

PGAMO FREE K-12 SCHOOL · STUDY PACK

Grade 7 History & Geography

Unit 1: A History of the United States, Part 1 (Chapters 1-5)

5 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **A History of the United States, Part 1 (Chapters 1-5) Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: Early Americans and the First Europeans	PDF pages 10-31	AP 1.1, AP 1.2
☐	Chapter 2: European Exploration and Colonization of the Americas	PDF pages 32-55	AP 2.1, AP 2.2
☐	Chapter 3: English Colonies Take Shape	PDF pages 56-77	AP 3.1
☐	Chapter 4: The American Revolution	PDF pages 78-101	—
☐	Chapter 5: Creating a Constitution for the United States	PDF pages 102-125	—
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: Early Americans and the First Europeans

THE BIG QUESTION

What were some of the similarities and differences between the early indigenous or Native American groups of the Americas?

Words to know

- **primary source** — a firsthand account of a historical event *A letter written by George Washington to his wife during the Revolutionary War is a primary source.*
- **pestilent** — infectious or sickly *Her infected knee was covered with pus and had a pestilent smell.*
- **smallpox** — a serious disease that spreads from person to person and causes a fever and rash *Queen Elizabeth I of England survived smallpox, but for the rest of her life, her face was scarred from the terrible rash.*
- **climate pattern** — the type of weather that occurs regularly in a place *Hot, humid summers are part of the climate pattern for the southeastern region of the United States.*
- **geographic region** — a large area whose geographic characteristics, such as climate and physical features, set it apart from other places *The Northeast is a geographic region known for cold, snowy winters.*
- **cultural artifact** — an object that reflects the life, beliefs, and society of a group of people *The National Museum of the American Indian contains thousands of indigenous cultural artifacts.*
- **judicial** — having to do with courts of law or decisions of right and wrong *Judges and courts are part of the judicial system in the United States.*
- **commerce** — the buying and selling of goods and services; trade *The market was the center of commerce for the whole town; you could buy shoes or fruit or even pots and pans there.*
- **Mound Builders** — prehistoric Native American people who lived in the Mississippi River valley and were known by the huge earthen mounds they built *The Mound Builders were expert farmers who lived in North America long before European explorers arrived.*
- **monotheism** — the religious belief in one god *Christians, Jews, and Muslims practice monotheism.*
- **polytheism** — the religious belief in many gods *Many Native American societies practice polytheism and believe that the natural world contains many spirits to worship or honor.*

- **shaman** — a religious leader who performs healing rites and rituals *The shaman of the village traveled to those who were ill to heal them.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 10–31. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why did Columbus name the people he saw indios?
2. What names are Americas' original inhabitants known by today?
3. What current U.S. state did the land bridge border?
4. What reason do some historians give for the move from Asia to America?
5. What other methods of migration might early people have used?
6. How did the way of life of the different groups change as they moved to different parts of the Western Hemisphere?
7. What reasons do historians give for the Maya empire's decline?
8. What accomplishments did the Maya, Aztec, and Inca share?
9. How were the Inca and Aztec similar?
10. What are the four geographic regions of North America?
11. What was challenging about living in the American Southwest? How did native farmers meet this challenge?
12. How was the lifestyle of the Navajo different from that of the Pueblos?
13. How did the forests in the Northwest support the indigenous groups who lived there?
14. How did the amount of water in their region make life for people in the Northwest different from the lives of people in the Southwest?
15. How did the judicial style of government help the Iroquois?
16. What country's government was inspired by the Haudenosaunee Confederacy?
17. What was the role of women in many northeastern Native American groups?
18. How did the Eastern Woodlands people use the materials around them?
19. Why is the way people of the Eastern Woodlands planted considered sustainable agriculture?
20. What theory does the old Mahican story about traveling to their home match?
21. What was the cause of the decline of Mound Builder civilizations?
22. What people today are descended from the Mound Builders?
23. Where did members of the Creek Confederacy live?
24. What part of Creek culture is now known in cultures around the world?
25. Where were the Cherokee originally located?
26. Why might it have been wise to have different chiefs for peacetime and wartime?
27. How were the organization of the Cherokee and Seminoles similar?

28. Where did the Europeans' beliefs come from?
29. How did the Native American way of life connect to their spiritual beliefs?
30. How did the first Viking ship find America?
31. Why did more Vikings come to settle in America after they learned of it?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were some of the similarities and differences between the early indigenous or Native American groups of the Americas?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 127
- Activity Page 1.2: Native American Culture Regions — Teacher Guide PDF page 128

Chapter 2: European Exploration and Colonization of the Americas

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the motivations that drove the exploration of the Americas?

Words to know

- **medieval** — relating to the Middle Ages in Europe *The house dated from medieval times and was built around 1300.*
- **monopoly** — complete ownership or control of a resource or industry *The Internet company had a monopoly, as there were no other providers in town.*
- **Mongol** — a native of the Asian nation of Mongolia *European traders depended on the Mongols to keep the roads safe for travelers.*
- **diplomatic mission** — an official journey to speak with the government of another country *The secretary of state went on a diplomatic mission to help the two countries make a peace agreement.*
- **agrarian society** — a society that chiefly relies on agriculture or farming *It was an agrarian society, in which everyone did at least a little farming.*
- **monetary economy** — a system of trade for goods and services that uses money rather than barter, or an exchange of goods *The country had a monetary economy rather than one in which people bartered and traded goods and services.*
- **currency** — a system of money *Bitcoin is a type of electronic currency that can be used to buy things.*
- **Holy Land** — an area in the Middle East that includes the city of Jerusalem and is considered special to members of the Jewish, Christian, and Islamic faiths *He wanted to visit the Holy Land and see the places that were mentioned in the Bible.*
- **conquistador** — the Spanish word for conqueror *The conquistador wore armor and traveled across the ocean in search of gold and riches.*
- **isthmus** — a narrow piece of land that connects two larger land masses *The isthmus of Panama connects North and South America and separates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.*
- **yellow fever** — an infection caused by a virus and spread by mosquitos in warm climates *The mosquitos carried yellow fever, and many people who were bitten grew ill.*
- **convert** — to change from one belief or religion to another *The priest tried to convert as many people as possible to his religion because he believed it meant they would go to heaven.*

