



CONTENT VOCABULARY ACTIVITY 2

Roots of American Democracy

Directions: Select one of the Content Vocabulary terms from the box and write it in the blank of the correct sentence below.

monarch	Enlightenment	compact
common law	social contract	joint-stock company
precedent	charter	natural rights
legislature	colony	repeal
triangular trade	royal colony	plantation
Puritans	Pilgrims	proprietary colony
indentured servant	toleration	religious dissenters
egalitarianism	Tidewater	delegate
independence	mercantilism	boycott

Section 1

1. Judges look for a _____, or a past ruling, in deciding a case.
2. A _____ is a group of people that lives in a territory but keeps ties to the parent country.
3. A written document called a _____ granted land and the authority to set up colonial governments.
4. The _____ was a cultural movement that started in England in the 1600s.
5. John Locke wrote that people had _____, such as life, liberty, and property, that no government could take away.
6. A system of law that rests on court decisions rather than regulations written by lawmakers is called _____.
7. A _____ provides investors partial ownership and a share in future profits.
8. In a _____, people agree to obey the government, while the government agrees to protect their rights.
9. A _____ is an organized government body that has the power to make laws.
10. An agreement among a group of people is called a _____.



Roots of American Democracy

Section 2

11. A _____ was owned and ruled by a king.
12. People on a religious journey are sometimes called _____.
13. A _____ is a large estate that is usually worked by people who also live there.
14. Someone who is bound to work for another person in return for payment of his or her travel expenses is a(n) _____.
15. The _____ were religious reformers who founded Massachusetts.
16. When New York was granted to the Duke of York, it was known as a _____ because its owner controlled the government.
17. The government policy of _____ accepts unofficial religions.
18. People in New England and the Middle Colonies who followed a religious faith other than the Anglican religion were called _____.
19. Many enslaved Africans were shipped by way of the _____, a system that included America, Africa, and the West Indies.

Section 3

20. The belief in human equality, with respect to social, political, and economic rights, is _____.
21. The _____ includes low plains near the coast of North Carolina.

Section 4

22. A _____ is a representative to a convention or conference.
23. An economic system based on the theory that a country's power depends on its wealth is known as _____.
24. When you _____ something, you refuse to buy it.
25. The state of being self-governing and free from outside control is _____.
26. To call back, or cancel, an act through legal means is to _____ it.

SECTION 2-1

Score

Our English Heritage

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column A

- _____ 1. agreement among the people in a society
- _____ 2. agreement, or contract, among a group of people
- _____ 3. a group of people in one place who are ruled by a parent country elsewhere
- _____ 4. a written document granting land and the authority to set up colonial governments
- _____ 5. lawmaking body

Column B

- A. legislature
- B. social contract
- C. colony
- D. charter
- E. compact

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer the following questions in the space provided.

6. How did the Magna Carta change the relationship between government and people?

7. What were John Locke's ideas about natural rights?

8. Describe how laws are created in the common law system.

9. Compare Parliament and the House of Burgesses.

10. What traits did the early governments of the thirteen colonies share?

SECTION **2-2**

Score

The English Colonies

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column A

- _____ 1. acceptance of other religions
- _____ 2. people on a religious journey
- _____ 3. pattern of trade that developed among the Americas, Africa, and Europe
- _____ 4. large Southern estate
- _____ 5. people who agreed to work in exchange for passage to America

Column B

- A.** Pilgrims
- B.** toleration
- C.** indentured servants
- D.** plantation
- E.** triangular trade

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer the following questions in the space provided.

6. What made William Penn's colony attractive to new settlers?

7. Which people were considered religious dissenters?

8. How did Virginians react to the governor's attempts to prevent them from taking Native American lands?

9. How did indentured servitude allow more people to come to the colonies?

10. Why did the plantation system contribute to the use of enslaved people?

SECTION 2-3

Score

Colonial Society

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column A

- _____ 1. characteristics of hard work, honesty, and obedience
- _____ 2. colonies that had religious tolerance
- _____ 3. equality
- _____ 4. area of flat, low plains near the seacoast of Virginia and North Carolina
- _____ 5. locations of the first colleges

Column B

- A.** Puritan ethic
- B.** Tidewater
- C.** Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia
- D.** Pennsylvania and Rhode Island
- E.** egalitarianism

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer the following questions in the space provided.

6. To what type of physical environment did New Englanders have to adapt?

7. Compare the business opportunities in the New England and the Middle Colonies.

8. Why were many crops in the South grown in the Tidewater areas?

9. Why was religion a reason many settlers came to America?

10. How did the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening inspire ideas about egalitarianism?

SECTION 2-4

Score

Birth of a Democratic Nation

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column A

- _____ 1. cancel
- _____ 2. refusal to buy goods or services
- _____ 3. self-reliance and freedom from outside control
- _____ 4. theory that a country's power depends on its wealth
- _____ 5. representatives

Column B

- A. mercantilism
- B. boycott
- C. repeal
- D. delegates
- E. independence

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer the following questions in the space provided.

6. How did mercantilism differ from salutary neglect?

7. Why did the French and Indian War worsen the relationship between Great Britain and the colonists?

8. How did the colonists respond to the Stamp Act? Why?

9. Why did Thomas Paine write *Common Sense*?

10. What were the main arguments in the Declaration of Independence?
