Name \_\_\_\_\_\_KEY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
**Chapter 6 Study Guide**: use pp. 186-217

1-3 Write a description of each item named below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Colony** | **Founder** | **Reason for Settlement** |
| Pennsylvania | William Penn | To create a colony where all Christians could live together in peace |
| Maryland | Cecilius Calvert | To make a refuge for Catholics |
| Georgia | James Oglethorpe | To have a place for poor British people and debtors. |

4. What events led to the founding of New York and New Jersey? England captured New Netherland; the king gave the land to the Duke of York; the duke gave part of it to the founders of New Jersey.

5. What was so important about William Penn’s decision to allow freedom of speech and worship?

It allowed people to elect representatives to an assembly that could approve and reject laws.

6. Why did the Middle Colonies have such a diverse population?

Because colonial proprietors believed in religious tolerance and were willing to sell or rent land to anyone who could afford it.

7. Who could vote and be elected to Virginia’s House of Burgesses?

planters and white men who owned property

8. What was the Toleration Act in Maryland?

The first law to promise that all Christians could worship freely.

9. What was an important movement in the 1730s?

The Great Awakening

10. List some of the crops that the Middle and Southern Colonists grew?

Southern: tobacco, rice and indigo

Middle: Vegetables, fruits, wheat, corn and barley

11. What was the main focus of economy for the south? And why?

Agriculture was the main focus because of the south because of its ideal growing season.

12. Why did some colonial children become apprentices?

To learn the important work skills they would need as adults

13. What were some reasons for the Middle Colonies becoming a place where many different people lived?

Many people lived there because their proprietors believed in religious tolerance.

14. What did artisans do?

They made something by hand such as a silver spoon or wooden chairs

|  |
| --- |
| **Word Bank**Representative free market economy legislature  |

Use the words in the word bank to complete each sentence.

15. People in the Virginia legislature had the power to make and change laws.

16. Colonists were able to decide what crops and goods they wanted to produce in a free market economy.

17. A representative was chosen by the colonists to speak and act for them in a House of Burgesses.

18. List ways that each colony was founded?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Virginia | The first colonists came to the area for gold; many started plantations  |
| Maryland | King Charles I gave land to Cecilius Calvert/Lord Baltimore and he hoped to make it a refuge for Catholics. |
| Carolina | Charles II wanted a colony established to keep out the French and Spanish; the colony was later divided into the North and South Carolina |
| Georgia | Charles II wanted a colony established to keep out the French and Spanish, this land was given to James Oglethorpe and was founded as a place where debtors could start new lives |

19. How was the Pennsylvania Assembly similar to and different from the New York and New Jersey assemblies?

Similar: All three assemblies were made up of representatives chosen by the colonists.

Different: In Pennsylvania, the representative could approve or reject laws that the governor and council suggested. In New York and New Jersey, the assembly helped the governor and council make laws, but it did not have much power.

20. What were the different ways people made a living in the Middle and Southern Colonies?

Colonists were mainly farmers, but also merchants, shopkeepers, and artisans.

21. Name the New England Colonies: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

22. Name the Middle Colonies: New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey.

23. Name the Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.