- **mutiny** — the rebellion of a ship’s crew against the captain *The crew staged a mutiny after one hundred days at sea, disobeyed the captain, and turned the ship around.*
- **armada** — a large fleet of ships *The armada sailed across the ocean to make war on their enemy.*
- **joint-stock company** — a company that raises money by selling shares, or interest in the company, in the form of stock *The colonists formed a joint-stock company with investors who would help pay their expenses and share their profits.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 32–55. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why did Europeans need spices?
2. What did the Arab traders do to preserve their monopoly of the spice trade?
3. Who held the monopoly on the spice trade in Europe?
4. How many years did it take for the Polo brothers to complete their second journey?
5. How did the story of Marco Polo’s travels get recorded?
6. What is used for trade in a monetary economy?
7. Why did European knights go on Crusades to the Middle East?
8. What surprised Europeans when they arrived in the Holy Land?
9. How did the knights’ travels change Europeans’ view of the world?
10. Why was Constantinople an important city for the spice trade?
11. Why might both dealing with the Turks and finding a new land route that avoided Turkey be more expensive for Venetian traders?
12. Why was Prince Henry interested in exploration?
13. How long after the Portuguese first rounded the Cape of Good Hope did they reach India by way of the Cape?
14. Why was Vasco da Gama interested in establishing a trade presence in the name of Portugal?
15. What did the Portuguese hope to but fail to accomplish in Africa?
16. What trade did the Portuguese introduce to Europe?
17. Why did Columbus believe his new route to the East Indies would be successful for trade?
18. What did Balboa and Pizarro explore and find together?
19. What land did Ponce de León find when he was looking for the Fountain of Youth?
20. What do we call the same place today?
21. What did de Soto find in his travels?
22. What would become the oldest continuously inhabited European settlement anywhere in North America?

23. What two goals did the Spanish explorers have for their travels?
24. Why was Oñate recalled to Mexico City and stripped of his title?
25. What happened during Pope's Revolt?
26. In what two ways did cleric Bartolomé de las Casas change his ideas about slavery over his lifetime?
27. Where did the French first make a settlement, and why did they leave?
28. What was different about how the French and Spanish interacted with the indigenous people?
29. What made Quebec a successful trading center?
30. How many Europeans were in the area that France claimed?
31. Why would France have trouble defending the territory it claimed?
32. What was Henry Hudson looking for in his explorations of the North American coast? What did he find instead?
33. What happened to John Cabot and his fleet of five ships?
34. What "riches" did Cabot find on his journey?
35. Why did Spain resent England?
36. How did the English manage to defeat the armada?
37. Why did the first colonists at Roanoke Island return to England?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the motivations that drove the exploration of the Americas?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 2.1: The World in 1500 — Teacher Guide PDF page 129
- Activity Page 2.2: Routes of the Explorers — Teacher Guide PDF page 130

Chapter 3: English Colonies Take Shape

THE BIG QUESTION

What impact did European, and particularly English, colonizers have on the area of North America that came to be recognized as the Thirteen Colonies?

Words to know

- **gentleman class** — a social group made up of low-level noblemen who own land and do not need to work for a living *Men in the gentleman class came from families with wealth and land in England.*
- **cash crop** — a crop that is grown to be sold *Soy beans are an important cash crop in America today.*
- **indentured servitude** — a system in which a worker agrees to work for an employer for a certain amount of time in exchange for training or payment in land or goods at the end *In colonial times, indentured servitude was a common way of hiring workers for large farms.*
- **proprietary colony** — a colony that is owned by an individual and not a joint-stock company *Maryland was a proprietary colony established by Lord Baltimore.*
- **debtor** — a person who owes money *He became a debtor when he had to borrow money to pay the rent.*
- **buffer zone** — a neutral area that separates rival nations or factions *The space between the fences served as a buffer zone between the arguing neighbors.*
- **inhumane** — cruel, unacceptable *It is inhumane to cage puppies without giving them time to run and explore.*
- **cargo** — goods transported by ship, plane, or truck *He loaded a cargo of fresh food and water into the plane and took off for the hurricane-damaged island.*
- **tropical latitudes** — areas around the equator that remain warm all year *The tropical latitudes are popular vacation spots in the winter months.*
- **sanctuary** — a place that is protected from the law; a refuge *Plymouth became a sanctuary for the Pilgrims, some of whom had been jailed in England for their type of worship.*
- **Mayflower Compact** — an agreement for self-government signed by the Pilgrims on the ship Mayflower *The men who signed the Mayflower Compact agreed to follow the laws of the new colony.*
- **banish** — to force someone to leave a country, a colony, or another location *They were banished and told never to return because they did not follow the laws.*
- **congregation** — a religious community that worships together *She watched the congregation, young and old, sing and pray together.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 56–77. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the Jamestown colonists' expectations make things more difficult for them?
2. What did the Powhatan Confederacy think of their new neighbors?
3. How did John Smith change things for the better in Jamestown?
4. Who did the English first use for labor in their tobacco fields?
5. Why was enslaving indigenous Americans unsuccessful?
6. How was Maryland different from earlier English colonies?
7. In what two ways was Georgia different from the other colonies?
8. How did the Southern colonies find wealth?
9. Why did plantation owners use enslaved Africans instead of local people to do the work?
10. What happened in 1619?
11. Why did so many enslaved Africans die on the Middle Passage?
12. How long did the Atlantic slave trade last?
13. What was the Southern colonists' primary motivation for owning slaves?
14. Why was the number of enslaved Africans lower in the Northern colonies?
15. What was hard about a life of enslavement?
16. Why might the colonies have had laws that made teaching enslaved people to write illegal?
17. How were the New England colonies different from the Southern colonies?
18. How long did the peace treaty between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag last?
19. Why did the Puritans believe it was important for everyone to know how to read?
20. What founding reason did the colony at Plymouth and the colony at Massachusetts Bay have in common?
21. How did Roger Williams disagree with the Puritans?
22. What was unusual about the colony of Rhode Island when it was founded?
23. Why do you think the colonists began to build new colonies in Connecticut, Maine, and New Hampshire?
24. Which new colony eventually became a royal colony?
25. How was life different for enslaved workers in New England compared to in the South?
26. Which group of colonies was the most diverse, and why?
27. Why did people come to the Middle Colonies?
28. How did the colonists in the Middle Colonies help one another?

