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## HISTORICAL VOCABULARY

### TWO

Powhatan  
Raleigh and Gilbert  
Roanoke  
Smith and Rolfe  
Virginia  
Maryland  
Lord De La Warr  
Jamaica and Barbados  
Lord Baltimore  
South Carolina  
North Carolina  
Georgia  
James Oglethorpe  
Elizabeth I  
Jamestown

### THREE

Martin Luther  
John Calvin  
Massasoit  
Plymouth  
Massachusetts Bay Colony  
John Winthrop  
Great Puritan Migration  
General Court  
Puritans  
Quakers  
Anne Hutchinson  
Roger Williams  
King Philip  
Peter Stuyvesant  
William Penn

### FOUR

Chesapeake  
Indentured Servants  
Nathaniel Bacon  
Governor Berkeley  
Royal African Company  
Middle passage  
Ringshout  
New York City slave revolt of 1712  
Nathaniel Hawthorne  
"New England conscience"  
Harvard  
William and Mary  
Half-Way Covenant  
Salem witch trials  
Leisler's Rebellion

### FIVE

Philadelphia  
African Americans  
Scots-Irish  
Paxton Boys and Regulators  
Patrick Henry  
Molasses Act  
Anglican church  
Jonathan Edwards  
George Whitefield  
Phillis Wheatley  
Benjamin Franklin  
John Peter Zenger  
Quakers

Baptists  
John Singleton Copley

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## DEBATES

### Issue 1

*Did the Chinese Discover America?*

### Issue 2

*Was the Settlement of Jamestown a Fiasco?*

### Issue 3

*Was Conflict Between Europeans and Native Americans Inevitable?*

### Issue 4

*Was the Salem Witchcraft Hysteria a Product of Women's Search for Power?*

### Issue 5

*Was There a Great Awakening in Mid-Eighteenth-Century America?*

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## THEMES

### 1. AMERICAN AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

This theme focuses on how and why definitions of American and national identity and values have developed among the diverse and changing population of North America as well as on related topics, such as citizenship, constitutionalism, foreign policy, assimilation, and American exceptionalism.

### 2. WORK, EXCHANGE, AND TECHNOLOGY

This theme focuses on the factors behind the development of systems of economic exchange, particularly the role of technology, economic markets, and government.

### 3. GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

This theme focuses on the role of geography and both the natural and human-made environments in

the social and political developments in what would become the United States.

### 4. MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

This theme focuses on why and how the various people who moved to and within the United States both adapted to and transformed their new social and physical environments.

### 5. POLITICS AND POWER

This theme focuses on how different social and political groups have influenced society and government in the United States as well as how political beliefs and institutions have changed over time.

### 6. AMERICA IN THE WORLD

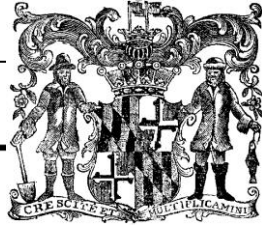
This theme focuses on the interactions between nations that affected North American history in the colonial period and on the influence of the United States on world affairs.

### 7. AMERICAN AND REGIONAL CULTURE

This theme focuses on the how and why national, regional, and group cultures developed and changed as well as how culture has shaped government policy and the economy. This theme focuses on how the cultural attributes of music, literature, art, and dance develop and change as well as the impact that these attributes have on broader society.

### 8. SOCIAL STRUCTURES

This theme focuses on how and why systems of social organization develop and change as well as the impact that these systems have on the broader society.



Reading Guide I.

Unit One, August

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



Settlement and Development of Colonial American Society, c.

1500 to c. 1775 – AP *Historical Periods 1 & 2*

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

B. The Planting of English America, 1500-1733 (Chapter Two) (CP-1.3)

C. Settling the Northern Colonies, 1619-1700 (Chapter Three) (CP-1.3)

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

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

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CHAPTER THEMES

After a late start, a proud, nationalistic England joined the colonial race and successfully established five colonies along the Southeastern sea coast of North America, although varying somewhat in origins and character, all the colonies exhibited plantation agriculture, indentured and slave labor, a tendency toward economic and social hierarchies, and a pattern of widely scattered, institutionally weak settlements.

The English hoped to follow Spain's example of finding great wealth in the New World, and that influenced the financing and founding of the early southern colonies. The focus on making the southern colonies profitable shaped colonial decisions, including choice of crops and the use of indentured and slave labor. This same focus also helped create economic and cultural ties between the early southern colonies and English settlements in the West Indies.

The early southern colonies' encounters with Indians and African slaves established the patterns of race relations that would shape the North American experience—in particular, warfare and reservations for the Indians and lifelong slave codes for African Americans.

Religious and political turmoil in England shaped settlement in New England and the middle colonies. Religious persecution in England pushed the Separatists into Plymouth and Quakers into Pennsylvania. England's Glorious Revolution also prompted changes in the colonies.

The Protestant Reformation, in its English Calvinist (Reformed) version, provided the major impetus and leadership for the settlement of New England. The New England colonies developed a fairly homogenous social order based on religion and femicomunal family and town settlements.

Principles of American government developed in New England Confederation, and colonial opposition to the Dominion of New England with the beginnings of written constitutions (Mayflower Compact and Massachusetts's royal charter) and with glimpses of self-rule seen in town hall meetings, the New England Confederation, and colonial opposition to the Dominion of New England.

The middle colonies of New Netherland (New York), Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware developed with a far greater political, ethnic, religious, and social diversity, and they represented a more cosmopolitan middle ground between the tightly knit New England towns and the scattered, hierarchical plantation south.

English In the Chesapeake region, seventeenth-century colonial society was characterized by disease-thortened lives, weak family life, and a social hierarchy that included hardworking planters at the top and restless poor whites and black slaves at the bottom. Despite the substantial disruption of their traditional culture and the mingling of African peoples, slaves in the Chesapeake developed culture that mixed African new-world elements, and developed one of the few slave societies that grew through natural reproduction.

By contrast, early New England life was characterized by healthy, extended life spans, strong family life, closely knit towns and churches, and a demanding economic and moral environment.

Compared with its seventeenth-century counterpart, eighteenth-century colonial society became more complex and hierarchical, more ethnically and religiously diverse, and more economically and politically developed.

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

England's Atlantic sea-board colonies, with their population growth and substantial agricultural exports, grew and developed in importance to the English empire. So, the relationship between England and these colonies was shifting economically, politically, and culturally. Colonists sold their agricultural abundance not only to England, but also to France and the West Indies. Royal authority was checked by colonial legislatures that sometimes refused to pay governor's salaries and the famous Zenger case. Schools and colleges emerged and the cultural reliance on England began to fade.

HISTORICAL DETAILS

Native American societies in North America prior to 1492 - Spanish exploration and patterns of colonization - Columbian Exchange  
The Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere  
Capitalism - Plantation-Based agriculture  
The Encomienda System - The Pueblo Revolt (Pope's Rebellion)

2 English Colonization Efforts - Joint-Stock Companies - Atlantic Slave Trade - Chesapeake Colonies - Other British Southern Colonies - British West Indies Colonies

3 New England Colonies - Puritans - Protestant Evangelism - King Philip's War (Metacom's War) - The Middle Colonies - Dutch Colonial Efforts - British Imperial Structure - Mercantilism - Salutary Neglect

4 Chattel Slavery - Indentured Servants - Town Meetings

5 The British Imperial System - Triangular Trade - Anglicization - The Great Awakening - Transatlantic Print Culture - Benjamin Franklin