

APUSH **Workbook Unit 1:** *Exploration, Discovery, Colonization; Pre-Columbian Indians* _____
(and Summer Assignment)



There is a summer reading assignment for APUSH. This summer assignment has *four* parts.

- 1) You are to read Carl Becker's "Everyman His Own Historian," a speech he delivered as the president of the American Historical Association. The speech can be found online at:

www.historians.org/info/aha_history/clbecker.htm

The speech is also found via the link from Wikipedia's "Carl L. Becker":

You are to answer the following questions about doing history:

1. Why does Becker say that we can never be sure of the past?
2. What is the only way, according to Becker, to test the past?
3. What two histories are there, according to Becker? What is Becker's point?
4. What place does anticipation of the future have in the writing of history?
5. What does Becker mean by saying it is impossible to divorce history from life?
6. Why do you think Becker says history changes from generation to generation?
7. Why is it more important for history to be useful than true, according to Becker?
8. By what are all historians limited?
9. What is the illusion of present day historians?
10. Why can man and the world be understood only tentatively? Do you agree with Becker? Why?

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- 2) Read the first chapter of Kennedy's *The American Pageant*, 15th edition, Ch. 1 "New World Beginnings." or, read online at www.americanyawp.com/text, 1. The New World and 2. Colliding Cultures

- 3) Fill in the Pre-Columbian Indian Chart. If you Google "Comparison Chart Native American Tribes" or "Native American Charts" or "Native American Comparison Charts" you will get lots of information. Also, watch Tom Richey's Native American Cultures (1491-1607; 14:49 min.)
- 4) Fill in the chart "European Colonization of the Americas." The information is found on YouTube under Tom Richey APUSH Review Playlist. Watch these episodes: "Spanish Colonization of the Americas," "French Colonization of the Americas," "New Netherlands," "English Colonization of the Americas." Your quiz will be to fill this chart out by memory on first day of class. Watch "The Colonists, the Indians, and General Patton" by Tom Richey (4:33)

There will be three quizzes upon your return from summer break: 1) "Every Man His Own Historian", 2) regional differences between Native Americans, and 3) on "European Colonization of the Americas."

Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam!

Mr. Watson

Note: You are only doing pp. 2-4. The rest of this workbook we will once the new school year begins.

Pre-Columbian Indians Chart

	Eastern Woodland	Plains	Southwestern	Great Basin	Pacific Northwest
Location/Climate					
Tribes (examples)					
Migration or permanent					
Government					
Religious Practices					
Means of travel					
Food- how acquired					
Shelter/ houses					
Clothing					
Unique characteristics					

European Colonization of the Americas Chart

	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Dutch</i>	<i>English</i>
Region colonized				
Religion				
Interested parties				
Primary economic activity				
Settlements				
Number of colonists				
Evangelism				
Advice to the Natives				

Advanced Placement United States History (APUSH) Course Description

Mr. Watson

Course Description

APUSH is a full year college-level course designed to provide students with analytical skills and factual knowledge necessary to deal critically with the events of United States history. Students will examine the political, social, economic, religious, military, and cultural events that have affected the rise and growth of our nation.

The curriculum has been structured to help students prepare for the 3 hour national AP exam in May. Students who pass the exam can get university credit. The exam costs ~\$90. The exam is scored on a scale of 1-5, where 3 is passing, 4 is very good, and 5 is excellent. All students are required to prepare for and take the exam. A bonus in this course is that students do not have to take a second semester final exam. (Yes, you will take a first semester exam.)

Objectives:

- Master a broad body of knowledge about U.S. history
- Demonstrate an understanding of the great issues at the heart of U.S. history
- Differentiate between historical schools of thought ("historiography")
- Use historical data to support and argument or position
- Interpret and apply data from original documents, including cartoons, graphs, letters, etc.
- Effectively use analytical skills of evaluation, cause and effect, compare and contrast
- Improve writing and critical thinking skills
- Prepare for and successfully pass the May APUSH exam

General Information:

Expectations: Because this class in many ways is like a college class, there will be more reading and writing than in most high school classes. You can expect to read every night and you will write 17 essays. Because the bulk of the exam is testing of your recall of historical information, it is virtually impossible to pass the AP exam if you have been shirking your study obligation. This class is cumulative, meaning what we cover in August will be on the May exam. Studying notes every day and reviewing throughout the year must be standard procedure.

The unit syllabus will have the due dates of all assignments and test and quiz dates. Homework not turned in is a zero. (Exception: Late essays are graded down 10% per day, including weekends.) If you miss class, it is your job to come to me and turn in items that are due and to get material you missed. Because the national exam occurs a month before the end of school, we cannot afford to squander time with frivolous absenteeism or tardiness. Three tardies = a detention. If you are not seated when the bell rings you are late.

I am looking forward to a year that is both academically challenging and personally enriching as we work together as scholars to master American History for the big May exam.

Grading: 40% Tests, 30% Essays, 25% Quizzes, 5% Homework and Notebook checks

Materials:

An alert mind, Kennedy's *The American Pageant*, other readings will be listed on the unit syllabus and passed out when needed, a notebook, pencil/pen. A review book is optional and recommended.

APUSH Standards Unit 1 (1607-1754)	
The spread of maize cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the present-day American Southwest and beyond supported settlement, advanced irrigation, and social diversification among societies.	
Societies responded to the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles.	
In the Northeast, the Mississippi River Valley, and along the Atlantic seaboard some societies developed mixed agriculture and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages.	
Societies in the Northwest and present-day California supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean.	
European nation's effort to explore and conquer the New World stemmed from a search for new sources of wealth, economic and military competition, and a desire to spread Christianity.	
The Columbian Exchange brought new crops to Europe from the Americas, stimulating European population growth, and new sources of mineral wealth, which facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism.	
Improvements in maritime technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade, such as joint-stock companies, helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.	

Spanish exploration and conquest of the Americas were accompanied and furthered by widespread deadly epidemics that devastated native populations and by the introduction of crops and animals not found in the Americas.	
In the encomienda system, Spanish colonial economies marshaled Native America labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources.	
European traders partnered with some West African groups who practiced slavery to forcibly extract slave labor for the Americas. The Spanish imported enslaved Africans to labor in plantation agriculture and mining.	
The Spanish developed a caste system that incorporated, and carefully defined the status of, the diverse population of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans in their empire.	
Mutual misunderstandings between Europeans and Native Americans often defined the early years of interaction and trade as each group sought to make sense of the other. Over time, Europeans and Native Americans adopted some useful aspects of each other's culture.	
As European encroachments on Native American's lands and demands on their labor increased, native peoples sought to defend and maintain their political sovereignty, economic prosperity, religious beliefs, and concepts of gender relations through diplomatic negotiations and military resistance.	
Extended contact with Native Americans and Africans fostered a debate among European religious and political leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated, as well as evolving religious, cultural, and racial justifications for the subjugation of Africans and Native Americans.	

Spanish efforts to extract wealth from the land led them to develop institutions based on subjugating native populations, converting them to Christianity, and incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into the Spanish colonial society.	
French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and relied on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to build economic and diplomatic relationships and acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.	
English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately.	
The Chesapeake and North Carolina colonies grew prosperous exporting tobacco- a labor-intensive product initially cultivated by white, mostly male indentured servants and later by enslaved Africans.	
The New England colonies, initially settled by Puritans, developed around small towns with family farms and achieved a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.	
The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance.	

<p>The colonies of the southern Atlantic coast and the British West Indies used long growing seasons to develop plantation economies based on exporting staple crops. They depended on the labor of enslaved Africans, who often constituted the majority of the population in these areas and developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy.</p>	
<p>Distance, and Britain's initially lax attention led to the colonies creating self-governing institutions that were unusually democratic for the era. The New England colonies based power in participatory town meetings, which in turn elected members to their colonial legislatures, elite planters exercised local authority and also dominated the elected assemblies.</p>	
<p>An Atlantic economy developed in which goods, as well as enslaved Africans and American Indians, were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas through extensive trade networks. European colonial economies focused on acquiring, producing, and exporting commodities that were valued in Europe and gaining new sources of labor.</p>	
<p>Continuing trade with Europeans increased the flow of goods in and out of American Indian communities, stimulating cultural and economic changes and spreading diseases that caused radical demographic shifts.</p>	
<p>Interactions between European rivals and American Indian populations fostered both accommodation and conflict. French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied with and armed American Indian groups, who frequently sought alliances with Europeans against other American Indian groups.</p>	

The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverges, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists, especially in British North America, expressed dissatisfaction over issues including territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade.	
British conflicts with American Indians over land, resources, and political boundaries led to military confrontations, such as Metacom's War (King Philip's War) in New England.	
American Indian resistance to Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, led to Spanish accommodation of some aspects of American Indian culture in the Southwest.	
The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the First Great Awakening, and the spread of Enlightenment ideas.	
The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from intercolonial commercial ties, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism.	
The British government increasingly attempted to incorporate its North American colonies into a coherent, hierarchical, and imperial structure in order to pursue mercantilist economic aims, but conflicts with colonists and American Indians led to erratic enforcement of imperial policies.	
Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.	

