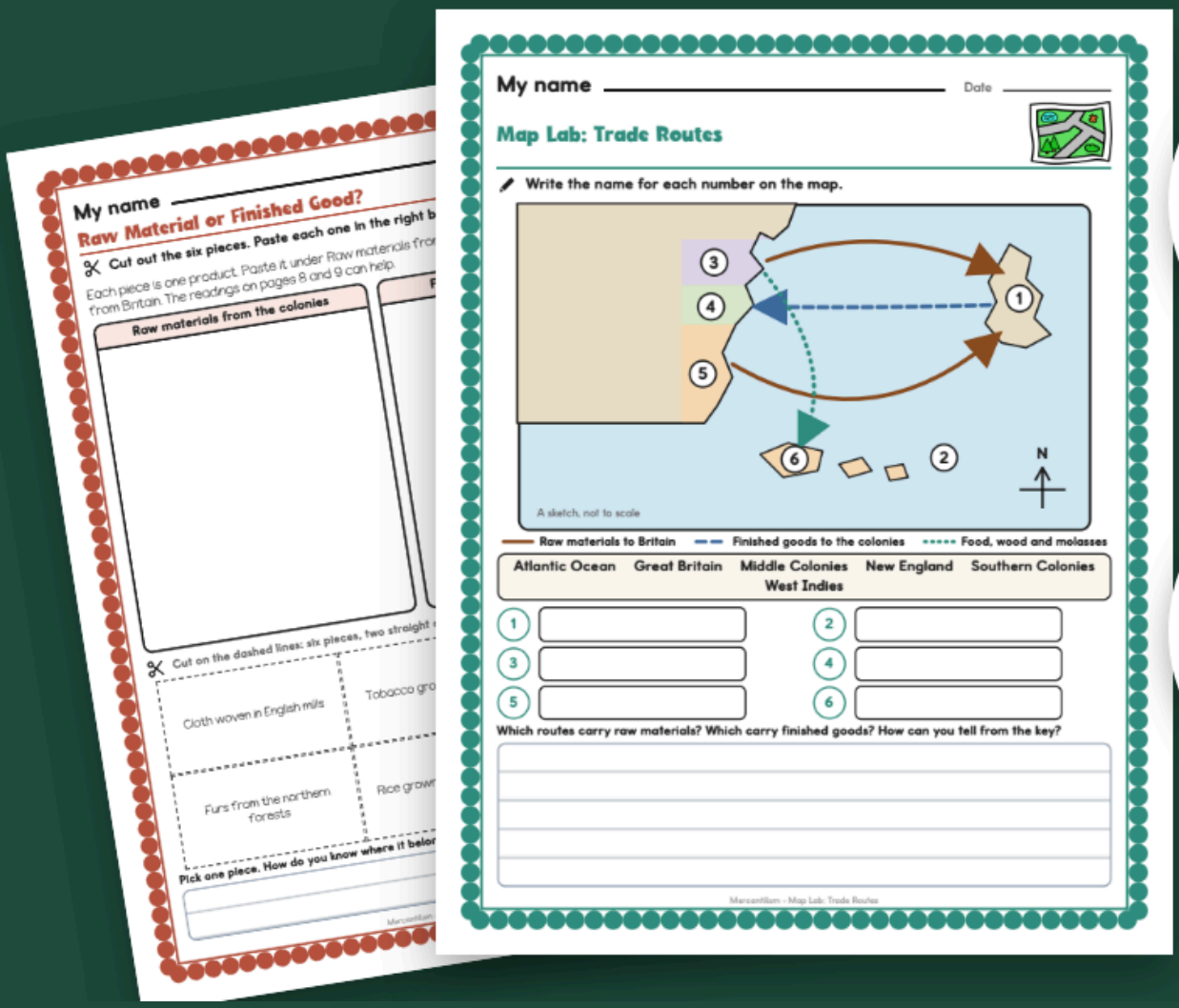
MERCANTILISM TRADE MAP

Worksheets for Grades 6-9



26 STUDENT PAGES

ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

Bright Path Sped

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This is a fillable PDF

- Open it in a PDF reader (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Preview, or your browser), click into a line or a box, type, and Save As.
- The name line, every answer box, every ruled work box and every check box on the student pages are type-in fields, and so are the tracker, class grid, team note and family page. You can also print any page and write by hand.
- It works offline. No account, no subscription, no internet connection needed after you download it.

Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart. Every student page is black and white inside a colored border, so it still reads when copied in black and white.

Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder, and use a first name only on any page that leaves your hands.

Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page. Every question is read, and a fix ships as a free update.

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PREVIEW

How To Read a Page

The parts of a student page, then the page types in the order they come.

The parts of a page

- **The answer box.** A bordered box for a letter, a year, a number or a name. Click it to type, or print and write in it.
- **The ruled work box.** Lines 0.34 inch apart. A short answer gets 4 lines; the cause and effect boxes get 3 and the paragraph page gets 18. It types and prints.
- **The check box.** True or false, yes or not yet: click or mark one.
- **The reading.** A short passage with the dates at the top, then a cause box, an effect box and two checks.
- **The cut line.** Six pieces in a 3 by 2 grid, each 2.4 by 1.25 inches, edge to edge: two cuts across and two down.

Page type	What it looks like	What the student does
Before You Read, True or False, Words to Know	3 pages, 14 items	Big picture; true or false with fix-it lines; match eight words.
5 Readings	10 checks	Read, write the cause and the effect, answer two checks with a letter.
Map Lab	1 page, 6 items	A trade-route map with arrows; write the name for each number.
Timelines	2 pages, 12 items	Write each year; number six events 1 to 6.
Plain words, Two Views, Cause and Effect	3 pages	Say six hard sentences plainly; fill a two-views chart; write four effects and two causes.
Letter, points of view, Think It Through, CER	6 questions, 6 writing pages	A farmer's letter; three viewpoints; 4 lines per question; a plan and an 18-line paragraph.
Quiz, Cut and Paste	12 items, 18 pieces	A quiz in two parts and three cut-and-paste mats (raw material or finished good, who benefits, order).

Untimed, unscored on the page

No student page has a timer or a score on it. The keys and the tracker are for you. The answer keys are on pages 31 to 35.

A short account, not a full textbook

Each reading is a summary of one part of the story in plain words. It is not a complete history, and it is not tied to any particular standard. Add your own textbook, map or source for more depth, including the voices of African and African American authors.

Printing and the type-in fields

Every page prints clean in black and white. Every box and line is a type-in field in any PDF reader: click, type, then save. It is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow.

Open answers

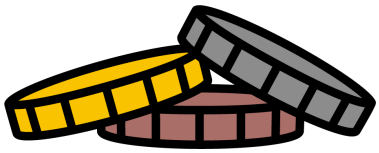
The charts, the chain, the letter, views, short answers and the paragraph are open. The keys give a sample and what to look for. Accept any answer that is true to the readings.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Before You Read



Read the big ideas. Then write what you know.

In the 1600s and 1700s, European countries wanted gold, silver and power. How did that shape the way colonies traded? Here is where the story starts.

The idea	Mercantilism said a country gets rich by selling more than it buys and by holding gold and silver.
The colonies	A colony sent raw materials to the mother country and bought finished goods from it.
The rules	Parliament passed the Navigation Acts to control colonial trade. Some colonists smuggled to get around them.
The road	You will read five short readings, label a trade-route map, put events in order, write a letter as a farmer and sort by hand.

What do you already know about trade and colonies?

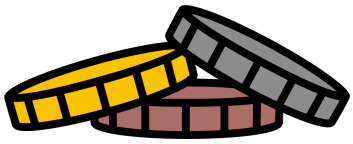
What do you want to find out?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

What Is Mercantilism?



Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

1500s to 1700s

From the 1500s to the 1700s, many leaders in Europe believed in an idea called mercantilism. They thought that a country's wealth was the amount of gold and silver it held. A country with a lot of gold and silver could pay for a strong army and navy, so it could stay safe and win wars. Trade was the way to get more gold and silver. A country should sell more goods to other lands than it bought from them. Goods sold to other lands are called exports. Goods bought from other lands are called imports. The goal was to export more than you imported. Mercantilists also believed that the world's wealth was limited, so one country's gain was another country's loss. That is why European countries competed hard for trade and for colonies. A colony could give a country goods it would otherwise have to buy from a rival. Under mercantilism, the government, not only merchants, made many of the rules about trade.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. What does mercantilism say a country's wealth is? ☐
   - **A** The amount of gold and silver it holds
   - **B** The number of people it has
   - **C** The size of its farms

