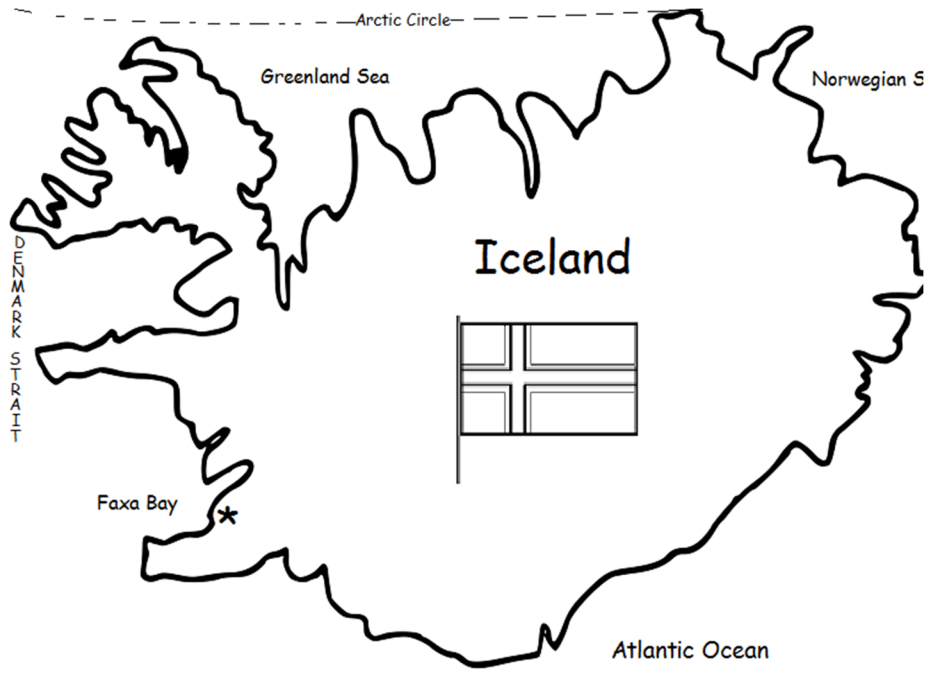


Lesson 1



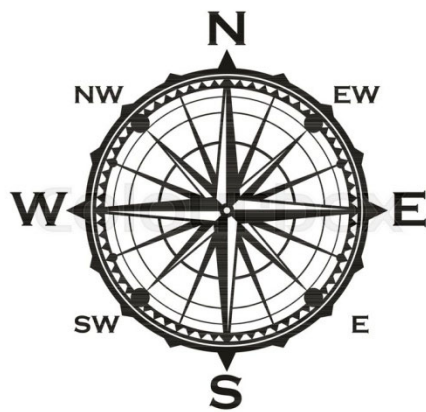


Lesson 2

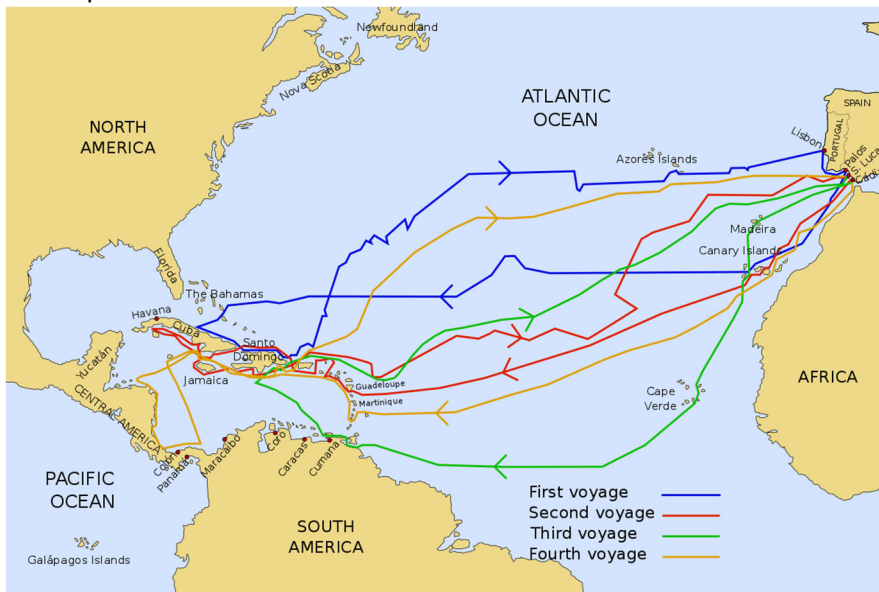
Marco Polo



Lesson 3



Christopher Columbus



First Expedition (In 1492 Columbus sailed the ocean blue!)



Second Expedition (1493-1496)



Third Expedition (1498-1500)



Fourth Expedition (1502-1504)



Amerigo Vespucci

Lesson 4



John Cabot



Vasco Nunez De Balboa



Rodrigo Bastidas

Lesson 5

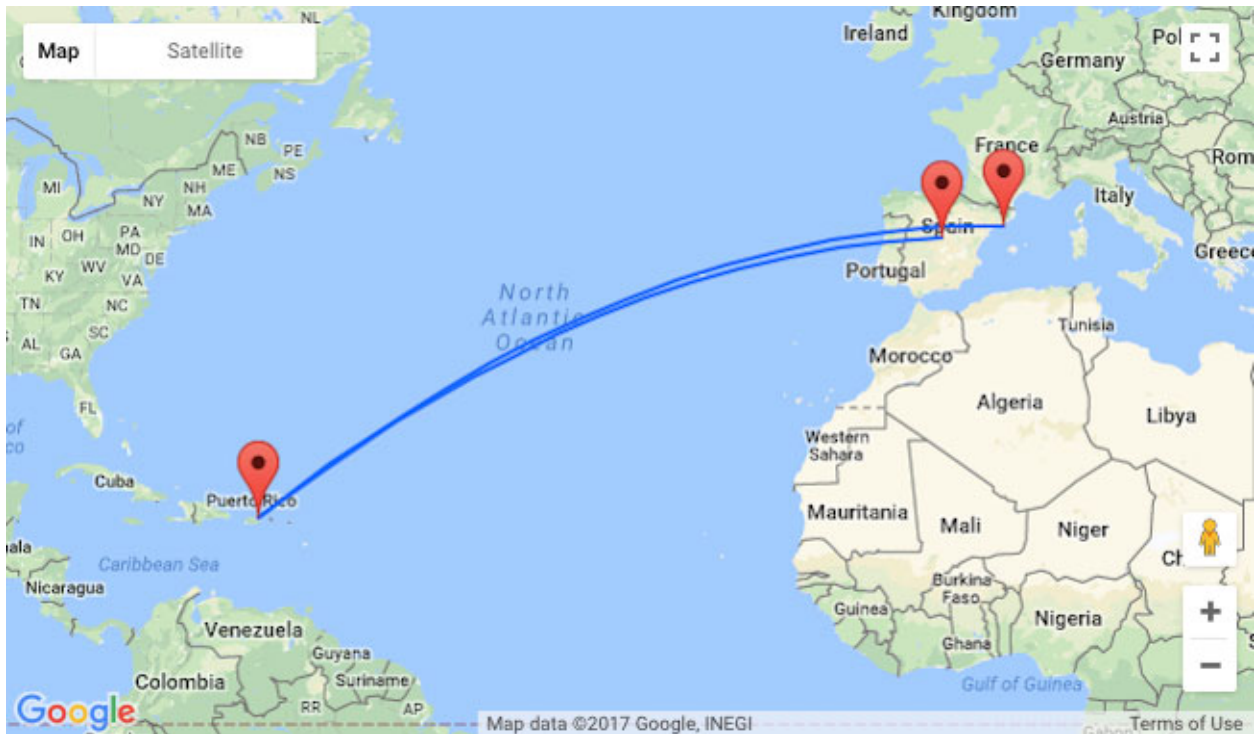
A handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is written in a cursive style and reads "Juan Ponce de León". The first name "Juan" is written with a large, ornate initial 'J' that loops around the rest of the name. The last name "de León" is written with a large, ornate initial 'L' that loops around the rest of the name. The signature is flanked by two vertical, oval-shaped flourishes on either side.

Copy Juan Ponce De Leon's signature here as best you can:

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the student to copy the signature.

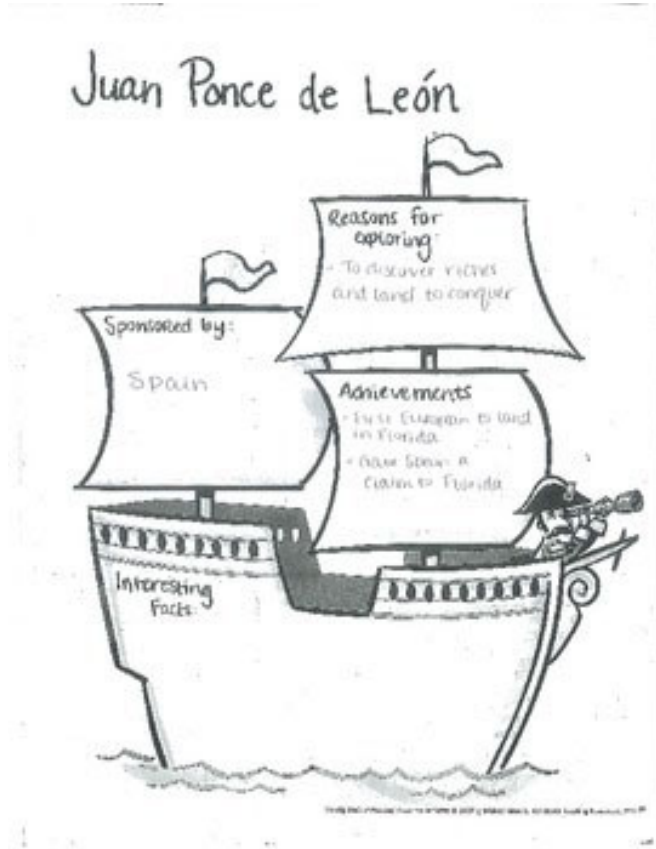


Ponce De Leon traveled from Spain to Borinquen now called _____



Ponce De Leon's Explorations

List his three boats:



Magellan's Explorations

_____ (how many) ships

_____ (how many) men

_____ (how many) days

Who attacked his crew? _____

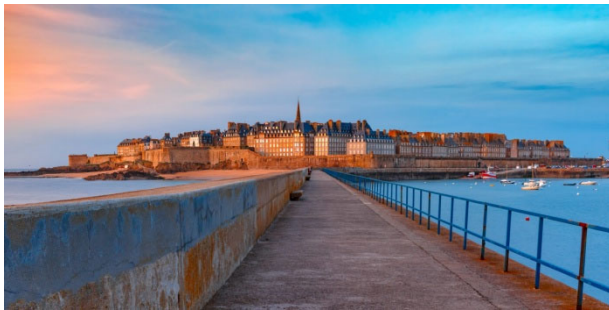
How did Magellan die? _____



Lesson 6



Jacques Cartier



Born in _____ (year) Saint-Malo

Cartier Explorations:

(1534) Newfoundland called “ _____ God gave to Cain”

(1535) Stadacona (present-day _____)

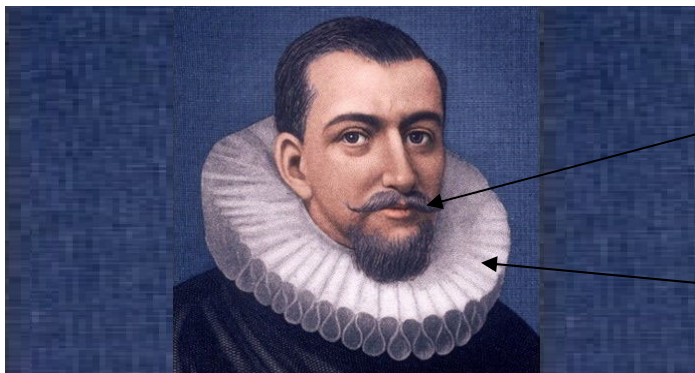
(1541) North America /Quebec/Canada region.