29. Why might the Middle Colonies have had the most free Black Americans?
30. Why did the Dutch found New Netherland?
31. What was unusual about the takeover of New Amsterdam by the British?
32. What did William Penn call his colony?
33. What did Penn do to attract new colonists from England?
34. When did colonists from Pennsylvania form the colony of Delaware?
35. Why was Philadelphia a good place to be even if you weren't a farmer?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What impact did European, and particularly English, colonizers have on the area of North America that came to be recognized as the Thirteen Colonies?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 3.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1-3 — Teacher Guide PDF page 131

Chapter 4: The American Revolution

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the main causes of the American Revolution?

Words to know

- **proclamation** — an important official announcement that is usually made to the public *The governor's proclamation declared June 14 as a state holiday called Flag Day.*
- **taxes** — money that people are required to pay to support the workings of the government *The town used money collected as taxes to pay for law enforcement, libraries, schools, and park and road maintenance.*
- **the rights of Englishmen** — traditional legal rights that all English subjects in England were guaranteed *The British colonists believed that the rights of Englishmen guaranteed them representation in the government.*
- **burgess** — a representative to the legislature in colonial Virginia and Maryland *A burgess in colonial times was similar to a member of Congress today.*
- **quartering** — the act of giving temporary lodging and meals to soldiers *Many colonists objected to quartering British soldiers on their property because they didn't want the expense of feeding and housing them.*
- **boycott** — a form of organized protest in which people refuse to buy goods or have anything to do with a particular group or country *The colonists' boycott of imported tea led to many women making teas from herbs from their garden.*
- **repeal** — to cancel or do away with something, such as a law *The old law was repealed by Congress because it only made sense during wartime.*
- **trial by jury** — a case of law decided by a group of one's fellow citizens *When facing a criminal trial, the accused can choose between trial by judge or trial by jury.*
- **massacre** — the violent killing of defenseless people *The battle against unarmed protesters was declared a massacre, not a fair fight.*
- **intolerable** — unbearable *The summer weather was so hot and humid that it was intolerable.*
- **resolution** — a final decision usually meant to solve a problem or create a course of action *I made a New Year's resolution to eat more healthfully.*
- **on the brink** — very close to the start of something *The government was not functioning properly, and it was on the brink of collapse.*
- **self-determination** — the ability of the people in a country to decide their own government *The colonists wished for self-determination instead of having to follow the will of a king and parliament in faraway Britain.*

- **natural rights** — rights that all people are born with and that cannot be taken away by the government *In the United States, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are considered natural rights.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 78–101. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Which group of colonies had a reputation for religious toleration?
2. What was the occupation of most of the colonists?
3. What became more available to all colonists when the roads and mail delivery improved?
4. What event spurred the colonists to think of themselves as more American than British?
5. What was the decisive battle that contributed to the end of the French and Indian War?
6. Who was an important colonial military officer working for the British during the French and Indian War?
7. What different views did Britain and the colonists have of Native American lands after the French and Indian War?
8. Why were colonists angered by the Proclamation of 1763?
9. What was the Stamp Act?
10. Why did Parliament levy a stamp tax on the colonists?
11. Why did colonists object to the Stamp Act?
12. What was one response to the Stamp Act that was successful in getting it repealed?
13. What happened with the Townshend Acts?
14. What was ironic about the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre?
15. Of all the fights between colonists and British soldiers, why do you think the Boston Massacre is still remembered today?
16. What was the point of the Committees of Correspondence?
17. Why didn't the colonists buy British tea even when the price was lowered to less than the cost of Dutch tea?
18. What did a group of colonists do with the tea that was sent to Boston?
19. How did Parliament and the king respond to the Boston Tea Party?
20. Why was the march back to Boston a nightmare for the British soldiers?
21. Why did General Gage worry when he saw the militia had taken positions on Breed's Hill?
22. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
23. What was the main idea of the Declaration of Independence?

24. What was ironic about Thomas Jefferson writing in the Declaration of Independence that all men were born with certain natural rights?
25. How did Britain use its monetary advantage against the colonists?
26. Why was obtaining food and soldiers from far away a problem for the British?
27. What roles did women take on during the Revolution?
28. Who on American soil did the British actively recruit as soldiers?
29. Why were things going badly for the Continental Army at the start of the war?
30. Who were the Hessians? How did Washington defeat them?
31. Why was the Continental Army's success at the Battle of Trenton important?
32. Why was General Howe delayed in joining the British troops in New York?
33. What was the outcome of the Battle of Saratoga?
34. What allies helped the colonists as the war raged on?
35. What did the Continental Army do during the brutal winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania?
36. Why was the American fleet at a disadvantage?
37. Why was John Paul Jones successful against the British even though his ship sank?
38. What was Cornwallis's mistake?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the main causes of the American Revolution?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Chapter 5: Creating a Constitution for the United States

THE BIG QUESTION

What were some of the conflicting opinions that had to be resolved in order to create the U.S. Constitution?

Words to know

- **The Age of Enlightenment** — a period from the late 1600s through the 1700s in which philosophers and intellectuals suggested that people should live by reason and intelligence rather than superstition and traditional beliefs *During the Age of Enlightenment, philosophers debated what rights citizens had and how rulers should govern.*
- **consent** — approval or agreement *My mother gave her consent and allowed me to go on the field trip.*
- **deliberate** — to carefully discuss and consider issues *The school committee will deliberate, and they may decide on a new homework policy.*
- **provisions** — items in a legal document that state conditions or requirements (102) *The provisions of the Constitution say that candidates for federal office must be residents of the United States and of a certain age.*
- **assemble** — to gather together *The many public rallies and protests each year show that the right to assemble is important to many Americans.*
- **conscience** — a sense or belief a person has that a certain action is right or wrong *His conscience told him that lying to his friends was not the right thing to do.*
- **infringe** — to limit or take away some of the rights of others *My brother's right to play music will infringe on my right to a good night's sleep if he doesn't turn it off soon!*
- **confederation** — a group of states joined together by a formal agreement *After the Revolutionary War, the former colonies did not trust strong central government, so they joined together as a loose confederation.*
- **compliance** — the act of doing what is expected or what is ordered by law *It is important to everyone's health that food companies act in compliance with public health laws.*
- **federal** — relating to a system of government in which the national government shares power with other levels of government, such as the states; can also refer to national government *Under the federal system, the national government has the power to regulate trade between states and with other countries, and state governments have the power to regulate business within their own borders.*
- **legislative** — having the power to make laws *Congress is the legislative branch of the federal government.*

