

NAME: _____

 Page 1: Sentence Completion (15 items)

Directions: Fill in the blanks using the words from the word bank. Each word is used only once.

- 1.) The _____ was the first permanent English settlement in North America.
- 2.) The _____ were skilled workers who created goods like shoes and furniture.
- 3.) _____ worked for a certain number of years without pay to repay their passage to America.
- 4.) The _____ colonies had rich farmland and were known as the "breadbasket colonies."
- 5.) _____ wrote poems and plays supporting American independence.
- 6.) The _____ was a meeting where state delegates decided to write a new Constitution.
- 7.) _____ was the commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution.
- 8.) The _____ said people have rights like life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- 9.) The _____ taxed the colonies after the French and Indian War.
- 10.) _____ is when colonies focus on making certain products and trade for others.
- 11.) The _____ was created to establish a weak national government after the Revolution.
- 12.) The _____ colonies had cold winters and built ships and fished.
- 13.) The _____ helped frame the Declaration of Independence and got French support.
- 14.) _____ were owned as property for life and had no rights.
- 15.) The _____ was a law that banned slavery in the new territories.

WORD BANK:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Articles of
Confederation | F. Enslaved African
Americans | L. Constitutional
Convention |
| B. Benjamin Franklin | G. Plymouth | M. Jamestown |
| C. New England | H. Indentured servants | N. Northwest Ordinance |
| D. Declaration of
Independence | I. Great Britain | O. Artisans |
| E. Specialization | J. Mid-Atlantic | P. George Washington |
| | K. Phillis Wheatley | |

 Page 2: Matching Type (15 items)

Directions: Match Column A with the correct answer from Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer.

Column A

- ___ 1. Southern Colonies
- ___ 2. Town meetings
- ___ 3. The Great Compromise
- ___ 4. Indentured servants
- ___ 5. Battle of Saratoga
- ___ 6. Farmers
- ___ 7. Marquis de Lafayette
- ___ 8. Jamestown
- ___ 9. George Mason
- ___ 10. Paul Revere
- ___ 11. Roanoke
- ___ 12. No common Currency
- ___ 13. Women
- ___ 14. Yorktown
- ___ 15. James Armistead Lafayette

Column B

- A. People who worked without pay for a number of years
- B. Fought for freedom after spying in the war
- C. Helped end the war by defeating Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown
- D. Meetings where colonists voted on local laws
- E. one of the weakness of the Articles of Confederation
- F. Created a two-part Congress to help big and small states
- G. People who worked their land and relied on family
- H. Major turning point in the Revolutionary War
- I. Known as the "Lost Colony"
- J. Rode to warn colonists the British were coming
- K. Based the Bill of Rights on his Virginia Declaration of Rights
- L. had plantations and depended on enslaved labor
- M. Had limited rights, could not vote or go to school
- N. The first permanent English settlement in North America
- O. French nobleman who helped support the American cause

 Page 3: Choose the Correct Word (15 items)

Directions: Circle or underline the correct word in the parentheses to complete each sentence.

- 1.) The (Articles of Confederation / U.S. Constitution) gave each state one vote, no matter its size.
- 2.) (Plymouth / Georgia) was settled by people who wanted a new life after being in debtor's prison.
- 3.) (Thomas Paine / King George III) wrote Common Sense to promote American independence.
- 4.) The (Mid-Atlantic / New England) colonies used harbors and rocky soil to build ships and fish.
- 5.) (Thomas Jefferson / John Adams) wrote the Declaration of Independence.
- 6.) (Natural / Human) resources include farmers and craftsmen.
- 7.) (Town meetings / Market towns) were part of civic life in the Mid-Atlantic colonies.
- 8.) The (Stamp Act / Battle of Saratoga) helped raise money for British troops in the colonies.
- 9.) The (Three-Fifths Compromise / Northwest Ordinance) allowed slavery to continue in the Constitution.
- 10.) (Artisans / Merchants) bought and sold goods and lived in towns.
- 11.) (Phillis Wheatley / Patrick Henry) gave the speech "Give me liberty or give me death!"
- 12.) The (French and Indian War / Battle of Bunker Hill) was the first major battle of the Revolution.
- 13.) The (Legislative / Executive) branch makes the laws.
- 14.) (The Bill of Rights / The Declaration of Independence) gives people freedom of speech and religion.
- 15.) (Specialization / Interdependence) is when colonies depend on each other for goods they don't produce.