Notes- 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 pp. 69-116 Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Topic 2.3 The New England Colonies pp. 69-82***

I. Pilgrims

 A. Pilgrims traveled 2 months on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in search of religious freedom.

 B. Religious wars in Europe between Catholics and Protestants.

 C. People were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their religious beliefs.

 D. Pilgrims called Separatists received Charter to set up a colony in Virginia.

1. November 1620 landed in Cape Cod, Massachusetts-set up the colony of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. November 11, 1620 wrote the Mayflower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on board
3. Representative government and worship religion freely

II. Hardships for Pilgrims in Plymouth

1. Half the settlers died from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or disease by spring
2. William Bradford chosen governor- lasted 36 years
3. Help from the Native Americans-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 D. First Thanksgiving because plentiful harvest helped by the Native Americans

III. Puritans-1630’s – reform the Church of England

1. Charter to settle to form Massachusetts Bay Colony based on biblical teaching
2. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- 1st governor of Mass. Bay Colony
3. Only stockholders had a say in the government- discontented people- not represented
4. Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- 15,000 people moved to the Boston area

IV. Thomas Hooker led settlers out of Mass. Bay Colony to Hartford Connecticut

1. New government- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut- all male property owners could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- limited the governor’s power
2. Connecticut became separate colony with charter from England
3. Roger Williams believed in religious tolerance – left Mass. Bay for Rhode Island
4. Anne Hutchinson wanted women to have a say in church- left Mass. for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

V. Settlers moved throughout New England building trade and fishing villages.

 A. New Hampshire became a colony

 B. Some settlers treated Natives fairly, others did not

 C. 1670’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settlers in New England

 D. Fighting broke out between settlers and Natives

 E. 1675- King Phillip’s War- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Indians attacked New England settlements

 F. Other Indians allied with the Wampanoag- 600 European settlers were killed

 G. Chief Metacom of the Wampanoag was killed and 1,000 Indians captured and sold into

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the West Indies

VI. New England towns

1. Puritans -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- no working, talking, etc… on Sunday & everyone had to attend church
2. Town meetings- values of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government, individual choice, and common good
3. Salem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trials- witch craft punishable by death- 20 innocent men and women executed in Salem Massachusetts
4. Natives taught settlers how to grow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- corn, pumpkin, squash, beans
5. Others dairy farmers, hunters, logging, shipbuilding, fishing industry, ironworking
6. Puritans and Pilgrims and most settlers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethic

***Topic 2.4: The Middle Colonies pp. 83-91***

I. Middle Colonies founded for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities

 A. New Netherland (Amsterdam) set up by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the Hudson River

 B. Center for commerce and trade with successful ports

 C. Land grants given to wealthy families- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 D. Dutch permitted all religions and ethnic groups in the colony

 E. England took over New Netherland - King Charles gave it to his brother, the Duke of \_\_\_\_\_

II. New York too big- New Jersey formed

1. The king gave land to people for a yearly payment- proprietary colony
2. Wealthy farmland with many resources
3. New Jersey- a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colony with religious freedom

III. William Penn founded Pennsylvania in 1681- Quakers

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Protestant reformers wanting religious freedom- didn’t believe in war
2. Pennsylvania based on religious freedom, peace, and Christian living
3. Mix of political, economic, religious, and social diversity
4. Enslaved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were brought to New England and the Middle Colonies

IV. Delaware formed in Penn. lower counties

V. Farmers in the Middle Colonies- wheat, barley, rye- Breadbasket Colonies- cash crops

 A. Farmers had herds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 B. Artisans- skilled craftsmen- hardware, clocks, watches, locks, guns, glass, nails, paper etc

 C. Households made their every day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- soap, candles, food, clothing, etc…

VI. Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Road- settlers expand outside of Penn. on Indian trails

1. farmed the back country- cut through forests- learned from the Natives
2. Disputes and violence with some Natives- encroaching on Indian land
3. No one protected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights

***Topic 2.5 : The Southern Colonies pp. 92-100***

I. Maryland – 1634- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bay

 A. Lord Baltimore -religious freedom- offered land grants to people bringing servants-populate

 B. Fish, oysters, crabs- successful

II. Virginia- farmers- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

III. 1663- the Carolinas- North tobacco- South rice and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

IV. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- James Oglethorpe- 1732- debtors given a second chance

