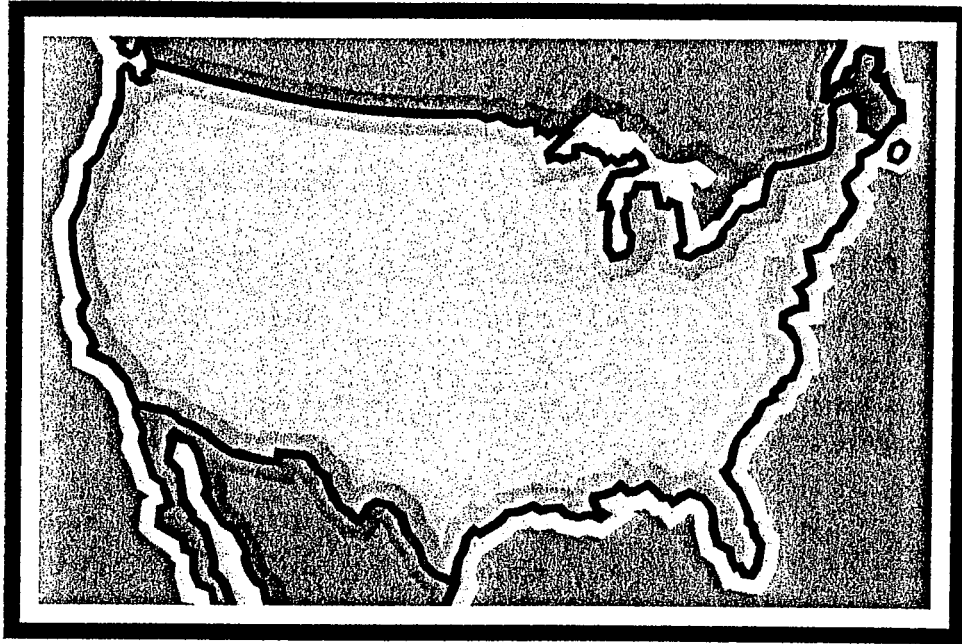


US History



Chapter 3: Colonies Come of Age

Section 1: England and Its Colonies

Section 2: The Agricultural South

Section 3: The Commercial North

England loosens Control of Colonies

Economics of Colonization

Effects of Neglect

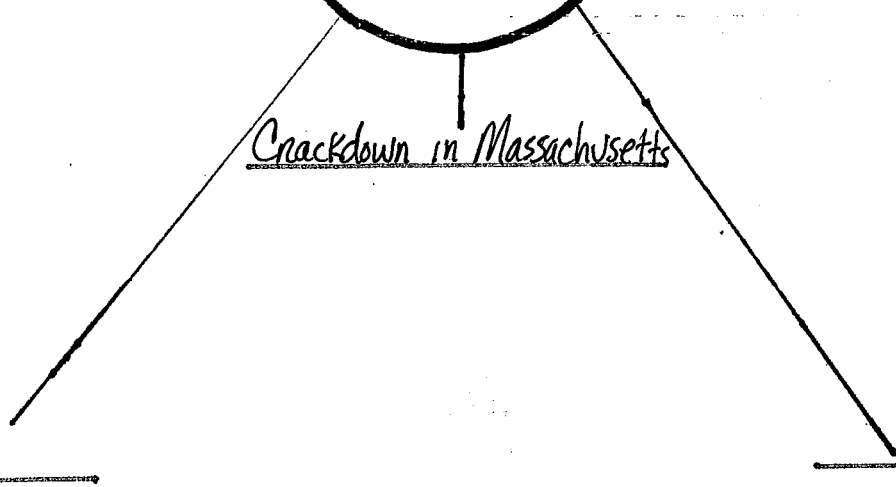
Glorious Revolution

MERCANTILISM

Navigation Acts 1650's

Crackdown in Massachusetts

Tensions Emerge



Chapter 3: The Colonies Come of Age, 1650-1765

Section 1: England and Its Colonies

mercantilism: _____

Parliament: _____

Navigation Acts: _____

Dominion of New England: _____

Sir Edmund Andros: _____

Glorious Revolution: _____

salutary neglect: _____

Resistance + Revolt

Plantation Economy

Runaway Slaves

SLAVE Culture

The
Agricultural
South

Slavery Grows

European Slave Trade

Slavery in South

Slavery in South

Section 2: The Agricultural South

cash crop: _____

slave: _____

triangular trade: _____

middle passage: _____

Stono Rebellion: _____

Witchcraft Trials in Salem

Commerce grows in North

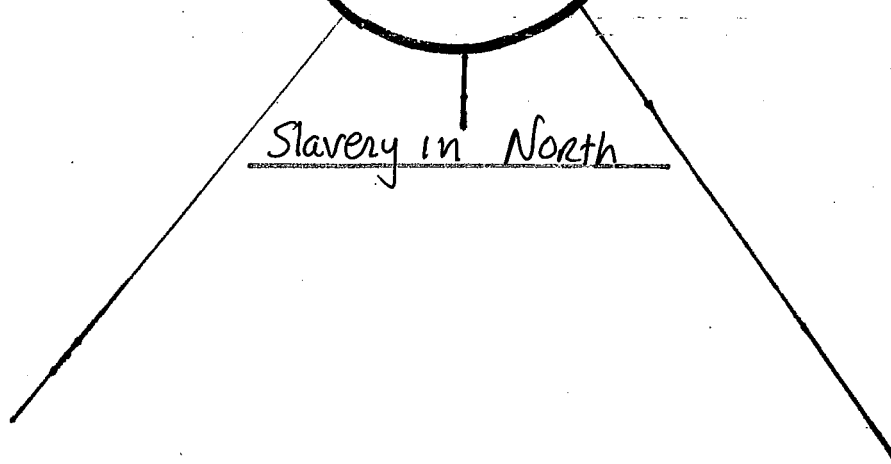
NEW Ideas

Women in the North

THE
Commercial
NORTH

Diverse Population

Slavery in North



Section 3: The Commercial North

Enlightenment: _____

Benjamin Franklin: _____

Jonathan Edwards: _____

Great Awakening: _____

Sugar Act

Rivals for an Empire

Rebellion Close

Colonies + Britain grow Apart

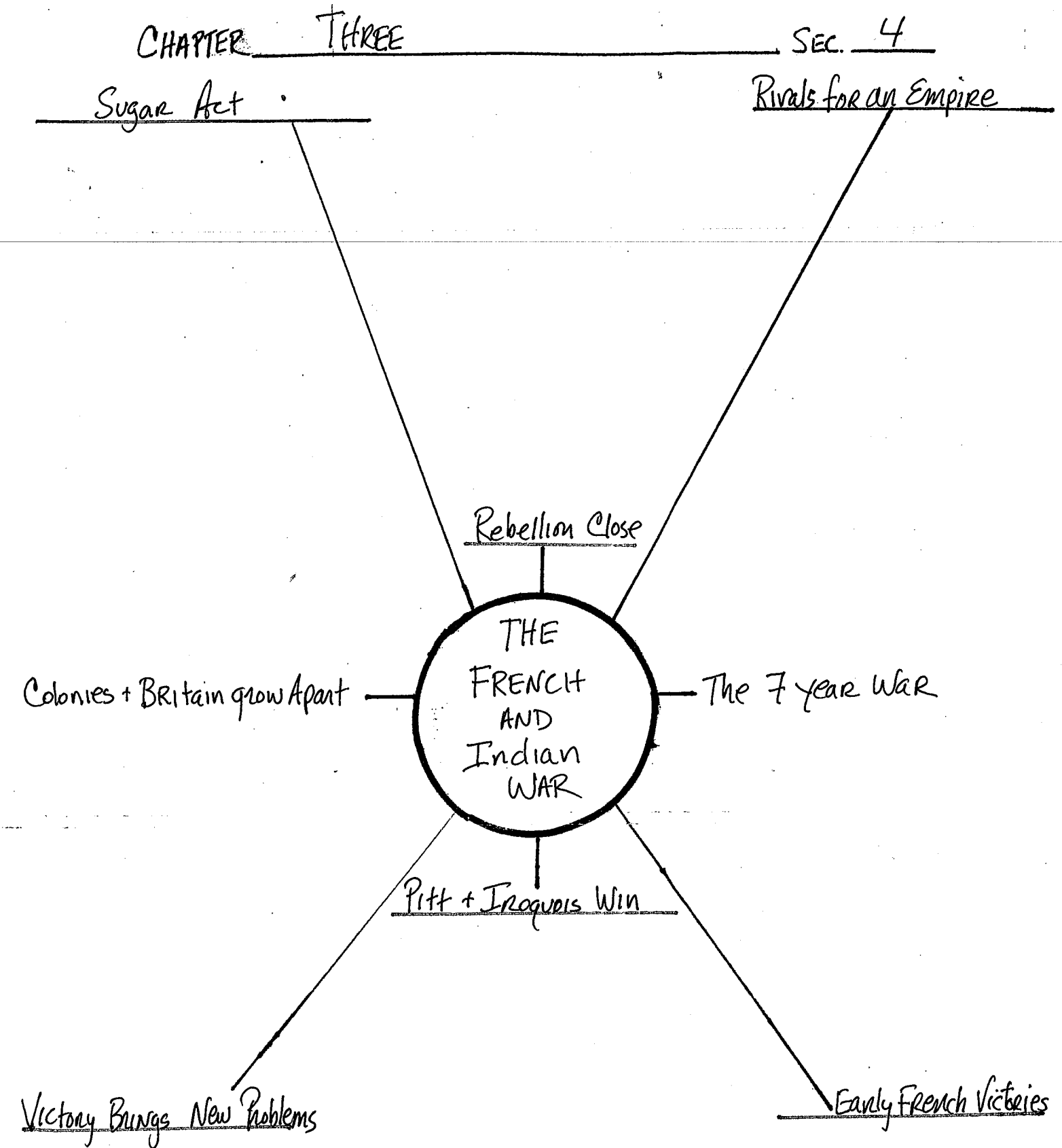
THE
FRENCH
AND
INDIAN
WAR

The 7 year War

Pitt + Iroquois Win

Victory Brings New Problems

Early French Victories



Section 4: The French and Indian War

New France: _____

George Washington: _____

French and Indian War: _____

William Pitt: _____

Pontiac: _____

