



Name _____

Date: _____

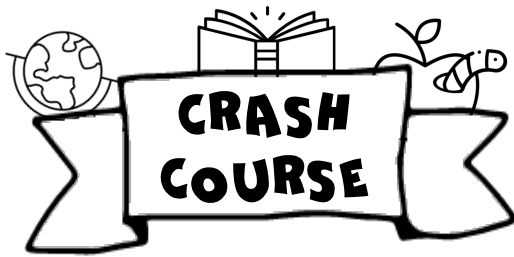
Teacher: _____

US HISTORY #5-THE SEVEN YEARS WAR AND THE GREAT AWAKENING

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

French	Spanish	awakening	slaves	revolution
British	Indians	authority	liberals	mercantilism

- ☐ 1. _____ was basically the idea that the government should regulate the economy in order to increase national power.
- ☐ 2. And _____ themselves were a key trade good in the so-called triangular trade between Europe, Africa, and the colonies.
- ☐ 3. The Native Americans and their _____ supporters thought this was bad form, because they thought they had rights to the land.
- ☐ 4. The _____ were victorious in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, and as far away as India. The war continued officially for three more years and ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763.
- ☐ 5. The real losers of the war were not the British or the _____ or the French, but the Native Americans.
- ☐ 6. In 1763, _____, particularly from the Ottawa and the Delaware tribes, launched what has come to be known as Pontiac's Rebellion.
- ☐ 7. The other big outcome of the Seven Years War was that it set up the American _____.
- ☐ 8. For classical _____, the main task of government was to protect citizens' natural rights, which were defined by John Locke as life, liberty, and property.
- ☐ 9. The Great _____ took place in the early decades of the 18th century, and it was a revitalization of religious feeling, energized by revival meetings and the introduction of new denominations.
- ☐ 10. One of the keys in the American Revolution was a breakdown in respect for _____.



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US HISTORY #5-THE SEVEN YEARS WAR AND THE GREAT AWAKENING

Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

- ☐ 1. _____ was basically the idea that the government should regulate the economy in order to increase national power.
- ☐ 2. And _____ themselves were a key trade good in the so-called triangular trade between Europe, Africa, and the colonies.
- ☐ 3. The Native Americans and their _____ supporters thought this was bad form, because they thought they had rights to the land.
- ☐ 4. The _____ were victorious in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, and as far away as India. The war continued officially for three more years and ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763.
- ☐ 5. The real losers of the war were not the British or the _____ or the French, but the Native Americans.
- ☐ 6. In 1763, _____, particularly from the Ottawa and the Delaware tribes, launched what has come to be known as Pontiac's Rebellion.
- ☐ 7. The other big outcome of the Seven Years War was that it set up the American _____.
- ☐ 8. For classical _____, the main task of government was to protect citizens' natural rights, which were defined by John Locke as life, liberty, and property.
- ☐ 9. The Great _____ took place in the early decades of the 18th century, and it was a revitalization of religious feeling, energized by revival meetings and the introduction of new denominations.
- ☐ 10. One of the keys in the American Revolution was a breakdown in respect for _____.



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Answer Key

US HISTORY #5-THE SEVEN YEARS WAR AND THE GREAT AWAKENING

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

French	Spanish	awakening	slaves	revolution
British	Indians	authority	liberals	mercantilism

- ☐ 1. **Mercantilism** was basically the idea that the government should regulate the economy in order to increase national power.
- ☐ 2. And **slaves** themselves were a key trade good in the so-called triangular trade between Europe, Africa, and the colonies.
- ☐ 3. The Native Americans and their **French** supporters thought this was bad form, because they thought they had rights to the land.
- ☐ 4. The **British** were victorious in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, and as far away as India. The war continued officially for three more years and ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763.
- ☐ 5. The real losers of the war were not the British or the **Spanish** or the French, but the Native Americans.
- ☐ 6. In 1763, **Indians**, particularly from the Ottawa and the Delaware tribes, launched what has come to be known as Pontiac's Rebellion.
- ☐ 7. The other big outcome of the Seven Years War was that it set up the American **Revolution**.
- ☐ 8. For classical **liberals**, the main task of government was to protect citizens' natural rights, which were defined by John Locke as life, liberty, and property.
- ☐ 9. The Great **Awakening** took place in the early decades of the 18th century, and it was a revitalization of religious feeling, energized by revival meetings and the introduction of new denominations.
- ☐ 10. One of the keys in the American Revolution was a breakdown in respect for **authority**.