- **executive** — having the power to carry out and enforce laws *The president and the cabinet make up the executive branch of the government.*
- **judicial** — having to do with courts of law or decisions of right or wrong *The Supreme Court and other federal courts make up the judicial branch of the government.*
- **compromise** — when each side in a disagreement gives up some of what they want to reach an agreement *I wanted a chocolate cake and my sister wanted vanilla, so we made a compromise and made one layer of each flavor.*
- **bicameral system** — a type of organization in which two related parts work together *The United States Congress is a bicameral system made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate.*
- **amend** — to change or add to a law or document *Congress can amend the United States Constitution when necessary and change the laws for the whole country.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 102–125. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What did Jefferson believe is the main purpose of government?
2. What did Jefferson believe is the right of the people if government fails to protect their rights?
3. According to Jefferson’s ideas of government, who or what decides what powers government should have?
4. What is the idea of limited government?
5. Why were the actions of the newly independent American states a “great experiment”?
6. What right was granted in a state constitution that had never before been granted by a government?
7. In addition to freedom of speech, what other key rights were protected by state constitutions?
8. What did the process of building and confirming state constitutions help the people of five Northern states realize?
9. What was the job of the delegates who attended the Second Continental Congress?
10. What did the delegates fear?
11. Under the Articles of Confederation, how did members of Congress get their jobs?
12. How did the Articles of Confederation limit the powers of Congress?
13. What was the main problem of the Articles of Confederation?
14. What difficulty did Congress experience when trying to pay debts from the Revolutionary War?
15. Why couldn’t Congress wage a war even though it had the power to declare it?

16. What did Congress do with the territory in the northwest?
17. How did Congress make clear how it felt about the enslavement of people through the Northwest Ordinance?
18. How did some people wish to fix the problem of a weak federal government?
19. What did James Madison want to do to fix the problem of a weak federal government?
20. What did George Washington fear?
21. What was the purpose of the special convention of the states in 1787?
22. What did Madison figure out?
23. Why did the convention members vote to keep all discussions secret?
24. What role did George Washington play in the Constitutional Convention?
25. What type of government did the Virginia Plan include?
26. What did the New Jersey Plan suggest?
27. Where does Congress fit in the system of government?
28. Who is the head of the executive branch?
29. What is the purpose of separation of powers and checks and balances?
30. What two ideas about representation required a compromise?
31. What was the compromise that solved the disagreement about representation?
32. What compromise was reached involving enslaved workers?
33. How many years do representatives and senators serve?
34. What is required for an amendment to pass?
35. Why were Virginians wary of approving the Constitution?
36. How many amendments make up the Bill of Rights?
37. What are the four strong guiding principles upon which the Constitution is based?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were some of the conflicting opinions that had to be resolved in order to create the U.S. Constitution?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

UNIT QUIZ

A History of the United States, Part 1 (Chapters 1-5)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What type of structures were the Ancestral Pueblo known for?
 - a) magnificently structured temples
 - b) earthen mounds
 - c) wooden longhouses
 - d) cliff dwellings
2. In which cultural region did the Haudenosaunee live?
 - a) the Pacific Northwest
 - b) the Eastern Woodlands
 - c) the Plains
 - d) the Southwest
3. What was the main reason European countries set up colonies in the Americas?
 - a) to acquire wealth
 - b) to experience religious freedom
 - c) to search for better trade routes
 - d) to learn about the indigenous people
4. Which devastating disease did European exploration bring to Native Americans?
 - a) malaria
 - b) smallpox
 - c) tuberculosis
 - d) yellow fever
5. Choose the name of one of the thirteen original English colonies.
 - a) Florida
 - b) Texas
 - c) Maine
 - d) New York
6. Choose the sentence that best explains the difference between the goods sent to England from the Southern colonies and those sent from the New England colonies.
 - a) The Southern colonies depended on the tradespeople and port of Philadelphia, but the New England colonies sent furs, fish, and timber to England.
 - b) The New England colonies sent furs, fish, and timber, and the Southern colonies mostly sent labor-intensive cash crops.
 - c) The New England colonies did not send goods to England, but the Southern colonies sent cash crops such as tobacco and rice.
 - d) The New England colonies grew produce to trade with England, and the Southern colonies grew cash crops.

7. What is the event in which blood was spilled in the growing conflict between colonists and British soldiers in a Massachusetts city known as today?

- a) the Boston Tea Party
- b) the Intolerable Acts
- c) the Boston Massacre
- d) the Battle of Lexington and Concord

8. Who was one of the main writers of the Declaration of Independence?

- a) Benedict Arnold
- b) Thomas Jefferson
- c) Charles Cornwallis
- d) George Washington

9. At the Constitutional Convention, what agreement was reached between large and small states in determining how many representatives and senators each state would have?

- a) Every state would have an equal number of representatives and senators.
- b) States with enslaved workers would have three representatives, while states that outlawed slavery would have five.
- c) The number of senators and representatives would depend on the population of the state.
- d) Every state would have two senators and a number of representatives that was based on its population.

10. Which constitutional principle is embodied in the phrase “We the People”?

- a) consent of the governed
- b) separation of powers
- c) checks and balances
- d) limited government

Answers

Chapter 1: Early Americans and the First Europeans

- 1. Why did Columbus name the people he saw indios?**
Columbus thought he was in India and that the people he met were South Asian Indians.
- 2. What names are Americas' original inhabitants known by today?**
Today the Americas' original inhabitants are known as Native Americans, First Nation Peoples, American Indians, or indigenous people.
- 3. What current U.S. state did the land bridge border?**
The land bridge bordered the current state of Alaska.
- 4. What reason do some historians give for the move from Asia to America?**
Some historians believe that early people may have followed herds of big game over the land bridge while they were hunting.
- 5. What other methods of migration might early people have used?**
Some people may have traveled by boat or walked across frozen water.
- 6. How did the way of life of the different groups change as they moved to different parts of the Western Hemisphere?**
The groups organized themselves differently and took on different ways of life. Some were hunters, while others farmed and formed highly structured societies.
- 7. What reasons do historians give for the Maya empire's decline?**
Historians blame environmental changes, an extended drought, constant warfare among rival city-states, and overpopulation or a combination of these.
- 8. What accomplishments did the Maya, Aztec, and Inca share?**
The Maya, Aztec, and Inca all developed agricultural societies. They were also all builders. The Inca built roads, walls, and irrigation works. The Maya built pyramids. The Aztec built temples.
- 9. How were the Inca and Aztec similar?**
Both the Inca and Aztec were skilled at warfare, and both were defeated by the firepower of the Spanish.
- 10. What are the four geographic regions of North America?**
The four geographic regions are the Southwest, the Southeast, the Northwest, and the Northeast.
- 11. What was challenging about living in the American Southwest? How did native farmers meet this challenge?**
The dry, arid climate made it difficult to live there. Native farmers learned to harness the power of the region's rivers.
- 12. How was the lifestyle of the Navajo different from that of the Pueblos?**
The Navajo lived in small villages, while the Pueblos lived in towns in close quarters.

