



LEIF ERICSON'S VIKING SHIP



Answer these questions.

1.25 Where was the first successful European colony founded and by whom?

a. _____

b. _____

1.26 How many voyages did Columbus make to America? _____

1.27 Did Columbus ever reach the continent of North America? (Check your facts carefully.) _____

1.28 Who were the continents of the New World named after?

1.29 What did Columbus wrongly believe until his death about the lands he had discovered?

1.30 Who were the very first Europeans to reach America?

1.31 Why was Columbus' contact with America significant?

BRITAIN FLEXES ITS MUSCLES

British attitudes. Britain was the greatest power on earth after the Seven Years (French and Indian) War. It had soundly defeated its great rival, France, and taken her North American empire. The British were proud and arrogant about their victory. They were confident of their own glory and were not in a mood to compromise with anyone, especially their backwoods colonies.

Moreover, the war had left Britain deeply in debt. The national debt had doubled and the new territory in America would be expensive to administer. Pontiac's War by the Indians in 1763, clearly showed the need to maintain troops in the colonies for their protection. That was expensive. The government felt it was high time the colonists bore some of the cost of their own defense.



THE AMERICAN BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1763

Mercantilism. The popular economic theory of the 1700s was mercantilism. This theory held that only gold or silver was real wealth, and countries must work to obtain more of it. Colonies were used to doing this through trade. Colonies were to supply the mother country with raw materials such as wood, iron, and indigo. Then, the colonies would be a market for goods manufactured by the mother country, like cloth, hats, and tools. The colony was not to compete with the mother country by building its own manufacturing and industry. This theory held that the colony only existed to serve the mother country and should never be allowed to develop. It should be kept dependent on the mother country at all times.

British policy towards America was based on

mercantilism. The Navigation Acts, which were passed mainly in the late 1600s, were intended to force the colonies to act in accord with this theory. One of the laws required that all trade with the colonies had to be on English or colonial ships. Another required all colonial trade to go through England to be taxed. That meant that goods going from the colonies to the French West Indies, just south of Florida, had to go to England, be unloaded, stored, and taxed before they could go to their destination. The same was true in reverse for goods coming from the West Indies or Europe to the colonies. This gave English merchants a virtual monopoly on colonial trade, because the cost of going through England made foreign trade too expensive. Other laws stated that certain important goods

SELF TEST 1

Match these people (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|---|
| 1.01 | _____ Andrew Carnegie | a. master circus showman |
| 1.02 | _____ Samuel Gompers | b. author of the <i>Gilded Age</i> |
| 1.03 | _____ P. T. Barnum | c. leader of Nez Percé people |
| 1.04 | _____ John D. Rockefeller | d. founder of Standard Oil |
| 1.05 | _____ Geronimo | e. leader of AFL |
| 1.06 | _____ Thomas Edison | f. wealthy railroad man, built The Breakers |
| 1.07 | _____ Terence Powderly | g. philanthropist, steel-making industrialist |
| 1.08 | _____ Chief Joseph | h. leader of the Knights of Labor |
| 1.09 | _____ Mark Twain | i. Apache leader |
| 1.010 | _____ Cornelius Vanderbilt | j. inventor |

Complete these sentences (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.011 Large corporations that controlled a certain industry with a near monopoly were called _____ .
- 1.012 The first of the large, post Civil War corporate industries was the _____ .
- 1.013 The _____ gave the Indians land as individuals, not as a tribe, and tried to make them into independent farmers.
- 1.014 The _____ was a shift of people coming to America from South and East Europe instead of the North.
- 1.015 The Knights of Labor never recovered from their association with the _____ in 1886.
- 1.016 _____ was a philosophy that a nation would prosper when government interfered as little as possible with business.
- 1.017 The _____ gave 160 acres to any citizen who improved it and lived on it for five years.
- 1.018 _____ was a philosophy which taught that the poor were failures that deserved to be poor because they could not compete successfully.

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 810: LIFE PAC TEST

Put these events in chronological order. (20 points, take off only one point for every event out of correct order).

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ World War I | 11. _____ Federalist Era |
| 2. _____ French and Indian War | 12. _____ Fall of Communism in Europe |
| 3. _____ Great Depression | 13. _____ Battle of Saratoga |
| 4. _____ Progressive Era | 14. _____ Attack on Pearl Harbor |
| 5. _____ Persian Gulf War | 15. _____ Louisiana Purchase |
| 6. _____ Roaring Twenties | 16. _____ British burned Washington |
| 7. _____ Civil War | 17. _____ Korean War |
| 8. _____ Era of Henry Clay | 18. _____ Founding of Plymouth colony |
| 9. _____ Gilded Age | 19. _____ Travels of Marco Polo |
| 10. _____ Vietnam War | 20. _____ Founding of St. Augustine, FL |

Match these items. (each answer, 1 point).

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 21. _____ America's first constitution | a. Intolerable Acts |
| 22. _____ U.S. gained California and the Southwest | b. Republican |
| 23. _____ Conflict between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. (1945-91) | c. Stamp Act |
| 24. _____ Territories with enough people became states | d. Watergate |
| 25. _____ Turning point of the Pacific War, WWII | e. Mexican War |
| 26. _____ British response to the Boston Tea Party | f. Articles of Confederation |
| 27. _____ Corrected by the Pendleton Act, civil service reform | g. Constitution |
| 28. _____ Marked the U.S. becoming a world power | h. Nullification |
| 29. _____ Turning point of the Civil War | i. Cold War |
| 30. _____ 3 branches of govt.: executive, legislative, judicial | j. Spoils system |
| 31. _____ Political party formed to stop the spread of slavery | k. XYZ Affair |
| 32. _____ Law that gave free land to settlers who lived on it | l. Crusades |
| 33. _____ Europe was not to meddle in America | m. Reconstruction |
| 34. _____ Tax on documents, united the colonies in opposition | n. Spanish-American War |
| 35. _____ Put Medieval Europe in contact with Asian products | o. Homestead Act |
| 36. _____ French demanded a bribe to negotiate with the U.S. | p. Northwest Ordinance |
| 37. _____ Scandal that forced President Nixon to resign | q. Gettysburg |
| 38. _____ States declared national laws invalid | r. Midway |
| 39. _____ Occupation of the South after the Civil War | s. U-2 incident |
| 40. _____ American spy plane was shot down over the U.S.S.R. | t. Monroe Doctrine |