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Colonial America:

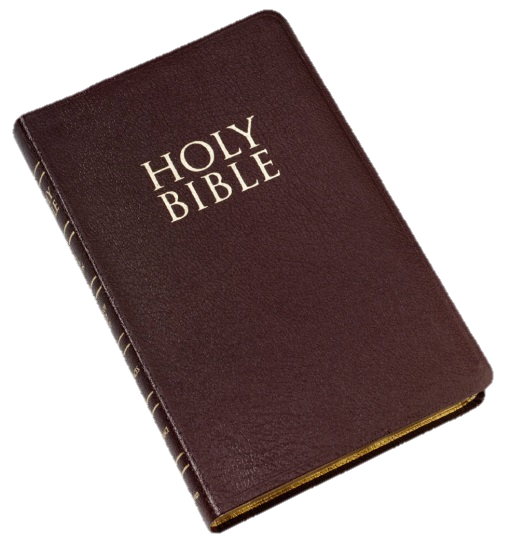


* **Pre-Columbian Societies** (Woods p. 24-27)
  + No large civilization controlled large amounts of land
  + The **Anasazi** in the south-west used river water to irrigate crops
    - Agriculture allowed many permanent settlements
    - C:\Users\Smith\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\BSVTAHVL\MC900129380[1].wmfConstructed stone buildings – pueblos
      * Ritual enclosures called **kivas**
  + The **Cahokia** built large mounds used for staging ceremonies, dwellings, or burial grounds
    - Best known for these along the Mississippi River Valley
  + Societies
    - Most lived in kinship-based groups
    - Spoke a large variety of languages
    - Nomadism and subsistence agriculture was common
    - It was estimated by Gillon and Matson that 4-10 million natives lived in North America (Howard Zinn’s figure of 25 million)
      * Fell into different language groups
  + Environment affects society
    - People who lived in environments not suited for agriculture followed a nomadic lifestyle
      * C:\Users\Smith\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\UTGW3UI5\MC900057268[1].wmfThe Paiutes and Shoshones inhabited the Great Basin
    - In more favorable climates, larger groups combined agriculture and fishing with hunting/gathering
      * Chinooks of present-day Washington and Oregon
      * Those away from the ocean grew maize, squash, and beans
  + Lineage
    - In settled societies, families defined relationships through **matrilineal descent**.
      * Mothers, their married daughters, and their daughters’ husbands/children all lived close by
    - In nomadic societies, lineage was traced through **patrilineal descent**.
    - In both matrilineal and patrilineal societies, men still held power and authority (more gender equality in hunter/gatherer society)
  + Iroquois
    - The **Iroquois Confederacy** was a loose alliance of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas
      * Bound by a common Iroquois language
    - Developed political and organizational skills to sustain a strong military alliance

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| **Native Americans** | | |
| **Traits** | Poor Climate | Good Climate |
| Society | * Kinship-based groups * Nomadism * Hunting/gathering * Male-dominated society | * Kinship-based groups * Subsistence agriculture and fishing mixed with hunting/gathering * Male-dominated society |
| Lineage | * Defined relationships through patrilineal descent | * Defined relationships through matrilineal descent |
| Culture | * Stone buildings – pueblos – and ritual enclosures – **kivas** * Large mounds for housing, burial, or ceremonies * Large variety of languages – fell into different language groups | |

* **Early English Colonies**
  + New England
    - Puritan/New England Society
      * Puritan beliefs
        + All-powerful all-good God, humans are wicked because of sin, God is all-knowing, predestination, active God
      * **“city on a hill”** – build a godly, idealistic community
        + Winthrop’s sermon “A Model of Christian Charity” - advocated religion and hard work, rich & poor should work together

Mission statement

* + - * Discipline and obedience was important
        + Disobedient Child Act **(?)**
      * Chiefly religious society
        + Puritan leaders exercise moral authority – strict codes of conduct
      * Divided into two groups
        + Separatists – broke away from the Church of England, believed church membership should be limited to only the saints

Became the Pilgrims (Plymouth Colony)

* + - * + Non-Separatists – sought to reform the Anglican church from within

Massachusetts Bay Colony

* + - * Kept distance from natives
        + Regarded them as savages
        + Pequot War (1637)