Iriquois in North America/Quebec/Canada do NOT TRUST the _____



Hernando de Soto



Francisco Coronado----What a mustache!

What's with this? (Ask dad what this is) put the fabric on it or next to it

Coronado explored :



Grand Canyon



New Mexico



Texas

What do all these places have in common in the Southwest?

Lesson 7



Sir Francis Drake ("The Dragon")

He had _____ brothers (page 77)



Queen Elizabeth I

1. Sir Francis Drake discovers that Tierra del Fuego (Land of Fire) is an _____ not a continent (page 79)
2. Sir Francis Drake travels to the West Indies for _____ (page 81)
3. He died of *dysentery* (bloody diarrhea) at age of _____ (1540-1596 - do the math-young)



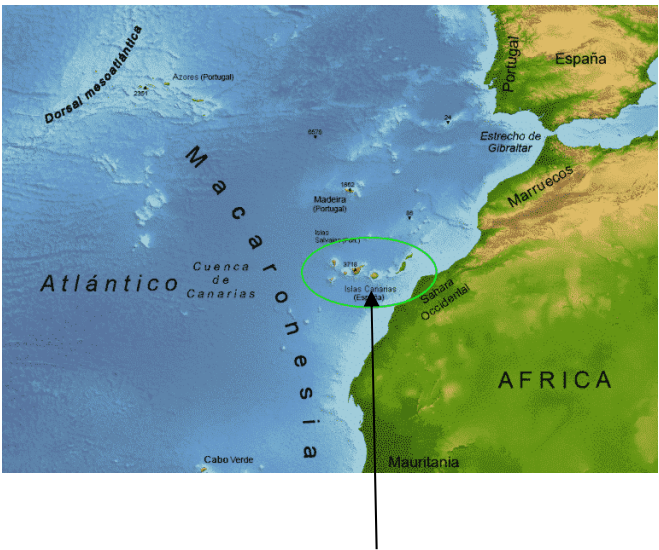
Party hat.

1. Likes to sail to the New World.
2. Roanoke is in the State of _____
_____ (p. 82)

Sir Walter Raleigh

- Sir Walter Raleigh wanted to find (El Dorado) the Lost _____ p. 85
 - Queen Elizabeth gave him permission and sent him to travel to find it.
 - Why did he need her help or permission do you think?
-

He traveled all over to find the Lost City:





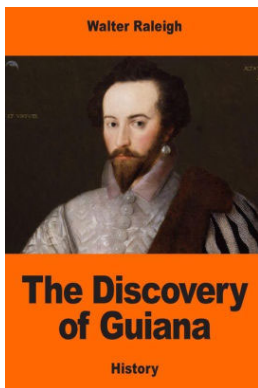
Did he ever find the Lost City of Gold "El Dorado"?



He was banished here and wrote:

Then beheaded. Mean King James.

Sad day.



Lesson 8



Henry Hudson (1575? --- 1611)

1. First Exploration to:

2. Second Exploration to:

3. Third Exploration to:

4. Fourth Exploration to:





Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635)

Lesson 9: The Virginia Colony



King James I – 1600's

The Plymouth Company

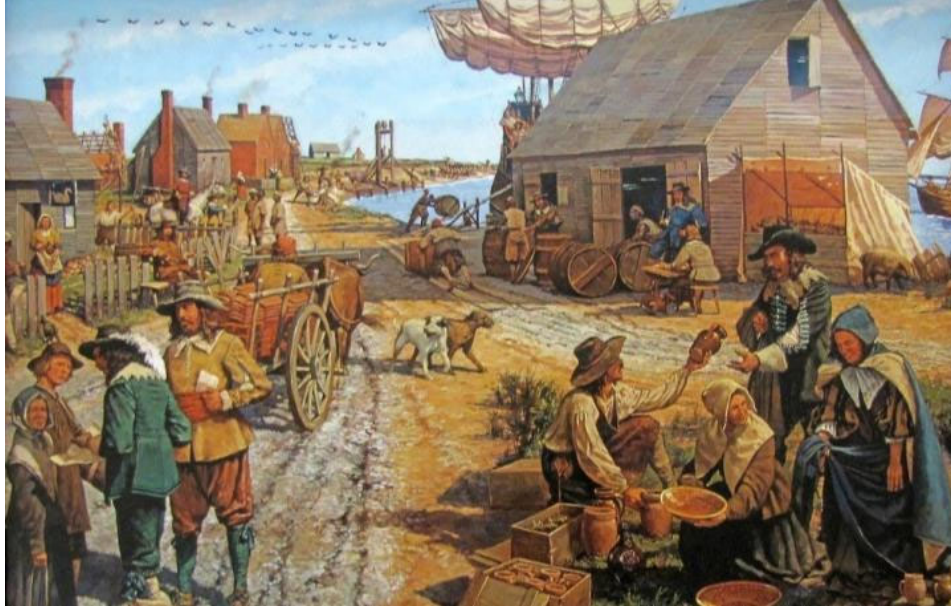
+

the London Company



=VIRGINIA





Jamestown

The colonists built _____ for shelter.
The colonists were so preoccupied with looking for
_____ that they didn't
plant any _____!

Was that a good idea? What do you think will
happen because they didn't?

Yellow Fever: _____

Indentured servant: _____



The real Pocahontas (Rebecca)



What Disney says Pocahontas is

Pocahontas became Rebecca and married John Rolfe



House of Burgesses= self-government and slaves



The Bacon Rebellion
(Nathaniel Bacon with red hair!)
Year 1676



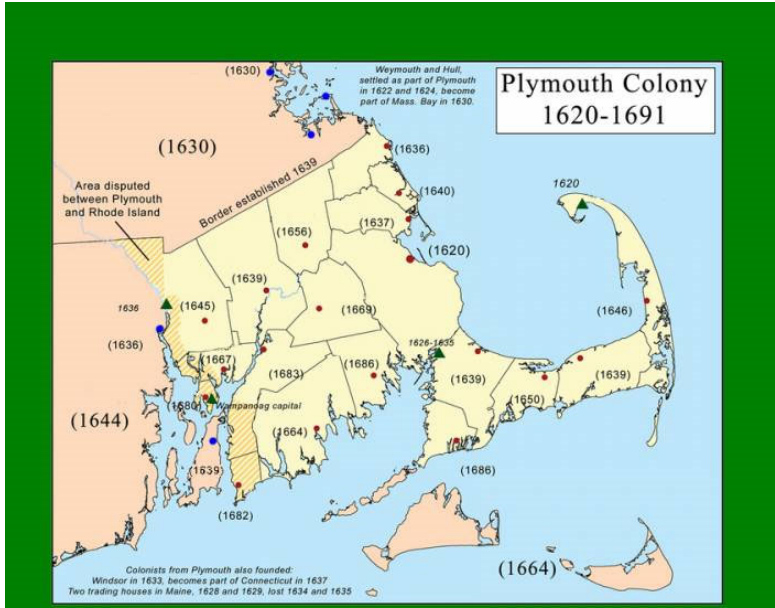
Lesson 10: The Massachusetts Colony 1620

