

A Whole New World Pre-Post Test

Multiple Choice

1. A person who sold labor in exchange for passage to a colony is:
a) a charter b) an indentured servant c) an investor d) a vacationer
2. Piece of ownership in a company is known as:
a) shares of stock b) investor c) customer d) broker
3. First representative assembly in the American colonies was:
a) House of Burgesses b) Senate c) Congress d) White House
4. Person who puts money into a project in order to earn profits:
a) charter b) owner c) borrower d) investor
5. The main reason for colony exploration in the New World was :
a) religious persecution b) traveling abroad c) family matters d) farming
6. Pocahontas married:
a) King James b) John Smith c) John Rolfe d) Chief Powhatan

Short Response

7. What were the new settlers promised if they went to the colonies?
8. What were the requirements for indentured servants to get to the colonies?

Extended Response

9. What problems did Jamestown face at first?
10. Explain how individual initiative helped ensure the survival of the Jamestown colony.

Answer Key for A Whole New World Pre-Post Test:

Multiple Choice

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. C

Short Response

7. The settlers were promised a 50-acre land grant for each man woman or child who could pay his or her way to the colony.
8. Indentured servants sold their labor in exchange for passage to the colony. After laboring in the colony for an agreed-upon time, usually four to seven years, they were free to take up a trade of their own.

Extended Response

9. Jamestown settlers faced many hardships. The site of the settlement was swampy and filled with mosquitoes. Many people became sick from drinking river water. The settlers also feared the Powhatan Indians who were well organized and powerful. Most of the men were very greedy adventurers. They were more interested in hunting for gold than building shelters or growing food. By autumn of the first year the food supply was low and two-thirds of the Jamestown settlers had died.
10. John Smith convinced settlers to work by making the rule that only those who worked could eat. Settlers began working longer and harder once the Virginia Company let settlers own property.

Task #1

1. If we decided to go on a class trip, what are some of the ways we would finance it?
2. List a positive and negative for each idea you listed in #1.
3. Which do you think would be the best way to finance this field trip?

Task #2

1. What are some sources of conflict in your life?
2. What are some ways you solve these conflicts?
3. Which ways of solving conflicts have worked for you in the past?
4. Explain the conflict between the newcomers in school and the students who have been present all along.

Task # 3

Imagine that you had to spend 12 hours together in the classroom.

1. What rules would you make for the common good of the classroom?
2. How would you decide what the rules would be?
3. Who would enforce the rules and why would you choose this person?

Chapter 6 Timeline

1607- Jamestown founded

1619- House of Burgesses established

1620- Pilgrims settle in Plymouth

1630- Great Migration begins

1634- Maryland founded

1664- English seize New Netherland

1675- Puritans fight King Philip's war

1682- Pennsylvania founded

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Excellent fruites by Planting in
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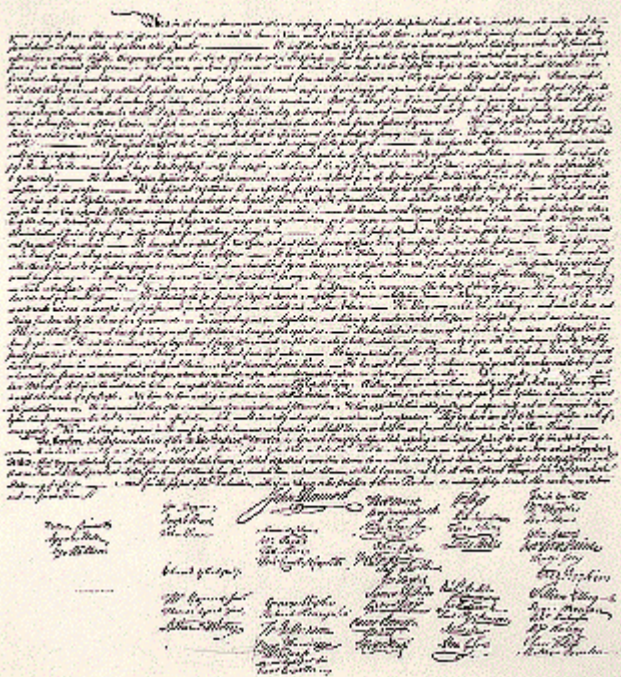
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LONDON
Printed for Samuel Macham
1609.

	Jamestown	Plymouth
Date		
Founded	1607	1620
Leader	John Smith	William Bradford
Reasons	Commercial outpost for Virginia Company	Search for religious freedom
Source of Revenue	Tobacco	Fur trade
Type of Government	Governor & House Burgesses	Mutual self- government under Mayflower Compact

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,



The Declaration of Independence

Drafted by Thomas Jefferson between June 11 and June 28, 1776, the Declaration of Independence is at once the nation's most cherished symbol of liberty and Jefferson's most enduring monument. Here, in exalted and unforgettable phrases, Jefferson expressed the convictions in the minds and hearts of the American people. The political philosophy of the Declaration was not new; its ideals of individual liberty had already been expressed by John Locke and the Continental philosophers. What Jefferson did was to summarize this philosophy in "self-evident truths" and set forth a list of grievances against the King in order to justify before the world the breaking of ties between the colonies and the mother country. We invite you to read a

transcription of the complete text of the Declaration.

Important note: This image of the Declaration is taken from the engraving made by printer William J. Stone in 1823 and is the most frequently reproduced version of the document. The original Declaration, now exhibited in the Rotunda of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, has faded badly--largely because of poor preservation techniques during the 19th century. Today, this priceless document is maintained under the most exacting archival conditions possible.