Bay Colony v. Pequots

* + - * + King Philip’s War – King Philip (Metacom) is defeated

Proved that the British were needed to protect the colonies

Last major native resistance in New England

* + - * Family is important
        + Families traveled to the New World in groups and more women immigrated there
      * Healthy and high life expectancy
      * Indentured servitude more common than slavery
        + Headright System: encouraged importation of servants, whoever paid for a laborer’s passage received 50 acres
      * Exiles from Puritan society
        + C:\Users\Smith\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OB1XT2AN\MC900286342[1].wmfRoger Williams

Challenged the policies of leaders and the charter’s legality, denied the government’s authority to regulate religious behavior

Banished in 1635, fled to Rhode Island and founded Providence in 1636

* + - * + Anne Hutchinson

Questioned basic Puritan beliefs by insisting that people could interpret the Bible for themselves, criticized ministers

Asserted that a holy life wasn’t a sure sign of salvation, and that the “truly saved” don’t have to obey the laws of God or man (**antinomianism**)

Put on trial twice, by the government and church, for heresy and compromising gov’t authority

Left for Rhode Island and later NY, killed by natives

* + - * John Cotton – father of the Congregationalist Church in New England
      * The Half-Way Covenant
        + In the Puritan church, only full members, who gained membership through a conversion experience, could have their children baptized
        + Half-way covenant gave partial membership to children and grandchildren of church members
    - Massachusetts Bay Colony
      * Formed in 1630
      * First governed by John Winthrop (“city on a hill”)
        + Put the good of the community above individual concern
      * Grew rapidly
        + Sponsored by Puritan merchants
        + Received immigrants from Britain as a result of the English Civil War
  + Formed a government with a representative 2-house legislature, a governor, and a judicial system
  + Salem Witch Trials
    - C:\Users\Smith\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OEWR09WG\MC900150052[1].wmfMass hysteria in the town of Salem, Massachusetts in 1692
    - 20 people lynched
      * “witch hunt
    - Plymouth Colony
      * Right to settle under Virginia Company jurisdiction
      * Landed on Cape Cod, formed the “Mayflower Compact”
        + Simple agreement to form a crude government
        + Move towards self-governance
      * Natives under Squanto help Pilgrims from starvation – plant corn
        + Governor William Bradford declares a day of “thanksgiving”
  + C:\Users\Smith\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OEWR09WG\MC900368446[1].wmfMiddle Colonies
    - Society
      * Received ethnically diverse groups in close proximity
        + Many religious denominations (Quakers)
      * Fertile land but rocky environment, large-scale agriculture difficult
        + Indentured servitude and a few slaves
      * Mix of northern and southern society
      * Several Restoration Colonies
        + Land grants given by King Charles II - proprietorships
    - New York Colony (Restoration Colony)
      * Land granted to King Charles’ brother James, the duke of York, in 1664
      * Invasion of Manhattan Island – Dutch under Peter Stagvesant surrender without resistance
      * Grew slowly (especially on Long Island)
        + Already populated with diverse groups
      * Dukes Law (1665) – provided an English legal code
        + Helped establish English authority
    - New Jersey Colony (Restoration Colony)
      * Land given to Sir George Carteret and John Lord Berkeley
      * Generous land grants, limited freedom and religion, representative assembly
    - Pennsylvania Colony (Restoration Colony)
      * Founded by William Penn (Quaker)
        + Received charter because the King owed his father
      * Designed as a religious refuge
        + No legally established church, Christians can worship freely, landowners can vote and hold office
      * Grew well
        + Penn sent pamphlets across German and Dutch regions of Europe
  + Southern Colonies
    - Society
      * Low life expectancy
      * Settled for economic reasons
        + Eventually resorted to agriculture - tobacco
    - Carolina Colony (Restoration Colony)
      * Established in 1670 (late colony)
      * Received slaves and slave codes from Barbados
      * Close economic ties to sugar plantations in the West Indies
      * Split into North and South Carolina in 1729
    - Virginia Colony
      * Virginia Company of London established Jamestown in 1607
      * Colonists were more interested in finding wealth – population consists of a majority of young men
      * Severe weather, starvation and disease
        + High death rate
      * John Smith imposed forced labor on colonists, military discipline
        + Focused on growing food and tobacco – survived the “starving time”
      * Settlers accused by Powhatan, leader of Powhatan Confederacy
        + His daughter, Pocahontas, married John Rolfe to keep peace
        + His brother, Opechancanough, leads an attack in 1622 that kills 1/3 of the colonists – eventually defeated
      * House of Burgesses
        + 1st elected assembly in colonial America
        + Only landowners can vote, VA company chooses mayor
        + Continued after made a royal colony
      * Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)
        + C:\Users\Smith\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\BSVTAHVL\MC900212291[1].wmfNathaniel Bacon organized freemen in rebellion against William Berkeley (governor of Virginia), who ran a corrupt government and favored the rich

