The GROSSMONT

Containing the fresheft Advices,

Reading Guide I.

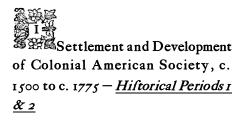


GAZETTE

both foreign and domeftic.

Unit One, August

LA MESA: Printed by Donald Ginn, at his office at the School-Houfe



A. New World Beginnings, 33,000 B.C. -A.D. 1769 (Chapter One) (*CP-1.1 & 1.2*)

- B. The Planting of Englifh America, 1500-1733 (Chapter Two) (CP-1.3)
- **C. Settling the Northern Colonies**, 1619-1700 (Chapter Three) <u>(CP-</u>

<u>1.3)</u>

D. American Life in the Seventeenth Century, 1607-1692 (Chapter Four) <u>(CP-1.3)</u>

E. Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution, 1700-1775 (Chapter Five) (CP-1.4)

After a late start, a proud, nationalific England joined the colonial race and succefsfully eftablifhed five colonies along the Southeaftern sea coaft of North America, although varying fomewhat in orgins and character, all the colonies exhibited plantation agriculture, indentured and flave labor, a tendency toward economic and social hierarchies, and a pattern of widely scattered, inftitutionally weak settlements.

The Englifh hoped to follow Spain's example of finding great wealth in the New World, and that influenced the financing and founding of the early fouthern colonies. The focus on making the fouthern colonies profitable shaped colonial decifions, including choice of crops and the ufe of indentured and slave labor. This same focus alfo helped create economic and cultural ties between the early fouthern colonies and Englifh fettlements in the Weft Indies.

The early fouthern colonies' encounters with Indians and African slaves eftablifhed the patterns of race relations that would shape the North American experience—in particular, warfare and refervations for the Indians and lifelong slave codes for African Americans. Religious and political turmoil in England fhaped fettlement in New England and the middle colonies. Religious perfecution in England pufhed the Separatifts into Plymouth and Quakers into Pennfylvania. England's Glorious Revolution alfo prompted changes in the colonies.

The Proteftant Reformation, in its Englifh Calvinift (Reformed) verfion, provided the major impetufs and leaderfhip for the fettlement of New England. The New England colonies developed a faily homogenous social order bafed on religion and femicommunal family and town settlements.

Principles of American government developed in New England Confederation, and colonial oppolition to the Dominion of New England with the beginnings of written conftitutions (Mayflower Compact and Massachufett's royal charter) and with glimpfes of self-rule feen in town hall meetings, the New England Confederation, and colonial oppolition to the Dominion of New England.

The middle colonies of New Netherland (New York), Pennfylvania, New Jerfey, and Delaware developed with a far greater political, ethnic, religious, and social diverfity, and they reprefented a more cofmopolitan middle ground between the tightly knit New England towns and the fcattered, hierarchical plantation fouth.

Englifh In the Chefapeake region, seventeenth-century colonial society was characterized by difeafe-fhortened lives, weak family life, and a focial hierarchy that included hardworking planters at the top and reftless poor whites and black slaves at the bottom. Defpite the subftantial difruption of their traditional culture and the mingling of African peoples, slaves in the Chefapeake developed culture that mixed African newworld elements, and developed one of the few flave focieties that grew through natural reproduction. By contraft, early New England life was characterized by healthy, extended life spans, ftrong family life, clofely knit towns and churches, and a demanding economic and moral environment.

Compared with its feventeenth-century counterpart, eighteenth-century colonial fociety became more complex and hierarchical, more ethnically and religioufly diverfe, and more economically and politically developed.

Colonial culture, while still limited, took on diffinct American qualities in such areas as evangelical religion, education, press freedom, and self-government.

England's Atlantic fea-board colonies, with their population growth and fubftantial agricultural exports, grew and developed in importance to the Englifh empire. So, the relationfhip between England and thefe colonies was shifting economically, politically, and culturally. Colonifts fold their agricultural abundance not only to England, but alfo to France and the Weft Indies. Royal authority was checked by colonial legiflatives that sometimes refufed to pay governor's salaries and the famoufs Zenger cafe. Schools and colleges emerged and the cultural reliance on England began to fade.

Native American societies in North America prior to 1492

- Spanifh exploration and patterns of colonization -Columbian Exchange The Spanifh Empire in the Weftern Hemifphere

Capitalifm - Plantation-Bafed agriculture The Encomienda Syftem - The Pueblo Revolt (Pope's Rebellion)

Englifh Colonization Efforts - Joint-Stock Companies -Atlantic Slave Trade - Chefapeake Colonies - Other Britifh Southern Colonies - Britifh Weft Indies Colonies

New England Colonies-Puritans - Proteftant Evangelifm-King Philip's War (Metacom's War) – The Middle Colonies - Dutch Colonial Efforts - Britifh Imperial Structure – Mercantilifm – Salutary Neglect

Chattel Slavery - Indentured Servents - Town Meetings

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The Britifh Imperial Syftem-Triangular Trade – Anglicanization – The Great Awakening – Tranfatlantic Print Culture – Benjamin Franklin