<p>All the British colonies participated to varying degrees in the Atlantic slave trade due to the abundance of land and a growing European demand for colonial goods, as well as a shortage of indentured servants. Small New England farms used relatively few enslaved laborers, all port cities held significant minorities of enslaved people, and the emerging plantation systems of the Chesapeake and the southern Atlantic coast had large numbers of enslaved workers, while the great majority of enslaved Africans were sent to the West Indies.</p>	
<p>As chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in many southern colonies, new laws created a strict racial system that prohibited interracial relationships and defined the descendants of African American mothers as black and enslaved in perpetuity.</p>	
<p>Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist the dehumanizing aspects to slavery and maintain their family and gender systems, culture, and religion.</p>	

MATRIX of COLONIAL FEATURES

NEW ENGLAND

	Rhode Island	Connecticut	Massachusetts
Founders			
Reasons Founded			
People			
Climate and Geography			
Economy			
Religion			
Politics			

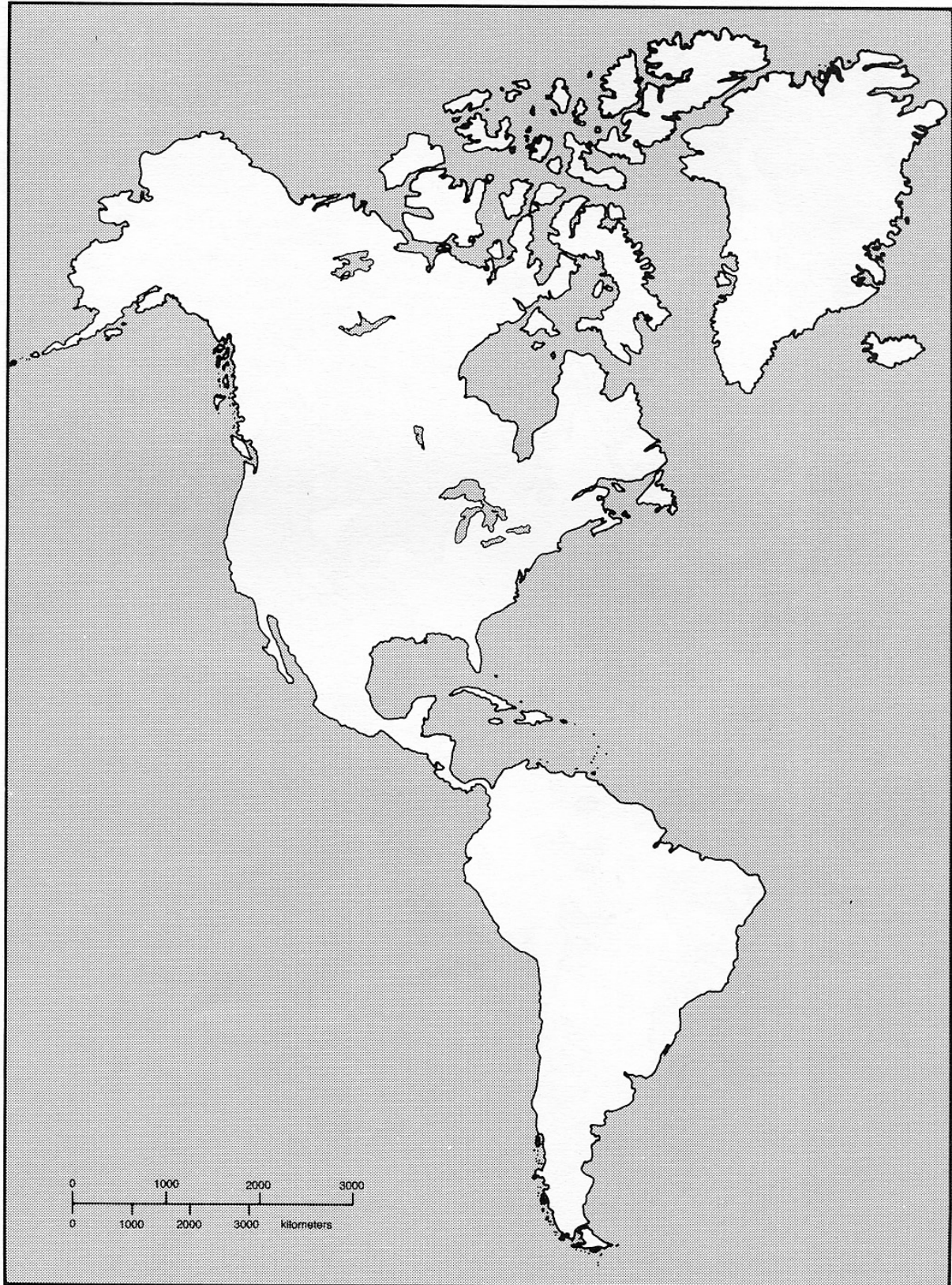
SOUTHERN COLONIES

	South Carolina	Georgia	Virginia
Founders			
Reasons Founded			
People			
Climate and Geography			
Economy			
Religion			
Politics			

MIDDLE COLONIES

	New York	Maryland	Pennsylvania
Founders			
Reasons Founded			
People			
Climate and Geography			
Economy			
Religion			
Politics			

WESTERN HEMISPHERE



Label Americas map:

Mexico/Aztecs

Cuba

Dominican Republic

Haiti

Hispaniola

Puerto Rico

Quebec

Canada

Atlantic Ocean

Panama

Indicate by dotted lines the exploration routes of:

Columbus' 1st voyage

Cortes

DeSoto

Champlain

Cartier

Coronado

APUSH Vocabulary list Unit 1: *Native Americans, Exploration, Discovery, Settlement*

1. Moundbuilders
2. Adena
3. Hopewell
4. Cahokia
5. Powhatans
6. The Five Nations
7. Church of England
8. Conquistadors
9. Mission
10. Columbian exchange
11. Encomienda

12. Pueblo Revolt
13. Mercantilism
14. Navigation Acts
15. John Smith
16. John Rolfe
17. Opechancanough
18. Cecil Calvert
19. House of Burgesses
20. Headright system
21. Indentured servitude
22. New Amsterdam
23. Patroonships
24. Separatists
25. Church of England
26. John Winthrop
27. Joint-stock corporation
28. Predestination
29. Antinomianism
30. Town meeting
31. Pequot War
32. Metacom's War (King Philip's War)
33. Bacon's Rebellion

- 34. Proprietary colony
- 35. William Penn
- 36. Quakers
- 37. Fundamental Orders
- 38. Dominion of New England
- 39. Edmund Andros
- 40. John Locke's *Two Treatises on Government*
- 41. Jacob Leisler
- 42. Regulator Movement
- 43. Stono Revolt
- 44. Triangular Trade
- 45. Middle Passage
- 46. Salutary Neglect
- 47. Scots-Irish
- 48. James Oglethorpe
- 49. Roger Williams
- 50. Anne Hutchinson

“Hail Columbus, Dead White Male” Questions

1. Why do some criticize the celebration of Columbus’ cinquennial?
2. What does the author say should be the real question?
3. What does the author say is part II of the anti-1492 crusade?
4. What does the author say about this?
5. What is the author’s conclusion about Columbus’ legacy to the world?

Questions on the “Puritan Dilemma” excerpt

1. What was the superficial goal of Puritanism?
2. What requirements regarding the world and work did Puritanism place on an individual?
3. Always the Puritans were to keep their minds focused on whom?
4. What was the effect of Puritans believing they “must live in the world, not leave it”?
5. For what reason did the Puritans work hard?
6. a) What did the Puritans feel they were called to battle?

- b) How did the Puritans believe God rewarded an “assault on wickedness”?
-
- 7. a) What was the duty of government according to the Puritans?
 - b) What was the duty of people toward the government?
 - c) What should happen to wicked rulers?
-
- 8. What was the goal of moving as a group to New England?
-
- 9. a) What type of society did the Puritans labor to build?
 - b) What did Puritanism mean by a “covenant” with God?
 - c) To which Biblical nation did the Puritans compare themselves?
-
- 10. Describe the two forms of church government that the Puritans argued over.
-
- 11. Why might separatism be a natural problem the Puritans faced?

Unit 1 Notes: Pre-Columbian Native Americans, Exploration, Discovery, Colonization

I. Pre-Columbian "Indian" Civilizations

A. Origins

1. 20,000-15,000 years ago, a colder climate created a land bridge From _____ to North America across what is now the Bering Sea. Nomads followed migrating animal herds.
2. 12,000 years ago, a warmer climate allowed _____ hunters To spread south into North (and South) America.
3. 5,000 years ago, Mexico's Indians began the cultivation of _____, _____, _____ = "The Three _____"
4. When the Europeans arrived, there were ~50 million Indians speaking 2,000 languages (4 million north of Mexico).

B. _____ Indians, New Mexico, ~13,000 B.C.

1. Hunter-gatherers
2. Disappearance: Pleistocene _____ of woolly mammoths and mastadons, disease, conflict (?) led to the end of Clovis society.

C. Southwest Chaco Canyon Indians= _____ = _____, 800 A.D.

1. Agriculture= corn/ _____, beans, and squash
2. _____ canals, 100 miles
3. Roads
4. _____ dwellings, ex) one pueblo had 600 interconnected rooms.
5. Human sacrifice and _____

D. Mound builder Indians = Mississippian culture

1. _____ Indians, 1000 B.C.- 100 A.D. (not a single society)
 - a. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky
 - b. Agriculture, pottery, trade- Great Lakes, Far West, Gulf
 - c. burial and ceremonial mounds (few survive) in shapes of humans, birds, serpents
2. _____ Indians, 200 A.D.-500 A.D.
 - a. NY to Missouri, Wisconsin to Mississippi
 - b. several societies
3. _____, 650-1400 A.D.
 - a. huge fortification/ceremonial site near St. Louis, rose high above the water; population 40,000- as big as any medieval European city. Largest mound 100 ft. high.
 - b. Human _____ - signs of mutilation, torture, live burial
4. The mounds were for religious ceremonies/temples, government seats

E. Southwest and Mississippian cultures _____ before European arrivals

Why? (possibilities)

1. climate _____
2. population _____
3. _____
4. destruction of forests
 - a. ex) Chaco Canyon's homes used 250,000 trees; palisades 3 sq. miles = 20,000 trees
 - b. ex) Cahokia's homes used 500,000 trees
5. Soil exhaustion by irrigation _____ or erosion from slash and _____ agriculture.
6. The Indians adapted their environment: irrigation, deforestation, burning thousands of acres to remove brush to hunt more easily or to plant crops.