Chased Berkeley from Jamestown

* + - * + Bacon assumed control temporarily, British ships ended the rebellion
        + The ruling elite took steps to gain public support as a result

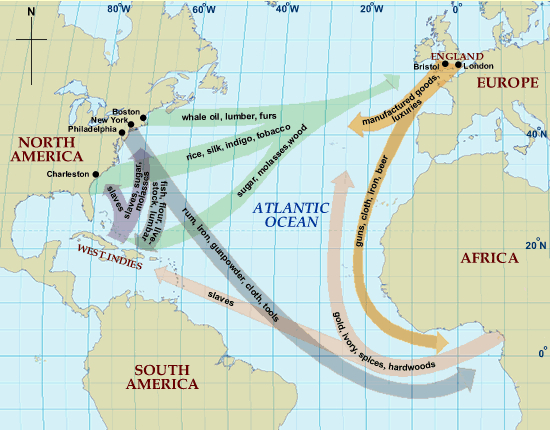
Planters increase dependence on slaves

* + - * + Grew economic ties when tobacco became a large crop
    - Maryland Colony
      * Proprietary colony under Cecilius Calvert (Lord Baltimore) established in the Chesapeake Bay in 1632 - Haven for Catholics
        + His father, George Calvert, received the charter for the colony of Maryland
      * First settlement – St. Mary
        + Developed religious tensions, protestant settlers v. wealthy catholics
      * Toleration Act (1649) – guaranteed toleration of all Christians in Maryland
        + Received many Roman Catholic immigrants

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| **Colonies** | | | |
| **Colonies** | Social | Economic | Political |
| **New England**  (Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island) | * Puritan society * Valued family * Much healthier than southern colonies, longer living | * Integrated into the trans-Atlantic mercantilism * Ship-building and lumber * Most industry | * Religious leaders exercised moral authority * Strict codes of conduct |
| **Middle**  (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware) | * Mixed society with north & south society intertwined * Quakers, many of Protestant denominations * Diverse ethnic groups in close proximity | * Less industry than New England, more than Southern colonies * Ship-building and lumber | * Religious pluralism lead to tense politics * Proprietary colonies |
| **Southern**  (Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia) | * Established the slave trade * High death rate and lower life expectancy * Expected riches, became agricultural | * Indentured servants and slaves * Agriculture-based * Tobacco production | * House of Burgesses – 1st elected assembly in colonial America * Toleration Act – religious tolerance |

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| **New England v. Chesapeake** | |
| **Puritan New England** | * Hilly land, rocky soil, and fast, unnavigable rivers * Shorter growing season * Settled for religious freedom * Settled by families * Small, family-run farms * Trade * Town meetings * Didn’t require much of a labor force |
| **Chesapeake** | * Flat land, rich soil, and navigable rivers * Long growing season * Settled in search of wealth * Settled by young men * Large farms that were far apart * Agriculture * County government * Outside labor force was needed |