2. What are goods bought from other lands called? ☐
   - **A** Exports
   - **B** Imports
   - **C** Markets

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

The Navigation Acts



Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

1651 to 1663

To make mercantilism work, England passed laws to control colonial trade. These laws are called the Navigation Acts. Parliament passed the first one in 1651, and it passed more in 1660 and 1663. The laws had three main rules. First, goods had to be carried on English ships, which included ships built in the colonies, with mostly English crews. Second, some products, including sugar and tobacco, could be sold only to England or to another English colony. Third, most goods from Europe that were headed for the colonies had to stop in England first, where they paid a tax. These rules kept trade money inside the English empire and gave English merchants and shipowners a big advantage. The laws were hard to enforce along thousands of miles of coast. Many colonial merchants smuggled, which means they secretly traded goods without following the rules or paying the taxes. Even so, the Navigation Acts shaped colonial trade for more than a hundred years.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. When did Parliament pass the first Navigation Act? ☐
   - **A** 1651
   - **B** 1776
   - **C** 1492

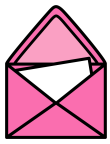
2. What did smugglers do? ☐
   - **A** They obeyed every rule.
   - **B** They traded in secret without following the rules.
   - **C** They built English ships.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Effects on the Colonists



Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

1699 to 1764

Mercantilism helped some colonists and hurt others. Colonial tobacco farmers had a protected market in England, and the Royal Navy guarded merchant ships at sea. Colonial shipbuilders in New England were busy because ships built in the colonies counted as English ships. But the rules also had costs. Colonists could not sell some goods to the highest bidder in other countries, and they often paid more for English goods. Parliament also limited what colonists could make. The Wool Act of 1699 limited the sale of colonial wool cloth, so colonists bought English cloth instead. The Molasses Act of 1733 put a high tax on molasses from the French islands, which New England merchants wanted because it was cheap. Many merchants smuggled it instead. In 1764, Parliament passed the Sugar Act, which lowered the tax on molasses but began to enforce it much more strictly. Colonists began to ask who had the right to set trade rules and taxes for them, a question that led toward the American Revolution.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. Which law of 1733 taxed molasses from the French islands? ☐
   - **A** The Wool Act
   - **B** The Molasses Act
   - **C** The Staple Act

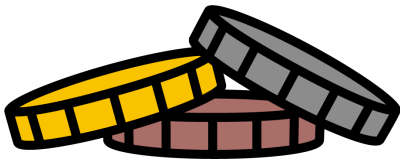
2. What did the Sugar Act of 1764 do? ☐
   - **A** It lowered the molasses tax but enforced it more strictly.
   - **B** It ended the Navigation Acts.
   - **C** It gave colonists the vote.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ezee Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Timeline: Years



Write the year for each law.

1651	1660	1663	1699	1733	1764

Pick each year from the bank. Use the readings to help you.

1. Parliament passes the Wool Act _____
2. Parliament passes the first Navigation Act _____
3. Parliament passes the Sugar Act _____
4. The Staple Act sends European goods through England _____
5. Another Navigation Act lists sugar and tobacco _____
6. Parliament passes the Molasses Act _____

Pick one law from this page. Tell what it did in your own words.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ideas Shed

My name _____ Date _____



Say It in Plain Words

Say each hard sentence in plain words.

Some history books use hard words. Read each hard sentence. Then say the same thing in plain words of your own.

1. A nation prospers by exporting more than it imports.

2. Colonies furnished raw materials to the mother country.

3. Parliament enumerated certain commodities that could be shipped only to England.

4. Colonial merchants evaded the regulations through contraband trade.

5. The Crown prohibited colonial manufacture of competing goods.

6. Revenue measures provoked resistance among colonial merchants.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ezee Shop

My name _____ Date _____

Cause and Effect Chain

Write the effect. Then write the cause.

Read the cause. Write the effect.

Cause: European leaders thought gold and silver made a country wealthy.

Cause: England wanted raw materials and customers.

Cause: Parliament wanted trade money to stay in the English empire.

Cause: The trade laws were hard to enforce along the coast.

Read the effect. Write the cause.

Effect: Colonial shipbuilders in New England were busy.

Effect: Parliament passed the Sugar Act in 1764.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ideas Shop

My name _____ Date _____

Three Points of View



Write what each person might say.

People did not all see the trade laws the same way. Write what each person might have said. These are your own words, not real quotations.

A Virginia tobacco farmer might say...

A London merchant who sells cloth to the colonies might say...

A New England shipbuilder might say...

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Think It Through B

Answer each question in full sentences.

Use facts from the readings to answer.

