**UNIT 1 QUALIFIER: Foundations to 1733 (~1492-1733)**

**Directions:** Please answer each question thoroughly and accurately in order to review for your Unit 1 Test.

Also, be sure to review notes on the website and the video link on the website (first 18 minutes of the video).

**SECTION 1: COLONIES**

1. Jamestown’s founding was based on:

Plymouths’ founding was based on:

2. How did the economy of the New England colonies differ from the Southern colonies?

3. Write 3 facts about Jamestown:

 4. What saved the Jamestown colony from failure?

5. Which colonies (New England, Middle or Southern) would most likely have access to good harbors but be limited by rocky soil?

6. Which colonies (New England, Middle, Southern) would most likely have cash crops and large plantations?

7. What makes a crop a “cash crop”?

**SECTION 2: PURITANS**

8. How did the Puritans treat other groups who settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

9. Which colony saw itself as a model, moral society that would be “a city upon a hill” for the rest of the world to emulate? Name the colony, not the colonial region.

10. Who was banished from the Puritan community and founded the colony of Rhode Island?

11. What was the significance of Bacon’s Rebellion?

**Define the following:**

12. Puritan

13. Pilgrim

14. Bacon’s Rebellion

**SECTION 3: FOUNDING DOCUMENTS**

15. How is the Mayflower Compact significant in the establishment of other colonial governments?

16. What is significant about the Virginia House of Burgesses?

17. The settlement that wrote the Mayflower Compact was:

18. What event/document established freedom of religion in the colonies?

19. What are the Mayflower Compact, the House of Burgesses and Fundamental Orders of Connecticut all examples of?

20. What document limited the power of the English monarch (king/queen) in 1215?

21. Which event/document established freedom of press in the colonies?

**SECTION 4: EXPLORATION**

22. The exchange of rum, molasses and slaves for manufactured products between the colonies, the West Indies and Africa was known as the:

23. The early colonists who worked for a specific number of years in exchange for their passage to America were called:

24. “The slaves were branded with hot irons and restrained with shackles. Their ‘living quarters’ was often a deck within the ship that had less than five feet of headroom---and throughout a large portion of the deck, sleeping shelves cut this limited amount of headroom in half. Despite the captain’s desire to keep as many slaves as possible alive, mortality rates were high. Although it’s difficult to determine how many Africans died en route to the New World, it is now believed that between ten and twenty percent of those transported lost their lives.”

 This excerpt best describes which part of the triangular trade?

**SECTION 5: NATIVE AMERICANS**

25. Inuit Tribe\_\_\_\_\_ A) This tribe is located in Florida and built their homes on stilts to protect their homes from flooding and swamp animals.

26. Kwakiutl Tribe\_\_\_\_\_ B) This tribe originated in what is today Nebraska and Kansas. The men were hunters and women were farmers.

27. Nez Perce\_\_\_\_\_ C) This tribe is located in the Southwest and they live in “pueblos”

28. Hopi\_\_\_\_\_ D) This tribe lives in what was called “Oregon Country” which today is parts of Idaho, Oregon and Washington

29. Pawnee \_\_\_\_\_ E) This tribe lives in the Northwest Region in houses made of bark and wood planks

30. Seminole\_\_\_\_\_ F) This tribe lives in the Arctic and resides in igloos

**SECTION 6: INTRO UNIT REVIEW**

31. Which geographical feature is located in Western North Carolina?

32. The headline “Immigrants keep children bilingual by schooling them at home” best represents which part of INSPECT?