Proclamation of 1763: _____

George Grenville: _____

Sugar Act: _____

Glossary		CHAPTER 3 The Colonies Come of Age
allies People who have joined with another for a special purpose	export To deliver overseas for trade or sale	restrict To limit or restrain
balance of trade The difference between goods sold and goods bought	immigrants People who come to a foreign country to live	rural Relating to the countryside
charter A written grant that gives certain rights to the people	indigo A plant that gives a blue dye	subservience In a position of serving someone
debt Something that is owed to another	prominent Well known	turmoil Extreme confusion or disorganization
denominations A group of churches within one religion	racial prejudice Dislike of people because of race	West Indies Area between North America and South America made up of islands in the Caribbean
	raw material Unprocessed natural resource such as timber or wool	

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

- _____ The British Parliament passed the Sugar Act to control colonial trade.
- _____ Typical large southern plantations grew a single cash crop.
- _____ Africans were brought to the Americas along a trade network known as the triangular trade.
- _____ The Great Awakening was a philosophical movement that emphasized science as a source of truth.
- _____ Colonists in the mid-1700s were angry about salutary neglect, which banned them from settling west of a line along the Appalachian Mountains.

B. Write the letter of the name that matches the description.

a. Benjamin Franklin b. Pontiac c. George Grenville d. Jonathan Edwards e. Sir Edmund Andros f. James II

