

Chapter 5 People and Places

- 1). Anne Bradstreet: A poet who expressed satisfaction with Puritan New England and wrote the first book of poems in America.
- 2). Battle of Quebec: A conflict won by the British in 1759, creating a turning point in the French and Indian War. The British now controlled the huge French empire in North America.
- 3). Fort Duquesne: French occupied fort that George Washington was trying to take back from the French troops. The battle that took place here marked the beginning of the French and Indian War. Later renamed Fort Pitt after British victory
- 4). General Edward Braddock: An English general who led his troops through the wilderness to capture Fort Duquesne. He lost the battle because his soldiers wore bright red uniforms and marched in formation. Braddock was killed during the fighting.
- 5). General James Wolfe: A general who led a British fleet up the St. Lawrence River. He led them to an area that was not protected well by the French and won the battle. This battle is the Battle of Quebec.
- 6). George Whitfield: An English preacher who believed that all people should have a personal religious experience rather than to simply follow the rules set by the church or its ministers.
- 7). Jonathan Edwards: A preacher from Northampton, Massachusetts who started the Great Awakening. He believed that all people should have their own religious experience.
- 8). Louis Montcalm: A French commander who ordered his troops to attack the British at the Battle of Quebec.
- 9). Mary Dyer: A Quaker from Boston who protested against Puritan intolerance.
- 10). New York and Philadelphia: The largest seaports in the colonies.
- 11). Phillis Wheatly: A slave in the household of a Boston tailor who gained fame as a poet.
A book of her poems was published in London in 1773.
- 12). William Pitt: The prime minister of England. He was a bold, confident leader.

Chapter 5 vocabulary

1). Apprentice: A young person who learned a skill or a trade from a master worker.

Examples: carpenter or blacksmith

2). Backcountry: The hilly frontier region that was settled by middle and lower class colonists.

3). Cash crop: Crops that become the most profitable. Examples: tobacco, grains and indigo

4). Commerce: The buying and selling of goods.

5). Common: An open field around which there was a church, a school and a town hall.

The purpose of the common was to provide protection.

6). Export: To send goods to another country for trade or sale.

7). Hornbook: A single printed page pasted to a board and protected by a thin covering. It contained the alphabet and a Christian prayer.

8). Import: Goods brought from other countries.

9). Indigo: A plant used in making blue dye.

10). Manufacturing: The making of goods.

11). Overseer: The supervisor of the slaves.

12). Plantation: Large farms in the South that were located in the Tidewater region.

13). Planter: Rich plantation owners

14). Prime minister: Head of government

15). Self-sufficient: Able to produce all the goods that were needed.

16). Surplus: The amount in excess of what is needed.

17). Tenant farmer: A person who works the land owned by another and pays rent in cash or crops.

18). Tidewater: A flat, southern coastal plain whose rivers were affected by far-reaching ocean tides.