

Unit 2 Reading Guide (p46-135)

Key Terms:

House of Burgess/Colonial Assemblies	Royal Colony	freeholds	chattel slavery
Pilgrims/separatists	indentured servants	Puritans	predestination
town meeting	covenant of works	yeoman	King Philip's War
covenant of grace	Bacon's Rebellion	Proprietorship/Proprietor	
Salem Witch trial	Quakers	Navigation Acts	Middle Passage
Dominion of New England	Glorious Revolution	Constitutional monarchy	
South Atlantic System	gentility	patronage	land banks
Salutary neglect	Tenancy	competency	redemptioner
Enlightenment	Pietism	natural rights	deism
revival	Old Lights vs. New Lights	Admiralty Courts	
First Great Awakening	headright System	Maryland Act of Toleration-1649	
New England	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies	
Chesapeake Colonies	mercantilism	Jamestown	Massachusetts Bay Colony
joint-stock companies/London Company/ Virginia Company		mother country	triangle trade
Fundamental Order of Connecticut	half-way covenant	Molasses Act	Powhatan Confederacy
Stono Rebellion	English Bill of Rights	subsistence farming	Poor Richard's Almanack
"starving time"	New France	New Amsterdam	West India Company
Black Laws of VA	Mayflower Compact	Scots-Irish	

Key People:

John Rolfe	John Smith	Phillip II	Powhatan & Opechanacanough
Thomas Hooker	Lord Baltimore	John Winthrop	William Bradford
Roger Williams	Anne Hutchinson	Metacom/King Philip	William Penn

Edmund Andros	William of Orange	Richard Walpole	John Locke	Ben Franklin
William Tennant	Jonathan Edwards	George Whitefield	James Oglethorpe	
Nathaniel Bacon	Peter Stuyvesant	Cotton Mather	William Berkeley	

Central Questions-Chapter 2-p46-72

Plantation Colonies

1. What economic activity dominated the Portuguese colonies? What issue did they face and how did they overcome it?
2. What were the English hoping to find in Jamestown? What types of people did they send to colonies Jamestown as a result?
3. What challenges did the colonies of Jamestown face? What “discovery” in Jamestown radically changed the future of the colony?
4. What steps did the English take to help encourage colonization in Jamestown?
5. What sparked the Indian War of 1622? How did the English crown react to the war?
6. What role did religion play in the founding of Maryland colony? What “radical” step did they take to address religion in the colony?
7. What crops, other than tobacco, became popular in the Caribbean Island colonies?
8. How did the headright system encourage the creation of plantations? What factors kept small farmers from keeping up with the plantation owners?
9. Outline the death totals & challenges to forming communities?
10. Why were indentured servants such a vital part of the plantation/colonial economy? What challenges did the indentured servants face?
11. How sizable was the African population in VA colonies? How could the Africans get out of slavery and what were their prospects once they did?
12. What economic factor caused a change in the attitudes towards slavery & Africans? What laws were passed in VA to strip away the rights of the Africans?

Neo-European Colonies

1. What products did the French gain from New France? What economic activity did not prove to be successful?
2. What limitations made it difficult for the population of New France to grow? What geographical areas of the “New World” did France control?
3. What role did the Dutch play in the global economy? What spurred their interest/settlement of the Americas?
4. Why did the Dutch colony struggle? Why didn’t the residents of New Amsterdam when the English invaded?

5. What allowed for the Iroquois to survive following colonization? How did they flex their power and maintain their position?
6. Why did the Pilgrims settle in MA? What institutions did they establish in their colony?
7. What drove the Puritans to migrate to MA? What was the fundamental religious difference between the Puritans and Pilgrims?
8. What did John Winthrop hope to establish in the MA Bay Colony? How did the church play a role in government and society?
9. What religious principle played a large part in their actions and behavior?
10. What issue did Roger Williams raise? Where did he go and how did it differ from MA?
11. What message did Anne Hutchinson preach? Why did authority figures resent her? Where did she go and how did it differ from MA?
12. What spurred the Salem Witch trials? What was the major influence impact of these events?
13. What about New England society was different than European? What institutions did they create to govern?

