region known for fishing, small farms, and Puritanical religious beliefs
____ Mercantilism	N. Law that prevented colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains
____ Triangle Trade	O. A word to describe a territory ruled by a far-away power
____ Albany Plan of Union	P. Colonial region known for big farms, diverse ethnicities, and true religious freedom
	Q. Ben Franklin's unsuccessful attempt to unify the colonies under one government



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which European country formed the 13 colonies on the East coast of North America
  - a. France
  - b. Spain
  - c. England
  - d. The Netherlands
  
2. Which choice best explains how mercantilism works?
  - a. Mother countries gather resources for the colonies to use to make goods
  - b. Colonies and mother countries equally collect resources and make goods
  - c. Colonies gather resources and mother countries use them to make goods
  - d. Mother countries let colonies do whatever they want
  
3. Which choice is a way that the Middle Colonies and New England colonies were the same?
  - a. The soil and farming conditions were similar
  - b. People had the freedom to practice any religion
  - c. All the people came from England
  - d. Both colonies were part of the mercantilist system for England
  
4. Which of the following is FALSE about the Southern Colonies
  - a. The Southern Colonies' economy was based around plantations and slavery
  - b. Plantations in the Southern colonies mostly grew crops like wheat and beans
  - c. The Southern Colonies were founded by people who were interested in profit
  - d. Plantation owners tried a few options for a labor force before settling on African slaves
  
5. Why is the House of Burgesses important in the history of the United States
  - a. It is the first example of representative democracy in the 13 colonies
  - b. It is an example of how the English king was able to gain more power in the 13 colonies
  - c. It is an example of the 13 colonies trying to make one national government for all the 13 colonies
  - d. It is an example of colonists trying to share power with every person in the 13 colonies
  
6. What democratic ideal did the Mayflower Compact represent?
  - a. Freedom of religion
  - b. Self-government
  - c. Freedom of expression
  - d. A belief that all peoples should be equal
  
7. Which choice BEST describes what the House of Burgesses did?
  - a. Made laws that affected the people of Virginia
  - b. Arranged for slaves to come to the South
  - c. Set up town hall meetings for the people of New England
  - d. Set up the first representative government that controlled all 13 colonies