

1) Since its beginnings, the new world has been a hub of immigrants from different places in the world. Hence, today the United States is known as a “nation of immigrants”. On the light of what you have studied, discuss the following questions:

a) Why have many people attracted to the new world? (2pts)

➤ *Many people have been attracted to the new world due to the promise of wealth, land and freedom. People have left their mother countries escaping economic and social problems, political oppression and religious restrictions.*

Note: Mention the causes of immigration in your own words.

b) Which language and culture was and still predominant in the U.S.? (2pts)

➤ *The English language and protestant culture were and still predominant in the U.S. (the English settlers had the overriding influence in the American society since its beginnings)*

c) Explain how the integration of immigrants into the American society in the past (as the nation was in its beginnings) is different from the present day. (4pts)

➤ *As the new nation was in its beginnings, integrating new comers followed the image of a melting pot society, in which immigrants had to forget about their identities and adopt the English language and protestant culture (the new nation was in need to make its own identity). Today, this image has been changed into a salad bowl or multicultural society, in which new comers have the right to keep their languages, cultures and religions.*

2) As a great tide of immigrants fled to the new world, three main groups of colonies were established (Northeast, Middle and Southern colonies). Briefly and concisely, compare the three colonies in terms of economy and society. (3pts)

➤ *Northeast colonies were settled by Puritans and only Puritanism was practiced there. Their economy was based on timber, fishing, shipbuilding and trade. On the other hand, middle colonies’ society was more diverse and varied. The economy was based on industry and agriculture. In contrast to the former colonies, the southern colonies were predominantly rural settlements and most people were farmers. The society was composed of land owners and African slaves as workers. Hence, the economy was based on agriculture.*

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3) What was the major cause of the French and Indian War? (2pts)

➤ *The struggle over the Ohio Valley, which both the French and the British claimed as part of their empires, was the major cause of the French and Indian War.*

4) Explain the following Acts that were passed by the British government after the French and Indian War:

(3pts)

- a) **The Stamp Act:** *It was a tax imposed by the British government on all sorts of printed materials (newspapers, magazines,) published in the American colonies.*
 - b) **Townshend Acts :** *They were British acts that taxed tea, glass, lead, paints and paper that the American colonies imported.*
 - c) **The Tea Act :** *It was an act that gave the British East India Company exclusive rights to sell tea in the colonies.*
- 5) *Shortly after the above Acts, the British Parliament passed a series of more intolerable Acts; the Coercive Acts.*
- a) What was the cause behind imposing the Coercive Acts? (2pts)
 - ***The British government passed the Coercive Acts to restore authority in its colonies after the Boston Tea Party committees of Massachusetts and the other colonies.***
 - b) What was the impact of the Coercive or “Intolerable” Acts on the colonies? (2pts)
 - ***The Coercive Acts united all the colonies over one solution- independence. As a result, the first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia to plan the steps to revolution and independence.***