

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

The New England Colonies

1. The four New England colonies were: a. _____, b. _____
c. _____ d. _____
2. The people that lived in the New England Colonies were mainly _____ from the country of _____, their largest city became _____.
3. Farming was not profitable in New England because the soil was _____ and _____ and the winters were _____ and _____.
4. The primary economic activities in New England were _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
5. The **Triangular Trade** route that went **from Africa to the Americas** carried African _____ to the Americas and was known as the _____.

The Middle Colonies

6. The four Middle colonies were: a. _____, b. _____
c. _____, d. _____.
7. The population of the Middle Colonies was very _____ with people from many countries in Europe.
8. Their largest cities were _____ and _____, important centers of trade and shipping.
9. What made the Middle Colonies a better place to farm than the New England Colonies??
a. _____ b. _____
10. The Middle Colonies became known as the _____ Colonies because of their cash-crops of _____, _____, and _____.

The Southern Colonies

11. The five Southern colonies were: a. _____, b. _____
c. _____, d. _____, and e. _____
12. The people that lived in the Southern Colonies were mostly _____ from England along with a large population of _____.
13. Rich soil and a warm climate led to year-round planting and an _____ economy with very little _____ in the South.
14. _____ was the primary cash crop of Virginia and N.C.
15. _____ and _____ were the primary cash crops of South Carolina.

Important Events-People

16. The _____ Acts, passed by the British to control colonial trade, prevented colonists from trading with anyone other than England.
17. During the _____, 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 _____, _____, and _____ could improve society.
19. The John Peter **Zenger** trial was an important step toward **Freedom of the** _____.

Problems with the French

20. _____ and _____ were competing to be the most powerful country in Europe.
21. They were competing for resources in the _____ Valley.
22. The _____ 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 _____, 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 _____, with the words “_____ or _____!” 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. _____, b. _____, c. _____

The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

26. In the French and Indian War, the _____ and _____ colonists fought against the _____ and their _____ allies.
27. British General _____, along with a young George Washington, attacked Fort Duquesne with British soldiers wearing bright red coats. It was a big mistake.
28. The _____ and their _____ colonists won this war.
29. The _____ 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 _____ and all land east of the _____.
b. _____
c. _____
31. The treaty marked the end of _____ power in North America.
32. The “_____ **of 1763**” prohibited American colonists from settling west of the _____ Mountains.
33. As a result of this war, Great Britain was left with a huge war _____.
34. The British government decided that the _____ should help pay for that debt.