



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Colonial America Assignment

### Analyzing Primary Sources

14 Points

Primary sources are often first-person accounts of someone who witnessed an event. The passage that follows is from the diary of Brother Cammerhoff, a man who traveled through the backcountry of the state of New York in 1750. Use the passage below to answer the questions that follow.

We had a worse road than we had on the whole Journey. The Indian guide told us . . . that we would have to pass over a bad road, and if he said the road was bad, it must certainly be very bad. Thus far we had at least been able to travel on ground, but now we went through swamps and marshes, where the flies troubled us greatly. For miles we were obliged to walk on trees and branches, as on both sides were deep marshes . . . [and] we sometimes slipped from the trees . . . and fell into the swamp, and could scarcely get up again with our heavy bundles . . . Toward evening we reached an old Indian settlement where a city by the name of Onnache is said to have stood . . . We were caught in a dreadful thunder and rain storm, and were thoroughly drenched, particularly in going through the tall grass. We went a little farther and encamped along a creek called Otochshiaco . . . We tried to dry ourselves at the fire . . . and went to sleep, feeling cold and wet.

SOURCE: Brother Cammerhoff, *Moravian Journals Relating to Central New York, 1745-1766* (W.M. Beauchamp, ed.). Syracuse, NY: 1916

1. What is the primary source for this passage? (2 points)
2. What did you learn about traveling the back roads of early America by reading this passage? (2 points)

Continue on next page.

3. What part of the passage suggests that Native Americans had lived in the area a long time? (2 points)

4. Why would the diary be considered a reliable source of information? (2 points)

5. What parts of this source might make it unreliable? Explain your answer. (2 points)

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. In what type of natural environment was the writer traveling?

- A. desert oasis
- B. swamp and forest
- C. ocean shore
- D. prairie grassland

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. What was the writer's attitude toward his Native American guide?

- A. The writer distrusts him.
- B. The writer is fond of him.
- C. The writer displays no particular attitude toward him.
- D. The writer is grateful to him for saving his life.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following statements is probably true of the writer?

- A. He was a native of the area through which he was traveling.
- B. He was a Native American.
- C. He enjoyed his journey.
- D. He was not used to traveling by foot through a dense forest.

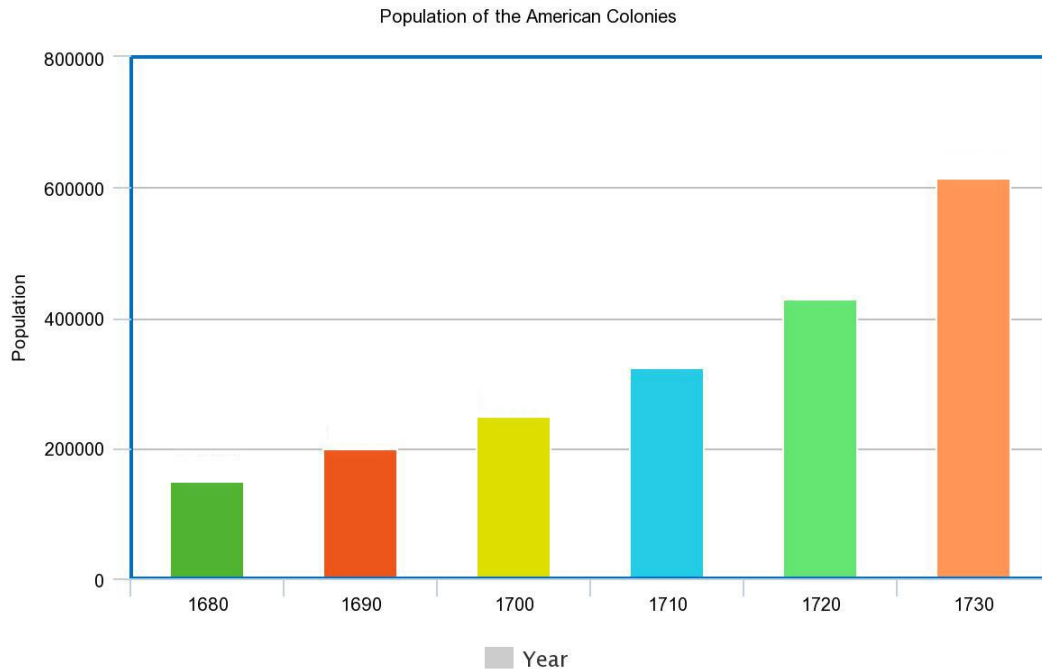
\_\_\_\_\_ 9. What other type of primary source would reveal the personal experiences of someone who lived long ago?

- A. letters
- B. shipping receipts
- C. newspaper articles on politics
- D. prayer books

# Reading a Bar Graph

8 Points

A bar graph uses bars or columns of different lengths to show quantities. The horizontal axis along the bottom of the graph and the vertical axis along the side of the graph are labeled so you know what kind of information they show. Study the bar graph below, and then answer the following questions.



1. What is the subject of this bar graph?
2. What years are shown on the graph?
3. What was the population of the colonies in 1690?
4. In what year was the population of the colonies about 250,000?

Continue on next page.