13. **How did the forests in the Northwest support the indigenous groups who lived there?**

The forests provided wood for making shelters, boats, and religious artifacts.

14. **How did the amount of water in their region make life for people in the Northwest different from the lives of people in the Southwest?**

Water was plentiful in the Northwest and provided a source of food, while in the Southwest, people had to spend time getting water and food, which was far less plentiful.

15. **How did the judicial style of government help the Iroquois?**

The judicial style of government helped the Iroquois settle conflicts between neighbors and regulate commerce.

16. **What country's government was inspired by the Haudenosaunee Confederacy?**

The United States government was inspired by the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

17. **What was the role of women in many northeastern Native American groups?**

Many groups included all adults in making decisions. The women were also skilled farmers and produced much of the food for the community.

18. **How did the Eastern Woodlands people use the materials around them?**

The Eastern Woodlands people used wood for building and fuel and animals, fish, nuts, and berries for food.

19. **Why is the way people of the Eastern Woodlands planted considered sustainable agriculture?**

The plants were planted together to help each other grow: corn provided structure for the beans, and squash provided shade to keep the ground moist and prevent weeds.

20. **What theory does the old Mahican story about traveling to their home match?**

The Mahican story matches the theory of the Beringian land bridge.

21. **What was the cause of the decline of Mound Builder civilizations?**

The Mound Builders, like other indigenous people, died of diseases brought by the Europeans.

22. **What people today are descended from the Mound Builders?**

The Creek, the Cherokee, and the Choctaw are descended from the Mound Builders.

23. **Where did members of the Creek Confederacy live?**

The Creek Confederacy covered areas that are now North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

24. **What part of Creek culture is now known in cultures around the world?**

The game the Creek played is like lacrosse, which is now played around the world.

25. **Where were the Cherokee originally located?**

The Cherokee were originally located in what is now western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia.

26. Why might it have been wise to have different chiefs for peacetime and wartime?

Leadership in peace and in war requires different skills, and with two leaders, the Cherokee could get the person who was most skilled in each job.

27. How were the organization of the Cherokee and Seminoles similar?

Both the Cherokee and the Seminoles were organized into different clans.

28. Where did the Europeans' beliefs come from?

For many, European beliefs came largely from Christianity and the Bible, as well as the teachings of their religious leaders.

29. How did the Native American way of life connect to their spiritual beliefs?

Native Americans lived in a kind of harmony or synchronicity within their environments which connected them to the inherent value of our world.

30. How did the first Viking ship find America?

The first Viking ship found America when it was blown off course on a trip to Greenland.

31. Why did more Vikings come to settle in America after they learned of it?

Their Scandinavian homelands were beginning to get crowded.

Chapter 2: European Exploration and Colonization of the Americas

1. Why did Europeans need spices?

Europeans needed spices to flavor and preserve their food.

2. What did the Arab traders do to preserve their monopoly of the spice trade?

The Arab traders told stories about fantastical animals that guarded the Spice Islands so that others would be afraid to go looking for them.

3. Who held the monopoly on the spice trade in Europe?

The Venetian merchants worked with the Arab traders and had the monopoly on the trade in Europe.

4. How many years did it take for the Polo brothers to complete their second journey?

The Polo brothers' second journey took twenty-four years to complete.

5. How did the story of Marco Polo's travels get recorded?

Polo was sent to jail after being captured in a war, and his cellmate wrote the story down. It was then copied by hand and later in print.

6. What is used for trade in a monetary economy?

In a monetary economy, currency is used for trade.

7. Why did European knights go on Crusades to the Middle East?

They wanted to capture the Holy Land from Muslims.

8. What surprised Europeans when they arrived in the Holy Land?

Islamic civilization was more advanced than they had been led to believe, and there were silks and other luxury items.

9. **How did the knights' travels change Europeans' view of the world?**
Europeans became more curious about the world outside their borders.
10. **Why was Constantinople an important city for the spice trade?**
Constantinople sat at the crossroads of valuable trade routes.
11. **Why might both dealing with the Turks and finding a new land route that avoided Turkey be more expensive for Venetian traders?**
Dealing with the Turks would add cost to the goods themselves, as the Turks had become middlemen in the trade. Finding a new land route would add to the cost because to go around Turkish territory would add time to the journey and the travelers would spend more money simply by spending more time on the road. Plus, if trips took longer, fewer trips could be made.
12. **Why was Prince Henry interested in exploration?**
Prince Henry was interested in exploration for commercial reasons.
13. **How long after the Portuguese first rounded the Cape of Good Hope did they reach India by way of the Cape?**
Vasco da Gama reached India ten years later.
14. **Why was Vasco da Gama interested in establishing a trade presence in the name of Portugal?**
He wanted to enrich himself and increase his importance at home.
15. **What did the Portuguese hope to but fail to accomplish in Africa?**
The Portuguese hoped to establish significant colonies in East Africa but failed. The text also highlights that they wanted control of the African interior.
16. **What trade did the Portuguese introduce to Europe?**
The Portuguese introduced the trade in human beings to Europe.
17. **Why did Columbus believe his new route to the East Indies would be successful for trade?**
Columbus believed that Earth was smaller than it is. This meant that he thought the East Indies were not far from the Canary Islands. A shorter route would mean many more lucrative trade trips because of the reduced travel time.
18. **What did Balboa and Pizarro explore and find together?**
Balboa and Pizarro explored the Isthmus of Panama and found the Pacific Ocean, which they called "the South Sea."
19. **What land did Ponce de León find when he was looking for the Fountain of Youth?**
He found land covered by blooming flowers that he called la Florida, which means "land full of flowers."
20. **What do we call the same place today?**
We still call it Florida.
21. **What did de Soto find in his travels?**
De Soto found the Mississippi River.

