

Part 1: The Anchor Facts of American History

1. How do the anchor facts from 3000 BC and c.4 BC help us to understand the idea 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. In 1555, the Peace of Augsburg of Europe combined rulers and religion and said “the *ruler* chooses the *religion*,” which meant the kind of Christianity people were allowed to follow. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Menes/Narmer; 1 pt Jesus; 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? (What do they help us to understand about the world *today*?)

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.)

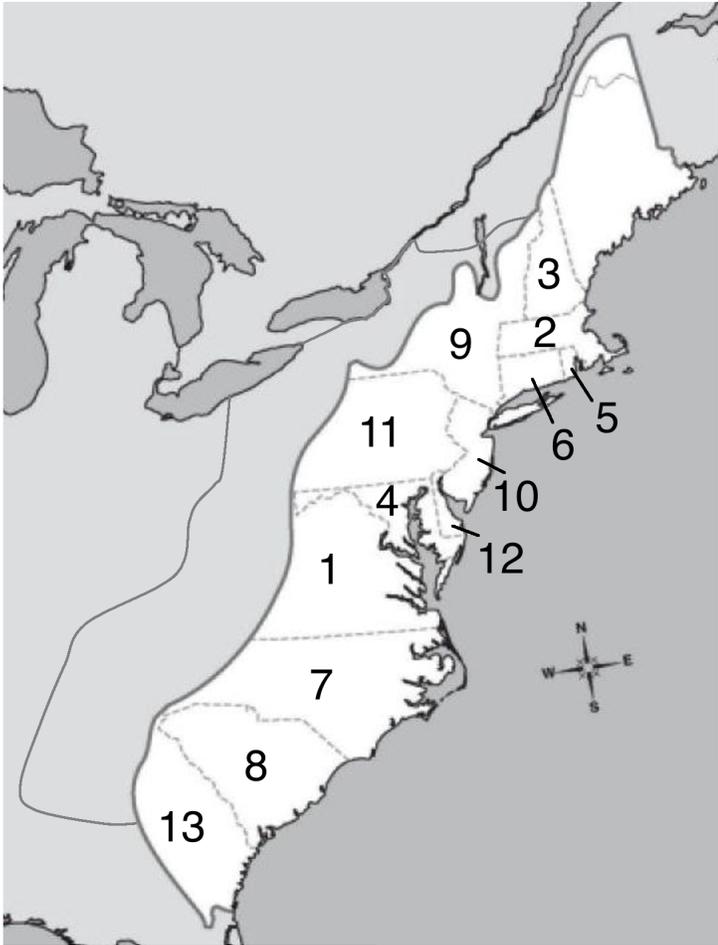
There could be no United States of America without...the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, the colonization of American by England in 1607/1620, and the declaration of American independence of 1776. **(3 pts: 2 pts for two of the above; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 2: Geography

4. Explain the route of French colonization through North America from Quebec to Louisiana.

French colonization through North America began in Quebec. Then explorers search for a way *through* America. They found the Great Lakes, and then the Ohio river, which leads to the Mississippi river, and eventually Louisiana. **(3 pts: 2 pts for elements of the above route; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 12 points



6. 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

7. Who wrote the “*Discourse on Western Planting*,” and what was its main argument for colonization?

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.. (3 pts: 1 pt for Richard Hakluyt; 1 pt for substitution of trade; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points for this page: 16 points

8. What was a “headright”? What colony was successful because of headrights?

A “headright” was 50 acres of land granted to anyone who arrived in Virginia (or brought someone to Virginia) from England. Virginia was successful because it helped encourage people to come for a new life.. **(3 pts: 1 pt for definition of “headright”; 1 pt for Virginia ; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. 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)**

10. 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?)

True religious freedom means “no rulers in religion,” or the removal of government force from religion. The Puritans used force in their own community and against neighboring communities over differences of religion, which shows they did not understand this value. **(3 pts: 1 pt for explaining “no rulers in religion”; 1 pt for treatment of religious differences by Puritans; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

11. What is “toleration”? What two early American colonies has religious toleration?

Toleration means accepting differences that do not directly 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. **(4 pts: 1 pt for acceptance of non-violent differences; 1 pt for Providence/Rhode Island; 1 pt for Maryland; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 13 points

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

12. 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)**

13. What is the Magna Carta? What kind of government was created by it?

The Magna Carta (or “Great Charter”) was a charter that King John of England was forced to sign by his lords that said he would not tax them without calling a common council. It created a *constitutional monarchy* — a government where the king is not above the law. **(3 pts: 1 pt for charter limiting King John; 1 pt for “constitutional monarchy”; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 6 points

Part 5: Bonus

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

Baltimore (0.5 bonus points)

15. After whom is Pennsylvania named?

William Penn (0.5 bonus points)

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

status quo ante bellum (1 bonus points)

Total bonus points for this page: 2 points

Total Points on Test: 47 points

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