

Chapter 7 Review

1. How did the Ice Age glaciers benefit the Middle Colonies?
 - A. by leaving deposits of gravel so people could build roads
 - B. by depositing fertile topsoil that was good for farming
 - C. by bulldozing the roots away so that people could plant
 - D. by making the growing season longer so there was more sunlight
2. What was one major effect the waterfalls caused by the fall line had on the Middle Colonies?
 - A. They provided power for sawmills and gristmills
 - B. They acted as a boundary for settlements
 - C. They connected the coast with inland towns.
 - D. They made it possible to irrigate the land for farming.
3. New York and New Jersey were called proprietary colonies. What was the MAIN goal of their proprietors?
 - A. To built port cities that would lead to rich trade.
 - B. To create model democratic communities.
 - C. To sell supplies to the colonists.
 - D. To make money by renting land to the colonists.
4. How were the beliefs of Pennsylvania Quakers different from the beliefs of Puritans?
 - A. Unlike Quakers, Puritans believed that only their own religion should be practiced.
 - B. Unlike Puritans, Quakers wanted to learn the religion of the Lenni Lenape.
 - C. Unlike Puritans, Quakers believed that everyone in their colony should be a Quaker.
 - D. Unlike Quakers, Puritans believed in toleration of all religions.
5. The New England colonies were mostly settled by people from England. Which statement BEST describes those who moved to the Middle Colonies?
 - A. They came from many different countries.
 - B. They were from England.
 - C. They were from Germany.
 - D. They were from Scotland.

6. By 1740, enslaved people made up between ten and fifteen percent of the population of the Middle Colonies. Where did MOST of these people live?
 - A. In the countryside in Pennsylvania.
 - B. They were evenly spread throughout the colonies.
 - C. Beyond the fall line on yeoman farms.
 - D. In the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

7. What product was produced in the fields of the settled areas of the “Breadbasket Colonies”?
 - A. Grain crops such as wheat, corn, and barley.
 - B. The subsistence crops needed to survive.
 - C. Chickens, cows, and pigs for meat.
 - D. Dairy products to trade for other regions’ bread.

8. The MAIN reason that land was cheaper in the backcountry was that it -----
 - A. Was owned by church groups
 - B. Provided rich crops with less work
 - C. Was far from the markets of the city
 - D. Often suffered from flooding

9. What was one way that New York and Philadelphia were alike?
 - A. both were planned cities
 - B. both suffered from poor climate
 - C. both had straight, wide avenues
 - D. both had harbors that were good for shipping

10. What made Philadelphia different from most colonial cities?
 - A. It had a poor location.
 - B. Its economy was based entirely on trade.
 - C. It was based on a plan.
 - D. It was protected by a thick wall.

For questions 11-15 choose the term from the list below that matches the description. Write the term in the space provided.

Piedmont yeoman apprentice proprietor religious toleration
 fall line backcountry holy experiment subsistence

11. Raising just enough food to survive upon _____

12. a self-sufficient farmer who owned his own land _____

13. a region of rolling hills _____

14. a person who works with an older, experienced person to learn a skill

15. the unsettled or wilderness part of each colony, usually beyond the fall line

Answer questions 16 and 17 in the space provided.

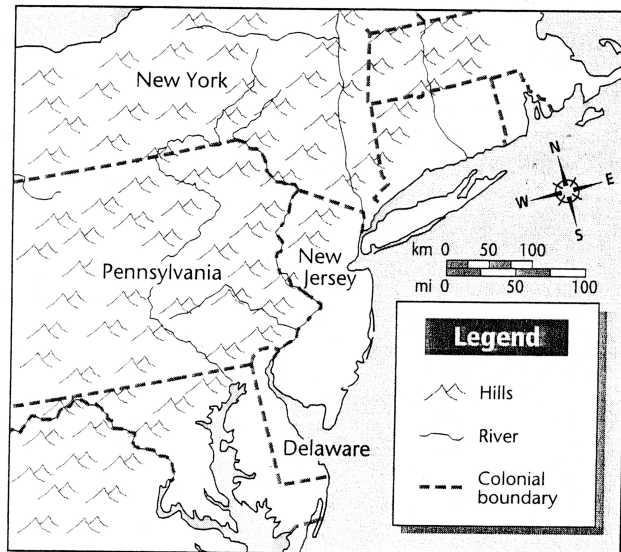
16. What city is known as “The City of Brotherly Love”? _____

17. When the English captured New Netherland, New Amsterdam became

Use the map to answer questions 18 and 19.

18. Label the location of the Delaware River.

19. Draw and label a line showing the location of the fall line.



Answer questions 20-24 in the spaces provided. Use complete sentences.

20. Explain what effect the waterfalls had on the Middle Colonies' development.

21. How do the names of Pennsylvania and New York reflect their origins?

22. When William Penn advertised for settlers, what kinds of people were attracted to Pennsylvania and why?

23. What happened to wheat grown in settled areas of the Middle Colonies?

24. Penn planned his city carefully. Describe TWO features that illustrate this.

Review textbook page 205 and study cause and effect key words from your notes. You may list the key words here to study.