



Roots of Representative Government

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

1. The first steps to limit the power of England's king were taken in the _____
- Parliament.
 - Glorious Revolution.
 - Magna Carta.
 - English Bill of Rights.

2. British laws that affected the colonies were made by _____
- the king.
 - the Parliament.
 - the House of Burgesses.
 - the Magna Carta.

3. The ruling family of England changed as a result of _____
- the Glorious Revolution.
 - the Magna Carta.
 - the English Bill of Rights.
 - salutary neglect.

4. The principle that government should be based on laws and not on the whims of a ruler was established by _____
- the Parliament.
 - the Magna Carta.
 - the Glorious Revolution.
 - the English Bill of Rights.

5. The English policy of interfering very little in colonial affairs was called _____
- the hands-off policy.
 - the Bill of Rights.
 - salutary neglect.
 - council rights.

6. The right of freedom of the press in the colonies was established by the trial of _____
- John Peter Zenger.
 - Increase Mather.
 - Edmund Andros.
 - William of Orange.

- B. Extended Response** Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper: What effect do you think the policy of salutary neglect had on the colonists' respect for British laws and authority?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question. If you need more room, continue on the back of this paper.

Explain how apprentices contributed to the economy of the English colonies.

- _____ 1. a religious movement that swept through the colonies in the 1730s and 1740s for orphans
- _____ 2. a traveling minister who drew thousands with his sermons and started a home
- _____ 3. a businessperson and inventor who became one of the best known political thinkers in the colonies
- _____ 4. an English philosopher who argued that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property
- _____ 5. a movement that emphasized reason and science as the paths to knowledge
- _____ 6. a traveling minister who preached terrifying sermons about God's anger but promised listeners they could be saved

- a. Jonathan Edwards
- b. Enlightenment
- c. Benjamin Franklin
- d. Great Awakening
- e. John Locke
- f. George Whitefield

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best completes the statement.

Section 1



SECTION QUIZ *Early American Culture*

Name _____

Date _____

SECTION QUIZ *The French and Indian War*



Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best completes the statement.

- a. Albany Plan of Union
- b. Battle of Quebec
- c. French and Indian War
- d. Pontiac's Uprising
- e. Proclamation of 1763
- f. Treaty of Paris

1. This forbade the English colonists from settling on lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.

2. Conflicts over land and the fur trade caused this.

3. This was the turning point of the French and Indian War.

4. Benjamin Franklin first proposed this.

5. This led to the Proclamation of 1763.

6. This ended the French colonization of North America.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do the French and Indian War, Pontiac's Uprising, and the Proclamation of 1763 all have in common?

Name _____ Date _____