F. Eastern North American Woodland Cultures- decentralized, polytheist/pantheist

1. Most Indians along the Atlantic practiced summer agriculture, Supplemented by seasonal hunting and gathering.
2. Women _____, men _____. Land was held in _____. Many cultures were _____ - power and possessions passed down the female side of the family. Women often participated in tribal decision- making.
3. divisions among East Coast Indians facilitated conquest. Mostly small, scattered impermanent settlements.
4. East Coast Indians actively molded their environments ex) forests.
5. Largest approximation of a nation-state: the _____
 - a. A confederacy of independent _____ = the Five _____
 - b. Had a robust _____
 - c. North American Indians were ~1-4 million of maybe 50 million in the Americas.

G. Differences Indian culture (north of Mexico) from Europeans

1. Women were treated more equally.
 - a. Inheritance was matrilinear.
 - b. Iroquois women picked the chiefs of the ruling council.
 - c. Female subordination was absent in Indian societies.
2. Generally, North American Indian societies were egalitarian.
3. Land was held and worked in common.
4. Hunting and fishing catches were divided.
5. Extreme divisions of rich and poor, as in Europe, were uncommon.
6. Courts, jails, sheriffs were unknown; offenders were shamed and ostracized.
7. Most Indians were healthier and enjoyed a more varied diet than ordinary Europeans.
8. Indians revered the natural world, believed it had spiritual properties.

II. *European Exploration and Discovery*

- A. 1000 AD- _____ Vikings settled in Newfoundland (“Vinland”)
- B. Encounters with Arabs during the 1100s-1200s _____ stimulated a desire for Eastern trade goods.
- C. 1295 Marco _____ published his journey to _____.

Reasons exploration happened now:

- 1. Religion- spread Christianity, especially after the Spanish Reconquista.
- 2. Political- Feudalism ended, new nation-states could raise money to equip explorers.
- 3. economic- desire for Eastern goods (silk, gold, perfumes, spices, woods)
- 4. Technology- new navigational inventions (listed below)

D. **Portugal**

- 1. 1450s- Portuguese shipbuilding created the _____ allowing voyages south of the African “hump.” Other technological advances included _____ devices: compass, astrolabe, quadrant, sextant; metallurgy allowed superior _____.
- 2. Portuguese African exploration (late 1400s) took ports to trade for gold and slaves taken to the islands of Madeira, Canaries, Sao Tome to work _____ plantations.
- 3. Portugal “finds” Asia
 - a. Bartholomew _____ rounded Cape of Good Hope/Africa, 1488
 - b. Vasco _____, 1492, arrived India, returned with jewels spices
 - c. Ferdinand Magellan, 1519-22 _____ the world.

E. **Spain**

- 1. 1469, Spain unites under _____
 - a. 1492
 - 1. Muslim _____ were defeated and expelled.
 - 2. Columbus’ voyage → Bahamas = “the _____”
- 2. Other Spanish explorers:
 - a. Vasco _____ : _____
 - b. Hernando Cortes: _____
 - c. Francisco Pizarro: _____
 - d. Hernando de Soto, 1539-1542: _____
 - e. Francisco Coronado: _____
 - f. Florida

- a. 1513, Ponce de Leon
 - b. 1565, Pedro Mendoza: _____
- 3. Treaty of _____ creates the Line of _____ dividing the New World between _____ and _____
- 4. The Spread of Spanish America
 - a. Spanish town and cities spread through Peru and Mexico, first universities.
 - b. Spanish missions established in the (U.S.) Southwest from California to Texas
 - 1. Indians converted to _____. The “requerimento”= _____
 - 2. Indians taught to farm, tend sheep/goats, skills
 - 3. Missions guarded by forts = _____
 - c. Spanish America unlike later Massachusetts had
 - 1. little representative government
 - 2. _____ who directly representing the king
 - 3. an uneven distribution of land
 - d. Indians were enslaved on large farms called _____
 - e. Indians were replaced by African _____
- 5. Social division in Spanish America
 - a. Spanish from Spain: _____
 - b. Spanish born in America: _____
 - c. Mixed blood Spanish- Indians; _____. This is a big difference with later English settlers.
 - d. Slaves and Indians
- 6. **The Pueblo Revolt** = Pope’s Rebellion
 - a. The Pueblos were angry over drought and disease, attacks by Apaches and Navajo, forced work, denigration of their traditions and religion.
 - b. The Pueblo killed 400 whites, every _____, scores of priests, and built a _____ in Santa Fe. 3,000 fled NM.
 - c. It took Spain 50 years to reclaim New Mexico.

E. France

- 1. 1524, Giovanni Verrazano explored the eastern seaboard, NY-NC
- 2. 1534, Jacques _____ explored the St. Lawrence River.
- 3. 1608, Samuel de Champlain settled _____ City.
- 4. 1673, Jacques _____ and Louis Joliet travel northern

Mississippi.

5. 1682, Robert La Salle travels south from the Great Lakes to the mouth of the _____ River.
6. The French trapped _____ and sold their pelts in Europe for huge profits. It is estimated there were 400 million beavers in an area the size of France in eastern North America (6-12 million today). There were beavers dams every half miles on Eastern streams.

III. The Planting of English America

A. England on the Eve of Empire

1. England was behind _____ by a hundred years.
2. England's _____ break with Rome under Henry VIII made Spain an opponent of England.
 - a. Spain supported Irish Catholic rebellions in the 1570s-1580s.
 - b. English " _____ " attacked Spanish galleons full of New World gold and silver; most famous Sir Francis _____
 - c. 1588, England under Queen _____ defeated the Spanish _____'s attempted invasion.
 1. Netherland declares independence
 2. Loss of several Caribbean islands
 - d. England becomes a stronger unified state with a sense of national destiny and purpose

B. Early English Exploration

1. 1497, Newfoundland by Sebastian _____.
2. 1585, Roanoke, first mainland colony. Sir Walter Raleigh inherited the right to settle "Virginia", sending settlers 1585, 1586, 1587. In 1590 the colonists were found to have vanished = "the _____ Colony."

C. _____

1. King _____ I ok'd a _____ company = the Virginia Company with the purpose to
 - a. find _____.
 - b. find a passage to the _____.
2. 1607, Jamestown was settled on the James River
3. Problems
 - a. Poor site: _____
 - b. "Gentlemen" spent time looking for gold, instead of gathering provisions and building shelter (_____)
 - c. Lack of _____
 - d. Alienation of the Indians led to Indian _____.
 - e. 1609-1610: "The _____ Time": Only 60 of 400 survive- malaria, disease, malnutrition, starvation kill 360 of 400 by 1609.
4. Reasons for eventual success

- a. John _____ a military officer imposed order by force.
- b. 1612, John _____ introduces Trinidad _____, popular in England, creating a land boom and a demand for Indian _____. Tobacco after a few years wore out the soil.
- c. 1619:
 1. First _____ sold by a Dutch ship
 2. First representative assembly: the _____ . The Virginia Company's charter guaranteed the settlers full rights as Englishmen (1624, James I revoked the Virginia charter and made Virginia a _____ colony).

D. Jamestown and the Indians

1. The early settlers stole, attacked, begged from the Indians
 - a. The first 1607 settlers raided Indian food supplies
 - b. 1610. Governor Lord DeLawarr raided Indian villages because they would not return white fugitives.
2. John Smith was kidnapped by the Powhatan chief and "saved" by Pocahontas.
3. Pocahontas married John Rolfe, 1614, ending the First Powhatan War (1610-1614).
4. Continued English aggression led Powhatan's successor, _____, to attack English settlements, killing 347 settlers = 1/3 of the colonists. In response, the English counter-attacked ruthlessly (Second Powhatan War, 1622-1632).
5. Third Powhatan War: Opechancanough attacked killing 500 colonists = 1/10, leading to war with England and English victory. (1644-46)
6. Results of war with the Powhatan:
 1. End of any chance for reconciliation
 2. Indian loss of lands and power
7. Other Indians
 1. Disease was the biggest disrupter of the Indians
 2. Indians willingly entered into trade for guns and European trade good, thus joining 'the Atlantic economy.' Indians traded beaver pelts, deer skins.

E. _____ (2nd plantation colony, 4th settled), 1634

1. Founded by Lord _____ for profit and as a haven for _____
2. The Act of _____ gave religious freedom to all Trinitarians.

- F. _____, 1663
1. “_____” colony given by King _____ II to 8 court favorites. Settled by West Indian colonists who brought slavery. By 1710, slaves were a majority. Primary crop: rice.[A big no-no: _____ is not a profitable crop until after 1794).
 2. 1712, North Carolina separated from SC. The least aristocratic colony, full of squatters, dissenters, independent minded settlers, especially the _____
- G. _____, settled last in 1733
1. Purpose
 - a. Buffer to Spanish _____
 - b. Founded by James _____ as second chance for _____ (prisoners).
- H. Characteristics of the Southern plantation colonies
1. _____ crops: _____, _____, _____
 2. Soil exhaustion pushed settlement west
 3. _____
 4. Large aristocratic land-holding elite (except NC, GA)
 5. Few _____, farms are scattered along _____
 6. All allow some religious toleration, but tax support the Church of _____
 7. Disease (malaria, dysentery, typhoid): 1/2 born did not live to 20. Average age for men was 40. Most children had one parent die, almost no children had surviving grandparents.
 8. Shortage of women
- I. Labor
1. Need for labor initially turned to _____ servants: passage to America paid in labor service (4-7 years); at least half immigrants by the Revolution were indentures.
 - a. Indentures could be beaten, over worked
 - b. Colonies to encourage colonization gave 100 free acres to free settlers/those who paid passage= the _____ system.
 - c. 1676, _____
 1. The poor were forced into the backcountry to find land.
 2. Poor settlers resented Governor _____
 - a. He needed Indian help in the _____ trade.
 - b. He refused to retaliate when Indians attacked over western _____ disputes.
 - c. The wealthy put heavy taxes on the poor.
 - d. Many of the poor were former indentures.

3. Nathaniel Bacon led an attack on and burned _____
4. Bacon died of disease and the rebels were defeated, but...
 - a. this led to fear of indentured malcontents,
 - b. a slave boom after 1700.

