

**Part 1: The Anchor Facts of American History**

1. Which of the anchor facts from history we have studied are most useful for understanding the principle of the peace of Augsburg of 1555 - “*cuius regio, eius religio*”?

c.3000 BC Menes/Narmer became the *ruler* of Egypt. c.4BC Jesus was born, beginning the religion of Christianity. 476 AD, Rome collapsed and was replaced by a tribal European patchwork. In 1555, the Peace of Augsburg of Europe combined tribal European rulers and religion and said “the *ruler* chooses the *religion*,” which meant the kind of Christianity people were allowed to follow within a European domain. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Menes/Narmer; 1 pt for Jesus; 1 pt for 476AD, 1 pt for combination of rulers and religion; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

2. Why are the settlements of Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth (1620) anchor facts of American history?

The settlements of Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth (1620) are anchor facts of American history (historical facts that show us about the world today) because there could be no United States of America without the successful colonization of America by the English. **(2 pts: 1 pt for how the world today required colonization; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

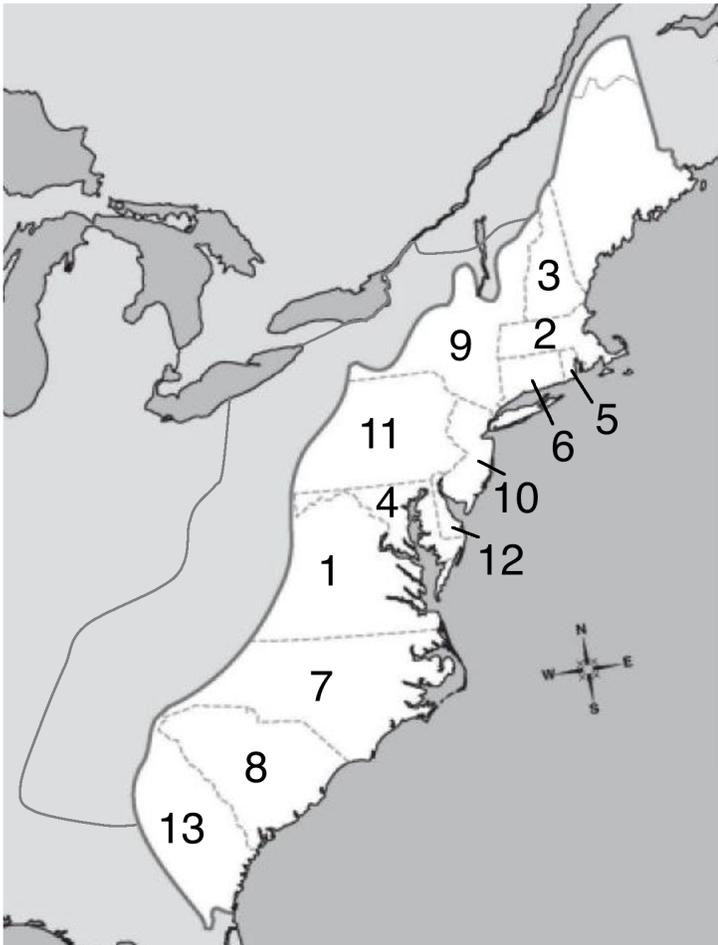
3. Use two anchor facts to complete this sentence: “*There could be no United States of America without...*” (Write out the complete sentence using two anchor facts. Be sure to include the dates.)

There could be no United States of America without...the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, the colonization of American by England in 1607/1620, and the declaration of American independence of 1776. **(3 pts: 2 pts for two of the above; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. How can an event from c.3000 BC such as the unification of Egypt by Menes/Narmer be a *present-centric* fact?! What does this mean? Choose *another* anchor fact that strengthens the present-centric value of 3000 BC, and explain how.

Any event from history can be “present-centric,” if it still has significance today, or, to put it another way, it helps us to better understand the world around us now. The event of c.3000 BC is still relevant, because it shows us how far back the norm of monarchy is document, and just how rare and precious American freedom is. The birth of democracy in c.508 BC / the birth of the Roman Republic of c.509 BC / and the birth of the American republic in 1776 AD all strengthen the significance of c.3000 BC, because they are the exceptions to the norm that Menes/Narmer represents. **(3 pts: 1 pt for present-day significance; 1 pt for a choice of at least one of 508, 509, or 1776; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 13 points**

**Part 2: Geography**

5. Write the names of the *thirteen* American colonies, which are numbered on the map in the order they were established:

