

Unit 1 Notes

The 3 G's of Exploration

- _____
- _____
- _____

Explorers and Settlers from: _____

English Colonies

- Charter: _____
- _____ company: _____ plan founded & run by a _____ who _____ in the plan & _____ any money made (or lost)

Types of Colonies

- _____: under direct _____ of the _____
- _____: grants of land in the form of a _____, for individuals or _____. Used to settle areas _____ with _____ subjects at the _____ expense.

1st English Colony: _____

Twice settled and _____ because _____
_____ and _____.

Interesting fact: Settlement and people _____.

Southern Colonies

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Virginia

- **Founded by:** _____
- Reasons: gain _____ for England and help with England's _____
- Significant Places/People: _____, Powhatan, _____, John Rolfe, _____, House of Burgesses, _____

Jamestown

Reasons for Struggle:

- Disease: _____
- _____
- War with _____ under _____ leadership

Reasons for Success/Growth:

- _____ in land: colonists _____ their own land
- _____ led by _____
- _____: get 50 acres _____ if you paid for your and/or someone else's _____

House of Burgesses

- Purpose: _____ body: _____ could make laws
- Participants: _____ over age 17
- Powers: _____ and _____
- Legacy: _____ made decisions for _____

Bacon's Rebellion

Causes:

- Forced onto less _____ in interior b/c of _____
- War with _____
- Gov. _____ taxed a lot and gave money to _____

Effects:

- _____ would not let settlers attack _____
- Settlers _____, led by _____, who was _____ to the _____ and eventually _____ of Jamestown.
- After Berkeley _____ control, _____ ordered Jamestown _____ (1676).
- _____ died of _____ and rebellion ended.

Significance: _____ future _____ and showed _____ farmers would not _____ a government that only helped the _____

Maryland

- **Founded by:** _____
- **Reasons:** create a _____ for _____

Georgia

- **Founded by:** _____
- **Reasons:** create a _____ for South Carolina against _____ Florida
- **Facts:** created as a haven for _____

The New England Colonies

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Massachusetts

Plymouth

- **Founded by:** _____
- **Reasons:** _____
- **Facts:** _____: established _____

Massachusetts Bay

- **Founded by:** _____

- **Reasons:** _____
- **Facts:** _____ own governor

Half-way Covenant

- Created by _____
- Form of _____ church _____
for children and grandchildren of full _____
- Goal: keep current _____ and attract

Rhode Island

- **Founded by:** _____
- **Reasons:** create a _____ for _____
- **Facts:** _____: paid Indians for land
_____: argued that Mass. Didn't do enough to
break away from _____ ways.
Separation of _____ and _____

Salem Witch Trials

- _____ Massachusetts
- Authorities _____ and _____
19 suspected _____
- Ended when _____ citizens accused

King Phillip's War

- Major _____ rebellion
- Indian chief _____ blamed but multiple tribes involved
- _____ defeated and lost most remaining _____

Town Hall Meetings

- Conducted by local tax-paying citizens _____
To decide issues

Massachusetts Legislature

- Established by local towns to provide local _____
- Mass. Lost it's _____ and established new legislature
- Mass became _____

Middle Colonies

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

New York (New Netherland)

- **Founded by:** _____
- **Reasons:** guard the mouth of the _____ to protect _____ trade. _____ wanted to control the trade.
- **Facts:** New York = _____ Religious _____ created _____

Pennsylvania

- **Founded by:** _____
- **Reasons:** created as a safe haven for _____
- **Facts:** _____ followed "inner light" to understand the Bible
_____ other religions, _____ with Indians

Slavery in the Colonies

Trans-Atlantic Trade: called _____

Middle Passage: _____ transport of _____ Africans from West Africa to the Americas. They suffered _____ treatment and _____ ships. _____% died.

Cause: _____ colonies needed _____ workers

Indentured Servants: (definition in book) _____

Culture

- **North:** worked in _____ and could earn _____ to pay for _____
- Didn't share culture

- Adopted _____ and blended it with _____ culture and customs

English Policies towards Colonists

- **Government: Salutary Neglect:** allowed colonies local _____
- **Economic: Mercantilism:** economic theory that correlated a nation's _____ with its _____ in _____ & _____ as well as a favorable _____ of _____ with other nations, specifically the _____.
- **The Enlightenment:** _____ believed that all problems could be solved by _____. This _____ old ways of thinking.

Significance:

- **Benjamin Franklin:** scientist (invented lightning rod & bifocal glasses), political statesmen, printer, and writer of American literature (*Poor Richard's Almanac*)
- Represented _____ and _____

The Great Awakening: _____ movement that featured passionate preaching from _____ leaders.

Preachers

- **Jonathan Edwards:** _____
- **George Whitefield:** _____

Significance: encouraged _____ to think for _____ on _____ matters. Extending these ideas to _____ and challenge _____. Promoted _____ among the colonies.