

Name _____ Date _____ Block _____

How A Little Neglect Went a Long Way

Directions: Close read the document below. SHOW THAT YOU WERE IN THE TEXT.

Yes, the thirteen colonies [New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia] were British colonies but the British had many problems during the 17th century. Some of Britain’s problems included the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and wars with Holland, France, and Spain. Due to these problems, the British allowed the colonies a great amount of self-government and economic freedom. Indeed, it is often stated that the British used a policy of “Salutary Neglect” during this period. In fact, this led to Britain being largely absent during this period in colonial America. As such, the colonies in North America were left for the most part to govern themselves. Thus, when after the French and Indian War in 1763, the British needed more revenue (income) and started to treat the colonies like colonies – the colonists were furious.

Questions:

- 1) List the thirteen colonies.

- 2) Describe Britain during the 17th century.

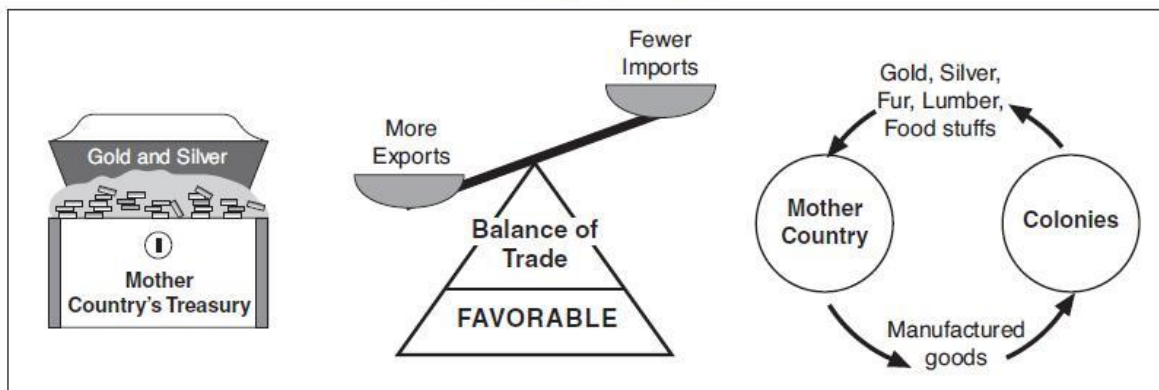
- 3) Describe Britain’s North American colonies during the 17th century.

- 4) In your own words, explain “Salutary Neglect.”

- 5) Why were the colonists furious after the French and Indian War in 1763?

So, what does being like a colony look like?

A European View



Directions: Close read the document below. SHOW THAT YOU WERE IN THE TEXT.

“During the 17th and 18th centuries, England, as did most European countries, believed that power depended upon monetary wealth and that the colonies were a source of wealth in that they would:

- 1- Provide raw materials for the mother country
- 2- Import manufactured goods of higher values from England
- 3- Not compete with the mother country in economic activities

After 1763, Britain decided to tighten its control over both the political and economic affairs of the colonies. To carry this out, Britain ended the policy of salutary neglect and began to enforce the mercantilist system, a policy that aroused strong colonial opposition.”

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Directions: Answer the questions below in complete sentences.

6) Define mercantilism.

7) Explain three ways colonies were a source of wealth according to mercantilist theory.

8) What did Britain end after 1763? Why?

Now, add to these historical facts, the fact that the 18th century (the 1700s) was the Age of Reason or the Age of the European Enlightenment. Look at the chart below. Do you remember these Enlightenment thinkers?

John Locke	Baron de Montesquieu	Jean-Jacques Rousseau	Voltaire
1- Believed governments obtain their authority from the consent of the people they govern	1- Separation of powers	1- Popular sovereignty	1- Religious Freedom
2- Opposed to Divine Right of Kings	2- Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branch of Government	2- a doctrine in political theory that government is created by and subject to the will of the people	2- Freedom of Speech
3- Natural Rights: Life, Liberty, Property	3- To prevent tyranny		

Directions: Close read the document below. SHOW THAT YOU WERE IN THE TEXT

“During the European Enlightenment, thinkers were setting forth the idea that governments should be structured on a foundation of law and that a contract existed between the government and the governed. It was not too great a step from that idea to the belief that revolution against those who abused the existing contract was justified. The makers of the American revolution and later the founders of the American constitutional system of government were guided in their actions and beliefs by the theory of natural rights and the idea of representative government, as advocated by the Enlightenment thinkers.”

Two Flashcards that May be Helpful before Multiple-Choice Practice:

The Mayflower Compact and the House of Burgesses

- 1- The **Mayflower Compact** was a document **signed by Pilgrims** crossing the Atlantic in 1620.
- 2- The Mayflower Compact established a **colonial government deriving power from the consent of the governed.**
- 3- **Virginia** established its own **House of Burgesses**, in which **elected representatives helped govern the colony.**

Consequences of the French and Indian War

- 1) The **British and the French** became involved in the French and Indian War (1754-1763).
- 2) The **British eventually defeated the French and gained control of Canada.**
- 3) However, the **British incurred a large debt** in the course of the struggle.

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Directions: Use good test taking (multiple choice question) strategies. Cross out the wrong answers. Circle any KEY words.

- 9) Which statement about the British colonial policy of mercantilism is most accurate?
- Raw materials from the colonies were shipped to England.
 - England encouraged the colonies to seek independence.
 - The colonies were required to send manufactured goods to Europe.
 - The British opposed the use of slave labor in the colonies.
- 10) What was the main cause of the French and Indian War (1754–1763)?
- disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British
 - conflicts between American colonists and the French over control of the Great Plains
 - taxation of American colonists without representation in Parliament
 - violation of trade agreements between European nations and Native American Indians
- 11) The British benefited from their mercantilist relationship with the American colonies primarily by
- supporting the growth of colonial industries
 - prohibiting colonists from fishing and fur trading
 - taking large amounts of gold and silver from the southern colonies
 - buying raw materials from the colonies and selling them finished products
- 12) Before 1763, the British policy of salutary neglect toward its American colonies was based on the desire of Great Britain to
- treat all English people, including colonists, on an equal basis
 - benefit from the economic prosperity of the American colonies
 - encourage manufacturing in the American colonies
 - ensure that all mercantile regulations were strictly followed
- 13) The Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses are most closely associated with
- abuses by absolute monarchs
 - establishment of religious toleration
 - steps toward colonial self-government
 - adoption of universal suffrage
- 14) In its economic relationship with its North American colonies, Great Britain followed the principles of 18th-century mercantilism by
- outlawing the African slave trade
 - limiting the colonies' trade with other nations
 - encouraging the development of manufacturing in the colonies
 - establishing laws against business monopolies
- 15) During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect contributed to
- a decline in colonial manufacturing
 - the decline of slavery in the northern colonies
 - a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
 - the development of independent colonial trade practices