The Puritans

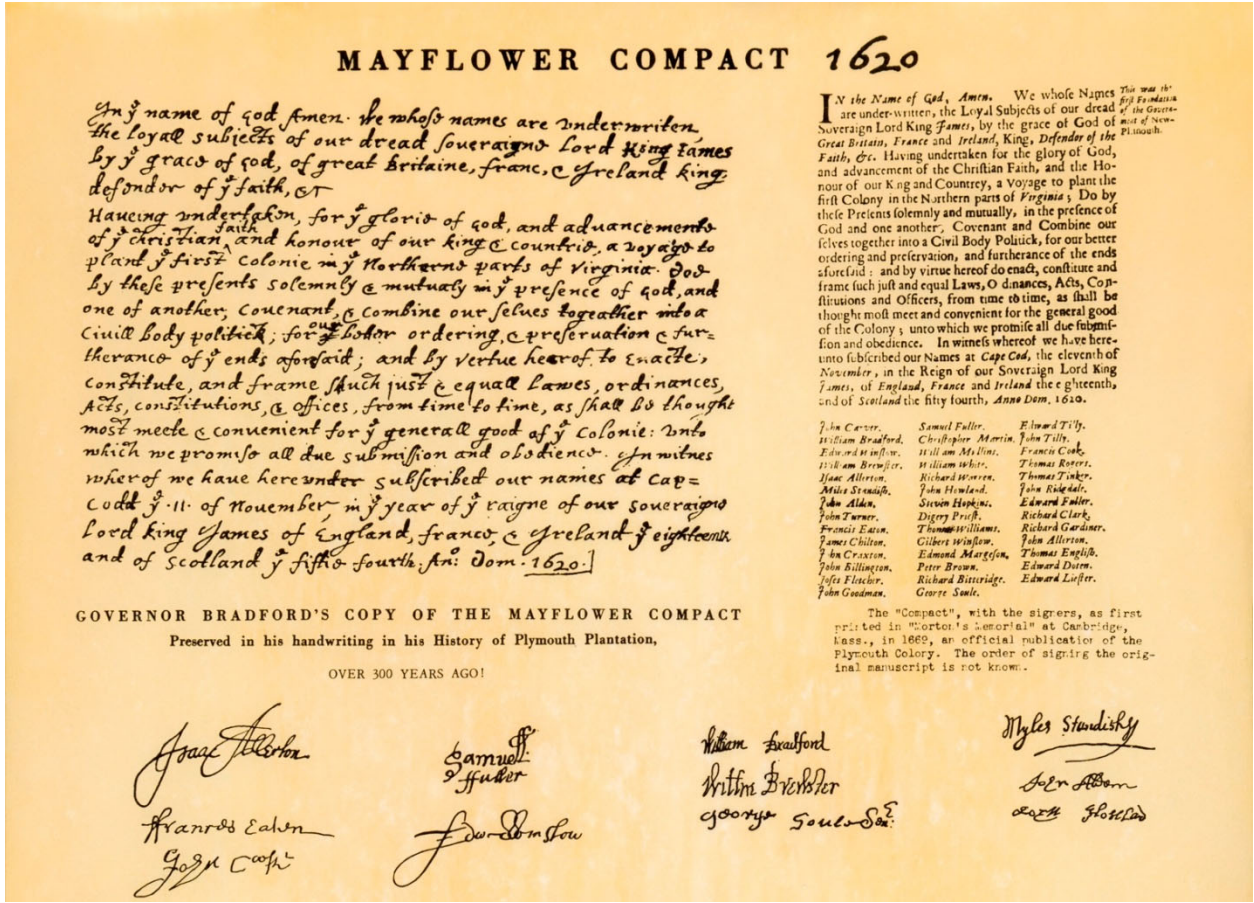


Massachusetts housing





Signing the Mayflower Compact



William Bradford was very fair and nice to the Wampanoag Indians



Establishing Massachusetts Bay



The Piquot War and King Philips War



Lesson 11

The New Hampshire _____ Established: 1622

The Rhode _____ Colony Established: 1636

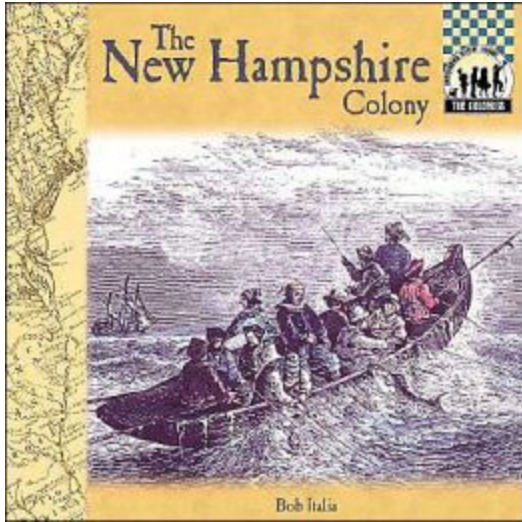
The _____ Colony Established: 1636



Sir Fernando Gorges



John Mason



Roger Williams – a Puritan m_____

Ann Hutchinson had _____ children!

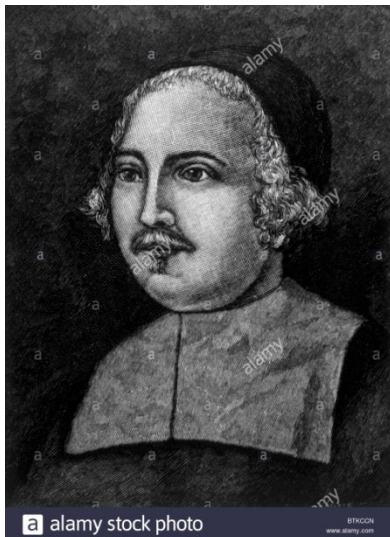
She's the sister-in-law to John _____ (p. 113) who helped settle New Hampshire.

Thomas Hooker Puritan Minister



He led a group of thirty-five men with their wives children and servants with cattle and goats on _____ trials in hopes to find _____ and _____.

John Davenport he established New _____



Quinnipiac River



Lesson 12

The New York Colony Year 1626



The New Jersey Colony



Establishing New York:

Three _____ Ships came to Manhattan Island:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from Native Americans but Native Americans do not believe what? _____

New Amsterdam becomes _____

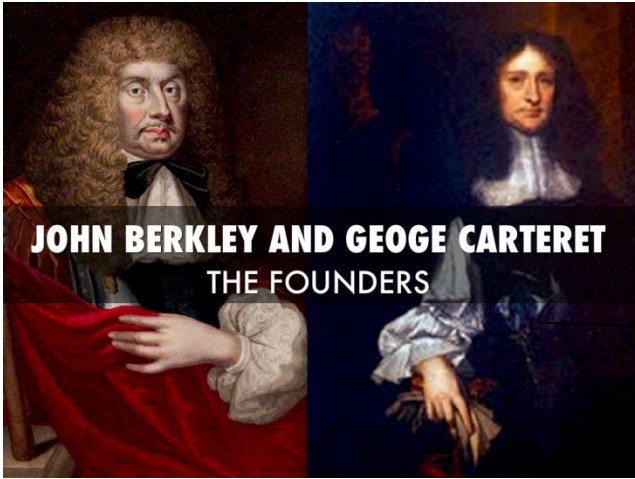


King Charles II created five new

Colonies :

1. New York
2. New _____
3. Delaware
4. _____
5. Carolinas

In 1674 Lord Berkeley sold his half of New Jersey property to _____



All American History Lesson 13

The _____ Colony (Established 1638)

The Pennsylvania _____ (Established 1682)

The _____ Colony (Established 1634)



Delaware Bay



Lenni-Lenape Tribe

Zwaanendael means _____.



William Penn

The king owed him a large sum of \$\$\$
William asked for _____
instead to repay the debt.
Was that smart idea?



George Calvert

Son _____

Brother _____

6,000 acres of land in Maryland were granted to the
_____ family. WOW!

Ship sails for Delaware



1. Swedes arrive on ships to Delaware
They were believed to be the first people to build _____ cabins. (p.152)
2. The Dutch conquered the Swedish colony
3. Nine years later the _____ conquered
The Dutch/Swedish in 1664 (p. 153)

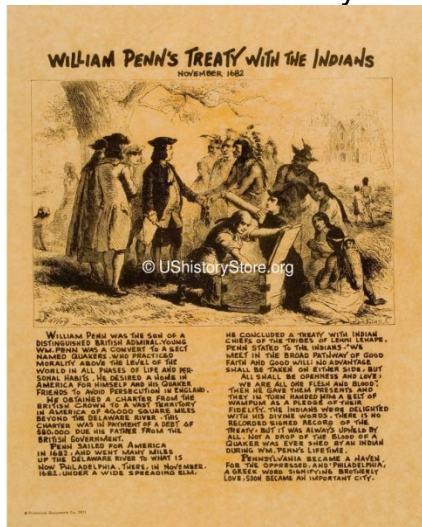
Pennsylvania



1682 William Penn took a boat of people who were mostly _____ to sail to Pennsylvania.

But 1/3 died of _____. (sad)

William Penn makes a treaty with the _____.



The Toleration Act:

Toleration Act of 1649

A L A W
O F
M A R Y L A N D
Concerning
R E L I G I O N.

Ever such as in a well-governed and Christian Commonwealth, Matters concerning Religion and the Honour of God ought to be in the first place to be taken into serious consideration, and endeavoured to be settled. Be it therefore Ordained and Enacted by the Right Honourable *Cecilius* Lord Baron of *Baltimore*, absolute Lord and Proprietary of this Province, with the Advice and Consent of the Upper and Lower House of this General Assembly, That whatsoever person or persons within this Province and the Islands thereunto belonging, shall from henceforth blaspheme GOD, that is curse him; or shall deny our Saviour JESUS CHRIST to be the Son of God; or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, & Holy Ghosts; or the Godhead of any of the said Three Persons of the Trinity, or the Unity of the Godhead, or shall use or utter any reproachful speeches, words, or language, concerning the Holy Trinity, or any of the said three Persons thereof, shall be punished with death, and confiscation or forfeiture of all his or her Lands and Goods to the Lord Proprietary and his Heirs.

Lesson 14:

The North Carolina Colony Year: _____

The South _____ colony Year: _____

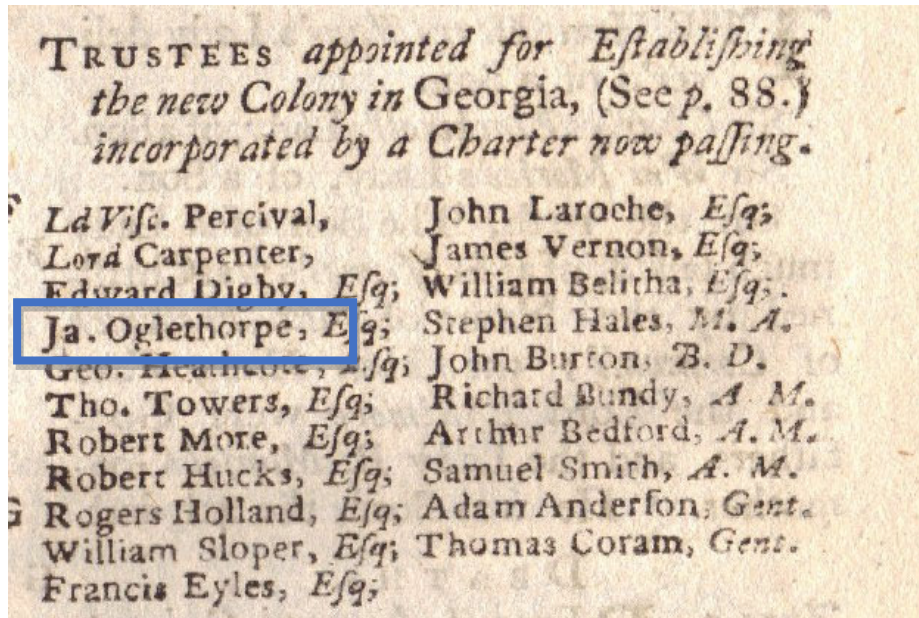
The Georgia Colony Year: _____



King Charles II gives money and land to _____ English nobles.

