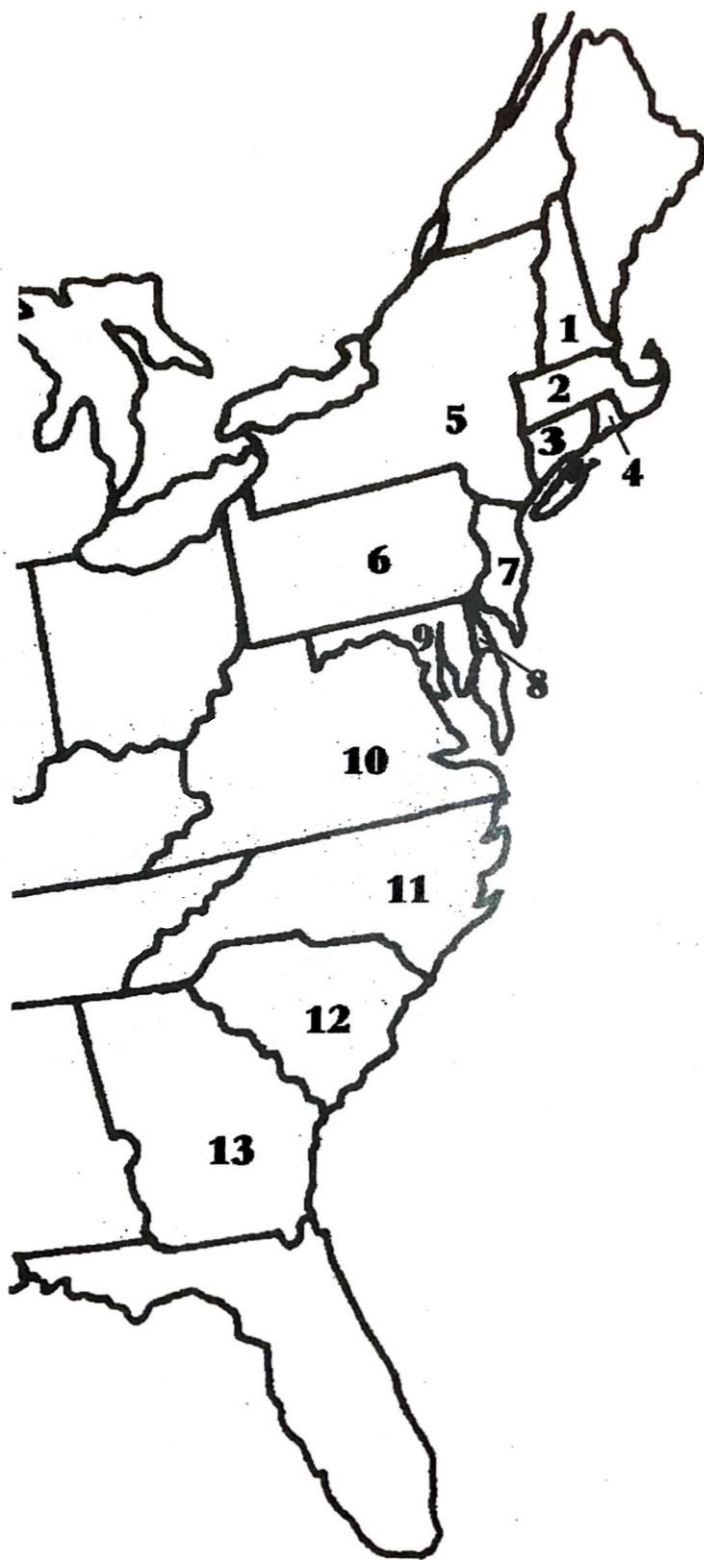


## STUDY GUIDE 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Exam

### PART I. Mapping: Correctly identify each colony. (*Spelling Counts*)



#### NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

#### MIDDLE COLONIES

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

#### SOUTHERN COLONIES

- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

## **PART II. French and English Explorers of America**



The Spanish were the first to start exploring the New World. Soon France and England joined in. They all wanted to find a quick way to Asia. The race was on to find the best trade route!

First, the English sent John Cabot. He made his first trip in 1497. He did not find a way to Asia, but he did find the coast of Canada. The French did not send an explorer until 1524. Sailing for France, explorer Giovanni de Verrazano explored the east coast of America. He claimed the same land England had claimed more than 25 years earlier. He also looked for a water route to Asia.

Though explorers went to America, very few colonies were started at first. England and France hoped to control new trade routes to Asia. Other countries would pay to use those routes. Colonies were not important at first. They had too many troubles to take care of at home in Europe.

Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River for France in 1534. It was a few years before the English were busy again. In 1576, Martin Frobisher looked for a way to Asia over the top of Canada. The next year, Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world. Sir Walter Raleigh explored the coast near North Carolina in 1584. He tried to start a colony at Roanoke some years later, but it was lost without a trace. No one knows what happened to the people. When the ship came to check on them, they were all gone.

In 1603, the Frenchman Samuel de Champlain began exploring the Great Lakes. Two years later, a colony was finally begun at Port Royal in Nova Scotia, Canada. Quebec, the first successful French colony, was established in 1608 along the St. Lawrence River. Many French colonists did not have families with them living there. It was mostly just men who came and hoped to get rich and go back to France in a few years. Some Frenchmen took Native-American wives.

Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America, was begun in Virginia in 1607. After a rough start, the settlers began growing tobacco and made lots of money. The English, unlike the French, preferred to send families to settle with the men. They were happier, and the colonies grew faster. The population of the English colonies would be much greater than New France. Soon, even more people wanted to move to America. The Pilgrims settled at Plymouth in 1620.

In 1682, a man named Sieur de LaSalle sailed up the Mississippi River. He claimed all the land there for France. English colonies also grew around the world, and England became known as Great Britain. In North America, because of French claims, the British could only use the land along the coast. British and French forces began to fight in the Ohio Valley. Most Native-Americans helped the French. In 1754, the French and Indian War started. The British, who were helped by the American colonists, won this war. The French were defeated in North America by the British and lost most of their colonies.

When Americans wanted to be a free country of their own in 1776, there was another war. They fought against the British and won. It was called the American Revolution. Americans wanted more land for farms and towns for their new country, the United States of America. In 1803, France offered to sell their land to America. President Thomas Jefferson accepted the offer, and it was called the Louisiana Purchase. This meant that Americans had much more land to use and room to grow.

The next year, Lewis and Clark went to explore the new land. They came back three years later with maps and a lot of needed facts about the land out west. In 1838, explorer John Fremont joined up with Kit Carson. They also explored the West. Stories about them were printed. These stories made the West seem very exciting. Long ago, Native-Americans explored America. Then Europeans came and explored the continent too. They often did not agree, and overtime, more and more immigrants from all over the world came to live in the New World. Together, they helped make the place all Americans call home.

## PART II. French and English Explorers of America

<p>14. What year did John Cabot first go to America?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A 1534</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B 1524</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C 1492</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D 1497</p>	<p>15. Why did the English colonies have more people?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A They sent families, not just men.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B They sent only men</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C They sent only women and children.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Frenchmen took Native - American wives.</p>
<p>16. Where was the first permanent English settlement in America?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Plymouth</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B North Carolina</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Port Royal</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Jamestown</p>	<p>17. Why did France and England wait to start colonies?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A They wanted to build their armies.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B They wanted to find trade routes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C They gathered natural resources.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D They wanted to improve communications first.</p>
<p>18. Walter Raleigh sailed around the world.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A False</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B True</p>	<p>19. Who was the first French explorer in America?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Verrazano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Cartier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C LaSalle</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Champlain</p>
<p>20. Why did every country want to find a trade route to Asia?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A It would help communications.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B It would help them build their armies.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C It would provide safety and security.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D It would make them very rich.</p>	<p>21. LaSalle explored ____.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A the St. Lawrence River</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B the Mississippi River</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C the Ohio Valley</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D the coast of North Carolina</p>
<p>22. During the French and Indian War, the Native-Americans ____.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A fought alongside the colonists</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B defeated the British</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C helped the French</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D remained neutral</p>	<p>23. What was the outcome of the French and Indian War?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A The French defeated the British.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The Americans defeated the British.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The British lost their colonies.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D The British defeated the French.</p>

### **PART III.**

#### **Matching:**

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 24. ____ Portuguese            | A. Settled mainly along the east coast of North America   |
| 25. ____ Spanish               | B. Aztec emperor killed in 1520   |
| 26. ____ French                | C. Portuguese explorer who led four ships around the tip of Africa to India in 1497                           |
| 27. ____ English               | D. French explorer who explored eastern Canada and discovered the St. Lawrence River                          |
| 28. ____ Christopher Columbus  | E. Venetian explorer who commanded the English expedition that reached Newfoundland in 1497                   |
| 29. ____ Vasco da Gama         | F. Came to the New World for gold, God, and glory   |
| 30. ____ Ferdinand Magellan    | G. Explored the African coastline and their explorers were the first Europeans to round the Cape of Good Hope |
| 31. ____ Vasco Núñez de Balboa | H. Italian sea captain who "America" was named after  |
| 32. ____ Pedro Alvares Cabral  | I. Genoese navigator who hoped to reach Asia by sailing west in 1492.   |
| 33. ____ Hernán Cortes         | J. Spanish adventurer who crossed the isthmus of Panama and reached the "South Sea" in 1513                   |
| 34. ____ Francisco Pizarro     | K. In 1522, the survivors of his voyage became the first people to sail around the world                      |
| 35. ____ Amerigo Vespucci      | L. Last emperor of the Inca, executed by the Spanish in 1533  |
| 36. ____ John Cabot            | M. Portuguese explorer who discovered and explored what would become Brazil in 1500                           |
| 37. ____ Jaques Cartier        | N. Spanish Conquistador who led an expedition that caused the fall of the Aztec Empire in 1521                |
| 38. ____ Conquistadores        | O. Spanish Conquistador known for his expedition that led to the conquest of Peru and the Inca Empire         |
| 39. ____ Moctezuma             | P. Settled in Canada and along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers  |
| 40. ____ Atahualpa             | Q. Spanish explorers and adventurers  |

