

AP US History

Name: _____

Cause and Effect Worksheets for all Units

For each section of years, match the historical cause (in the left column) with the proper effect (in the right column) by writing the correct letter on the blank line for each section.

Ch1 - 33,000 BC-1789 AD:

Cause

- _____ 1. The Great Ice Age
- _____ 2. Cultivation of corn (maize)
- _____ 3. New sailing technology and desire for spices
- _____ 4. Portugal's creation of sugar plantations on Atlantic coastal islands
- _____ 5. Columbus' first encounter with the New World
- _____ 6. Native Americans' lack of immunity to smallpox, malaria, and yellow fever
- _____ 7. The Spanish conquest of large quantities of New World gold and silver
- _____ 8. Aztec legends of a returning god, Quetzalcoatl
- _____ 9. The Spanish need to protect Mexico against French and English encroachment
- _____ 10. Franciscan friars' desire to convert Pacific Coast Indians to Catholicism

Effect

- A. Rapid expansion of global economic commerce and manufacturing
- B. European voyages around Africa and across the Atlantic attempting to reach Asia
- C. Establishment of Spanish settlements in Florida and New Mexico
- D. Exposure of a "land bridge" between Asia and North America
- E. Formation of a chain of mission settlements in California
- F. A global exchange of animals, plants, and diseases
- G. The formation of large, sophisticated civilizations in Mexico and South America
- H. Cortes' relatively easy conquest of Tenochtitlan
- I. A decline of 90 percent in the New World Indian population
- J. The rapid expansion of the African slave trade

Ch2 - 1500-1733:

Cause

- _____ 1. The English victory over the Spanish Armada
- _____ 2. The English law of primogeniture
- _____ 3. The enclosing of English pastures and cropland
- _____ 4. Lord De La Warr's use of brutal "Irish tactics" in Virginia
- _____ 5. The English government's persecution of Roman Catholics
- _____ 6. The slave codes of England's Barbados colony
- _____ 7. John Smith's stern leadership

- _____ 8. The English settlers' near destruction of small Indian tribes
- _____ 9. The flight of poor farmers and religious dissenters from planter-run Virginia
- _____ 10. Georgia's unhealthy climate, restrictions on slavery and vulnerability to Spanish attacks

Effect

- A. Led to the two Anglo-Powhatan wars that virtually exterminated Virginia's Indian population
- B. Enabled England to gain control of the North Atlantic sea-lanes
- C. Forced gold-hungry colonists to work and saved them from total starvation
- D. Led Lord Baltimore to establish the Maryland colony
- E. Led to the founding of the independent-minded North Carolina colony
- F. Led many younger sons of the gentry to seek their fortunes in exploration and colonization
- G. Contributed to the formation of powerful Indian coalitions like the Iroquois and the Algonquins
- H. Kept the buffer colony poor and largely unpopulated for a long time
- I. Became the legal basis for slavery in North America
- J. Forced numerous laborers off the land and sent them elsewhere looking for opportunities elsewhere