2. Slavery

- a. Deadly voyage where 20% of slaves died: _____
- b. Slavery moved from economic to _____ reasons.
- c. Slaves worked plantations (remember, *not* cotton)
 1. _____ in South Carolina
 2. _____ in Virginia
- d. Slaves mostly did menial work in slave gangs, but some became skilled.
- e. Most famous slave revolt before the Revolution: The _____ Rebellion
 1. 80 blacks tried to march from SC to Florida. They stole guns, burned buildings, and killed 25 whites in a battle where 50 blacks died.

J. White Social Hierarchy

1. Great _____ ruled the region's economy and held political power.
2. Small _____ farmers were the largest group. Many were poor, most owned no slaves.
3. Landless whites, many former indentures
4. Indentures

IV. The Northern Colonies

- A. Protestant _____
1. Martin Luther broke with Rome, 1517; reform spreads to Geneva/_____
 2. Henry VIII broke with Rome, 1533
 - a. The Church of _____ = the _____
 - b. The _____ wanted to purify the church, limiting it to only confessing _____.
 - c. The _____ broke with the Church of England and were persecuted by James I.

New England

- B. The Pilgrims, 1620- **Massachusetts**
1. Had permission to settle in Virginia, but land in New England.
 2. _____ = agreement to submit to the majority's will.
 3. Winter 1620-21 44/102 survived. Fall 1621 = 1st _____
 4. Pilgrim leader: William _____
 5. _____ famously helped the Pilgrims grow maize.
- Squanto's back story:
- In 1605, Squanto was captured by English explorer George Weymouth and given to the ship's owner in England, Sir Ferdinand Gorges. Gorges taught Squanto English.
- In 1614, Squanto returned to New England with John Smith. On his way back to his tribe, Squanto was abducted by another English explorer, Thomas Hunt, who sold him into Spanish slavery.
- Spanish friars purchased him converted him, and let him go back to England. 1618. He was taken by an English ship builder to Newfoundland, hoping to make it to New England, but was sent back to London.
- Finally, in 1619 he returned to New England with John Smith again, only to discover his entire tribe dead of disease. In 1619, Wampanoag chief Massasoit introduced Squanto to the Pilgrims.

- C. The Puritans, 1630
1. Non-Separatist Puritans got a Massachusetts Bay Co. charter.
 2. They, like the Separatists, were _____ under Charles I.
 3. In the 1630s, 70,000 left England = the Great _____

- D. The Puritan Church
1. Form of church government: _____ (opposed the Anglican "_____" system of church government = appointed bishops). [Less popular Puritan church government sent elders to a representative assembly = _____].
 - a. Members hired and fired the _____ and set salary
 - b. Clergy could not hold office (remember, the Puritans had suffered at the hands of Anglican clergy), a limited sep. of

church and state

2. All free white church men could _____ in provincial elections.
The _____ was the provincial government, meeting 4x yearly
3. Purpose of the Puritans: to create a _____
 - a. Early Puritan leader : _____
 - b. Government was to enforce _____ laws. God will bless an obedient people who keep his *covenant*.
 - c. All had to pay _____ to support the (established) church.
4. The Puritans believed all work glorified God = “the Puritan work _____”
5. The Old _____ Act set up schools in every town to teach boys to read the _____; _____ was set up as a seminary to train ministers.
6. Puritans believed God only chose some for salvation: _____
7. Only the “visible _____” could receive church membership.
They had to give evidence of “sanctified” lives.

E. Dissent

1. _____ were fined, flogged, banished, one hanged.
2. _____, 1636, along Narragansett Bay
 - a. Roger _____ was thrown out of Mass.
 1. Advocated separation of _____
 2. Denied the validity of the Massachusetts’ _____
 3. Demanded fair payment for land taken from the _____
 - b. Anne _____ was also driven out of Massachusetts
 1. She said she was led directly by the _____
 2. She said believers do not need to follow any _____, since we are led by the Spirit = _____
3. These rebels threatened the basis of Massachusetts
 - a. Williams said the state cannot enforce _____
 - b. Hutchinson said believers did not have to _____ any laws.
4. Williams built a _____ Church and gave complete religious freedom to _____ and _____.
 - a. In RI there were no compulsory oaths or worship
 - b. No church taxes
 - c. No religious restrictions to vote (yes, _____ requirement)
5. Crisis of the 2nd generation-“ The _____ Covenant”-baptized members who have no salvation testimony (they are not “visible _____”) can have their babies _____, but they cannot take _____.
6. The Puritans did not come to give religious freedom to others.
 - a. Persecuted Baptists, Catholics, Quakers
 - b. 1692, _____ Witch Trials.

F. Connecticut, 1636

1. Thomas _____ led a group of Puritans out of Mass.

2. 1639, the _____ gave the vote to all free men.
- G. Massachusetts controlled
1. Maine, until 1820.
 2. New Hampshire, until it was made a royal colony in 1679.
- H. Puritans vs. the Indians

New England was not a “virgin land”, but a developed region with over 100,000 Indians. The Puritans landed at empty Indians villages, emptied by disease, The Puritans considered themselves to be the “_____” (the elect) and the Indians to be savage _____. The Puritans believed it was their “right” to fish and to farm the land. They sought to take Indian land both by _____ and by _____. They were willing to exploit the Indians. Roger _____ was one Puritan who objected to the seizure of Indian lands, and he was _____ from Massachusetts.

In 1637, white colonists defeated the Pequots in the _____ War, killing hundreds and selling them into slavery. This war was over land and saw New England attacks and burning of crops, villages, killing of women and children.

In 1675, relentless population growth pushed colonists onto Indian lands. _____ sought to convert the Indians. In King _____’s (colonists’ name of the Wampanoag leader, _____) War, an Indian/white war over land, led to attacks on half of New England’s town, a higher death rate than any other American War, and ultimately the combat deaths, flight, and deportation of half of New England’s remaining Indians.

The Indians sometimes sought accommodation, sometimes resistance: others became dependent on trade with whites. The Indians initially taught the colonists how to plant corn and to use fish for fertilizer (ex. _____). The Indians developed trading _____ for manufactured European goods. The Indians suffered from infectious _____ inadvertently carried by white settlers.

- I. New England Society
1. More _____ than in Virginia
 2. _____ environment than Virginia, life expectancy 71/76; Immigrating added 10 years of life.
 3. Many small _____
 4. More _____ than Virginia
 5. The typical New England farmer was more prosperous than an English farmer- more land, more wood, more animals, less taxes.
- J. Dominion of New England, 1686-1688
1. James II put all of New England, NY, and New Jersey (all colonies north of Pennsylvania) under a single royal governor. The goal was

- more efficient control, especially of overseas trade.
2. Edmund _____, governor had headquarters in Boston.
 - a. Curbed town meetings and ended popular assemblies
 - b. Restricted the courts, press, schools
 - c. Taxed without consent
 - d. Enforced the ignored _____ Acts
 - e. Supported the Church of _____
 3. 1688, the _____ chased out James II and restored colonial rights, minus: 1) Mass was made a royal colony, 2) all property owners could vote, 3) many English officials remained, 3) only RI and Conn. Remained charter colonies, but in reality Americans once again ran their own affairs and looked to their own interests.

The Middle Colonies

K. New York

1. First settled by the _____ as New Netherlands (1623-4) during its Golden Age, 17th century.
2. 1609, Henry _____ explored.
3. New Amsterdam (_____) was multi-lingual, ethnic, and religious.
4. The Dutch attacked and took Swedish settled _____; 1703 was granted its own legislature.
5. 1664, the English took the New Netherlands, which was under Peter _____, and renamed it New York after Charles II's brother.
6. Large Dutch farms: _____
7. America's first famous free speech case: The Peter _____ Trial, 1734

L. Pennsylvania

1. Settled (1681) by William _____ as repayment for a debt owed by the king to his father.
2. Pennsylvania was a _____ colony. Penn hoped to receive rent called _____. (Other proprietary colonies: Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Carolinas, Georgia, Delaware)
3. This colony was a haven for persecuted _____ (Society of _____)
 - a. Refused to pay Church of England _____
 - b. No _____
 - c. Refused to bow, take hats off, take oaths; these/thous
 - d. Pacifists
 - e. Treated Indians fairly
 - f. Opposed _____

- g. Equality of _____
- h. Emphasize each individual's "Inner _____"
- 4. Penn advertised for immigrants and allowed religious freedom (irony, non-Quakers antagonize the Indians); no church tax
 - a. Scots-Irish
 - b. _____ Pietists, Pennsylvania Deutsche = "_____"
- M. New Jersey, 1664, two nobles received land from the Duke of York
- N. The Middle Way
 - 1. The Middle Colonies were New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, NJ
 - 2. In general fertile soil, unlike rocky New _____
 - 3. Some large cities, unlike the South
 - 4. Ethnically mixed, much democratic participation, religious toleration.
 - 5. Economy: heavy grain exports, overseas trade, lumbering, ship-building, many farms, small industry.