4 Why did many colonial merchants smuggle?

5 Why is the triangular trade not always a neat triangle?

6 How did mercantilism help some colonists and hurt others?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part A

Read each one. Write the letter of the best answer.

Write the letter of the best answer in the box.

1. Which idea says a country is wealthy when it holds gold and silver?
   - **A** Mercantilism
   - **B** Democracy
   - **C** Feudalism

2. What is a raw material?
   - **A** A kind of tax
   - **B** A finished product
   - **C** A natural product used to make something else

3. Which country passed the Navigation Acts?
   - **A** Spain
   - **B** England
   - **C** Holland

4. What did the Staple Act of 1663 say about most goods from Europe?
   - **A** They were free of tax.
   - **B** They could not be sold.
   - **C** They had to stop in England first.

5. What is a mother country?
   - **A** The country that rules a colony
   - **B** A colony's capital city
   - **C** The country with the most gold

6. Which was a market job of a colony?
   - **A** Fighting wars in Europe
   - **B** Buying English finished goods
   - **C** Growing English wheat

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Raw Material or Finished Good?

Cut out the six pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Each piece is one product. Paste it under Raw materials from the colonies or Finished goods from Britain. The readings on pages 8 and 9 can help.

Raw materials from the colonies	Finished goods from Britain

PREVIEW

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.

Cloth woven in English mills	Tobacco grown in Virginia	Iron tools made in England
Furs from the northern forests	Rice grown in the Carolinas	Furniture made in English workshops

Pick one piece. How do you know where it belongs?

My name _____ Date _____

Timeline Cut and Paste

Cut out the six pieces. Paste them in order.

Paste the events in order, first to last. The timeline pages (14, 15) can help.

First	Second	Third

Fourth	Fifth	Sixth

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.

The Wool Act of 1699 limits colonial wool cloth.	European countries begin to build colonies in the Americas.	The Sugar Act of 1764 brings stricter enforcement.
More Navigation Acts follow in 1660 and 1663.	The Molasses Act of 1733 taxes molasses from the French islands.	England passes the first Navigation Act in 1651.

Which law do you think mattered most to the colonists? Why?

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Reading and Words

True or False, the 10 checks that follow the readings, and Words to Know.

Readings: the checks pages 7 to 11

#	Event	Answer
1	What Is It?	A: The amount of gold and silver it …
2	What Is It?	B: Imports
1	Sources, Markets	A: A source of raw materials and a …
2	Sources, Markets	B: Rice and indigo
1	Navigation Acts	A: 1651
2	Navigation Acts	B: They traded in secret without following the …
1	Triangular Trade	A: The Middle Passage
2	Triangular Trade	C: Rum
1	Effects	B: The Molasses Act
2	Effects	A: It lowered the molasses tax but enforced …

True or False? Fix It page 6

#	Starts with	Answer
1	Mercantilism says a country grows rich …	True
2	Colonists could sell any goods to …	False
3	Under mercantilism, a colony was a …	True
4	The colonial assemblies passed the Navigation …	False
5	Many colonial merchants smuggled goods to …	True
6	The triangular trade was always one …	False

Fix-it samples

#	A good fix says
2	Some goods, such as sugar and tobacco, could be sold only to England or another English colony.
4	Parliament in England passed the Navigation Acts.
6	Many voyages did not follow a neat triangle. The name describes one set of routes among many.

Words to Know page 12

#	Word	Letter
1	import	H
2	raw material	E
3	smuggle	B
4	mercantilism	C
5	mother country	F
6	export	A
7	market	D
8	colony	G

How the checks were made

Every reading was written so each check has one best answer that is stated in the passage. If a student picks another letter, point to the sentence that settles it.

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Written Answers

Think It Through A to C (pages 21, 22) and the paragraph plan. These are samples, not the only right answers.

Think It Through

#	Starts with	A good answer includes
1	What does mercantilism say makes a …	Gold and silver; a country should export more than it imports so that gold and silver flow in.
2	What two jobs did a colony …	To be a source of raw materials and to be a market for finished goods from the mother country.
3	What were the three main rules …	Goods travel on English ships; some products go only to England or English colonies; most European goods stop in England first.
4	Why did many colonial merchants smuggle?	The rules and taxes cost them money, and the coast was too long for Britain to watch, so smuggling was hard to stop.
5	Why is the triangular trade not …	Many voyages followed other routes; the name describes one set of routes among many.
6	How did mercantilism help some colonists …	It gave tobacco farmers and shipbuilders protected markets, but it limited where colonists could sell and what they could make.

Sample: Claim, Evidence, Reasoning (page 23)

- **Claim:** The Navigation Acts helped some colonists, but they hurt the colonies more than they helped.
- **Evidence:** Colonists could not sell sugar and tobacco to the highest bidder, and they often paid more for English goods. Tobacco farmers and shipbuilders did gain a protected market and ships that counted as English.
- **Reasoning:** Protected markets helped a few trades, but the limits touched every colony, and they made many merchants smuggle and ask who should set the rules.
- Either side is a fair claim if the evidence is true to the readings and the reasoning explains why it mattered.

Scoring the open answers

Look for a true fact from the readings, a reason that connects it to the question, and the student's own wording. Count a short answer as right when it has the fact and the reason; a missing reason is a next step, not a wrong answer.

PREVIEW

Mercantilism Unit Tracker

One student, every scored page. Filled example: page 40.

Student _____ Teacher _____ Month _____

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
6	True or False? Fix It	6			
7	What Is Mercantilism?	2			
8	Colonies: Sources and Markets	2			
9	The Navigation Acts	2			
10	The Triangular Trade: An Overview	2			
11	Effects on the Colonists	2			
12	Words to Know	8			
13	Map Lab: Trade Routes	6			
14	Timeline: Years	6			
15	Timeline: Order	6			
25	Quiz, Part A	6			
26	Quiz, Part B	6			
27	Raw Material or Finished Good?	6			
28	Who Benefits?	6			
29	Timeline Cut and Paste	6			

How to fill this in

Write how many items the student got right with no prompt, and the date. A blank means not tried yet, never wrong. There are 72 items on the 15 scored pages. Answer keys: pages 31 to 35. Filled example: page 40.

This month we are working on (your own standard or wording)

PREVIEW

Team Note

Use this page between team meetings or when a student moves classes, to hand off what changed without writing a note from scratch. Everything below is observable, with a blank for the number or the wording your team already uses.

Student _____ Team member _____ Date _____

Page type	Covered since last note (Y/N)	Items right	Still blank
True or False			
Readings			
Words to Know			
Map Lab			
Timelines			
Quiz			
Cut and paste			

What I saw (observable, not a conclusion)

- Named the cause and the effect of ___ of ___ readings without a prompt.
- Put the events in order on ___ of ___ (page 15).
- Used a fact from a reading in the claim, evidence and reasoning pages (23, 24): yes / no / with a reminder.
- Labeled ___ of ___ items on the map (page 13).

Next step

- Next page or set: ___, because ___ (what you saw).
- What to try in another class or at home: ___.
- What to keep doing because it is working: ___.
- Anything for the team meeting to decide: ___ (this page records what happened, never a label or a plan).

Summary, in one or two sentences, for whoever reads this next

A filled-in line, for reference

"Matched 6 of 8 words on Words to Know with no prompt on 10/3. Next step: reread the Navigation Acts reading and use the map page to show where each kind of good traveled." That is the level of detail this page is built for. It matches the filled example on page 40.

PREVIEW

Riley's Tracker (Invented Student)

Riley T. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 36.

Student: Riley T. (an invented student)

Teacher: Ms. Park (invented)

Month: September to October

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
6	True or False? Fix It	6	5	9/22	Missed the one about the triangular trade
7	What Is Mercantilism?	2	2	9/24	-
8	Colonies: Sources and Markets	2	2	9/25	-
9	The Navigation Acts	2	1	9/29	Missed what smugglers did
10	The Triangular Trade: An Overview	2	2	10/1	-
11	Effects on the Colonists	2	-	-	-
12	Words to Know	8	6	10/3	Mixed up export and import
13	Map Lab: Trade Routes	6	4	10/6	Swapped New England and Middle Colonies
14	Timeline: Years	6	5	10/8	Swapped 1699 and 1733
15	Timeline: Order	6	-	-	-
25	Quiz, Part A	6	-	-	-
26	Quiz, Part B	6	-	-	-
27	Raw Material or Finished Good?	6	-	-	-
28	Who Benefits?	6	-	-	-
29	Timeline Cut and Paste	6	-	-	-

PREVIEW

How to read it

Riley T. has done **8 of 15** scored pages and got **27 of 34** items right with no prompt. **3** pages were all right and **5** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

The lowest page is The Navigation Acts (1 of 2). That is where the next practice goes. The 7 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.