Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Colonies Grow:** Powerpoint Notes (U-1: Exploration and Colonization)

***The New England Colonies***

1. The four New England colonies were: a. **Massachusetts** b. **Connecticut** c. **Rhode Island** d. **New Hampshire**

2. The people that lived in the New England Colonies were mainly **Puritans** from the country of **England,** their largest city became **Boston.**

3. Farming was not profitable in New England because the soil was **hard** and **rocky** and the winters were **cold** and **long.**

4. The primary economic activities in New England were **fishing, shipbuilding, timber, whaling, and merchant trade.**

5. The Triangular Trade route that went from Africa to the Americas carried African **slaves** to the Americas and was known as the **middle passage.**

***The Middle Colonies***

6. The four Middle colonies were: a. **New York** b. **New Jersey** c. **Pennsylvania** d. **Delaware.**

7. The population of the Middle Colonies was very **diverse** with people from many countries in Europe.

8. Their largest cities were **New York City** and **Philadelphia** important centers of trade and shipping.

9. What made the Middle Colonies a better place to farm than the New England Colonies?? a. **More fertile soil** b. **milder winters**

10. The Middle Colonies became known as the **breadbasket** Colonies because of their cash-crops of **grains, fruits, and vegetables.**

***The Southern Colonies***

11. The five Southern colonies were: **a. Maryland, b. Virginia, c. North Carolina, d. South Carolina, and e. Gerogia**

12. The people that lived in the Southern Colonies were mostly **Anglicans** from England along with a large population of **African Slaves.**

13. Rich soil and a warm climate led to year-round planting and an **agriculture** economy with very little **industry** in the South.

14. **Tobacco** was the primary cash crop of Virginia and N.C.

15. **Rice** and **indigo** were the primary cash crops of South Carolina.

***Important Events-People***

16. The **Navigation** Acts, passed by the British to control colonial trade, prevented colonists from trading with anyone other than England.

17. During the **Great Awakening** colonists were encouraged to return to the strong faith of earlier days as well as encouraged them to question any unfairness by the government.

18. The Enlightenment was a time when people believed that **Reason, knowledge, and science** could improve society.

19. The John Peter Zenger trial was an important step toward Freedom of the **Press.**

***Problems with the French***

20. **France and Great Britain** were competing to be the most powerful country in Europe.

21. They were competing for resources in the **Ohio River** Valley.

22. The **French** had many Native American allies because they did not take over their land, learned Native languages, and respected their ways of life.

23. The Royal governor of Virginia sent **George Washington,** a young American officer, to tell the French they were trespassing on British lands and had to leave.

24. Concerned about attacks by the French and their Indian allies, Benjamin Franklin suggested the **Albany Plan of Union** with the words **“Join or Die!**” This was the very first attempt at uniting the American colonies to defend against the French. Not a single colony agreed.

25. Under the Franklin’s Albany Plan of Union, a central colonial government would be allowed to **a. Collect Taxes, b. raise troops, and c. regulate trade.**

***The French and Indian War (1754-1763)***

26. In the French and Indian War, the **English** and **American** colonists fought against the **French** and their **Native American** allies.

27. British General **Edward Braddock** along with a young George Washington, attacked Fort Duquesne with British soldiers wearing bright red coats. It was a big mistake.

28. The **English** and their **American** colonists won this war.

29. The **Treaty of Paris of 1763** ended the French and Indian War in 1763.

30. The terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763 were:

a. The French lost all of **Canada** and all land east of the **Mississippi River to the British**

b. **Spain gave Florida to Great Britain.**

c. **Spain received Louisiana Territory and New Orleans.**

31. The treaty marked the end of **French** power in North America.

32. The “**Proclamation** of 1763” prohibited American colonists from settling west of the **Appalachian** Mountains.

33. As a result of this war, Great Britain was left with a huge war **Debt.**

34. The British government decided that the **Colonist** should help pay for that debt.