V. American Life in the Colonies

- A. Colonial Slavery
 - 1. Most came after 1700, wages rose in England making _____ more expensive; fear after _____ - rebellion. (1676)
 - 2. Worked Southern plantations
 - a. South Carolina: _____, _____
 - b. Chesapeake: _____
 - 3. Slavery existed in the North too, but did not spread as widely.
 - a. Not as profitable on smaller _____
 - b. Influence of Enlightenment, Quaker, revolutionary beliefs.
- B. New England Families
 - 1. Immigrants came as families (unlike early Virginia)
 - 2. Most population growth was not by immigration, but by natural ____
 - 3. Children were raised to be _____ and helped work.
 - 4. Women had less property rights than in the South
 - a. Could not _____
 - b. Had to surrender _____ at marriage
 - c. Ten pregnancies typical
 - d. Divorce rare
 - e. Women wove, cooked, cleaned, cared for children.
- C. New England Towns
 - 1. Land was divided; towns centered on the _____ which served as church and town hall.
 - 2. Towns over 50 had to build _____; Harvard was built in 1636; the first Southern university not built until 1693: _____
 - 3. Democracy in the Congregational Church led to democracy in local _____: adult males elected officials, schoolmasters,

- discussed town problems
4. Hard soil encouraged a “diversified” economy of agriculture and _____, _____ building, fishing, and _____, **but** most colonists were _____.
 5. Combination of _____, soil, and climate led to “Yankee” “energy, cleverness, purposefulness, sternness, stubbornness, resourcefulness, self-reliance, democracy, ingenuity, and high” idealism.”
- D. Other famous rebellion of poor farmers vs. the wealthy
1. 1689-91, _____’s Rebellion- NY was like a feudal kingdom along the Hudson River, small farmers were exploited by rich patrons; $\frac{3}{4}$ of land was owned by 30 people.
 2. 1764, The _____ Boys- frontier farmers marched on Philadelphia to protest wealthy Quaker oligarchy’s leniency toward the Indians.
 3. 1765-1771, The _____ Movement, North Carolina: Poor backwoods farmers rebelled against wealthy eastern oppression (high taxes, non-representation)
- E. Mingling of the Races
1. English immigration was the largest.
 2. By 1775, 150,000/6% were _____; the “Dutch” of Pennsylvania were 1/3 Pennsylvania’s population. (Little loyalty to the British crown.)
 3. The _____ 175,000/7%
 - a. Settled the frontier
 - b. Were restless, individualistic
 - c. Disliked the English
 4. About 5% of Americans were other European heritage: _____, _____, _____, _____ (Little loyalty to the British crown.)
 5. Largest non-English group = _____, 20% pop. In 1775. The _____ had 90% of the slaves.
 6. Area of least diversity: _____; most diversity: _____ Outside New England, 50% of the population was non-English by 1775. Of 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, 18 were non-English.
 7. Immigrants easily inter-married. French observer Jean de _____ called the American “a new man.”
- F. American social structure
1. Most Americans (90%) were small _____.
 - a. Middle colonies- wheat

- b. VA and MD- tobacco
- c. Small farms; fishing stimulated _____ (1/3 British fleet); naval stores- tar, pitch, resin, turpentine; manufacturing of rum, beaver hats, iron forges, spinning/weaving, lumbering
- 2. No titled nobility or pauperized underclass, but
- 3. by the Revolution disparity of wealth and poverty grew.
 - a. Continued stream of indentures
 - b. Wealth disparity grew in the South most
 - c. The wealthy in Boston and Philadelphia owned 2/3 of taxable wealth: the urban poor were growing.
- 4. For most colonists, America was a land of opportunity (with notable exception of _____); highest standard of living in the world.

G. Religion

- 1. Most colonies had one of two tax-supported (_____) Churches.
 - a. Church of _____ in GA, NC, SC, VA, MD, NY. The Anglicans supported the king.
 - b. _____: official church in all New England, except _____; tend to support rebellion during the Revolution.
 - c. In general most worshipped freely, Catholics were discriminated against.
 - d. 1730s-1740s, colony wide revival: The _____
 - 1. Issue was church membership without conversion.
 - 2. Revival started in Northampton, MA, under Jonathan _____; famous sermon “ _____ ”; emphasis is total need of God’s grace.
 - 3. George _____ - itinerant preacher, gave revival meetings across the colonies; many conversions.
 - e. Churches divided
 - 1. _____ Lights: skeptical of emotion and theatrics
 - 2. _____ Lights- emphasized religion of the _____
 - f. Effects of the Awakening
 - 1. Direct emotional spirituality undermines old _____
 - 2. Churches _____
 - 3. Burst of new missionary work and new colleges: ex) _____, _____, _____, _____
 - 4. First spontaneous _____ movement making Americans feel they were a single people.
 - 5. Educational opportunities grow in the _____; the South’s white population were scattered and a large

slave population hampered an effective school system.

H. Government

1. 1775, 3 different types of colonies
 - a. 8 colonies had a _____ governor
 - b. 3 colonies were under _____ (MD, PA, DE)
 - c. 2 colonies elected their own governor: self-governing _____
2. The _____ house of colonial legislatures
 - a. was elected by taxpayers and controlled _____
 - b. the backcountry was under _____
 - c. controlled the governor's _____: "Power of the _____"
3. Town meetings were important in _____
4. Voting
 - a. Perhaps half of male voters were disenfranchised by the _____ requirement
 - b. America was more democratic than either _____ or Europe
5. In America there was overall more tolerance, economic opportunity, educational advantages, freedom of speech, press, and assembly.

I. Overseas Trade

1. 1651, 1660, 1663, The _____ Acts said the colonies must trade only with _____ and on _____ ships.
2. _____ goods: items which could not be traded outside of the empire ex) sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, furs, copper; _____ Act, 1750, said colonies can't export iron; the _____ Act said not to export wool products; 1732, the _____ Act prohibited manufacture, sale, and export of American made hats.
3. 1751, 1764, _____ Act forbade paper money in the colonies. Americans used Spanish coins, tobacco, bank receipts, and colonial bank notes.
4. _____ (Benign) Neglect: British enforcement was _____
 - a. 1642-1689: _____ in Britain between Parliament and King Charles I
 - b. 1689-1763: 4 wars with _____
5. _____ = the idea that colonies should provide raw goods to the mother country and should buy _____ goods from the mother country. This closed system would keep _____ in the empire.= a favorable balance of trade.
 1. benefits: British naval protection and a guaranteed British market
 2. Problems: loss of _____ in foreign markets;

6. "The _____ Trade"
 - a. Slaves from Africa to the _____
 - b. Sugar and molasses from the Caribbean to _____
 - c. Rum from New England to _____
7. By the Revolution, the colonial economy was becoming developed and diverse and growing rapidly. America's population was 2.5 million in 1776.

Suggested Construction for Essays

- I. Introduction
 - A. Statement of Problem
 - B. Thesis (Proposed Solution)
 - C. Context
 - D. Arguments to be Considered (example below is for 3 arguments)
- II. Topic Sentence

Evidence (relevant facts)

 - A. Fact one
 - B. Fact two
 - C. Fact three
 - D. Transition
- III. Topic Sentence

Evidence (relevant facts)

 - A. Fact one
 - B. Fact two
 - C. Fact three
- IV. Topic sentence

Evidence (relevant facts)

 - A. Fact one
 - B. Fact two
 - C. Fact three
- V. Conclusion
 - A. One sentence summaries of paragraphs II, III, and IV to reinforce thesis.
 - B. Add any new insights, but avoid contradicting your thesis in the conclusion. Be consistent in your interpretation. Complexity.

Previous APUSH Essay Qs on this Unit 1

1. Compare and contrast the roles of economic and religious motives in the beginnings of English settlement in the New World.

In what ways was life in Virginia different from life in Massachusetts Bay?

Geography was the primary factor in shaping the development of the British colonies in North America. Assess the validity of this statement for the 1600s.

Compare and contrast the ways in which economic development affected politics in Massachusetts and Virginia in the period from 1607 to 1750.

Compare the ways in which religion shaped the development of colonial society (to 1740) in two regions: New England, Chesapeake, Middle Atlantic

2. How unsettled was the so called wilderness which confronted the European arrivals?

The history of the United States begins in Europe before an America was known there. And the history of our country begins in America before the Europeans came.

3. How did economic, geographic, and social factors encourage the growth of slavery as an important part of the economy of the southern colonies between 1607 and 1775?

4. Analyze the impact of the Atlantic trade routes established in the mid-1600s on economic development in the British North American colonies. Consider the period 1650-1750

Analyze the role of trans-Atlantic trade and Great Britain's mercantilist policies in the economic development of the British North American colonies in the period from 1650 to 1750.

5. Compare the ways in which TWO of the following reflected tensions in colonial society.

Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

Pueblo Revolt (1680)

Salem Witch Trials (1692)

Stono Rebellion (1739)

6. Analyze the differences between the Spanish settlements in the Southwest and the English colonies in New England in the seventeenth century in terms of TWO of the following:
- Politics
 - Religion
 - Economic development

7. Early encounters between American Indians and European colonists led to a variety of relationships among the different cultures.

Analyze how the actions taken by BOTH American Indians and European colonists shaped those relationships in TWO of the following regions. Confine your answers to the 1600s.

New England
Chesapeake
Spanish Southwest
New York and New France

Analyze the cultural and economic responses to TWO of the following groups to the Indians of North America before 1750:

British
French
Spanish

8. Analyze the origins and development of slavery in Britain's North American colonies in the period 1607 to 1776.
9. Evaluate the influence of religion on the development of colonial society in TWO of the following regions:
- The Spanish Southwest
 - New England
 - New France
10. Compare and contrast the British, French and Spanish imperial goals in North America between 1580 and 1763.
11. In what ways did ideas and values held by Puritans influence the political, economic, and social development of the New England colonies from 1630 through the 1660s?
12. Analyze the ways in which the following shaped British North America between the 1670s and 1763:
- Colonial expansion in the backcountry
 - The slave trade
 - The growth of commerce

APUSH Essay Qs: 2015-2017 Redesign

Unit 1

1. (DBQ) Evaluate the extent of change in ideas about American independence from 1763 to 1783.

1. Evaluate the extent to which trans-Atlantic interactions from 1600 to 1763 contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostering change in labor systems in the British North American colonies.

2. Answer a,b, and c.

a) Briefly explain one important similarity between the British colonies in the Chesapeake region and the British colonies in New England in the period from 1607 to 1754.

b) Briefly explain one important difference between the British colonies in the Chesapeake region and the British colonies in New England in the period from 1607 to 1754.

c) Briefly explain one factor that accounts for the differences that you indicated in b.

1. Answer a, b, c.

a) Briefly explain one important similarity between the goals of the Spanish and the English in establishing colonies in the Americas prior to 1700.

b) Briefly explain one important difference between the goals of the Spanish and the English in establishing colonies in the Americas prior to 1700.

c) Briefly explain one way in which the difference you indicated in (b) contributed to a difference in the development of Spanish and English colonial societies.

