

**★ Vocabulary Activity 4**

**DIRECTIONS:** Solving Word Crosses Complete the puzzle by using the definitions to spell out each term. Then fill in the missing letters to write the term spelled vertically. Write the term and its definition on line 11.

**overseers**  
**backcountry**  
**smuggling**

**subsistence farming**  
**proprietary colonies**  
**Iroquois Confederacy**

**militia**  
**exports**  
**Tidewater**

**charter colonies**  
**cash crop**

1. Groups of civilians trained to fight in emergencies
2. Goods that are sold abroad
3. Trading illegally with other nations
4. Producing just enough crops to meet the needs of one's family
5. Crop that can be easily sold
6. Region of hills and forests climbing up toward the Appalachian Mountains
7. Bosses hired by plantation owners to keep slaves working hard
8. Region of flat, low-lying plains along the Southern seacoast
9. Settlements established by groups to whom Great Britain had given a grant of rights and privileges
10. Settlements ruled by those to whom Great Britain had granted land

1	11	_____
2	11	_____
3	11	_____
4	11	_____
5	11	_____
6	11	_____
7	11	_____
8	11	_____
9	11	_____
10	11	_____
		11. _____

**DIRECTIONS:** Using Vocabulary Use each of the following terms correctly in a complete sentence. Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

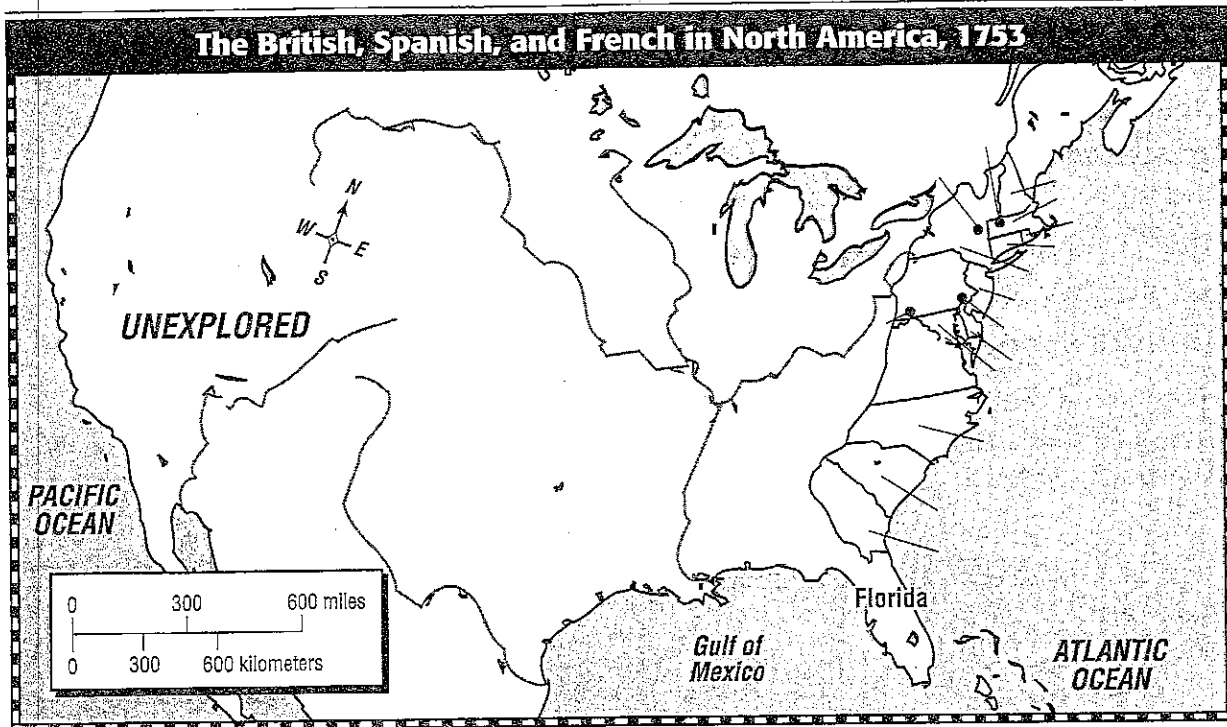
**import**  
**apprentice**

**literacy**  
**triangular trade**

**diversity**  
**mercantilism**

**speculator**

**★ GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY ACTIVITY 4**



CHAPTER 4

**DIRECTIONS:** Write or draw on the map to answer questions 1–5. You may abbreviate if you wish.

1. **Regions** Color with different colors the regions claimed by the British, French, and Spanish. Label each region with the name of the appropriate country.
2. Write the name of each of the thirteen British colonies on the map.
3. Find the dot on the map and write the name for each of these places:
  - (a) where the English colonists met to discuss the possibility of uniting;
  - (b) where George Washington built a fort that he had to surrender to the French;
  - (c) where Native American and French raiders massacred many British settlers in 1713;
  - (d) where Benjamin Franklin made many of his scientific and cultural contributions.
4. Write the names of the following rivers on the map: Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Rio Grande.
5. Use the map scale to figure out (a) the length of the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth; (b) the distance between the source of the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. Draw a line between each pair of places and write the appropriate distance on the line.