1. Sir William Berkeley
2. Sir George Carteret
3. Sir John Colleton
4. Anthony Ashley _____
5. George Monck (Duke)
6. Edward _____
7. William Lord _____
8. John Lord Berkeley

The Georgia Charter-a Garden of Eden for poor people



Unique colony formed for:

1. _____
2. _____

North Carolina

The land of North Carolina was difficult

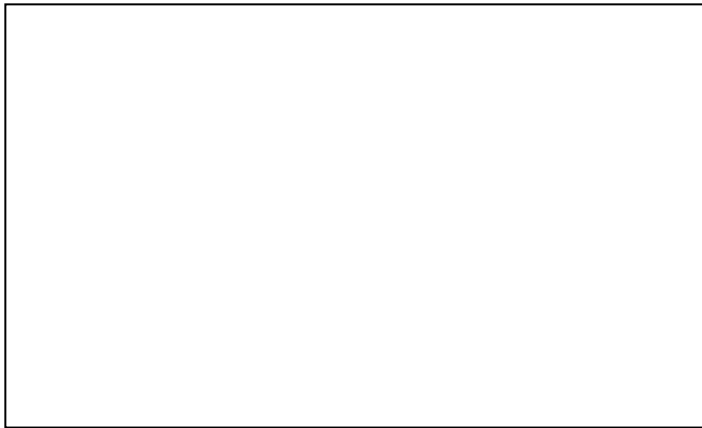
To settle in because of what type of land?



South Carolina 1670 the land is swampy and _____ (ewww) p. 167



Draw and color what you think indigo dye plant looks like:



Georgia Established 1732

Settle near Savannah River



Lesson 15

Colonial Family Life 1600's-1700's

A typical colonial family had:

- A mother
- A father
- _____ children

By the age of _____ (so old!) the child was expected to start helping with chores in the house (p.178)

They ate all their meals together

And did what by the fireplace?



Education:



Most colonial children were schooled _____ or _____ (where?)

Clothing

For men:



For Women:



For Children:



Colonial Hygiene

Only expected to live _____ years

Contaminated _____ water

Spoiled _____

They bathed how often?

_____ (ew)

Did doctors know much medicine?

Eating:

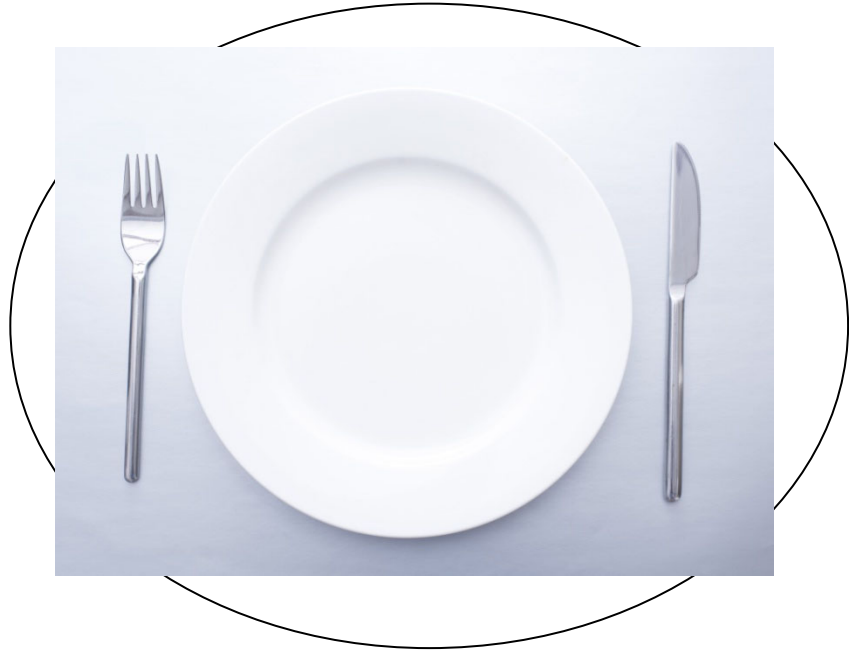
Colonial children would often drink _____ (alcohol what?!!)

They normally ate salt pork and _____ with corn, beans, squash, fish.

They drank _____ because the water was often contaminated.

Create/draw your own meal from some of these items:

- Pork
- Squash
- Turnips
- Corn
- Vinegar
- Peach juice
- Beer/rum
- Pumpkin
- Beans
- fish



THE
FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE:

OR,

Complete Woman Cook.

WHEREIN

*The Art of dressing all Sorts of VIANDS, with
Cleanliness, Decency, and Elegance,*

IS EXPLAINED IN

Five Hundred approved RECEIPTS, in

GRAVIES,
SAUCES,
ROASTING,
BOILING,
FRYING,
BROILING,
STEWs,
HASHES,
SOUPS,
FRICASEES,
RAGOUTS,

PASTRIES,
PIES,
TARTS,
CAKES,
PUDDINGS,
SYLLABUBS,
CREAMS,
FLUMMERY,
JELLIES,
JAMS, AND
CUSTARDS,

TOGETHER WITH THE BEST METHODS OF

POTTING,
COLLARING,
PRESERVING,

DRYING,
CANDYING,
PICKLING,

AND MAKING DOMESTIC WINES,
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
VARIOUS BILLS OF FARE,

*And a proper Arrangement of Dinners, two Courses, for
every Month in the Year.*

BY SUSANNAH CARTER,
OF CLERKENWELL, LONDON.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed for MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, High Street.

1802.

Uh wha?

Ask dad what
flummert is in food...

Lesson 16: Colonial Culture 1600's to 1700's

What does "culture" mean?

Colonial Society p. 189

Wealth was not inherited it was

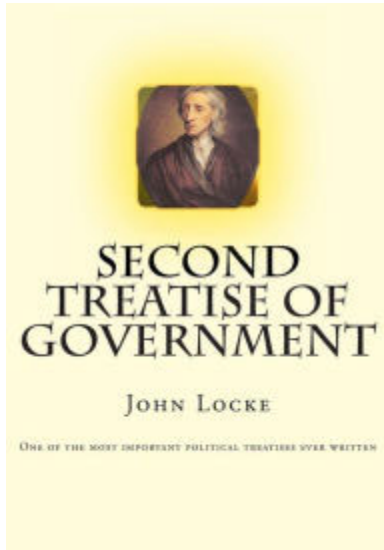
(shopkeepers, farmers, aristocrat)



Colonial Government

The colonists had a lot of strong _____ (unscramble the letters) p.191

D I N I V D I A U L S I M



Colonial economics p. 193



Shipbuilding

Agriculture

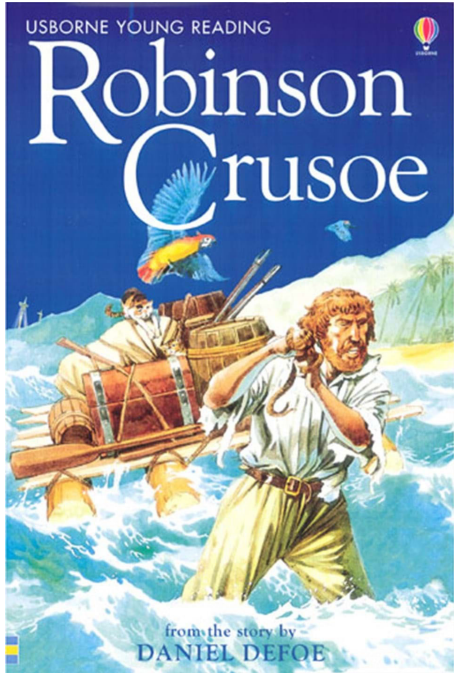


Transportation

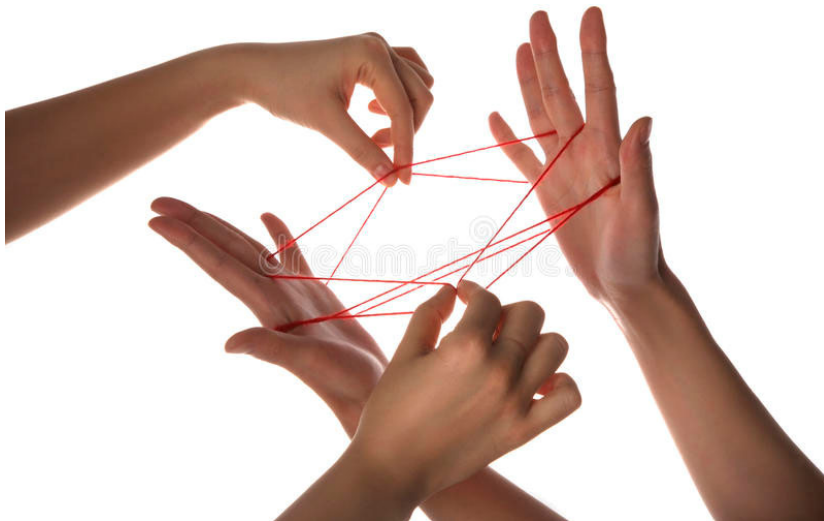


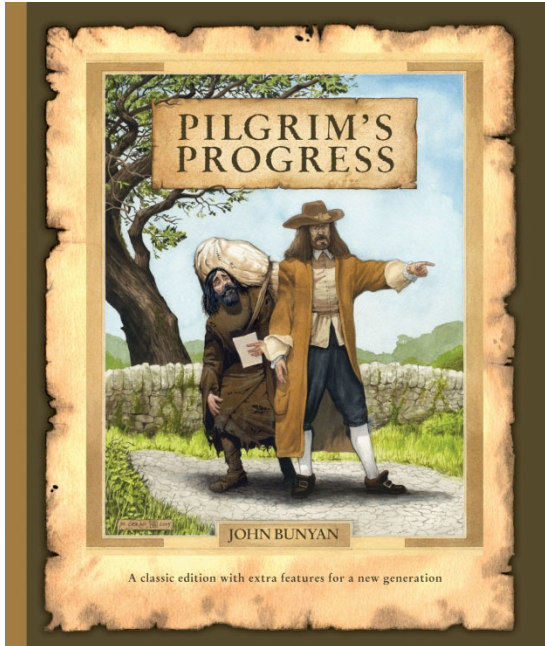
Religion





Recreation



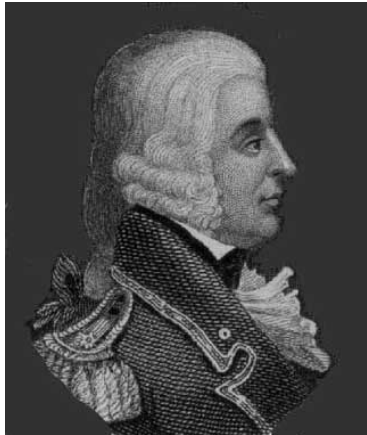


All American History Lesson 17:

The French and _____ War 1754-1763 AD

FIRST PHASE OF WAR: (1754-1755)

British v. French



Major Edward Braddock



French take control over British

SECOND PHASE OF WAR: (1756-1757)

British and French declare WAR

American begin to _____ with the British (p. 209)



Fort William Henry men surrender to -----



Montcalm and men

THIRD PHASE OF WAR: (1758-1763)

British cut off supplies for the French in the Great Lakes Region.



