

Name _____ Date _____ Block _____

Close read the following documents and answer the questions below in complete sentences.

Reading:

“A majority of those who immigrated to the British colonies from 1607 to 1776 came from the British Isles: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Some immigrated for religious reasons. The Puritans, for example, were persecuted because they demanded reforms in the Church of England. Many Puritans settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Quakers who settled in Pennsylvania under the leadership of William Penn sought religious freedom. Other immigrants were unemployed city dwellers and debtors who hoped to find economic opportunities in the American colonies. For example, under the leadership of James Oglethorpe, Georgia was settled by criminals, debtors, and the poor. Some immigrants came as indentured servants. These were people who agreed to work for a number of years (usually seven) in return for the payment of their passage to America.”

~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

1. Where did the majority of immigrants to the British colonies from 1607 to 1776 come from?

2. Why did some individuals immigrate to the British colonies?

3. Why were the Puritans persecuted?

4. Where did the Puritans settle?

5. Where did the Quakers settle?

6. Who was the leader of the Quakers?

7. What did the leader of the Quakers seek?

8. Who came to the British colonies to find economic opportunities?

9. Who settled in Georgia due to the leadership of James Oglethorpe?

10. What was an indentured servant?

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Close read the following documents and answer the question below in a complete sentence.The Mayflower Compact: [From The American Vision]

“On November 21, 1620, 41 colonists drafted the Mayflower Compact while still aboard the Mayflower. It was the first self-government plan ever put into effect in the English colonies. The compact was drawn up under these circumstances, as described by Governor William Bradford:

‘This day, before we came to harbor, observing some not well affected to unity and concord, but gave some appearance of faction, it was thought good there should be an association and agreement that we should combine together in one body, and to submit to such government and governors as we should by common consent agree to make and choose, and set our hands to this that follows word for word.’”

11. Why is the Mayflower Compact a self-government plan? _____

Circle the letter of the correct answer for each of the following multiple choice questions.Multiple-Choice Questions:

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| <p>12. The creation of the Virginia House of Burgesses and the signing of the Mayflower Compact showed that American colonists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> supported the abolition of slavery practiced elements of self-government promoted public education demanded immediate independence <p>13. Which statement about the British colonial policy of mercantilism is most accurate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>14. In the 1700s, the triangular trade led directly to the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> middle colonies' role as the chief importers of agricultural products rapid industrialization of the southern colonies decline of the New England economy increased importation of enslaved Africans to the Western Hemisphere <p>15. Which economic policy was based on the idea that the American colonies existed primarily to provide economic benefits for Great Britain?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> mercantilism socialism free trade laissez-faire capitalism | <p>16. The Mayflower Compact is considered an important step in the development of American democracy because it</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> established the principle of separation of church and state provided a basis for self-government in the Plymouth Colony defined relations with local Native American Indians outlawed slavery in the Massachusetts Bay Colony <p>17. One of the biggest problems during the first years of the Jamestown settlements was</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The unwillingness of colonists to grow food. Attacks by Indian neighbors. Battles between slave-owners and non-slave-owners. Lack of support from the Virginia Company. <p>18. The Plymouth colony's relationship with its Indian neighbors was</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Antagonistic from the beginning. Made worse by the diseases the colonists brought with them from Europe. An integral part of its survival during the formative years of the colony. Similar to that of settlers in Jamestown. |
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