5. About how much did the colonial population increase between 1700 and 1710?

6. About how much did it increase between 1710 and 1720?

7. Between what years did the biggest increase occur?

8. What trend does the bar graph show?

## Identifying Related and Unrelated Terms

12 Points - 3 Each

Write terms from the list below that fit each description.

### Word Bank

Puritan	Mayflower Compact	constitution
charter	indentured servant	debtor
dissent	toleration	persecute
tenant farmer	Separatist	Pilgrim

1. The three related terms: a document that gives people the right to organize settlements in an area; a formal document drawn up by the Pilgrims that pledged their loyalty to England and declared their intention of forming “a civil body politic”; a document that details the plan of a government.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

Continue on next page.

2. Three related terms: one names a Protestant who wanted to reform the Anglican Church; one names a Protestant who wanted to leave the Anglican Church and found a new church; and the other names a person who embarks on a journey for religious purposes.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
3. Three related terms: a person who agrees to work without pay for a certain period of time for the payment of travel expenses; a person who is unable to repay a debt; a person who works land owned by another and pays an annual rent.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
4. Three related terms: to disagree with a set of beliefs or practices; to treat someone harshly for disagreeing with a set of beliefs or practices; the ability to allow others to practice their beliefs.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

## Using Vocabulary

10 Points - 2 Each

Use each of the following terms correctly in a complete sentence. Be sure your sentence shows that you know what the word means!

1. joint-stock company
2. proprietary colony
3. burgesses
4. patroon
5. pacifist

Continue on next page.

## Completion

13 Points

In the space provided, write the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

The defeat of the Spanish (1) \_\_\_\_\_ ended Spanish control of the seas and cleared the way for England and other European nations to start colonies in North America. In 1584, Queen Elizabeth gave (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the right to claim any land in North America not already owned by a Christian monarch. His scouts founded (3) \_\_\_\_\_, off the coast of present-day North Carolina.

However, both attempts to settle the land failed. In 1606, a group of merchants known as the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ sent 144 settlers to build a new colony in America where they were to look for gold and establish trade in (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

These new colonists named their settlement (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Because of disease and the fact that settlers searched for gold and silver when they should have been (7) \_\_\_\_\_, only thirty-eight of the settlers were alive a year later. The Virginia colonists never found gold or silver, but they did discover how to grow (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for profit. Their relations with neighboring Native Americans also improved when a colonist, John Rolfe, married (9) \_\_\_\_\_, the daughter of Chief Powhatan. As Jamestown grew, colonists rebelled against the rigid discipline of the Virginia Company. In 1619, a new governor,

(10) \_\_\_\_\_, ended military rule and allowed the colonists to elect representatives called (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to an assembly. The assembly had the right to make local laws. In 1619, a (12) \_\_\_\_\_ ship brought the first Africans to Jamestown. The first African American child born in the colonies was (13) \_\_\_\_\_, a free man. After 1640, however, shiploads of Africans were being brought to North America to be sold as slaves.

Continue on next page.

## Organizing Facts

10 Points - 1/2 Each

Answer the questions, and then complete the diagram on the following page by writing the letters of the words from the Fact Bank in the correct boxes.

1. What role did Squanto and Samoset play in the survival of the Pilgrims after their first disastrous winter in America? (2 points)

2. Why did the Puritans come to America? How did they treat other religious groups? (2 points)

Continue on next page.

# New England Colonies:

## Protestant Groups Who Broke From the Anglican Church

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## Native American Peoples

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## Colonial Leaders

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## Documents to Establish Order in the Colonies

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## Fact Bank

A. John Wheelwright

B. Wampanoag

C. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

D. Massachusetts Bay Colony

E. Roger Williams

F. William Bradford

G. Connecticut

H. Thomas Hooker

I. Separatists

J. Rhode Island

K. Mohawks

L. Mayflower Compact

M. Puritans

N. Narragansett

O. John Winthrop

P. New Hampshire

Q. Pequot

Continue on next page.



# Tracing Map Routes

10 Points

In 1673, Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette explored much of the Mississippi. In 1682, Robert de La Salle reached the mouth of the great river. Use the information below to add the routes of Marquette and Joliet and La Salle to the map. Use a different color or pattern for each route. You can print out this map, or use a PDF editor directly on it. **Remember to include a legend for your map in the blank box that appears with the map.** A legend is also known as a **map key** and shows the viewer what the symbols used in the map mean.

## Marquette and Joliet:

They began at the junction of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. They traveled west and southwest across Lake Michigan to the Fox River, paddled upriver, and carried their canoes to the Wisconsin. They followed the Wisconsin River and then the Mississippi River as far south as the Arkansas River. They traveled north on the Mississippi until the Illinois River and followed the Des Plaines—its northern tributary—to its source. They carried their canoes into Lake Michigan and returned to their starting point.

## La Salle:

La Salle began at a fort on the northeastern corner of Lake Ontario and crossed the lake to Lake Erie. He and his men traveled across Lake Erie, north into and through Lake Huron, and south along the east coast of Lake Michigan. They dragged their canoes south to the source of the Kankakee River, an eastern tributary of the Illinois. They traveled west and south on the Illinois to the Mississippi, and then to the Gulf of Mexico.