V. Southern Colonies – headright grant- land given to settlers- fertile land

 A. Plantations- slaves brought from Africa to work- more land granted for more people/slaves

 B. Easy transportation on rivers and waterways

 C. Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked in the fields- others were carpenters, barrel makers, and blacksmiths. Some worked as cooks, servants, and/or housekeepers

 D. Small portion of farmers had plantations- but they were wealthy.

 E. Enslaved workers faced hardships- impoverished houses, denied basic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 F. Backcountry- near Appalachian Mountains- rich soil- farmers were self sufficient

VI. Slave Trade

 A. First enslaved Africans came in 1619 to Virginia- Southern Plantations relied on slave labor B. Slave traders from Europe set up posts in Western Africa offering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other goods for enslaved Africans.

C. Demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor in South.

VII. Passage across the Atlantic for Slaves- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Passage

1. Enslaved Africans were crammed into the hull of a ship.
2. Chained together, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spread rapidly, treated inhumanely like animals
3. Occasional mutiny or revolt or suicide
4. 10% died on the passage
5. Once in the US, slave codes were in place to prevent rebellions- slaves were like property
6. Slavery- racism with out basic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights

  

***Topic 2.6: Colonial Society pp. 101-111***

I. Colonial Society differences- person’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and wealth determined social status

 A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class- gentry- wealthy planters, merchants, ministers, lawyers, royal officials

 B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class- farmers, craftsmen, & trades people

 C. Lower class- hired farm hands, indentured servants-paid passage over for 4-7 yrs. service

II. Most colonists in country were farmers, corps & livestock- hardworking- traded/sold extras \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- milked cows, tended gardens, watched kids, cleaned, laundry by hand,

 made clothes, candles, soap etc…

III. Colonists in cities-

 A. Men- trades- butchers, shoemakers, silversmiths, printers etc..

 B. Women worked with men/husbands and as maids, servants, nurses, sewing etc..

 C. Educated men, bankers, lawyers, businessmen, politicians, doctors, barbers, surgeons

IV. African Influences-

1. taught rice preparation
2. combination of English and African languages- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Africans worked in skilled jobs- rope or barrel making, ship building, craftsworkers
4. Northern colonies both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and enslaved African

V. Colonial Art, Literature, and Music- reflected colonial life

 A. American artists, many self taught- family portraits

 B. Read reprinted European novels & American stories

 C. Popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music with singing and dancing

VI. The Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- religious movement- powerful preachers - Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield powerful sermons attracting thousands

1. The Great Awakening split old churches to form new ones
2. Encourage democratic feelings and independence- challenging authority

VII. Education encouraged- in New England-Massachusetts set up first public school

1. Private Schools in Middle Colonies
2. Tutors in Southern Colonies or wealthy sent kids to England for school
3. Apprenticeships for boys to learn a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. New England- some girls went to dame schools
5. Colleges- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ open in 1638 – 10 students – then William and Mary, and Yale

VIII. Ideas of Enlightenment- light of human reasoning- John Locke

1. Benjamin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- inventor, publisher, community leader
2. 1st \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Boston to keep people informed in cities and backcountry
3. Peter Zenger- arrested for publishing criticism of NY governor -libel- set free

***2.7 Colonial Trade and Government pp. 112-116***

I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- colonies to benefit England- export more than import

 A. Navigation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_- ensured England benefited from colonies- 1. only colonial or English ships could carry colonial goods, 2. no trading with other European counties or colonies 3. certain items (tobacco, cotton) only ship to England- colonists didn’t like the new laws

 B. Triangular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Ships left New England carrying rum, guns, gunpowder, cloth, and tools, then to West Africa to trade these goods for slaves, then to the West Indies to sell the slaves for goods like molasses and sugar, then back to New England

 C. Merchants ignored the Navigation Acts by trading with other countries and colonies

II. Representative Government- outlined in the Magna Carta- all colonies received a legislature

1. By the 1720’s all colonies restricted voting to white Christian men
2. Common law- like case should be tried alike
3. 1688- Glorious Revolution- King James II removed from throne in England
4. English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- protected the rights of accused to a trial by jury, no taxes or army without Parliament’s approval
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not have many rights- had to have approval of father or husband
6. African Americans and Native Americans had almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights