

# Adjectives.

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Underline

1. European powers expanded their influence in the seventeenth century.
2. French explorers started North American colonies in Quebec.
3. English colonies started for religious freedom and business opportunities.
4. The Virginia colony was a business colony.
5. Large numbers of immigrants enabled the various colonies to prosper in the eighteenth century.
6. By the nineteenth century, Europe had a great number of unhappy people.
7. The common people's concerns were often ignored.
8. Therefore, many ordinary folk decided to emigrate.
9. They left their old homes and took a chance on America.
10. The first great immigration into the new nation came with the French Revolution.
11. The fierce Revolution caused many dramatic changes in France.
12. Every few years the weak government would be overthrown.
13. French immigrants to America included former royalists and radicals.
14. Very few people liked the constant twists and turns of the bitter struggle.
15. After the dictator Napoleon was defeated, however, emigration from France lessened.
16. Then aggressive Germany developed widespread troubles.
17. Many educated Germans fought for true, lasting political reform.
18. However, the strict Prussian government took over more and more of Germany.
19. Liberal Germans began immigrating to distant America.
20. Many Germans had immigrated to colonial America years before.
21. They found the rich farmland of Pennsylvania to be like the fertile regions they had left.
22. However, the new German immigrants often settled in wild frontier areas such as Wisconsin.
23. The American government gladly encouraged French and German immigration.
24. It saw this encouragement as a serious duty to European peoples.
25. One of the most numerous immigrant groups was the Irish.
26. Irish people had come to colonial America in the eighteenth century.
27. They fled the English government and its military occupation of Ireland.
28. In the 1840s, a terrible famine killed more than one million Irish people.
29. Many survivors considered America their only hope for lasting freedom.
30. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the serious situation in eastern Europe became even worse.
31. Millions emigrated from their homelands in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Poland, and other areas.
32. Russia established a Russification policy for its people.

**Commented [1]:** What about French? It is describing the type of Revolution.

**Commented [2]:** Rethink.

**Commented [3]:** Describes reform.

**Commented [4]:** What about 18?

**Commented [5]:** Not correct.

**Commented [6]:** Not correct.

**Commented [7]:** Rethink. Immigrant describes the groups.

**Commented [8]:** What about colonial?

**Commented [9]:** Not correct.

**Commented [10]:** The is not included. The word, "The" is an article like "A" and "An"

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**Commented [11]:** There is no adjective here. Did you write this sentence correctly?

**Commented [12]:** Not an adjective.

33. The Russian empire was a vast, gigantic empire stretching from the Pacific to Germany.
34. The Tsar's government sought to make everyone speak the Russian language.
35. His policy also persecuted the Jewish people within his lands.
36. The terrible attacks against Jews were known as pogroms.
37. Therefore, many Jewish people emigrated from Russia and came to America.
38. Large numbers of Chinese immigrants arrived in California after the Gold Rush.
39. They contributed to the economic successes of the West Coast.
40. Significant numbers of Japanese immigrants arrived in the late nineteenth century.

**Commented [13]:** You missed #35.

**Commented [14]:** Omit "The". Refer to previous comments.

**Commented [15]:** Why is this underlined?

**Commented [16]:** What about Gold? It describes what type of Rush.

**Commented [17]:** What about West? It describes what type of coast.