Amherst

and

Wolfe

Why was it bad for the French to stop getting supplies? How did that affect the French from attacking?

FINAL STAGE: TREATY OF PARIS

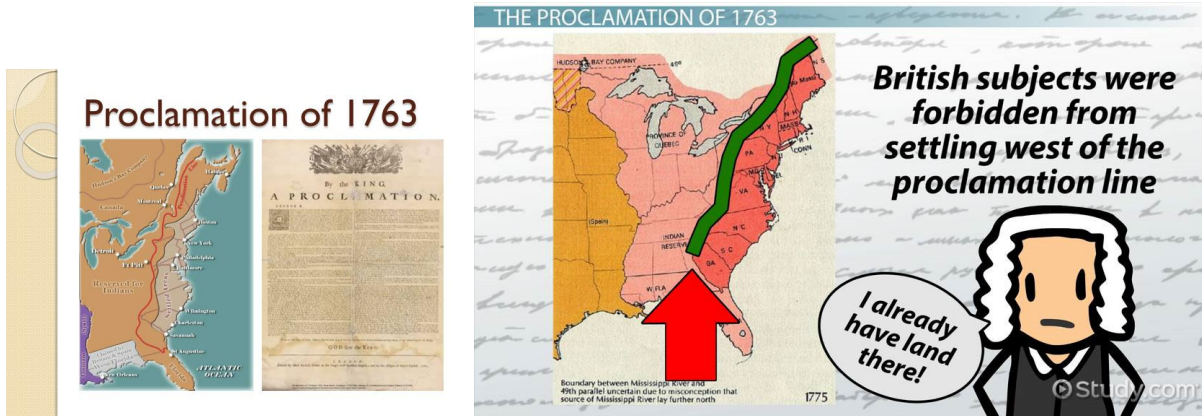
Signed in _____ year and ended the French and Indian War.



All American History Lesson 18:

A Time of Crisis in Colonial Relations (bad times with the people in the places)

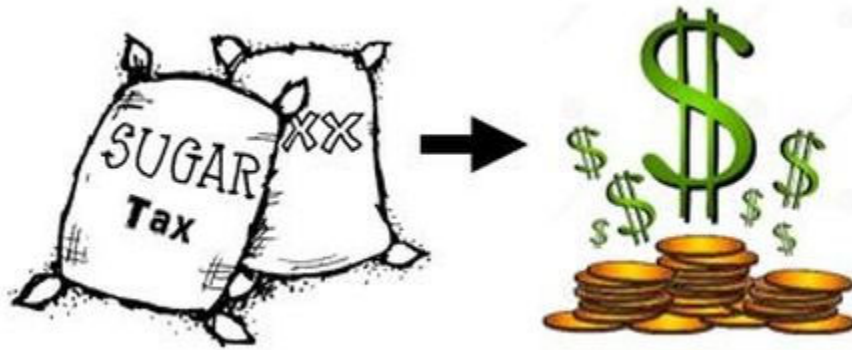
Proclamation of 1763 - First step to War



Enforcement of the Navigation Acts (1763) – Second step to War



Sugar Act (1764)- Third step to War



Quartering Act (_____) – Fourth Step to War



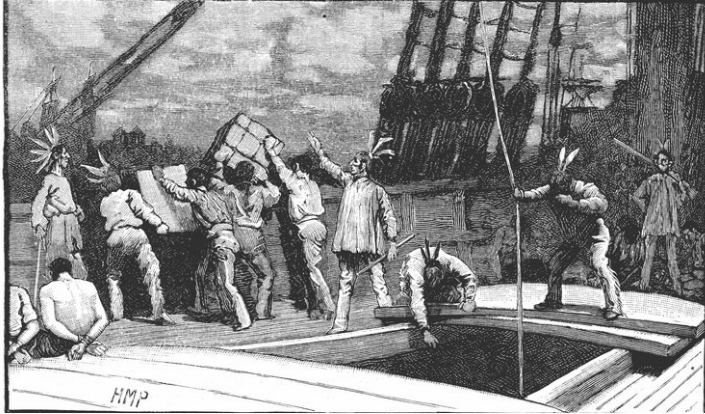
Stamp Act (_____) – Fifth Step to War



If you buy a newspaper---you have to buy a stamp for it

House of Burgesses has a big speech to say that the Stamp Act is threatening _____
(p. 221)

Townshend Acts (1767) – Sixth Step to War



The British Chancellor repealed (took back) all the taxes EXCEPT WHAT TAX?
_____ (p. 222)

Reflect:

You live in the 13 colonies area of America. You had a house and a farm and worked everyday teaching your children, cooking dinner and playing outside. Now the British come in and force you to take care of their soldiers, pay taxes on anything you buy, and make you only buy certain foods or items. How would you react?

All American History Lesson 19: (1768-1774)

Colonial Tensions Mount (uh—oh--)

THE BOSTON MASSACRE



THE BURNING OF GASPEE



Why was the boat burned? _____

Committees of Correspondence (The colonies are talking fast with each other!)

Committees of Correspondence, 1772

- Groups appointed in the 13 colonies to provide leadership and to show that the colonies, they were experiencing the same thing under the British
- Samuel Adams organized the first in 1772



The Boston Tea Party (1773): Tenth Step to War



The Intolerable Coercive Acts (1774)

1. The Boston Port Bill - Closed off the _____
2. The Massachusetts Government Act – no town meetings without permission from governor

3. The Administration of Justice Act – the officials are free to do

4. The Quartering Act – Americans now have to house

Fifth Continental Congress (1774)



**The Declaration of Resolves was a list of what?
Do you think this was helpful to the colonists and Americans or not?**

All American History Lesson 20: The War for Independence Begins

Tensions reach a boiling point:

What are minutemen? _____



The Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)



Surprise attack on Fort _____ 1775



Second Continental Congress (1775)

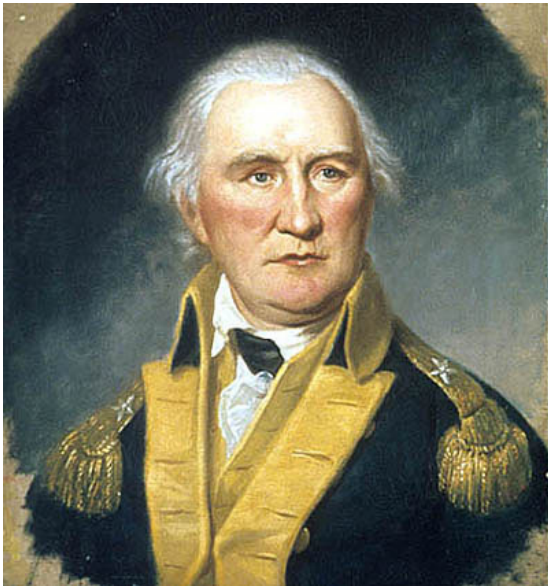
Name three people who are important during this time:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Battle of Bunker Hill (June 1775)



A Canadian Invasion and Failure in Quebec (that's Canada what?!) 1775 Dec.