**★ Guided Reading Activity 4-1**

**DIRECTIONS: Outlining** Locate the heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

**I. New England Colonies**

**A. Introduction**

1. What are three reasons the English colonies in America grew at a fast rate?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why were New England farms fairly small? \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Commerce in New England—What were two major New England industries?**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Colonial Trade—Where did New England ships sail to carry on trade?**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Triangular Trade—Why were certain trade routes called the triangular trade routes?** \_\_\_\_\_

**E. The Middle Passage—What was the Middle Passage?** \_\_\_\_\_

**II. The Middle Colonies**

**A. Introduction—What two seaports became the largest cities in the colonies?**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Industries of the Middle Colonies—What were four industries of the Middle Colonies?** \_\_\_\_\_

**C. German Immigrants—What did the diversity of the Middle Colonies lead to?**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**III. The Southern Colonies**

**A. Tobacco and Rice**

1. What was the main cash crop of Maryland and Virginia? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What was the main cash crop of South Carolina and Georgia? \_\_\_\_\_

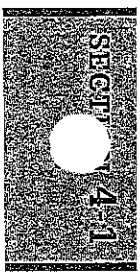
**B. Tidewater and Backcountry—How did the Tidewater and backcountry regions differ?** \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Slavery**

**A. Introduction—What were the slave codes?** \_\_\_\_\_

**B. African Traditions—What often happened to families of enslaved Africans?**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Criticism of Slavery—What were some groups that were against slavery?**  
\_\_\_\_\_



**★ Guided Reading Activity 4-2**

**DIRECTIONS:** Recalling the Facts Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

1. What were the major contributions and accomplishments of Benjamin Franklin? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How did the Navigation Acts ensure that only England could benefit from trade with the American colonies? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What were the two charter colonies? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who established the charter colonies? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What were the three proprietary colonies? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who ruled the proprietary colonies? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What were the seven royal colonies? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Who ruled the royal colonies? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Who had the right to vote in colonial America? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Why did the Puritans of New England come to America? \_\_\_\_\_
11. When did the Great Awakening occur? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What roles did women have in colonial America? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Where were women allowed to participate in decision making? \_\_\_\_\_
14. When did the Massachusetts Puritans pass the first public education law? \_\_\_\_\_
15. What was the main idea of the Enlightenment? \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION 4-2

**★ Guided Reading Activity 4-3**

**DIRECTIONS: Outlining** Locate the heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

**I. British-French Rivalry**

**A. Introduction**

1. Why was there a rivalry between the British and the French colonists?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why did the French build a string of forts in the Ohio Valley?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did France and Britain fight over in North America?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Native Americans Take Sides**

1. How did Native Americans affect the French and British rivalry?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why did Native Americans help the French in wars with the British?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. The Iroquois Confederacy**

1. How did the Iroquois remain independent until the mid-1700s?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did the Iroquois eventually upset the balance of power between the French and the British?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**II. American Colonists Take Action**

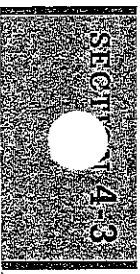
**A. Introduction**—On what mission did Governor Robert Dinwiddie send George Washington in 1753? \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Washington's First Command**

1. Why did Washington take troops to the Ohio country in the spring of 1754?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why did the colonists regard Washington as a hero even though he was defeated at Fort Necessity?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. The Albany Plan of Union**

1. Why did a group of colonists meet in Albany in June 1754? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who suggested the Albany Plan of Union? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What did the plan call for? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did the colonists reject the plan? \_\_\_\_\_



**★ Guided Reading Activity 4-4**

**DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks** Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Some words may be used more than once. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

<b>General Edward Braddock</b>	<b>French Canada</b>	<b>French alliance</b>
<b>Proclamation of 1763</b>	<b>Fort Duquesne</b>	<b>Treaty of Paris</b>
<b>Ohio River valley</b>	<b>Pontiac's War</b>	<b>Quebec</b>
<b>Lake Ontario</b>	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>secretary of state</b>
<b>roads and bridges</b>	<b>Seven Years' War</b>	

**The British Take Action**

British colonists fought in the French and Indian War. Then **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_, commander in chief of the British forces in America, was sent to drive the French from the Ohio Valley. His army was ambushed by the **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_. When news of the ambush reached London, Great Britain declared war on France, beginning the **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. In America Native Americans used **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ that Braddock's troops had built to raid frontier farms. French forces from Canada captured British forts at **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ and at Lake George. Great Britain's fortunes improved after William Pitt came to power as **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ and then prime minister. Pitt wanted a clear path to the Western lands and to conquer **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_. In 1758 British troops captured Fort Frontenac, the fortress at Louisbourg, and **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ in Pennsylvania.

**The Fall of New France**

Great Britain's greatest victory came in 1759 when James Wolfe attacked **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_. His victory and the capture of Montreal in 1760 ended the war. In 1763 the **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ divided North America between Great Britain and Spain.

**Trouble on the Frontier**

Great Britain's victory dealt a blow to the Native Americans of the **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_, who lost their French allies. In 1763 Chief Pontiac formed an **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_ of Native Americans, which fought the British in a series of raids known as **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_. After the war's end, **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_ settlers attacked peaceful Native American villages in revenge. To prevent more fighting, the British government halted westward expansion with the **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_.