- _____ 1. I was appointed the royal governor of the Dominion of New England in 1685.
- _____ 2. I am an important colonial leader of the Enlightenment.
- _____ 3. I am a powerful preacher during the Great Awakening in the 1730s and 1740s.
- _____ 4. I am a Native American leader who fought the British after they won the French and Indian War.
- _____ 5. I am the British prime minister who wanted the colonies to help pay the British debt after the French and Indian War.

Name _____ Date _____

AFTER YOU READ (continued) **CHAPTER 3** The Colonies Come of Age

Main Ideas

1. How did the colonies help make England wealthy?

2. Why was the South basically a self-sufficient society?

3. How was the economy of the South different from the economy of the North?

4. What contributed to a diverse society in the Northern colonies?

5. What was the geographic outcome of the French and Indian War?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How were women's lives similar in the Southern and Northern colonies?

2. Do you think the Enlightenment ideas are still important today? Give evidence for your opinion.

US History Chp. 3 Essay Test

Choose One. Type the whole question first.

1. Explain the causes and results of the French and Indian War. Include:
 - a. why England and France were rivals in North America
 - b. the territories that were lost and gained by each side
 - c. how the outcome of the war affected Native Americans

2. Describe the main differences between the economies of the northern and southern colonies in the early 1700's. Include:
 - a. what was produced
 - b. where people lived/their environment
 - c. the role of enslaved Africans
 - d. impact of their livelihood on their economy