Instability, War and Rebellion

1. What sparked the Puritan-Pequot War? How did the Europeans justify it?
2. How did the Wampanoag adjust to the arrival of the Europeans? What sparked the war? What was the ultimate outcome of the war on the Native Americans?
3. Who controlled the majority of the land in VA? How did William Berkeley consolidate his power?
4. Why did Native American treaties create hostility among the whites? How did they respond?
5. Why was Bacon frustrated by Berkeley? What actions did Bacon take that led to his arrest?
6. Why did Bacon destroy Jamestown? What ultimately stopped his uprising from going further?
7. What changed about VA's workforce following Bacon's Rebellion?

Central Questions-Chapter 3-p81-111

Colonies to Empire, 1660-1713

1. What groups settled NC? SC?
2. What group guided the settlement of PA the most? How did they differ from the other colonies?
3. What was the primary goal of the Navigation Acts? What rules did they put into place?
4. How did the colonists react to the policy? What steps did the British government take?
5. What colonies were revoked to create the Dominion of New England? What actions did they take to impose control over these colonies?
6. How did the Dominion of New England react to the Glorious Revolution? How did they change their government?
7. Overall, how did the Glorious Revolution change the relationship between the colonies and England? What ideas/institutions were reinforced?

Imperial Wars and Native Peoples

1. What steps did Native American tribes take in order to survive?
2. How did increased conflicts between the French and English benefit the Iroquois?

Imperial Slave Economy

1. What was the main crop of the South Atlantic System? What parts of the world were involved?
2. How did the South Atlantic System impact the economy of the British? Europe in general?
3. How did the slave trade impact the politics of Africa? What was its impact on society?
4. What challenges did the slaves face when they arrived in the Americas?
5. What laws about slaves changed in the Chesapeake colonies?
6. What separated slave treatment in the Chesapeake colonies versus the Carolinas?
7. Why did the use of violence differ depending on location? What kept slaves from rebelling?
8. What circumstances led to the Stono Rebellion? What ultimately happened?
9. Why did a gentility class emerge? Who did they model themselves after?

Northern Maritime Economy

1. Why did American ports expand? What was the northern economy centered around?
2. What type of jobs did the elite have? Middle Class? Poor?

New Politics of Empire

1. Who came to dominate the colonial assemblies? What kept them from instituting their rules?
2. What was the unintended consequence of salutary neglect?
3. How was the Molasses Act an example of England following the policy of Mercantilism? How did the colonists respond?
4. How did the creation of land banks lead to increased tension between the British and the colonists?

Central Questions-Chapter 4-p115-135

New England's Freehold Society

1. What role did women assume in the colonies? How did religious institutions control the role of women?
2. Why did the ownership of land play such an important part in society in New England? How did marriage play a role in inheritance?
3. How did growing population of New England create challenges to society? Agriculture?

Diversity in the Middle Colonies

1. Why did NJ and PA become centers of immigration? Where did they immigrate from? How did they respond to the land shortage?
2. What drove German immigration to PA? How did they manage to gain land despite the shortage?
3. What steps did the new immigrants take to maintain their cultures? What regions did they settle in?
4. Why did critics think religious diversity was a bad thing for the colonies?

Commerce, Culture and Identity

1. How did roads and increased travel across the Atlantic combined with the loosening of printing laws help spread ideas?
2. What were the major principles of John Locke? What are “natural rights”?
3. How did the Enlightenment begin to influence religious leaders/thinking in the colonies?
4. How did deism break away from traditional religious institutions? How did it embrace the Enlightenment ideals?
5. What are revivals? Who led to their growing popularity in New England?
6. What made George Whitefield a “new light”? How did Whitefield help spread his message to a wider audience?
7. Why did the “old lights” clash with the “new lights”? How did the conflict influence government?
8. How did the Great Awakening undermine traditional religious authority? What were created to help with the spreading of these ideas?