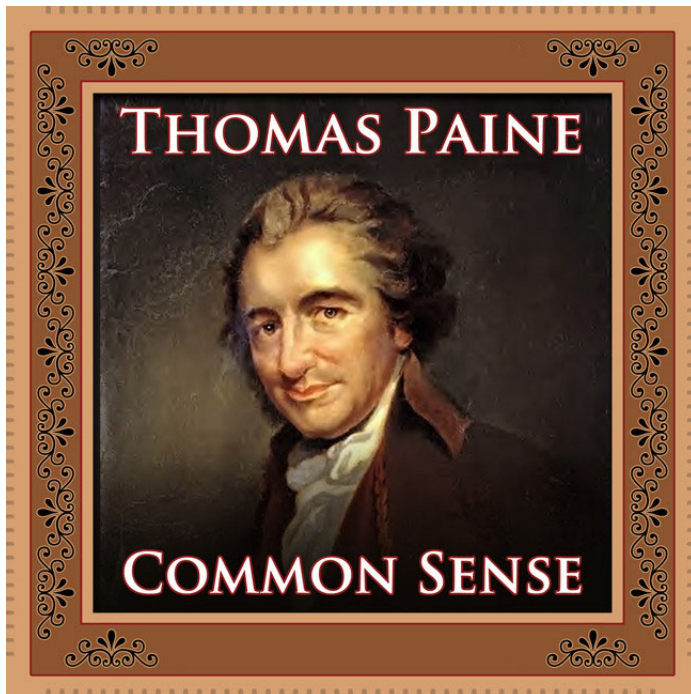


Daniel Morgan

All American History: Lesson 21

War in the Northeast 1776-1777

The Declaration of Independence 1776



Thomas Paine wrote Common Sense in January _____

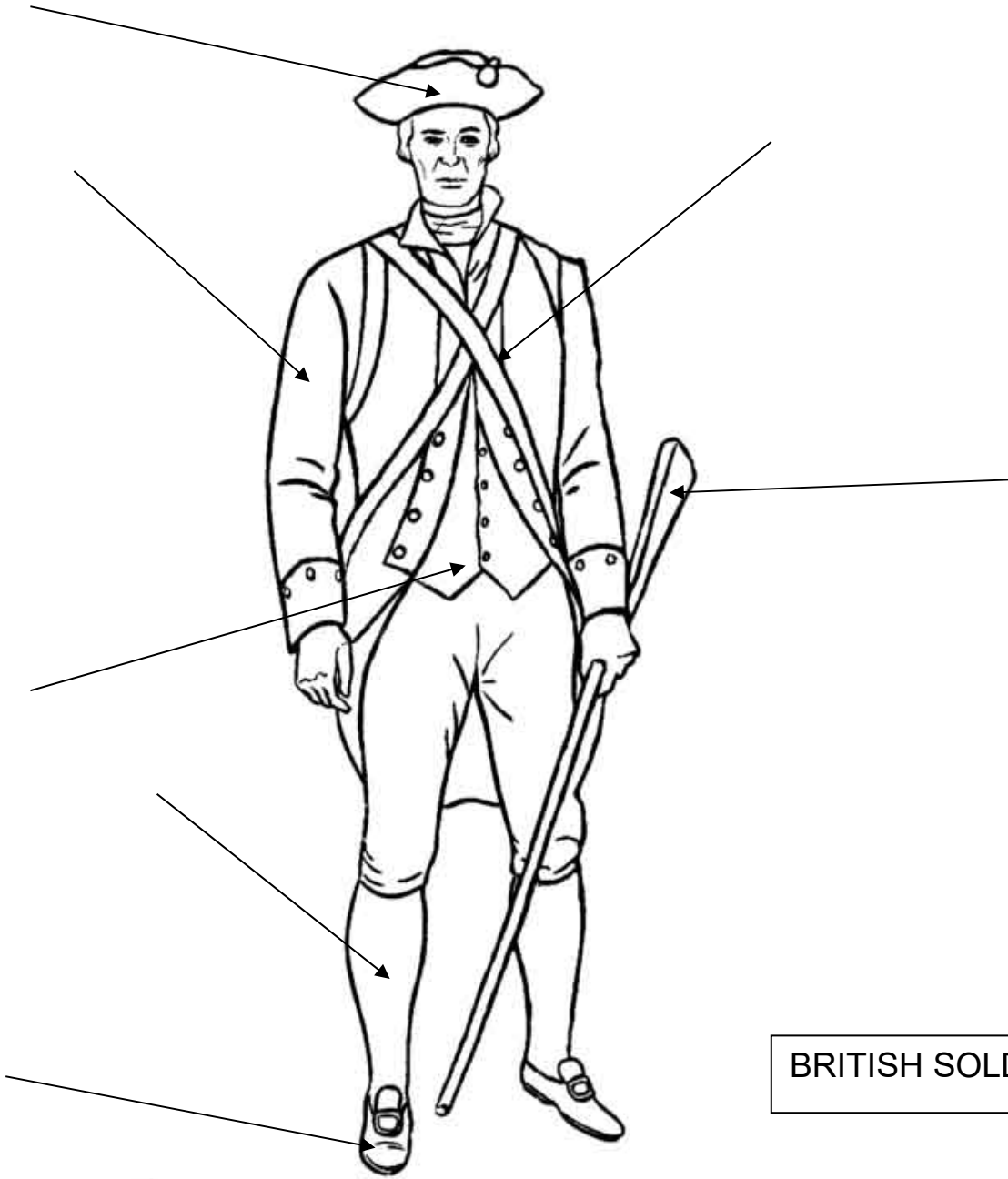


General Henry Knox moved the cannon and artillery to _____



General George Washington (isn't he a president?)

All American History Lesson 22:
More War in the Northeast - 1776
The Articles of Confederation - 1777



BRITISH SOLDIER

This was the uniform worn by some of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

General Geroge
Washington!

Trenton (December 1776) (Washington WINS!)



Princeton (January 1777)



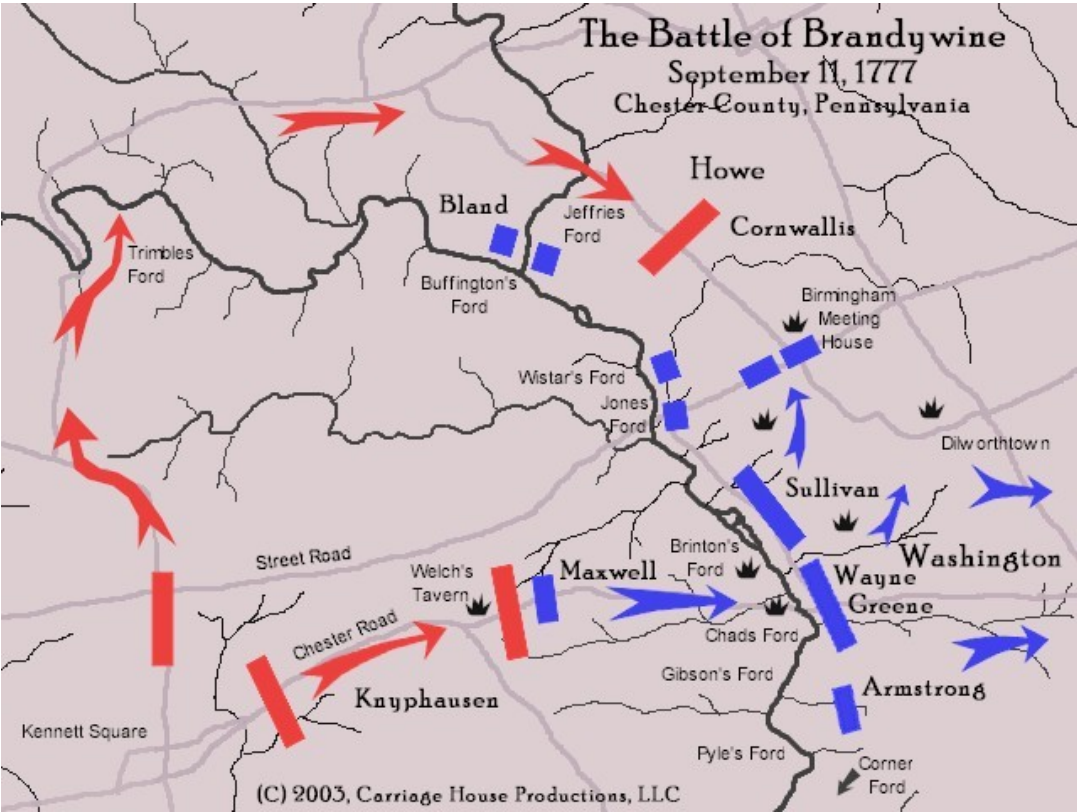
George Washington snuck around _____'s army in the middle of the _____.

General John

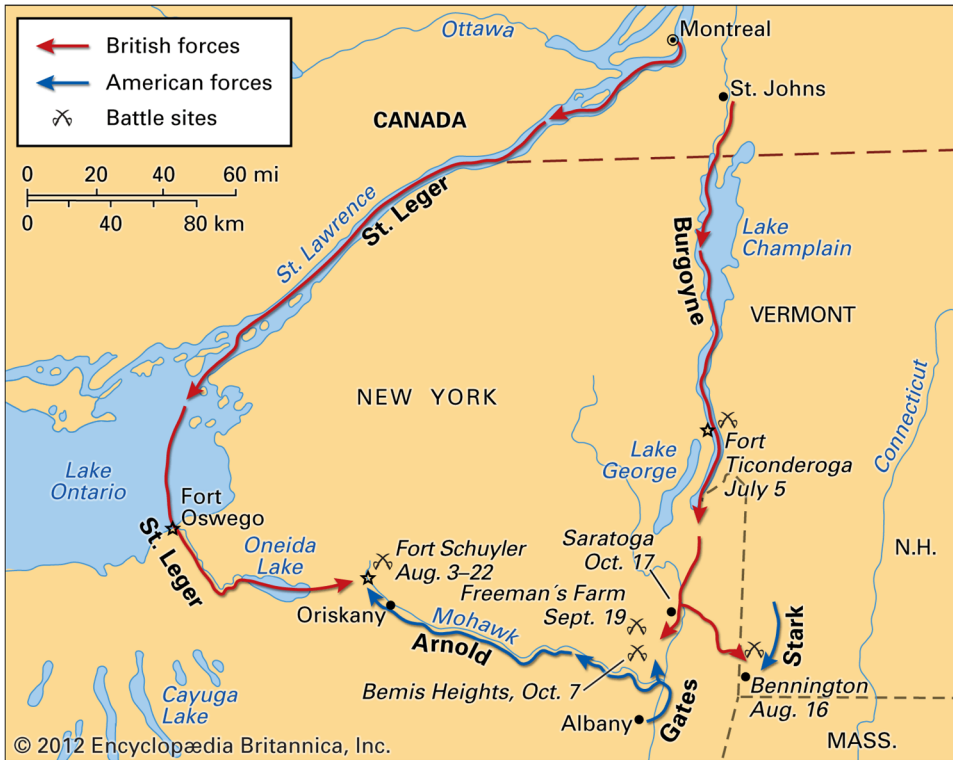
The Ambush at Bennington, Vermont (August 1777)



The Battle at Brandywine Creek (September 1777)



The Battle of Saratoga (September 1777)—TURNING POINT OF WAR



The Articles of Confederation (1777)

Creating the Constitution

The Articles of Confederation

- During the Revolution, the new United States needed a functioning government
- Modeled after colonial governments
- States would retain sovereignty
 - Higher authority than national government
- Founders were fearful of concentrated power due to past experience with the British



All American History: Lesson 23

AMERICAN REVOLUTION (Everyone is fighting)

- War in the South: 1777-1779
- War in the West: 1777-1779
- War on the High Seas: 1777-1779



The Winter at Valley Forge

What were the conditions/what was it like to be a soldier in Valley Forge?



The Battle of Monmouth Courthouse June 1778



The Battle for Savannah (Georgia) December 1778

British seized Savannah, Georgia with the Loyalists

John Paul Jones-famous naval hero



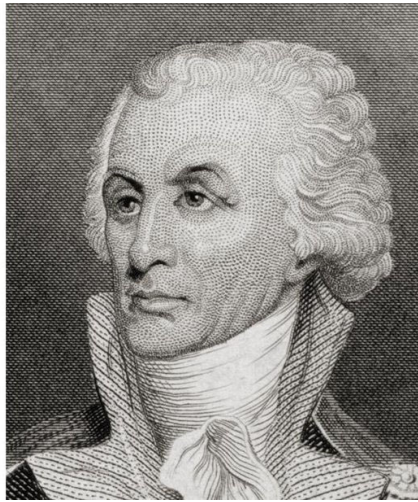
Reflect:

What is it like for the soldiers and the Americans in the North and South? What do you think they feel or think about going to war?