22. **What would become the oldest continuously inhabited European settlement anywhere in North America?**
St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest continuously inhabited European settlement in North America.
23. **What two goals did the Spanish explorers have for their travels?**
The Spanish explorers wanted to find gold and to convert indigenous people to Christianity.
24. **Why was Oñate recalled to Mexico City and stripped of his title?**
Oñate was recalled and stripped of his title because he was cruel; he seized food from native communities and slaughtered or enslaved their residents when they protested.
25. **What happened during Pope’s Revolt?**
During Pope’s Revolt, a group of Pueblo Indians mounted a massive resistance against the Spanish presence and forced the Spanish to flee for twelve years.
26. **In what two ways did cleric Bartolomé de las Casas change his ideas about slavery over his lifetime?**
Las Casas first believed that slavery was okay, but then he realized that it was wrong to enslave indigenous Americans. At that time, he accepted the enslavement of Africans, but later he came to see that enslaving anyone was wrong.
27. **Where did the French first make a settlement, and why did they leave?**
The French first made a settlement in Florida, but they couldn’t break the Spanish hold there, so they left.
28. **What was different about how the French and Spanish interacted with the indigenous people?**
The Spanish wanted to conquer and convert the indigenous people, but the French tended to cooperate with them.
29. **What made Quebec a successful trading center?**
Both the Europeans and the Native Americans were eager to trade—the Europeans for furs and the Native Americans for tools.
30. **How many Europeans were in the area that France claimed?**
There were only about ten thousand Europeans in the entire area.
31. **Why would France have trouble defending the territory it claimed?**
France would have trouble defending the territory because it was so huge and there were few Europeans living in it.
32. **What was Henry Hudson looking for in his explorations of the North American coast? What did he find instead?**
Henry Hudson was looking for the Northwest Passage. Instead, he found what is now called the Hudson River and Hudson Bay.
33. **What happened to John Cabot and his fleet of five ships?**
One ship returned to Bristol after a storm, but the others were never seen again.
34. **What “riches” did Cabot find on his journey?**
Cabot found rich fishing areas on his journey.

35. Why did Spain resent England?

Spain resented England because of Francis Drake's attacks and because of England's involvement in other Spanish affairs.

36. How did the English manage to defeat the armada?

The English floated small ships that were on fire into the Spanish battle formations, which caused the Spanish to retreat. Then a storm sunk some Spanish ships, and the others went home to Spain.

37. Why did the first colonists at Roanoke Island return to England?

They found the work of starting a colony from scratch too hard.

Chapter 3: English Colonies Take Shape

1. How did the Jamestown colonists' expectations make things more difficult for them?

The English colonists had expected to become rich quite quickly and to not have to work hard, and they did not anticipate suffering from malaria. The weather was far hotter than in England, and the Powhatan Confederacy was not willing to "obey" the demands of the English colonists. Many of the colonists were members of the gentleman class and were not used to physical labor.

2. What did the Powhatan Confederacy think of their new neighbors?

The Powhatans resented the occupancy of the English on their land, and they killed some of the Englishmen who were stealing corn.

3. How did John Smith change things for the better in Jamestown?

Smith made peace with the Powhatans and required all the English colonists to work, which solved a lot of the problems they faced.

4. Who did the English first use for labor in their tobacco fields?

The English first tried enslaving indigenous Americans to work in the tobacco fields.

5. Why was enslaving indigenous Americans unsuccessful?

Indigenous Americans either died from exposure to disease or ran away from the English.

6. How was Maryland different from earlier English colonies?

Maryland was a proprietary colony that was owned by one person rather than a jointstock company.

7. In what two ways was Georgia different from the other colonies?

Georgia was established as a buffer zone between Spanish Florida and English Carolina and as a place for prisoners back home in England who had unpaid debts.

8. How did the Southern colonies find wealth?

The Southern colonies found wealth in cash crops such as tobacco, sugar, rice, and indigo. 42

9. Why did plantation owners use enslaved Africans instead of local people to do the work?

Disease and war killed many indigenous people, so plantation owners used enslaved Africans instead.

10. What happened in 1619?

In 1619, the first Africans were brought to the English North American colonies.

11. Why did so many enslaved Africans die on the Middle Passage?

Enslaved Africans had to live through terrible conditions. They were packed closely together on ships, chained and enduring extreme temperatures, and subjected to a long, difficult journey.

12. How long did the Atlantic slave trade last?

The Atlantic slave trade lasted nearly three hundred years.

13. What was the Southern colonists' primary motivation for owning slaves?

Buying an enslaved workforce from Africa was more profitable and efficient than hiring indentured servants.

14. Why was the number of enslaved Africans lower in the Northern colonies?

The land in the Northern colonies was not as good for growing cash crops, so there was no need for a large labor force.

15. What was hard about a life of enslavement?

A life of enslavement was hard because the enslaved person had no rights. Families were broken up, and family members could be sent to other slave owners. They couldn't travel without permission or testify in court. They worked long hours in all kinds of weather.

16. Why might the colonies have had laws that made teaching enslaved people to write illegal?

The English in the colonies understood that knowledge was power, and they did not want to provide their enslaved servants with the power to educate themselves further.

TALK IT OVER: Organize a class discussion or debate around the following question: •

17. How were the New England colonies different from the Southern colonies?

The Southern colonies were largely founded as economic centers, but the New England colonies were initially founded to allow the colonists to worship in the way they believed was correct.

18. How long did the peace treaty between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag last?

The peace treaty between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag lasted fifty-four years.

19. Why did the Puritans believe it was important for everyone to know how to read?

The Puritans believed everyone should be able to read the Bible for themselves.

20. What founding reason did the colony at Plymouth and the colony at Massachusetts Bay have in common?

Both groups left England because they wanted to worship in a way that was different from the Church of England at the time.

21. How did Roger Williams disagree with the Puritans?

He disagreed with their strict rules, their interpretation of the Bible, and their mistreatment of Native Americans.

22. What was unusual about the colony of Rhode Island when it was founded?

The colony of Rhode Island was the first in America that would allow complete freedom of religion.

23. Why do you think the colonists began to build new colonies in Connecticut, Maine, and New Hampshire?

Since Massachusetts was a colony that had many colonists from the start, the colonists may have been seeking a place with more land. The congregations in Connecticut wrote laws very similar to those in Massachusetts, but some of the colonists who traveled north may have wanted to get away from the stricter laws in Massachusetts.

24. Which new colony eventually became a royal colony?

New Hampshire became a royal colony in 1697.

