US History Unit 1 EOCT Study Guide Answers

SSUSH1

1. **Virginia Company** was a joint-stock company who settled Jamestown to make money for the settlers and members of the join-stock company (get rich and gain land).

2. **Jamestown** faced many problems at first: settlers not used to hard work, people wanted to search for gold rather than farm, lots of disease in swampy areas, experienced period of famine and starvation (starving time), conflicts with natives at first and later cooperation.

3. **Tobacco** saved Jamestown (John Rolfe) and also brought the need for slaves.

4. **Powhatan** was the Chief of a Native American tribe already living in Virginia who helped Jamestown survive by giving them food, but was always wary of the settlers. Helped establish a peace settlement.

5. **House of Burgesses** was first directly elected legislature (only white, male property owners could vote). Helped lay foundation for representative government.

6. **Bacon’s Rebellion** was an uprising of farmers, servants, and slaves against the Natives over land and protection (felt the governor favored the rich). The governor condemned these actions resulted in Bacon’s men burning Jamestown to the ground. The rebellion showed that colonists expected a government that served more than just a wealthy few and that “ordinary” citizens should have a voice. Began relying more on slavery rather than indentured servants.

7. **Slavery** became more essential after indentured servitude and available land decreased (b/c servants could eventually get land and freedom). Slaves were needed to work on large **plantations**. Economic concerns, racism, and rationalizations on part of white settlers led to African American slavery.

8. **New England** colonies were settled for religious purposes (disagreement with Anglican Church), Puritans wanted to est. a community on “pure biblical teaching”, relied heavily on shipbuilding, trade, and fishing due to location on Atlantic Ocean and small farms.

9. **Massachusetts**: Puritans emphasis on religion, education, and government; Puritan church was central part of life in New England; Rhode Island (Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson) settled out of disagreements with Puritan church; Connecticut (Thomas Hooker) same reason and free consent of people; Maryland (Lord Baltimore) for Catholics

10. **Relationship with Natives** was peaceful at first, taught how to raise corn; however, series of wars broke out as settlers continually pushed onto Native lands

11. **King Philip’s War**: unsuccessful attempt of Native Americans to push out New England settlers; resulted in English colonists gaining firmer control over New England

12. **Town Meetings**: representative govt. where tax payers **discussed and voted** on issues (power rested in the hands of church leaders); implied power rested in hands of people and their desire to be ruled by govt. other than England

13. **Half-Way Covenant**: established partial membership in church for children and grandchildren of full members regardless of “conversion” experience (could not vote on church members); hopes that younger Puritans would see the value in full church membership and seek it out

14. **Salem Witch Trials**: accused various townspeople of being witches (over hysteria, strict religious values, stress over growing population, boredom); led to further dissent from Puritan church

15. **Loss of Mass charter**: due to unrest, church membership no longer required to be member of legislature

16. **Mid-Atlantic colonies** were most culturally diverse and developed due to geographic location, religious tolerance, and other nationalities settling there; depended on farming and commerce, large urban centers of business; fewer slaves
17. **New Amsterdam**: New York settled by Dutch, est. as key trading post esp. fur, also diverse
18. English took **New Amsterdam** for its strategic location and prosperity; given to Duke of York
19. **Pennsylvania** was est. by William Penn for Quakers (pacifists; non-violent; equality); became culturally and religiously diverse
20. **Quebec** was settled by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain, encouraged Catholicism, built up fur trade with Natives

**SSUSH2**

21. **Mercantilism**: countries grow wealthier by having a favorable balance of trade; in this case the colonies were used to benefit the “mother” country England by sending them raw materials
22. **Trading** of raw materials, finished goods, and slaves between the Americas, England, Africa
23. **Middle Passage**: horrible slave trip across the Atlantic
24. **Slaves** were shipped across the Middle Passage
25. **African American population grew** due to the demand for plantation labor and came from many different cultures in Africa, but due to the burden of slavery developed tight-knit communities, adopted the English language and mixed traditions
26. **Ben Franklin** was the example of social mobility and individualism; inventor, scientist, writer, founding father
27. He became an American **icon** because he proved that success was open to all people in all colonies through hard work
28. **Social Mobility**: ability to move from one social status to another; **Individualism**: ability to achieve success through applying oneself and hard work
29. **Great Awakening**: religious movement (in response to Half-way Covenant), revivals, encouraged colonists to think for themselves on religious matters, freedom of religion and separation of church and state
30. **Effect**: Many branches of Protestant churches developed, increased church attendance, Puritan and Anglican churches no longer the majority