Tom Richey You Tube APUSH episodes:

Native American Cultures

Spanish Colonization of the Americas

French Colonization of North America

New Netherlands

English Colonization of the Americas

The Colonists, the Indians, and General Patton

The Virginia Colony

Pt. 2- Indentured Servants, Slavery, 1622 Massacre

Religious Freedom in Colonial New England

Roger Williams

Anne Hutchinson

The Pennsylvania Colony

Questions of the Columbian Exchange:

1. What is meant by the Columbian Exchange?
2. What were new plants and/or animals from the Old World/Europe to the Americas?
3. What were new plants and/or animals from the New World to the Europe/Africa?
4. What killed off perhaps 90% of all Native Americans?
5. What was the effect of the Columbian Exchange on Europe?

Tom Richey, **"The Virginia Colony, Pt. 1"** (10:58 min.)

1. Virginia was named after the "Virgin Queen," Queen _____.
2. England's first colony was at _____, off present day North Carolina, but because of war against Spain in Europe, England was too busy to check on this colony, which mysteriously disappeared, leaving behind only the word " _____ " carved into a tree.
3. In 1606, the _____ Company was formed with money from several investors. This was called a _____ company and they hoped to make a profit in America.
4. There were 3 types of colonies in English North America

_____	_____	_____
Okd by the king	Written permission to exist= charter	Colony owned by the proprietor
Governed directly by the crown	King gave permission for	Colony ruled by the proprietor

	_____ - rule	
--	--------------	--

5. The Virginia Colony was located on _____ Bay and included _____ and _____ as separate colonies.
6. In 1607, the first permanent English settlement was Virginia, whose leader was John _____. There were several struggles with the _____ Indians. Smith famously was rescued from execution by _____. Historians think this incident may have been a “drama” showing Indian power over the weaker settlers, whom the Indians wanted in an alliance.
7. Virginia suffered from lack of leadership and internal division, until Smith demanded that “he that will not _____ shall not eat.”
8. The gentlemen who came to Virginia looking for _____, were unsuccessful, and during the “_____ Time” of winter 1609-1610, out of 200, only 60 survived.
9. John _____ married Pocahontas. He is credited for bringing Caribbean “sweet” tobacco to Virginia that became popular in and profitable to sell to England.

“Virginia, pt. 2”

1. To fill the need for labor, Virginia turned to _____ servants, poor Englishmen swapped fixed terms of labor for passage across the Atlantic.
2. Eventually, indentures were replaced by _____ slaves.
3. One turning point was 1676’s _____ Rebellion, by freed indentures on the frontier who were underrepresented, overtaxed, often in conflict with Indians. This revolt was against the tidewater (coastal) “_____.” Bacon’s rebellion burned down the capital, _____. After this the wealthy saw _____ as safer to use as they would never be freed, rather they were property.
4. In the 1622 _____ Massacre, one quarter (347) of the Jamestown colonists were killed by the Indians.
5. In the engraving of the Powhatan Massacre, Richey mentions we should be aware in the future of how APUSH wants us to be aware of 4 things for every document. What are these 4 items?

_____, _____, _____, _____

“Religious Freedom in Colonial New England” (5:22), Tom Richey

1. What is the idea of John Winthrop that refers to the goal of the Puritan community?
“A _____ on a Hill”
2. “We must be knit together in this work as one man” refers to the Puritan focus not on the individual, but rather on the _____. Puritans emphasized conformity. The Puritans did not believe in religious freedom in the tolerance sense of today. The Puritans set up a government based

on church rule= _____

3. Freedom as we know it today was started by two dissenters who were kicked out of Massachusetts. Those who disagree are those who _____.

“Roger Williams: America’s First Baptist” (13:49), Tom Richey

1. Roger Williams was a Separatist minister in Massachusetts.

	Puritans	Separatists
Differences		
Similarity		

2. What two things did Williams advocate that got him in trouble with the Massachusetts government? _____
3. Williams was exiled and set up a settlement that is called what state today? _____
What was the name of the town he set up? _____
4. “The Providence Purchase” refers to Williams purchase of land from the _____.
5. In 1638, Williams the first what church? _____. Today what is the largest Protestant denomination? _____. Which Christian group is 1st? _____
6. Baptists have found fertile ground in America for these 3 reasons:
- a) The individual can _____ the Bible.
 - b) Autonomous congregations that are governed _____.
 - c) _____ baptism and rejection of infant baptism.
7. Williams wrote about a _____ between church and state (even before Jefferson). For Williams the church is built on liberty of _____.
8. Eventually, Williams taught _____, that the church had fallen and needed to be rebuilt. This belief is the same as what future religious group? _____
9. In 1644, Williams got a _____ from the British government.

“Anne Hutchinson”, Tom Richey

1. Anne Hutchinson controversially led home _____ studies.
2. Anne Hutchinson was not an ordained minister because she was a _____.

3. In I Timothy 2:2 it says a woman should not _____ or have _____.
4. _____ was the Christian belief that emphasized the total sovereignty of God. Calvinism taught _____ (buzz word). God did not chose all for salvation, but only _____.
5. Anne said you were not saved through your works. She was a proponent of "antinomianism" = anti- _____. This emphasized the grace of God, that grace is free, and cannot be earned.
6. The three strikes against Anne Hutchinson, that made her a heretic:
 1. She was a _____.
 2. She taught _____.
 3. She could see the elect through her spiritual gift of _____.
7. Anne was exiled by John Winthrop and she went with 60 people to _____.
8. Later, Anne moved to the Dutch New Netherlands and was killed by _____.
9. Both Williams and Hutchinson said he individual should be able to exercise their freedom of _____.
10. John Winthrop and the Puritans were not proponents of religious _____. We owe our religious freedom more to _____ like Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson.

Review APUSH Unit 1: Exploration, Discovery, Colonization

1. How did these Indians interact with their environment?

Indian Group	Interaction with their environment-give specifics
Southwest Indians	
Plains Indians	
Eastern Woodlands	
Pacific Northwest	

2. How did these European settlers interact with the Native Americans?

European settlers	Where in the North America	Interaction with the Indians- give specifics
Spanish		
French		
Dutch		
English		

3. What are three things that allowed and or pushed the Europeans to explore overseas?

4. The Pope divided the New World between these two Catholic nations: _____ and _____ with the Treaty of _____.

5. The Spanish founded _____ to convert the Indians and established _____ where the Indians were forced to work as virtual slaves.

6. The movement of plants, animals, and people between New and Old Worlds was called the _____.

Significant examples of exchange to the Old World: _____

Significant examples of exchange to the New World: _____

7. The conquistadores from Spain were inspired by the 1492 defeat of Moslem invaders called the _____.

8. Bartolome _____ was a Spanish priest who condemned mistreatment of the Indians.

9. The _____ Revolt in 1680, led by _____, drove the Spanish out of New Mexico for ten years.

10. Reasons for founding the following English colonies:

Name of Colony	Reason for founding
Virginia	
Massachusetts	
Rhode Island	
Maryland	
Pennsylvania	

Georgia	
---------	--

11. How did geography affect these colonial regions?:

Region	Importance of geography
New England	
Middle colonies	
Southern colonies	

12. The Virginia Company was a _____ company owned by investors.

13. _____ forced the Virginians to work. Eventually, Virginia discovered that _____, introduced by John Rolfe in 1612, would bring great profits in England.

14. In 1619, Virginia established the first representative government in English America. Also, in 1619, the English purchased the first _____ from Dutch traders.

15. In Virginia's early years, most workers were not slaves, but _____ servants.

16. Virginians were less healthy and more likely to die than colonists in Massachusetts because of _____.

17. The _____ Wars, were a series of conflicts between the Virginians and the local Indians over land.

18. The _____ system gave free land to encourage population growth.

19. The _____ system was when a wealthy owner acquired large estates and worked them with indentures or slaves, often growing export crops like.

20. In 1676, frustration of freed, but poor indentures on the Virginia frontier led to _____ Rebellion and the burning of Jamestown. Because of this, Virginia plantation owners increased their use of _____, instead of white indentures.

21. Maryland and Virginia were both on _____ Bay.

22. _____ colony, between Virginia and South Carolina was more independent and less aristocratic. _____ immigrants were famous, although poor, were famous for their stubborn anti-authoritarianism and their Presbyterianism.

23. The _____ was the movement of goods between New England, Africa (and Europe), and the Caribbean.

24. The _____ was the slave journey from Africa to the New World.

25. The primary crop in the Caribbean was _____.
26. In Massachusetts the first 1620 settlers were the _____, also known as Separatists. They separated from the oppressive Church of _____. They were led by William _____ and signed the Mayflower _____.
27. Eventually Plymouth Colony was absorbed by the larger wave of _____ who wanted to purify the Anglican/ Church of England. The Puritans came in the Great _____. The sermon "Model of Christian Charity" by leader John _____ said they were creating a "city on a _____," as a model of Christian faithfulness.
28. The Puritans created a _____, a government that enforced obedience to church laws.
29. The Old Deluder Act set up _____ to teach Puritan children the _____. _____ was set up to teach Puritan preachers.
30. _____ was kicked out of Massachusetts for advocating separation of church and _____. He also demanded fair treatment of the _____.
31. _____ was kicked out of Massachusetts for preaching as a woman, but also because she said people should follow the Holy Spirit's moving in their hearts instead of Puritan laws and rules. Fancy name for "against the law" = _____
32. The first set of written rules, a constitution, the Fundamental Orders, were created in _____. All free men could vote here.
33. The _____ Covenant in Massachusetts, said non-church members who were baptized could have their children baptized, but these parents could not received Communion.
34. Wars between New Englanders and the Indians over land: _____.
35. The _____ Witch Trials punished women accused of involvement in the occult.
36. New Englanders practiced local government in _____ meetings.
37. The Puritan type of church most common in New England, where congregations were independent was called _____.
38. The religious revival in the 1730s and 1740s that challenged tax-supported "established" churches was called the _____.
39. Puritan minister Jonathan Edwards wrote *Sinners in the Hands of* _____.
40. Newspaper editor John Peter Zenger in New York was sued for dissent, but a jury found him not guilty, because what he published was true, establishing in America the tradition of freedom of the _____.