25. How was life different for enslaved workers in New England compared to in the South?

Enslaved workers in New England worked in a range of jobs and were more likely to learn how to read and write and to gain their freedom.

26. Which group of colonies was the most diverse, and why?

The Middle Colonies were the most diverse because some began as colonies of the Netherlands and Sweden.

27. Why did people come to the Middle Colonies?

Some came for religious freedom, some to trade with Native Americans, and others for farmland to grow crops.

28. How did the colonists in the Middle Colonies help one another?

The colonists all brought different skills, and they taught them to one another.

29. Why might the Middle Colonies have had the most free Black Americans?

A culturally diverse region would be more likely to welcome free Black Americans, and free Black Americans would prefer such a region over the slavery-centered South or rule-bound New England.

30. Why did the Dutch found New Netherland?

The Dutch founded New Netherland because the territory made a good trading post.

31. What was unusual about the takeover of New Amsterdam by the British?

The takeover was unusual in that there was no fighting between the Dutch and English in New Amsterdam. The governor of New Amsterdam, knowing he had few soldiers to fight, surrendered, and not one shot was fired.

32. What did William Penn call his colony?

Penn called his colony Pennsylvania, which means “Penn’s Woods.” He also called it a “holy experiment” because the people there would be Quakers, like he was, or people of other beliefs who were invited to live freely with them.

33. What did Penn do to attract new colonists from England?

Penn advertised his colony with printed booklets that told about the beauty of the land and the religious freedom the colony offered.

34. **When did colonists from Pennsylvania form the colony of Delaware?**

Colonists from Pennsylvania formed the colony of Delaware at the beginning of the 1700s.

35. **Why was Philadelphia a good place to be even if you weren't a farmer?**

Philadelphia had many kinds of jobs, and it was a thriving city. LEARNING LAB—Before concluding the chapter, allow students adequate time to complete their Student Volume Think Twice questions, Find Out the Facts research prompts, and writing assignments. You may also wish to schedule time for students to discuss or present their work, as well as create a writing assignment portfolio.

Chapter 4: The American Revolution

1. **Which group of colonies had a reputation for religious toleration?**

The Middle Colonies had a reputation for religious toleration.

2. **What was the occupation of most of the colonists?**

Most colonists were farmers.

3. **What became more available to all colonists when the roads and mail delivery improved?**

When roads and mail delivery improved, the news became more available to all colonists.

4. **What event spurred the colonists to think of themselves as more American than British?**

War between England and France, known as the French and Indian War, caused the colonists to think of themselves more as Americans.

5. **What was the decisive battle that contributed to the end of the French and Indian War?**

The Battle of Quebec contributed to the end of the war.

6. **Who was an important colonial military officer working for the British during the French and Indian War?**

Colonel George Washington was a colonial military officer for the British and a key factor in the victory.

7. **What different views did Britain and the colonists have of Native American lands after the French and Indian War?**

The British wished to keep colonists away from Native American lands and avoid a war with the Native Americans, while the colonists saw the lands as new territory they could move into.

8. **Why were colonists angered by the Proclamation of 1763?**

Colonists were angered by the Proclamation of 1763 because it said colonists could not move farther west across the Appalachian Mountains and because the British king sent troops to enforce the proclamation.

9. **What was the Stamp Act?**

The Stamp Act placed a tax on printed items.

10. Why did Parliament levy a stamp tax on the colonists?

Parliament charged a stamp tax because they believed that colonists should help pay the war debt from the French and Indian War.

11. Why did colonists object to the Stamp Act?

Colonists believed they should not be forced to pay taxes when they did not have representation in Parliament.

12. What was one response to the Stamp Act that was successful in getting it repealed?

Boycotts of British goods were successful in getting the Stamp Act repealed.

13. What happened with the Townshend Acts?

The Townshend Acts replaced the Stamp Act with taxes on many other goods. Anyone who did not pay the taxes would be tried without a jury, a violation of the rights of Englishmen. The Sons of Liberty organized another boycott, which lasted three years, and colonists learned to make many of their own goods. The British repealed most of the taxes but kept the tax on tea.

14. What was ironic about the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre?

Crispus Attucks died for freedom, which was ironic because he had once been enslaved and slavery was still practiced in the colonies.

15. Of all the fights between colonists and British soldiers, why do you think the Boston Massacre is still remembered today?

The Boston Massacre resulted in the deaths of colonists at the hands of the British. That level of violence changed the stakes for the colonists, and more of them were open to considering separation from Britain.

16. What was the point of the Committees of Correspondence?

The Committees of Correspondence were formed to get news out quickly about further threats to colonial liberties both within and between the colonies.

17. Why didn't the colonists buy British tea even when the price was lowered to less than the cost of Dutch tea?

The colonists did not care about the price of tea. They cared about "no taxation without representation." They were not going to pay the tea tax, no matter what the British tea cost.

18. What did a group of colonists do with the tea that was sent to Boston?

A group of colonists dumped the tea into Boston Harbor in an event known as the Boston Tea Party.

19. How did Parliament and the king respond to the Boston Tea Party?

Parliament and the king closed the port of Boston and took away most of the colony's self-government, sending a British governor and British soldiers in its place. These became known as the Intolerable Acts.

20. Why was the march back to Boston a nightmare for the British soldiers?

They were wearing bright red uniforms and marching along the road, so they made easy targets.

21. Why did General Gage worry when he saw the militia had taken positions on Breed's Hill?

General Gage was afraid that the colonists would fire on the British ships in the harbor.

22. What did the Declaration of Independence do?

The Declaration of Independence announced the colonies' independence from Britain.

23. What was the main idea of the Declaration of Independence?

The main idea of the Declaration of Independence was that all men were created equal by the Creator and were born with certain natural rights.

24. What was ironic about Thomas Jefferson writing in the Declaration of Independence that all men were born with certain natural rights?

At the time Jefferson wrote the words, he and others owned many enslaved men, women, and children.

25. How did Britain use its monetary advantage against the colonists?

The British had a professional army and a navy already, and they hired mercenaries, or paid soldiers, to help them fight.

26. Why was obtaining food and soldiers from far away a problem for the British?

Because they got supplies and soldiers from three thousand miles away, there was a delay in getting the things the British needed.

27. What roles did women take on during the Revolution?

Some women fought in the army or helped the soldiers, while others stayed at home and kept up farmwork and businesses.

28. Who on American soil did the British actively recruit as soldiers?

The British actively recruited Black American soldiers and promised them their freedom in return.

