

CP United States History – Unit 1

The Big Picture:

Beginning in the 1580s, numerous European powers including Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain competed to establish colonies in North America. Differences among the European colonial patterns led to varying political, economic, cultural legacies in North America, including on Native Americans. The British colonies became the most populous and successful by the 17th century but remained divided among three distinct colonial regions: New England, mid-Atlantic, and southern colonies. The most significant difference among the British colonies was the political, economic, and social patterns of the Chesapeake and New England regions.

<u>Last Unit:</u> None	<u>Current Unit:</u> Colonial History (1580—1763)	<u>Next Unit:</u> The American Revolution (1754—1783)
Key Terms and phrases		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Spain 2. New France 3. Peter Stuyvesant New Amsterdam 4. Chesapeake 5. New England 6. Middle colonies 7. The Virginia Company 8. Powattan Indians 9. Virginia House of Burgesses 10. Bacon’s Rebellion 11. John Rolfe 12. Pilgrims and Puritans 13. Mayflower Compact 14. Winthrop’s “City on a Hill” 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut 16. Half-way Covenant 17. Salem Witch Trials 18. Town hall meetings 19. Anne Hutchinson 20. Roger Williams 21. Penn’s “Holy Experiment” 22. King Phillip’s War 23. Middle Passage 24. Triangular trade 25. Salutary Neglect 26. Navigation Acts 27. Ben Franklin 28. The Great Awakening 	
Essentials Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the major differences among the Spanish, French, Dutch, and English colonies? (30 a-f) 2. What were the major differences in government, economy, labor systems, and relationship with Native Americans among the New England, mid-Atlantic, and southern colonies? (30 a-d) 3. What was the relationship between Great Britain and its American colonies, specifically mercantilism, the trans-Atlantic slave trade, and salutary neglect? (31 a-b; 32d) 4. What impact did the Great Awakening have on British colonial society? (31d) 		

Unit One Reading Guide- Colonial History

Chapter 2, Section 1

1. Which Spanish conquistador conquered the Aztec, bringing Mexico into the hands of the Spanish empire?
2. According to Hernando Cortes, What was the cure for the “disease of the heart” he and his men suffered?
3. Who were the mestizos?
4. Why did the Spanish abandon their exploration of Florida in 1562?
5. What event, taking place in 1588, ended Spanish domination of the Atlantic, enabling England to begin the colonization of North America?

Chapter 2, Section 2

6. What crop enabled the English settlement at Jamestown to survive and prosper?
7. Why did the Powhatans kill the livestock of the Jamestown settlers?
8. Typically, how long were indentured servants contracted to work to pay off the expense of their voyage to the Americas?
9. When did the first Africans arrive in Virginia?
10. What nearly bankrupted the London Company in the 1620s?
11. Sir William Berkeley’s refusal to protect Virginia’s frontier led to what event?

Chapter 2, Section 3

12. When the Separatists (Pilgrims) left England to escape the persecution of the Anglican Church and worship freely, where did they first go?
13. Which group established the Plymouth Colony?
14. Which group established the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
15. For an adult male to be able to vote in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he had to be a member of what faith?
16. In what way was the population of the Mass. Bay Colony dramatically different from that of Virginia?
17. What two positions did Roger Williams hold that were controversial?
18. Who was banished from Massachusetts Bay for preaching that worshippers didn’t need the church nor its ministers to interpret the Bible for them?
19. What Connecticut Indian tribe was nearly destroyed in a 1630 war with English colonists & their Narraganset allies?

Chapter 2, Section 4

20. Who established a Quaker colony in English North America?
21. What European country established a colony at what is today New York City?
22. Which English colony was a haven for Roman Catholics thanks to the Act of Toleration (1649)?

Chapter 3, Section 1

23. “The real purpose of the colonial system was to:”
24. What was the purpose of the Navigation Acts?
25. Why was James II replaced by William, the Dutch husband of Mary, the daughter of James II?
26. As a result of salutary neglect, England relaxed enforcement of the Navigation Acts as long as their American colonies remained:
27. In English North America, who paid the salaries of the colonial governors?

Chapter 3, Section 2

28. What was the primary cash crop of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina?
29. About how many slaves of African descent toiled in the fields of British North America by 1750?
30. What was the “product” transported from Africa to the West Indies during the days of the “triangular trade?”
31. What was “the middle passage?”
32. What was the main cash crop of colonial South Carolina and Georgia?
33. Where had the slaves participating in the Stono Rebellion in 1739 planned to go?
34. Why didn’t the Northern colonies become as dependent on slavery as the Southern Colonies?

Chapter 3, Section 3

35. What conditions kept New England farms small during the colonial period?
36. Which city was the largest of America’s colonial cities?
37. What was colonial British North America’s largest group in 1755?
38. How many people were hanged during the Salem Witch Trials episode?
39. Why was literacy so important in New England?
40. In what colony did the “Great Awakening” (1730s and 1740s) begin?