

# US History Unit 1 Test-B

70 Total Points on this Test

**Part 1 Short-Answer:** Remember you only need to answer a total of 4 Questions. You must completely cross out the question you are not answering! You only write inside the boxes provided. I think you should be finished with all 4 short-answer questions in about 15 minutes or less. (15 points)

1. Question #1 is about the controversy of two American Holidays. (3 pts)

a. Explain why some people feel it is not good or appropriate to celebrate 'Columbus Day'.

b. Explain why some people feel it is not good or appropriate to celebrate 'Thanksgiving'.

2. Question #2 is about how Native Americans differed from the 13 American Colonies. (3 pts)

a. Identify one way in which Native Americans and the 13 American colonies differed.

- Native Americans valued community and co-operation, while the 13 American colonies had values of power and domination
- Native American tribes such as the Lakota Sioux had potlaches to demonstrate community & shared wealth/riches, wealthiest/most powerful gave away the most.
- European ideology was to gain profit & power & keep for yourself, the East India Company was founded in 1600 to establish trade to India for profit.

a. Identify ANOTHER way in which Native Americans and the 13 American colonies differed.

- Native Americans had an animistic religion, while the 13 Colonies believed in Christianity & <sup>some</sup> Puritanism.
- Native American tribes believed in animism, where souls are attributed to nature & inanimate objects. Creator god of the Lakota Sioux is Wakan Tanka, and celebrated this creator in traditional celebrations & dances - powwows.

excellent

3. Question #3 is about comparing and contrasting the colonies of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay. (3 pts)

a. Identify one way in which settlement of the Virginia and Massachusetts Bay colonies differed.

- Virginia colony was founded for the reason of tobacco plantations, cash crops to make England money.
- Massachusetts Bay colony was founded by Puritans who arrived on the Mayflower, for reason of religious freedom & to spread Puritanism.
- In Massachusetts, education was valued over money, to be able to read the bible, so Harvard University was established.

b. Identify one way in which the settlement of the Virginia and Massachusetts Bay colonies were similar.

- In Virginia, huge population of slaves & indentured servants,
- In Massachusetts, much lower slave population, more families & citizens.
- In 1600's Virginia, 5% of the population was wealthy landowners (such as George Washington & Thomas Jefferson), 20% was indentured servants for England, and 60% were slaves bought from Africa. Much smaller slave population in Massachusetts.

4. Question #4 is about 'special' American colonies (3 pts)

a. Identify one way the colony of Rhode Island was "special"?

- It was founded by and for people who rejected strict Puritan beliefs, wanted freedom from persecution.
- Roger Williams founded it, was told to leave Massachusetts after disagreeing with strict Puritan ideals.
- Established Rhode Island for freedom for all, even Native Indians could be citizens.

b. Identify one way the colony of Pennsylvania was "special"?

- Founded by William Penn, gift from King Charles II after reformation of monarchy after 1688 'Glorious Revolution'
- He was a Quaker, who believed in equality & freedom,
- Quaker testimonies → Integrity, Equality, Community, Peace, Stewardship of Earth. Puritan beliefs were strict & offered no equality & freedom.

5. Question #5 is about causes of the American Revolution of 1776 (3 pts)
- a. Explain what is the 'long-term' cause (from 1607-1763) of the colonies wanting to formally Declare Independence in 1776?

- Ideological differences, American colonies had more widespread beliefs of equality & freedom
- European beliefs of a strict hierarchy rule in England, did not translate to American colonies. After 1688 'Glorious Revolution' different ideas, unfair to America.
- Declaration of Independence states "all men born equal", differed from ideas of superiority in England.

- b. What do you think is the #1 most important short-term (from 1763-1776) MATERIALISTIC cause of the colonies declaring independence in 1776?

- Stamp Act, put into place in late 1700's, stating that all documents & paper could be taxed.
- Angered colony newspapers, started release of bad press about English rule in colonies.
- The Sons of Liberty were a group committed to spreading the colony rebellion against Britain, and instructed people by spreading Boston Massacre to news, people got bad impression of Eng & soldiers

**Part 2 Long Essay:** Select one of the two essay prompts to answer. In your answer you must use one of the primary documents provided. Before you write the essay, you must analyze one of the documents provided and complete the Primary Document Analysis Chart for 15 Points. Write your actual essay answer on the attached lined paper for 40 Points.