All American History Lesson 24: More American Revolution

General Francis Marion “Swamp Fox”

General Thomas Sumter “The Gamecock”



These three generals harassed British troops and Loyalists in South Carolina

General Andrew Pickens the “Wizard Owl”

The Battle for Charleston and South Carolina (1780)



General Clinton

8,700 redcoats and Hessians from New York to South Carolina

The Battle of Camden (_____, 1780)



Battle of Kings Mountain (October 7, _____)



Battle of Cowpens (January 17, _____)



Battle of Guilford Courthouse (March 15, 1781)



Battle of Yorktown (October 20, _____)



The Treaty of Paris (_____)



Use the map and color:

- Color Yorktown red
- Color Guilford Courthouse blue
- Color Kings Mountain green
- Color Camden yellow
- Color Charleston orange
- Color Cowpens brown

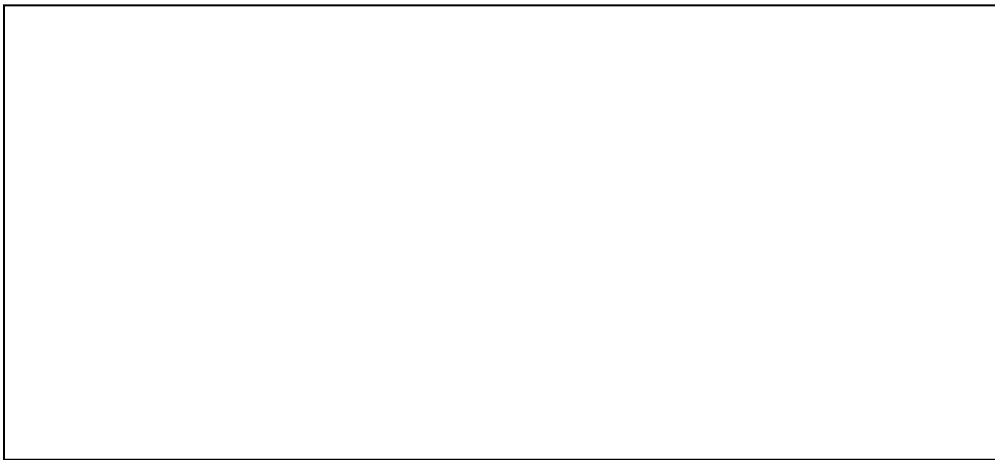
All American History: Lesson 25

(Unit Four -The Period of Establishment and Expansion)

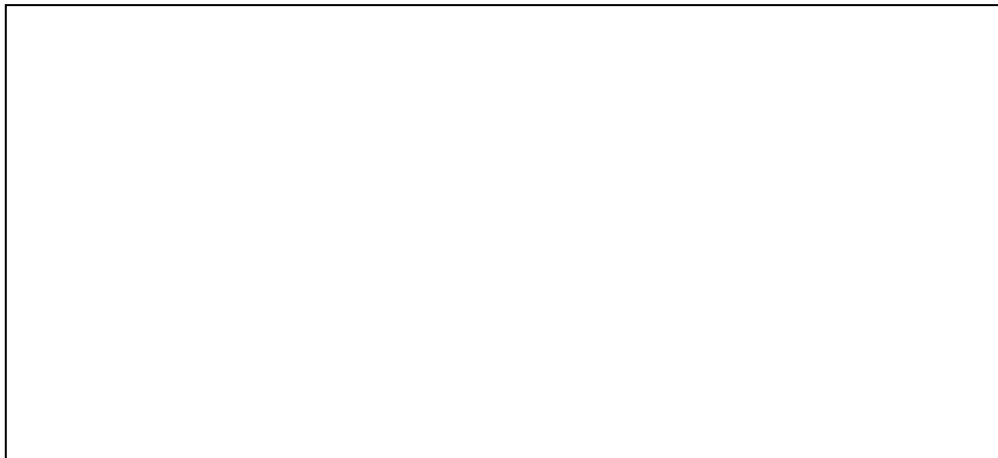
Lesson 25: A New Nation Is Born (1783-1789)

Give one fact/idea/interesting item under each section:

National Instability



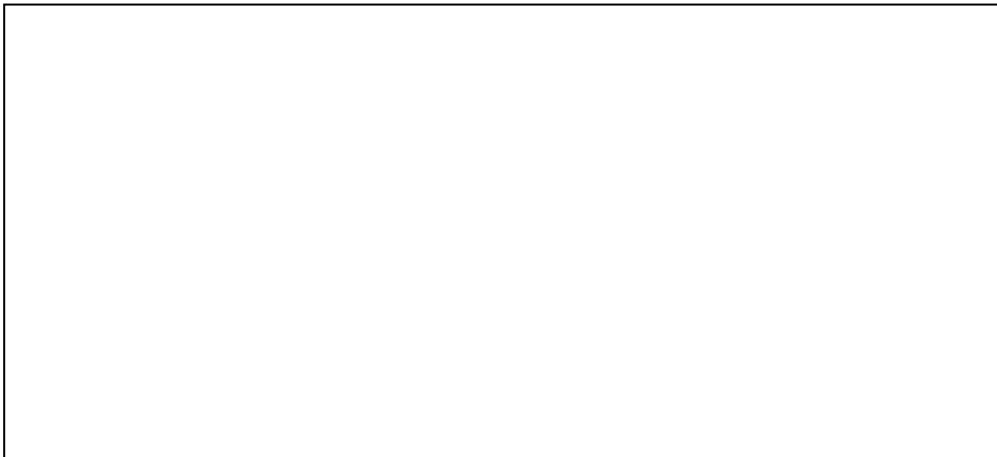
Mount Vernon Virginia Conference



Annapolis Conference



Shay's Rebellion



Constitutional Convention



All American History: Lesson 26

The Federalists -----Year _____

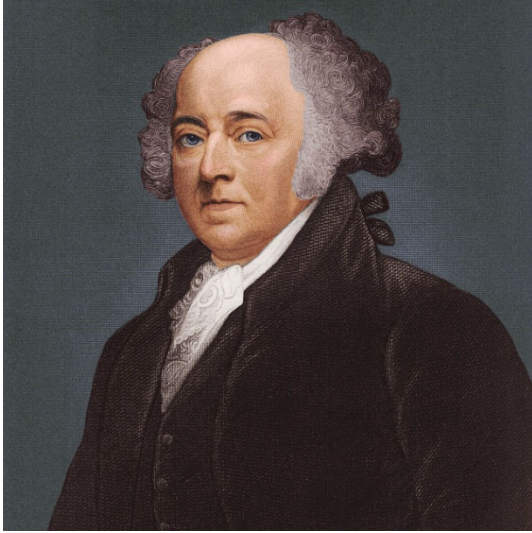
The Jeffersonians -----Year _____

George Washington



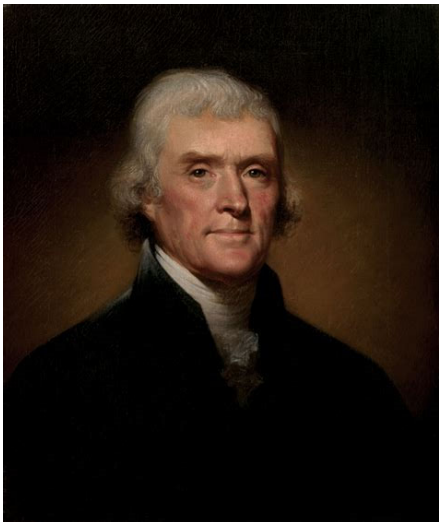
What is a presidential cabinet?

John Adams _____ (*ouu it's okay, we can't all be pretty*)



John Adams kept happiness between what two countries?

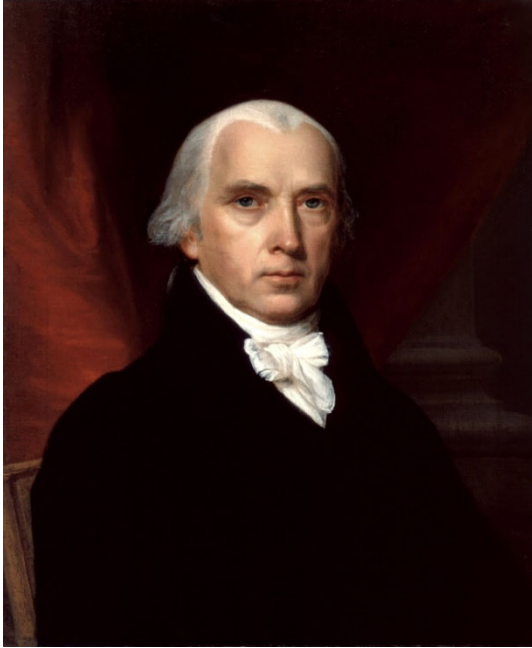
Thomas Jefferson



Thomas Jefferson had great plans to do two things with money for the country

1. _____
2. _____

James Madison --- so serious man. Dude.



He crushed the _____ nominee named _____.

James Monroe



James is a lot like another president (the first one named?)

He was nicknamed, "the last of the _____"

All American History Lesson 27:

- The War of 1812
- Native American Battles in the Northwest Territory

Causes of War

What is “impressment”?

Why were the British occupied? _____

What were they fighting? _____

Warfare with the Native Americans

General “Mad Anthony” Wayne (p.326)



What battle did he fight? _____

Tecumseh (p.327) a Shawnee Native American



He wanted to stop American expansion into _____ and _____ . (Hint: We have visited both of these places)

William Henry Harrison



He battled the British and _____ at the Battle of Thames and New Orleans (p.333) (color Orleans on map in ORANGE)

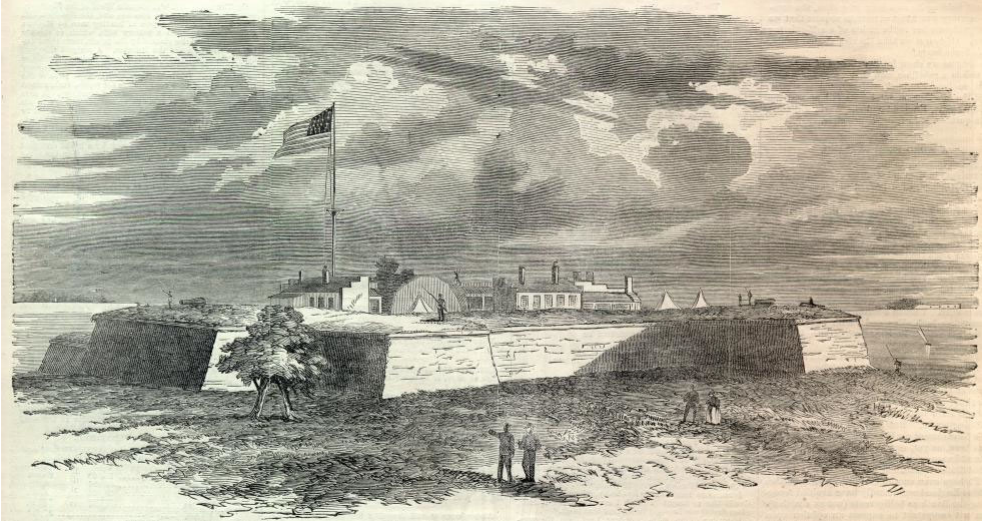
Canadian and Naval (water) Battles (.328)

1. Battle of Thames and Battle of Balldensburg

Highlight on the map these two places in RED. (p.332 map from book)