- 1) Virginia (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 2) Massachusetts (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 3) New Hampshire (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 4) Maryland (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 5) Rhode Island (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 6) Connecticut (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 7) North Carolina (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 8) South Carolina (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 9) New York (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 10) New Jersey (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 11) Pennsylvania (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 12) Delaware (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)
- 13) Georgia (1 pt, 1/2 for spelling)

**Part 3: Colonization**

6. How did Europeans mainly think of America before colonization? What did Richard Hakluyt say to change their minds?

The initial impression of Europeans concerning America was that it was a largely empty continent of little value because they wanted to trade with developed civilizations. Thus, they saw it as an obstacle. Richard Hakluyt wrote the *Discourse on Western Planting*. Its main argument for colonization was that England would no longer have to trade with enemy nations like France and Spain, because the colonists would make goods that the English normally would have to buy from other countries.. (4 pts: 1 pt for obstacle; 1 pt for Discourse; 1 pt for substitution of trade; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

**Total Points for this page: 17 points**

7. What were “headrights”? How did they apply to *colonists* and *colonizers*, and how were they used to specifically to allow Virginia to succeed as a commercial colony?

A “headright” was 50 acres of land granted to anyone who arrived in Virginia (or brought someone to Virginia) from England. Thus, if you were a colonist, you would receive 50 acres, but you might have to wait 5-7 years, if you hadn’t paid your own way. If someone else paid it, a colonizer, he received 50 acres of his own, and retained you as an indentured servant for 5-7 years before you obtained your own headright. Virginia was successful because it helped encourage people to come for a new life with the promise of private property. **(5 pts: 1 pt for definition of “headright”; 1 pt for colonists/indentured servants; 1 pt for colonizer benefits; 1 pt for success ; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. What was the second successful English settlement in America? What was the reason it was settled?

The second English settlement in America was Plymouth. It was settled by Puritans (English Calvinists) who were escaping religious persecution in England. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Plymouth; 1 pt for fleeing persecution/religious separation; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. Explain why it is incorrect to say the Puritans/Pilgrims came to America for religious *freedom*. (How did they treat people of different beliefs in their community?) Gives examples to support your interpretation.

True religious freedom means “no rulers in religion,” or the removal of government force from religion, or the separation of Church and State. The Puritans used force in their own community and against neighboring communities over differences of religion, which shows they did not understand this value. One example was their attack on the Wollaston celebrants of May Day. Another was the banishment of Roger Williams. **(5 pts: 1 pt for explaining “no rulers in religion”; 1 pt for treatment of religious differences by Puritans; 2 pts for two examples including at least one of the above, 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 13 points**

10. What is “toleration”? What two early American colonies has religious toleration? What is the relationship between religious *toleration* and religious *freedom*?

Toleration means accepting differences among people that do not directly/physically harm you, even if you don't like the people or the differences involved. Rhode Island and Maryland were the first two colonies to have religious toleration. Once people realized the benefits of religious tolerationism, it became important to institute those freedoms into a framework for protecting rights. Toleration *was at the root* of freedom.

**(5 pts: 1 pt for acceptance of non-violent differences; 1 pt for Providence/Rhode Island; 1 pt for Maryland; 1 pt for relationship; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

#### **Part 4: The Colonial Wars and the Prelude to the American Revolution**

11. What happened after King William's War, Queen Anne's War, and King George's War? Why is the French & Indian War much more important than these previous wars?

What happened after each of the first three colonial wars was that the situation went back to the way things were before the war. In other words, there were no important changes. The French & Indian war is much more important than the other three because it involves a big change: England took over most of North America, expelling France! **(3 pts: 1 pt for no changes in previous wars; 1 pt for big changes in F&I War; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

12. What is “constitutional monarchy,” and by what two major advances did it begin in England?

Constitutional monarchy is a form of monarchy (the rule of one) whereby the power of the king is limited by a constitution to which he must adhere. In England this ability to limit the tyrannical tendencies of kings was achieved by two important advances. First, the English lords imposed the Magna Carta (great charter) on King John in 1215, thus establishing the English Constitution, and then in 1265, Simon of Montfort, a rebel lord called a parliament in order to legitimize his rebellion against the next king Henry III, thus instituting parliament as the method of enforcement. **(4 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for Magna Carat; 1 pt for parliament; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 12 points**

**Part 5: Bonus**

13. What city in Maryland is named after an Irish lord?

Baltimore (0.5 bonus points)

14. After whom is Pennsylvania named?

William Penn (0.5 bonus points)

15. What phrase means “the way things were before the war”?

status quo ante bellum (1 bonus points)

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**Total Points on Test: 55 points**

**Total bonus points on Test: 2 points**