**Choose only 1 of these prompts to answer:**

**Essay Option A prompt:** For Essay Prompt A you may EITHER compare Native Americans vs. Colonies OR compare the 13 colonies without Native Americans:

"From 1500-1750 the principle contrast between these groups was related to economics and trade." Agree, disagree, or modify this statement with specific historical evidence.

**Essay Option B prompt:** "Enlightenment ideas were most instrumental in pushing the 13 American colonies towards independence." Agree, disagree, or modify this statement with specific historical evidence.

Best  
Short-Answers  
in  
Class!

## Primary Document Analysis Chart for 15 Points:

Before you start writing your Essay Answer on the lined paper, you must complete the following Primary Document Analysis Chart on this test paper for 15 points. Remember only choose 1 of the Primary Documents to analyze in this chart. Also remember to use this same document somewhere as evidence in your essay also.

Which Document are you analyzing here? (1A, 1B, 2A, or 2B) 1A

<p>1) What is the SUBJECT of this document? (What is the Main Idea?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Showing British perspective of Native American people in 1600's.</li><li>- Not all British people viewed them as inhuman &amp; uncivilised, William Penn sees them as content &amp; happy, living their lives in different ways to Europeans.</li></ul>
<p>2) What is the OCCASION of this document? (When and what was happening?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Written in late 1600's</li><li>- At this time, 12 of the 13 British colonies had been established.</li><li>- Delaware was est. in mid 1600's, Native people were of interest to the British.</li></ul>
<p>3) What was the PURPOSE of this document? (Who made it &amp; for what audience?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Written by William Penn - founder of Pennsylvania</li><li>- Written to Colonial Society of Free traders a group established in 1689 to regulate the economy &amp; commerce in the colonies.</li><li>- To inform them of Native American ways of life, present them in a positive light.</li></ul>

<p>4) What is the SIGNIFICANCE of this document? (How can it be used as evidence in your essay?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided a new perspective on Native American society to what had been before.</li> <li>- Support &amp; admiration by William Penn to the Leni-Lenape people, explains his treatment of them in Pennsylvania, equal &amp; fair (more than others).</li> <li>- Use in essay → show differences in societal practices &amp; <u>values</u> of N.A.s &amp; colonies.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">- 0</p>
<p>5) What are some specific details or quotations in the document you can specifically use as specific evidence?</p> <p>NOTE: If you want you can just highlight/underline the passages on the document</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Wealth circulates like blood, all parts partake" ← values of comity/sharing.</li> <li>- "Never have nor want much" "a little contentment then" ← values of simplicity.</li> <li>- "Table is spread everywhere... some in the ground" ← societal practices, informal.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">- 0</p>

After you have completed this chart for 15 points, you should now write your 1 Essay Response on the attached lined paper for 40 points. You are not required to do any pre-writing notes or outline; however, you may do so only if it helps you.

Best Answers!

Prompt A: From 1500-1750, the principle contrast between Native Americas & 13 British colonies was related to economics & trade. A, D, M.

From 1500 to 1750, Native Americans and European colonies had a conflicting and intertwined relationship that resulted from European colonization of North America. These conflicts resulted from contrasts between the two types of people and cultures. The principle contrast between Native Americans and the 13 British colonies was not related to economics and trade, though this did play a factor. The primary cause was ideological, with drastically different values and societal practices. These major differences also combined with more minor differences such as gender relations and religion, which still played a part in the overarching ideological contrasts which caused conflicts.

The major contrast between Native Americans and the 13 British colonies were differences in values and societal practices. Native American tribes valued community and co-operation, with society reflecting this. Potlaches were community gatherings where members would give away wealth and items, with a sign of power equating to how generous an individual was. Contrast to this, British colonial values were power and wealth, which did relate to economics and trade, with economics and trade being vehicles to display colonial values of power. These values were shown through the heavy importance on tobacco farming, with smaller yeoman farmers being pushed out of business because they could not compete with the large cash crops and slave labor. Also, the destruction of family land by the tobacco crops which hired the land and required resting periods further displayed the exploitation of people and land for added power and wealth. These differences in values between Native Americans and the 13 British colonies were the primary contrast.

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