2. Battle of Fort McHenry (color this area on map in BLUE) p. 331



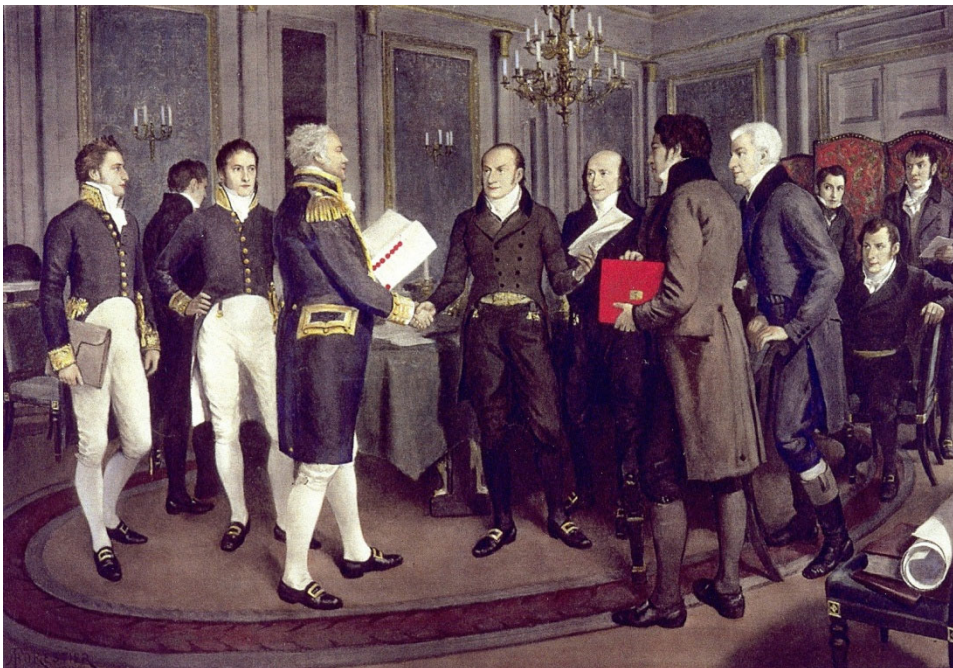
3. **Battle of Horseshoe** (Color this area on map in GREEN)



General Andrew _____ defends the South against the British

4. **Treaty of Ghent**

This agreement means that the British truly lost their property owned as _____ colonies (p.332)

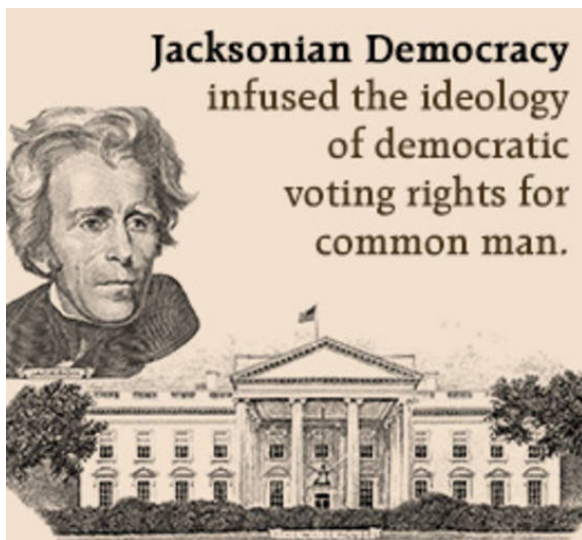


All American History Lesson 28:

- The Jacksonians (1825-1849)
- The Whigs (1825-1849)

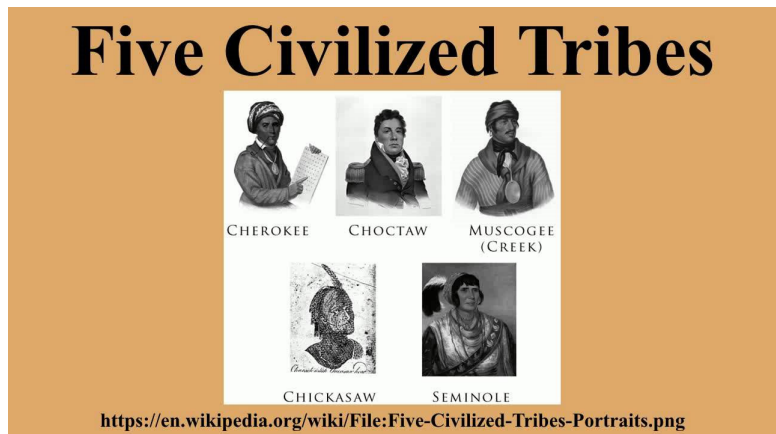
A New Political Era

In the Jacksonian Age there became a _____-party system which isn't the party of Democrats and Republicans, but they are the _____ and the _____.



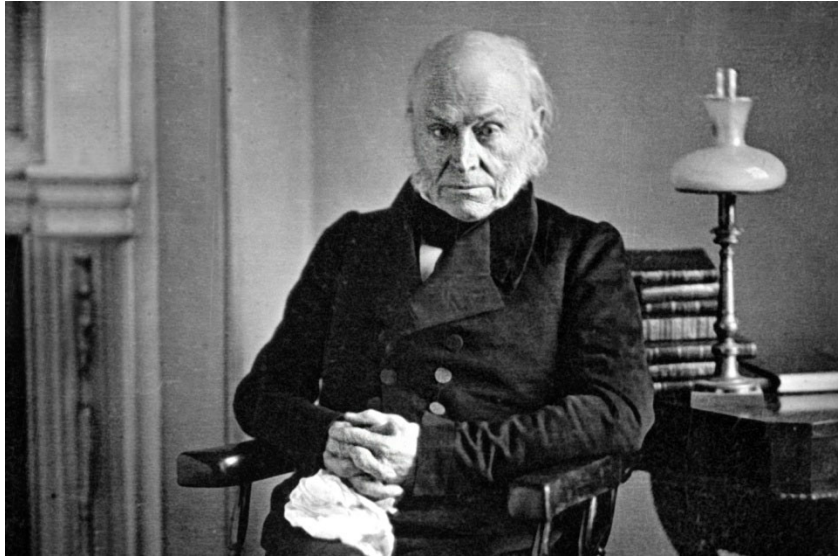
The Five Civilized Nations

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



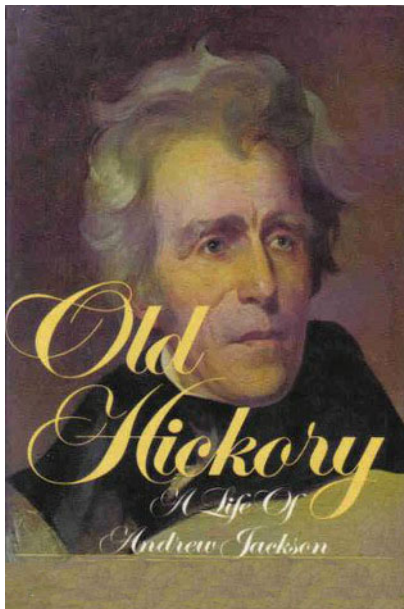
John Quincy Adams (_____)

He didn't get voted in the same way as a normal election. The House of Representatives did what? _____



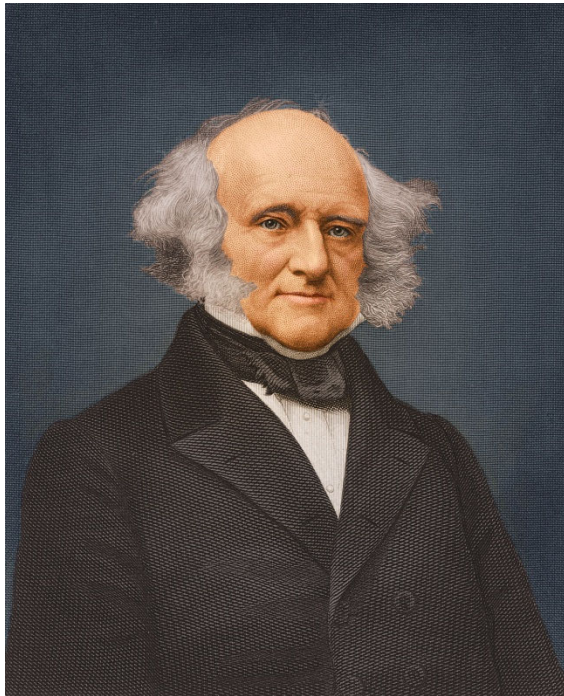
Andrew Jackson

Jackson was given the nickname " _____ "



Name an issue that happened while he was president:

Martin Van Buren (1837-1841)



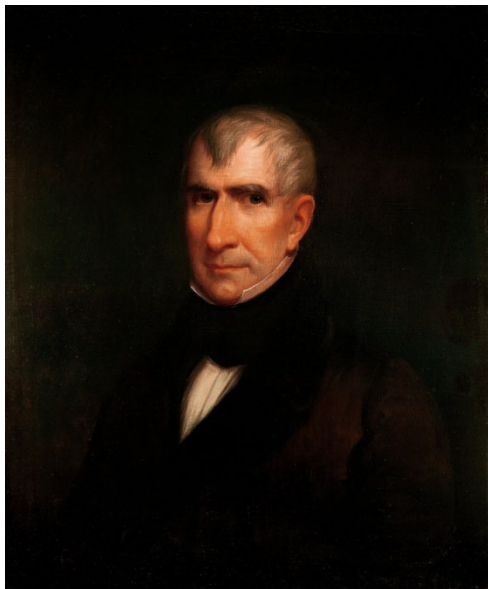
The Whigs got their name from the name of the British party that opposed what?

Martin Van Buren has some crazy scientist hair.

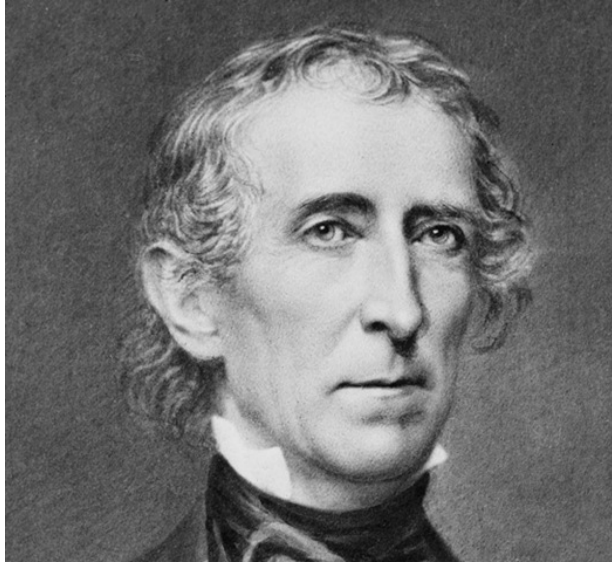
He became President right when the country went into a _____ year depression.

William Henry Harrison (1841)

He's presented as a candidate who is humble and an Indian fighter, not _____ like Van Buren p.344



John Tyler (_____)



John Tyler was a former _____ governor and U.S.

_____.

Tyler had a lot of issues in his presidency and he later changed his original Whig cabinet (group to help him in his presidency) with what people?

James Polk (1845-1849)



His biggest success was the _____ War.