29. Why were things going badly for the Continental Army at the start of the war?

They were an untrained army fighting against a professional army.

30. Who were the Hessians? How did Washington defeat them?

The Hessians were mercenaries, or paid soldiers, hired to fight for the British. Washington defeated them by attacking early on Christmas morning, while the Hessians were sleeping.

31. Why was the Continental Army's success at the Battle of Trenton important?

Americans needed a quick victory to raise their spirits and those of the soldiers so they would be inspired to continue the fight.

32. Why was General Howe delayed in joining the British troops in New York?

General Howe decided his army should capture Philadelphia first before continuing on to New York.

33. What was the outcome of the Battle of Saratoga?

The Americans won, and six thousand of Great Britain's best soldiers surrendered.

34. What allies helped the colonists as the war raged on?

France, Spain, and the Netherlands joined the colonists as allies.

35. What did the Continental Army do during the brutal winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania?

The Continental Army trained as a professional army during that winter.

36. Why was the American fleet at a disadvantage?

The American fleet was at a disadvantage because it was tiny and the British fleet was large.

37. Why was John Paul Jones successful against the British even though his ship sank?

John Paul Jones and his crew were successful because they climbed aboard the British ship and took it over.

38. What was Cornwallis's mistake?

He believed that a fort on a river was a safe place for his troops, but he didn't think about the fact that the Americans could control the river, especially with the help of the French navy.

Chapter 5: Creating a Constitution for the United States

1. What did Jefferson believe is the main purpose of government?

Jefferson believed the main purpose of government is to protect the rights of the people.

2. What did Jefferson believe is the right of the people if government fails to protect their rights?

Jefferson believed that if the government fails to protect the rights of the people, the people have a right to create a new government. 62

3. According to Jefferson's ideas of government, who or what decides what powers government should have?

According to Jefferson, the people decide what powers government should have.

4. What is the idea of limited government?

The idea of limited government is the idea that the people can limit or restrict the powers of their government.

5. Why were the actions of the newly independent American states a "great experiment"?

The actions of the newly independent American states were a great experiment because they were doing something that had never been done before.

6. What right was granted in a state constitution that had never before been granted by a government?

The right to free speech was granted.

7. In addition to freedom of speech, what other key rights were protected by state constitutions?

State constitutions also protected freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, and “the rights of Englishmen,” such as trial by jury and the right to assemble.

8. **What did the process of building and confirming state constitutions help the people of five Northern states realize?**

For five Northern states, the process of building and confirming a constitution helped people realize that enslavement of people contradicted their belief that all humans were equal and had rights.

9. **What was the job of the delegates who attended the Second Continental Congress?**

Their job was to agree on a government for the entire United States of America.

10. **What did the delegates fear?**

The delegates feared a central government with too much power.

11. **Under the Articles of Confederation, how did members of Congress get their jobs?**

Under the Articles of Confederation, members of Congress were appointed by the states.

12. **How did the Articles of Confederation limit the powers of Congress?**

The only powers that Congress was allowed were the powers specifically granted by the Articles of Confederation.

13. **What was the main problem of the Articles of Confederation?**

The main problem of the Articles of Confederation was that it gave the central government too little power.

14. **What difficulty did Congress experience when trying to pay debts from the Revolutionary War?**

The states refused to pay the amount Congress needed them to pay in order to pay off the debts.

15. **Why couldn't Congress wage a war even though it had the power to declare it?**

Congress had the power to declare war, but it did not have the power to raise an army.

16. **What did Congress do with the territory in the northwest?**

Congress granted white settlers the same rights as white people in the thirteen states, and it established a path to statehood for the territories.

17. **How did Congress make clear how it felt about the enslavement of people through the Northwest Ordinance?**

Congress prohibited slavery anywhere in the Northwest Territory.

18. **How did some people wish to fix the problem of a weak federal government?**

Some people believed that amendments to the Articles of Confederation would make the federal government more effective.

19. What did James Madison want to do to fix the problem of a weak federal government?

James Madison wanted to scrap the Articles of Confederation and start over.

20. What did George Washington fear?

George Washington feared that Americans would become so frustrated with the weak government that they would believe that the country would be better off with a king.

21. What was the purpose of the special convention of the states in 1787?

The purpose of the convention was to recommend changes for improving the Articles of Confederation.

22. What did Madison figure out?

Madison figured out that a central government had to be able to raise its own money and enlist its own soldiers.

23. Why did the convention members vote to keep all discussions secret?

Members kept all discussions secret so they could change their minds and not have newspapers or citizens criticize their proposals.

24. What role did George Washington play in the Constitutional Convention?

George Washington was the chairman of the convention.

25. What type of government did the Virginia Plan include?

The Virginia Plan, or large state plan, included a strong central government.

26. What did the New Jersey Plan suggest?

The New Jersey Plan suggested adding amendments to the Articles instead of replacing them.

27. Where does Congress fit in the system of government?

Congress is the legislative branch. It makes the laws for the country.

28. Who is the head of the executive branch?

The president is the head of the executive branch.

29. What is the purpose of separation of powers and checks and balances?

The purpose is to stop one person or one branch of the government from becoming too powerful.

30. What two ideas about representation required a compromise?

The Virginia Plan suggested representation should be based on population, and the New Jersey Plan suggested each state should have one vote.

31. What was the compromise that solved the disagreement about representation?

The compromise for representation was a bicameral system that gave each state two senators and then based the number of representatives on the population of the state.

32. What compromise was reached involving enslaved workers?

Congress would not prohibit importing enslaved workers immediately but would make the prohibition law after twenty years had passed.

33. How many years do representatives and senators serve?

Representatives serve two-year terms. Senators serve six-year terms.

34. **What is required for an amendment to pass?**

For an amendment to pass, two-thirds of each house must approve it, as well as three-fourths of all the states.

35. **Why were Virginians wary of approving the Constitution?**

Virginians were wary of a Constitution that did not include a bill of rights because they did not want a powerful government without powerful protections for individuals.

36. **How many amendments make up the Bill of Rights?**

There are ten amendments in the Bill of Rights. Note: The Bill of Rights is explored in more detail and depth in the Additional Activity “The Bill of Rights.”

37. **What are the four strong guiding principles upon which the Constitution is based?**

The guiding principles are: governments get their power from the consent of the people (popular sovereignty), limited government, separation of powers, and federalism.

Unit quiz key

1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. a