Crash Course US History

"The Black Legend, Native Americans, and Spaniards" #1 (11:19)

1. Most Indians got their food how?
2. What did the Spanish have that the Indians did not?
3. What decimated Indian populations?
4. What fish did Northwest Indians depend on?
5. The Plains Indians depended on what for food?
6. What did American Indians hold in common, unlike European colonists?
7. In 1680, Pope led an Indian rebellion against which Europeans? Which town were they driven out of?
8. How did De Sepulveda and Las Casas differ in their views of the Indians?

"When is Thanksgiving? Colonizing America" #2 (12:26)

1. The first English settled permanently where in America and why did they come?
2. Who funded the Jamestown expedition?
3. Who took over Jamestown and forced its inhabitants to work?
4. What was a headright?
5. What was an indenture?
6. In 1619, the Virginians purchased what workers for the first time?
7. In the 1600s (17th century), what fraction of workers came over as indentures?
8. What environmental problem did Jamestown, Virginia have?
9. Maryland was the second Chesapeake Bay colony settled. It was settled for religious freedom for whom?
10. The Pilgrims settled at Plymouth Rock to escape persecution by whom?
11. What document did they sign pledging self-government?
12. What Indian helped them survive?
13. Which larger colony swallowed the Pilgrims?

14. What metaphor did John Winthrop's "Model of Christian Charity" sermon say was the purpose of the Puritan colony?
15. Who was more important than the individual?
16. Voting in Massachusetts was limited to whom?
17. Was there slavery in Massachusetts?
18. What was important for all people in Massachusetts to be able to read?
19. What two Puritan rebels were famous kicked out of Massachusetts, and who settled Rhode Island as a haven of separation of church and state?

"The Natives and the English" # 3 (11:26)

1. What was England's first permanent colony in North America?
2. Who was the Indian leader who had an adversarial and a trade relationship with Jamestown?
3. Indians, with access to English guns, fought over what trade item?
4. What English animal destroyed Indian crops, which unlike the English, they did not fence?
5. What argument did the Puritans in New England have with the Indians over land?
6. This argument led to what 1637 war?
7. In 1675, King Philip's War saw half of New England's towns attacked. What was the Indian name for the leader of this attack on New England colonists, the bloodiest war ratio-wise in American history?

Crash Course World History, *"The Columbian Exchange" #23 (12:09)*

1. What killed ~90% of American Indians?
2. What animals were brought to the New World?
3. What is the biggest animal domesticated by South American Indians?
4. The Plains Indians adopted what animal from the Spanish to hunt buffalo?
5. What important plants moved from the Old to the New World?
6. What important plants moved from the New World to the Old?
7. What was the effect of New World crops on Europe's population?
8. What people moved from Africa (Old World) to the Americas?

Tom Richey

"The Pennsylvania Colony" (7:13)

1. Who founded Pennsylvania?
2. Why did the king give the land in Pennsylvania to this man?
3. What type of colony is it called when it totally belongs to one person?
4. This colony was founded by what religious group? It gave religious freedom also to whom?
5. What were the principal crops of Pennsylvania?
6. What is the meaning of the name "Philadelphia"?

"The Quakers: A Brief History (Religious Society of Friends) 18:38

1. Who founded the Quakers?
2. What is the bit of the divine in every soul called by the Quakers?
3. The 5 key Quaker beliefs:
 1. God is _____.
 2. The light of God is in _____.
 3. This light will _____ us.
 4. All can have a direct, _____ relationship with God.
 5. _____ can be experienced now.
4. Three Quaker values: _____, _____, _____
5. How were Quakers punished by the Church of England?
6. What are 3 types of social action the Quakers were known for?
7. How did Quakers display "simplicity"?
8. Quaker name for a church: _____; name for services: _____
9. Quakers let who speak in church? _____

Anglicans and Quakers Compared	
Church of England	Society of Friends
Sacraments (Baptism and Communion)	
Creed	
Services	
Clergy and Hierarchy	
Social Conformity	

Period 1: 1491-1607

"1.2 Native American Societies Before 1492" (6:05)

1. AP wants you to know that Native American societies were not all the same, but rather, _____.
 2. The three great civilizations of Central and South America were the _____, _____, and the _____. The Aztecs' capital was Tenochtitlan, they had a written language, irrigation, and they practiced human _____. The Maya were in the Yucatan. The Incas also had irrigation and besides corn grew the _____.
 3. The crop we call corn that most Indians in the Americas grew = _____.
 4. In the Southwest, New Mexico and Arizona, the _____ grew maize on farms, and made homes out of mud brick= _____.
 5. The _____ Indians were hunter-gatherers, hunting the _____.
 6. The Pacific Northwest Indians got their food by hunting elk and _____ for salmon.
 7. The Mississippi Valley Indians were the Hopewell and the biggest city was _____, a settlement of up to 30,000.
 8. In the Northeast, the _____ grew corn, squash, and beans, and lived in long houses.
-

"1.3 European Exploration in the Americas" (3:43)

1. What motivated early European exploration? _____
2. The Europeans did not want to rely on overland routes to Asia, because they were controlled by _____.
3. The first European country to make it by sea around Africa was _____. Their Prince _____, the Navigator, sponsored a school of navigation. They set up a trading post empire along Africa to India.
4. The Portuguese and later European explorers used these "technologies" in their ships and navigation (give at least 3): _____, _____, _____

5. The Spanish, under monarchs Isabella and Ferdinand sponsored Christopher _____, in 1492.
-

"1.4 The Columbian Exchange" (5:35)

1. The transfer of food, animals, plants, and diseases across the Atlantic (both ways) is called the _____ Exchange.
2. One reason Cortes, with 1,000 soldiers was able to defeat Montezuma's 100,000's is that the Indians were killed by this disease: _____.
3. Some plants that went from the Americas to the Old World (Europe, Africa): _____
4. Some plants and animals that went from the Old World to the Americas: _____
5. What did the Spanish plunder from the Aztecs and the Incas? _____, _____
6. The flow of gold and silver into Europe helped push Europe out of _____ into a capitalist economy.
7. One "exchange" was _____ slaves who replaced encomienda Indians as workers on plantations.
8. Unlike Spanish monarchy sponsorship, the English colonies were funded by _____ companies of private investors.

"1.5 Labor, Slave, and Caste in Spanish America" (6:20)

1. In Africa, slavery was mostly because of capture in wars. Slavery was not inheritable. But, in English America, slavery became based on _____ color and justified by the story of Canaan's descendants being slaves forever from this book: the _____.
2. The Indian slave labor system, the _____, eventually failed because Indians died of _____ or simply ran away.
3. Ferdinand and Isabella's *requerimento*, demanded that Indians submit to the Spanish crown and become _____, or face conquest. If they converted they would be "protected."
4. With so many Indian deaths and runaways, Spain turned to _____ from Africa.

5. The racial hierarchy of Spanish America was a “ _____ ” system.
 - a. At the top were Spanish-born whites: _____
 - b. Next were the Americas-born whites: _____
 - c. Next were mixed white and Indian blood: _____
 - d. Mixed black and white blood: _____
 - e. At the very bottom were _____, who had monetary value.
 - f. Finally, were the _____.

“1.6 Cultural Interactions Between Europeans, Africans, and Africans” (5:43)

1. Dominance is the same meaning as the word “ _____.”
2. Fill out the chart below:

	Native Americans	The Spanish
Religion		
Attitude toward land		
Family		
Religion		

3. Things Indians wanted from Europeans (list 3): _____, _____,

4. What animal hides did European explorers especially want? _____
5. In 1610, Popay (Pope) led a Pueblo revolt against the _____ in New Mexico. They burned churches and killed 400.
6. Bartolome de las _____ defended the Indians right to be treated as human beings. Unfortunately, he advocated using _____ slaves instead of Indian slaves on encomiendas.

"APUSH Unit 1 Review 1491-16:07" (13:06)

1. Native Americans created diverse societies depending on interaction with the surrounding _____.
2. Coastal Indians, like in the Pacific Northwest depended on _____.
3. The Pueblo in the Southwest grew these 3 crops on farms: _____, _____, _____.
4. They _____ their crops with water diverted from rivers.
5. They lived in mud adobe brick homes or in _____ dwellings like Mesa Verde.
6. The _____ Indians were nomadic, hunted buffalo.
7. In the Northeast, the Iroquois grew maize (corn) and lived in _____ houses made out of abundant timber.
8. _____ was the largest Indian town in what became the United States, it was in the Mississippi River Valley.
9. Europeans explored heading south and west across the Atlantic in search of goods from Asia. The land routes across Asia were controlled by _____ middle men who got most of the profit.
10. The first European country to India around Africa was _____.
11. European technological sailing advantages included: _____, _____, _____.
12. Spain defeated the Moors in 1492, and brought this " _____ " spirit in their conquest of the New World for the Catholic faith.
13. The exchange of plants and animals and diseases across the Atlantic between Old and New Worlds was called "the _____ Exchange."
14. Examples of things to Europe: _____
15. Examples of things to the Americas: _____
16. The Spanish took from the Aztecs and the Incas _____ and _____, which made Spain the European power in the 1500s (16th century).

17. After so many Indians died of disease, such as _____, Europeans took slaves from _____ to work in American plantations.
18. The wealth from the Americas helped end European _____-ism and begin the rise of capitalism.
19. The first European country to colonize in the Americas was _____. They enslaved _____ and forced them to work on _____, either in mines or on plantations.
20. Spain created a _____ system, a racial hierarchy, from the top down: *Peninsulares*, *Crillos* (creoles), mestizos and mulattos, Africans, and Indian at the bottom.
21. Indians wanted from Europeans: _____, _____. They taught Europeans how to plant _____ and how to hunt.
22. Spanish Juan Sepulveda justified Spanish conquest of the Indians, while Bartolome de las Casas worked to protect the rights of the _____.
23. English slave owners appealed to the Scriptural reference to God condemning the sons of Ham to _____ forever as servants.

