

## History 1st Quarter Comp Review: Chapters 3-7

### Chapter 4 Review

#### Vocabulary:

ABCabc = Person/People

ABCabc = Event

ABCabc = Place

ABCabc = Other

Dominion of New England	Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies
Edmund Andros	The ruler of the Dominion of New England
Glorious Revolution	The overthrow of English King James II in 1688 and his replacement by William and Mary
English Bill of Rights	An agreement signed by William and Mary to respect the rights of English citizens and of Parliament, including the right to free elections
Salutary Neglect	A hands-off policy of England toward its American colonies during the first half of 1700s
Zenger Trial	The publisher of the New York weekly Journal, John Peter Zenger, was put on trial for expressing his opinions against the governor of New York
New France	A fur-trading post established in 1608 that became the first permanent French settlement in North America
Huron and Iroquois	Huron: Tribe that allied with French in French & Indian War Iroquois: Tribe that allied with Dutch and England in the French & Indian War
French and Indian War	A conflict in North America from 1754 to 1763 that was part of a worldwide struggle between France and Britain
Fort Duquesne	A partially built fort captured by the French
Albany Plan of Union	The first formal proposal to unite the American colonies put forth by Benjamin Franklin
Battle of Quebec	A battle won by the British over the French, and the turning point in the French and Indian War
Treaty of Paris, 1763	The 1763 treaty that ended the French and Indian War
Enlightenment	An 18 <sup>th</sup> century movement that emphasized the use of reason and scientific method to obtain knowledge
Charles-Louis Montesquieu	A French thinker who opposed monarchy overall

Parliament	England's chief law-making body
Edward Braddock	A British general who fought alongside George Washington in the French and Indian War. Failed miserably.
Pontiac's Rebellion	A revolt against British forts and American settlers in 1763, led in part by Ottawa war leader Pontiac, in response to settlers' claims of Native American lands
Proclamation of 1763	A British document that forbade colonists to settle west of the Appalachians
John Locke	An English philosopher who argued people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property
Apprentice	A beginner who learns a trade or craft from an experienced master
Almanac	A book that included a calendar, weather prediction, star charts, home remedies, recipes, jokes, and proverbs
Captivity Narratives	A narrative about colonists being held in captivity by the Native Americans
Great Awakening	A revival of religious feeling in the American colonies during the 1730s and 1740s
Jonathan Edwards	A well-known preacher in colonial times who terrified people into joining Christianity
George Whitefield	A famous preacher who inspired colonists to help others
Magna Carta	A document guaranteeing basic political rights in England, approved by King John in 1215

## Important Events Timeline

### Lesson 1

1732 – Benjamin Franklin begins to publish Poor Richard's Almanac

1730s-1740s – Great Awakening

### Lesson 2

1215 – Magna Carta is signed

1685 – Dominion of New England is formed; Governor Edmund Andros comes to rule the Dominion of New England

1688 – Glorious Revolution

1689 – English Bill of Rights

1735 – Zenger Trial

### Lesson 3

1689 – France and England declare war

1754-1763 – Final war, the French and Indian War

1754 (April) – French capture Fort Duquesne

1754 July 3 – Washington surrenders Fort Necessity to French forces  
 (Around the same time, as the textbook describes) Benjamin Franklin proposes the Albany Plan of Union  
 1757 – Battle of Quebec  
 (Montreal fell the next year)  
 1763 – Treaty of Paris, British victorious  
 1763 (after the Treaty of Paris) – Pontiac’s Rebellion  
 1763 – Proclamation of 1763 (after Pontiac’s Rebellion)

**Famous People:**

Women	Most women were farm wives who performed tasks and made products their family needed. They cook, churned butter, made soap & butter, etc.
Children	Around age six boys were “breeched” and wore pants instead of skirts or smocks. At around 11, boys left their fathers to become apprentices.
Jonathan Edwards	One of the best-known preachers who terrified listeners with images of God’s anger but promised they could be saved.
George Whitefield	Drew thousands of people with his sermons. His speeches brought people to tears.
Benjamin Franklin	A famous American Enlightenment figure. He also published Poor Richard’s Almanac.
John Locke	An English philosopher who argued people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
Charles-Louis Montesquieu	A French thinker who opposed monarchy altogether
Edmund Andros	The royal governor of the Dominion of New England. He angered the colonists by ending their representative assemblies and allowing town meetings to be held only once a year.
William and Mary	The couple who overthrew King James in the Glorious Revolution.
John Peter Zenger	The publisher of the New-York Weekly Journal who stood trial for printing criticism of New York’s governor.