* **The English, the Spanish, and the French**
  + Imperial Goals
    - English
      * Settled for religious freedom (Puritans) and land (overpopulation)
        + Needed space
    - Spanish
      * Settled for economic purposes, to benefit Spain
        + Quick riches and gold
    - French
      * Settled for trade (fur) and religious purposes
  + Relationships with Native Americans
    - English
      * Varied treatment
      * Low Amerindian population, easy to push inland
      * Engaged in territorial wars frequently as pushed westward
    - Spanish
      * Engaged in conflicts while exploring North America
      * Enslavement and forced labor
      * Destroyed tribes and native empires (Aztecs, Incas)
    - French
      * Tried to convert natives to Catholicism
        + Society of Jesus (arrived in Quebec in 1625)
        + Failed to assimilate natives into European customs
      * Formed trade ties with natives
        + Exchanged guns, textiles, and alcohol for furs - overhunting
  + Slavery in English Colonies
    - Demand for labor and the lack of indentured servants made slavery an alternative
    - Early 1600s
      * In close proximity with masters – obtained white cultures
      * Likely to be traded
      * Lived on small farms - underdeveloped
      * Treated like indentured servants – high death rate, expensive, in low numbers
      * No slave codes (by 1660, was codified)
    - Late 1600s
      * 1676 – slaves come from Barbados to the Southern colonies
        + Bring slave codes
      * Longer life expectancy for slaves – become more expensive
        + Better investment – likely to produce children
      * Development leads to more slaves on farms
    - The 1700s
      * Slaves reproduce on their own, slave trade expands
        + Become better investments
      * In New England:
        + Grew primarily grain
        + Scarce and small subsistence farms
        + Few or no slaves
      * In the Chesapeake:
        + Grew tobacco
        + Bigger farms than in New England
        + ¼ of farming families own slaves
        + Farming families didn’t have the money to withstand bad harvest
      * In the Far South (SC, GA):
        + Grew rice
        + Huge farms with many slaves
      * Only the rich could start large plantations – could withstand bad harvests
    - **Manumission**: when a slave owner frees his/her slaves
  + Trans-Atlantic Trade
    - Mercantilist policies
      * Many American industries benefited from mercantilist policies, at the expense of the American importers and exporters
      * Mercantilism regards the colonies as a benefit to the mother country
    - The Columbian Exchange
      * Global diffusion of crops, people, animals, and disease
        + High death rate among natives – widespread European diseases (deadliest = smallpox)
      * Supply and variety of food increased in availability globally
      * European livestock flourished in North America
        + Horses allowed natives to travel and hunt buffalo
    - The Atlantic Circuit (triangle trade)
      * Network of sea-routes linking Europe, Africa, and North America
      * First truly global economy
  + The Navigation Acts
    - Series of laws that restricted the foreign shipping for trade between England and its colonies
    - Purpose: force colonial development in favor of England and stop direct colonial trade with European nations
    - Formed the basis of British overseas trade



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| **Spanish, French, & English Settlements** | | | | |
| **Country** | Social | Economic | Political | Goals |
| English | * Calvinism and Puritanism * Religious leaders and landowners at the top of the hierarchy * Less rigid social classes based on ethnicity * Intermingling of classes more common westward * Diverse colonies | * Mercantilism * Some trade with natives * Generally small subsistence farms early on * Indentured servitude and later slavery | * More democratic – town meetings * Mayflower Compact * Charters – joint stock companies initially establish many colonies (more independence) * Theocracy – church members can vote, religious leaders in power * Colonies gradually became proprietary and then royal | * Religious freedom * More land – running out of space |
| Spanish | * Catholic * Tried to convert natives – missionaries and brutal conversion * Harsh treatment of natives, enslavement and eradication | * Ranchero system – larger plantations * Big plantation colonies * Funded exploration of land | * The monarchy established viceroys (governors) * Religious elites and military rule * Rancheros – de facto rulers who gain power through owning land * Colonies established royally | * Economic purposes - gold |
| French | * Catholic * Tried to convert natives to Catholicism, failed * Small towns * good relations with natives * Slow population growth due to cold weather, rejection of Protestant Huguenots, and trade lifestyle * Mobile trade society | * Trade-based society, very mobile * Fur trade with natives became widespread | * Royal colonies * Small towns, trading posts/missions run by the church or monarchy | * Trade (furs) and religious purposes |

* **Late Colonial Period**
  + First Great Awakening (1731-1755)
    - People stopped looking through science for answers
    - Jonathan Edwards and Cotton Mather
      * Influential Christian preachers and philosophers during the great awakening
    - Response to the Enlightenment
      * Religious reinvigoration in America
  + French and Indian War (1756-1763)
    - The British began imposing heavier taxes on the colonies
  + Benjamin Franklin published *Poor Richards Almanac*