Period 2: 1607-1754

"2.2 European Colonization of the Americas" (5:41)

1. The Spanish colonies existed to extract through agriculture and mining; at first they forced Indians to work through the _____ system.
2. After the Indians died off or ran away, the Spanish enslaved slaves from _____.
3. The Spanish introduced a racial hierarchy called the _____ system.
4. The Spanish worked to convert Indians to _____ (don't say Christianity) through the _____ system.
5. Some Indians revolted, most famous the _____ Revolt in New Mexico.
6. The French explorer Samuel de Champlain settled _____ as France's first permanent colony.
7. The Spanish negotiated with the Indians for _____ = beaver pelts.

8. How did the number of French settlers compare with the number of either Spanish or English settlers? _____
 9. The Dutch settled along the Hudson River (modern New York) and named their capital city New _____. Their goals were trade and unlike the Spanish they did not try to convert the _____.
 10. The English, unlike the French and the Dutch, were more likely to come over as _____ groups with wives and children. The English unlike the Spanish did not try to subjugate or convert the Indians, rather, they _____ the Indians.
-

"2.3 The Regions of the British Colonies" (7:45)

1. The 1st English colony along Chesapeake Bay was in the year _____ and named after King James= _____.
2. Unlike the Spanish, whose monarchs funded overseas settlement, the English were funded by private investors called " _____ companies."
3. The first few years half of Virginians starved or died of disease. They were eventually saved by planting _____, introduced by John Rolfe in 1612.
4. Early workers on Virginia's farms were _____ servants, poor whites who had their passage paid for by 7 years of labor. As poor farmers, and ex-indentured, moved west onto Indian lands, this led to conflict. Because Governor Berkeley ignored the poor ex-indentured, they marched on eastern plantations and Jamestown in what is called _____'s Rebellion.
5. As a consequence of this rebellion, Virginia turned more to using African _____.
6. In contrast to Virginia, in 1620 the Pilgrims came to America (Massachusetts) for _____ freedom. (Note: Heimler points out they also came for economic opportunity. My note: these are not contradictory motives.) The Pilgrims and later Puritans were unhappy rebels against the official English state church called the Church of _____.
7. New England settlers, unlike the earlier Virginia settlers, brought their _____ to settle with them.
8. In the British West Indies, the most valuable crops (like the rest of the Caribbean) was _____ cane. These settlers brought slave labor intensive plantation agriculture to the South Atlantic coast in South _____ and Georgia.

9. The Middle Colonies were most notably New _____ and William Penn's _____. The Middle colonies had the most diverse economies of wealth urban merchants, farmers, unskilled urban workers, and slaves. In Pennsylvania, William Penn established _____ freedom. He was a pacifist _____ (from the Society of Friends).
10. The English colonies all borrowed _____ governments and they ruled themselves. In Virginia, 1619, the House of _____ was established.
11. In New England, the first democratic government was written in the _____ Compact. New England is famous for its democratic _____ meetings on the local level. Merchant elites dominated New England colony legislatures, while the _____ elite dominated Southern legislatures.

"2.4 Trans-Atlantic Trade" (4:55)

1. The name of the trade route between America, Africa, and the Caribbean: the _____ Trade.
2. Traded from New England to Africa: _____
3. Traded from Africa to the Caribbean sugar islands: _____
4. Traded from the Caribbean to New England: _____
5. The English (other Europeans had this economic system too) belief that there was only a fixed amount of wealth in the world and that you wanted more gold coming in than going out: _____
6. The goal of mercantilism was a _____ balance of trade, with a nation receiving more gold and silver than losing them.
7. One way to support mercantilist principles was to control _____ as sources of raw materials and as markets to sell finished products.
8. The English _____ Acts said English colonies could only trade with England on English ships.
9. The Consumer Revolution in American urban seaports replaced family status based on blood line with _____.

“2.5 Interactions Between American Indians and Europeans” (4:30)

1. Spanish America developed a _____ system of racial hierarchy. Indians were good for labor and for religious conversion.
 2. In 1610, the Pueblo in New Mexico rose up in rebellion against _____ brutality and exploitation.
 3. The English, arriving on the Atlantic coast, did not encounter large civilizations like the Spanish did. The English came as families in New England and did not intermarry. They traded _____ to the Indians. Because the English constantly encroached on Indian land, in 1675, _____’s War (also called King Philip’s War) broke out with the Wampanoag Indians killing hundreds of colonists. The colonists eventually won with superior arms.
 4. The French came in smaller numbers and worked with the Indians as trade partners as they hunted for beaver _____. Unlike the English, they _____ Indian women. They did not settle in large groups; they settled _____ posts.
-

“2.6 Slavery in the British Colonies” (5:50)

1. All English colonies had slaves. In Virginia, after the 1676 _____’s Rebellion, the colony turned more to slaves for workers after freed indentures rose up in violence.
2. New England has some slaves, but they were not very profitable on small _____.
3. There were more slaves in the Middle Colonies, and cities like _____ had many slaves working the docks and as household servants.
4. Large _____ in the South used the largest number of slaves, copying the system from the sugar estates in the British West Indies.
5. The nature of slavery changed under the British to “_____” slavery, meaning slaves were just legal property.
6. The Southern colonies borrowed from the Caribbean harsh slave codes that passed slavery down from generation to _____ in perpetuity. Blacks could not own weapons, leave farms without permission, and whites had permission to kill rebels.
7. Slaves rebelled covertly (secretly) by maintaining African customs and beliefs, but sometimes they rebelled openly (covertly). Such an example is the South Carolina 1739 _____ Rebellion, where slaves burned plantations and killed whites. They were eventually defeated by a white militia.

"2.7 Colonial Society and Culture" (6:48)

1. The _____ emphasized rational thinking over tradition and religion.
 2. John _____'s *Two Treatises on Government* said that all men were born with natural right of life, liberty, and property, which came from a _____, not from the government.
 3. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau taught a "social _____" in which people turned over power to a government for protection, but they could change that government if it did not protect their rights.
 4. The religious revival called the Great _____ emphasized the heart over the head. It was influenced by German pietism. "New _____ clergy" were clergy who rebelled against established churches. The most famous American clergy of the Great Awakening were Jonathan _____, most famous for *Sinner in the Hands of an _____*. Most of his work emphasized Christian joy. George _____ was British and came from the Methodist revival in England. He taught salvation through grace by faith in Jesus Christ.
 5. The Great Awakening's social tendencies were to stand for the common man and the poor and to challenge established church authority. The Awakening supported church self-government. The Awakening strengthened American defense of _____.
-

"APUSH Review Unit 2 (Period 2:1607-1754) 18:16

1. Spain colonized the Americas to extract wealth from _____ crops and from mining, such as _____ and _____.
2. The Spanish introduced the _____ system of a racial hierarchy.
3. The French were more interested in trade than in conquest. Their first settlement was in _____. French trappers took Indian wives.
4. French allied with Ojibwe Indians who helped them acquire _____ pelts.
5. The _____ settled along the Hudson River in modern day New York City. They originally called their trading post New _____.
6. The British came to America for both economic opportunity and for _____ freedom.
7. The first English colony, 1607, was along Chesapeake Bay called _____. It was not financed by the state, like Spanish colonies, but was financed by private

investors called a _____ company. Jamestown was all about profit.

8. By 1610, 80% of Virginians died of disease and hunger. The colony was saved by what crop brought to it by John Rolfe? _____. These farms were worked by poor English laborers who signed 7 year labor contracts in return for passage to America. They were called _____ servants.
9. When former indentures led Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 in Virginia, the planters moved away from indentures to slaves from _____.
10. In New England, the Pilgrims came in 1620 not as individuals, but in _____ units. They built small family farms. There was slavery in New England, but not much because the farms were small and slavery was not very profitable.
11. In the West Indies and along the south Atlantic coast of North America, warm temperatures allowed crops to be grown year-round, first tobacco, then _____. These colonies purchased and used the highest number of African _____.
12. The Middle colonies of New Jersey and New York grew cereal crops, had a wealthy urban elite, had slavery; Pennsylvania was established by William Penn, religiously a _____, who allowed religious _____ for all.
13. Colonial democracies began with the Mayflower _____ and in Virginia with the House of _____.
14. Trans-Atlantic trade involved the _____ Trade of slaves from _____ to the West Indies, _____ from the west Indies to New England, and _____ back to Africa.
15. The trade system regulated by a government based on the idea that there was a fixed amount of wealth in the world was called _____. In it, a country tried to have a _____ balance of trade with more gold coming in via exports than gold going out as imports. Colonies existed both to acquire raw goods and as markets to sell finished products. This kept a nation's wealth under their control.
16. The _____ Acts required English colonies to trade only with England n English ships.
17. Compared to the South, New England had less _____. The South also borrowed Caribbean "slave _____," strict rules on slave behavior.
18. Some slaves covertly kept their customs, traditions, worked slowly, damaged crops and tools. Others rebelled, like the _____ Rebellion 1739 in South Carolina.

19. In New Mexico, 1680, the Pueblo revolted against the _____, burned their churches and killed their priests and population.
20. In New England, _____'s War was against land seizures by settlers. It is also called King Philip's War. It was led by Wampanoag Indians, which burned white's fields, burned their villages, and killed their settlers.
21. Enlightenment thinking spread John Locke's ideas about _____ rights. The Enlightenment also taught that the best government was divided government into 3 branches like seen in England: _____, _____, _____.
22. The Enlightenment taught a " _____ contract," where people surrendered power on the condition that a government protect their _____. These government were conditional and could be changed through elections.
23. The Great _____ saw New _____ clergy teach democratic principles and a religious revival that spread through all colonies. Famous Great Awakening preachers were Jonathan _____ and George _____. The Great Awakening sowed seeds of rebellion against the _____ government later.

