**APUSH Unit 2: Colonial America**

**Planting of English America, 1500-1733 (Chapter 2)**

I can identify the factors that led England to begin colonization. (pages 25-28)

English Protestant Reformation

Queen Elizabeth

“sea dogs”

Francis Drake

Roanoke Island

Defeat of the Spanish Armada (effects)

Enclosure movement (and surplus population)

Primogeniture

Joint stock company

I can describe the development of the Jamestown colony from its disastrous beginnings to its later prosperity. (pages 28-30)

Virginia Company of London

Goals of Jamestown colony

Importance of Virginia Company charter

Chesapeake Bay (location and physical characteristics)

Captain John Smith

Pocahontas

“starving time”

I can describe the cultural and social changes that Native American communities underwent in response to English colonization. (pages 30-32)

First Anglo-Powhatan War (1610 to 1614)

Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1644-1646)

Reasons for defeat of Powhatan

Native American change

 Cultural

 Demographic

 Economic

I can describe changes in the economy and labor system in Virginia and the other southern colonies. (pages 32-36)

John Rolfe

Tobacco cultivation

 Economic effect

 Plantation system

 Increased dependence on slavery

West Indies sugar economy

 Barbados Slave Code of 1661 (importance)

I can identify distinctive characteristics of the southern colonies of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. (pages 36-39)

Virginia House of Burgesses (precedent)

Maryland

 Lord Baltimore

 As Catholic haven

 Indentured servants (Also see page 50.)

 Act of Toleration (1649)

Carolinas

 Lords Proprietors

 Early economic base

 Slave trade

 Rice cultivation

North Carolina

 Early settlement

 Distinctive traits

 Conflict with Tuscarora and Yamasee

Georgia

 Buffer colony

 James Oglethorpe

Plantation Colonies

 Distinctive characteristics

 Church of England

I can describe the origin, purpose, and distinctive characteristics of the Iroquois Confederacy. (pages 40-41)

Origin and purpose of the Iroquois Confederacy

Longhouse

Matriarchal society

Effect of interaction with Europeans

End of the Iroquois Confederacy (Revolutionary War)

**Settling the Northern Colonies: 1619-1700 (Chapter 3)**

I can describe the Puritans and their beliefs and explain why they left England for the New World. (pages 43-47)

Protestant Reformation

John Calvin/Calvinism

 Concept of the elect

 Predestination

 Signs of “conversion”

Puritans/Separatists

Pilgrims

Mayflower Compact (provisions and precedent)

Economic base of Plymouth Colony

William Bradford

Massachusetts Bay Company

Great English Migration--1630 to 1642 (Also see page 51.)

 John Winthrop

Economic base of Massachusetts Bay Colony

Boston as “a city upon a hill”

I can explain the basic governmental and religious practices of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. (page 47)

Franchise (voting rights) in Massachusetts Bay Colony

(provincial vs. town governments)

Election of governor and assistants

 by freemen (Puritan “visible saints”)

“Bible Commonwealth”

Limitations on the power of preachers

“Protestant ethic”

I can explain how conflict with religious dissenters, among other forces, led to the expansion of New England. (pages 48-52)

Puritan treatment of Quakers

Anne Hutchison

 Antinomianism

 Banishment

Roger Williams

 Rhode Island

 Establishment of Baptist church

 Freedom of religion

Reverend Thomas Hooker

 Connecticut

 Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

Maine (founding)

New Hampshire (founding)

I can describe the changing relations between the English colonists and Native Americans. (pages 52-53)

Pequot War

Praying towns

King Philip’s War (1675-1676)

 Metacom

I can describe the origins and importance of the Dominion of New England. (pages 53-56)

New England Confederation

 Purpose

 Membership

 Significance

Dominion of New England (1686-1689)

 Origin and purpose

 Sir Edmund Andros

 Glorious Revolution (effect in the colonies)

 Salutary neglect

I can explain why New York, Pennsylvania, and the other middle colonies became so ethnically, religiously, and politically diverse. (pages 56-62)

New York

 Dutch East India Company/Henry Hudson

 New Netherland

 Peter Stuyvesant

 Economic base

 Religion

 Patroonships

 Fall of New Netherland

Pennsylvania

 Quakers

 William Penn

 Reasons for mix of ethnic groups in Pennsylvania

Creation of colony of New Jersey

Creation of colony of Delaware

I can describe the central features of the middle colonies (New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania) and explain how they differed from New England. (page 62)

Physical geography of middle colonies

Economic base of the middle colonies

Compared to New England colonies

Compared to Southern plantation colonies

Distinctive features of the middle colonies

**American Life in the Seventeenth Century: 1607-1692 (Chapter 4)**

I can describe the physical environment and economy of the Chesapeake. (pages 66-68)

Chesapeake physical environment & effect on family structure

Tobacco production

 Effect on the soil

 Indentured servants

 Headright system (and effect on size of landholdings)

I can explain how the problems of indentured servitude led to political trouble and the growth of African slavery. (pages 68-70)

Bacon’s Rebellion

 Reasons for growth of African slavery

I can describe the slave trade and the character of early African-American slavery. (pages 70-73)

“Middle passage”

slave codes (definition and examples)

slave culture (see also pages 74 and 75)

I can describe the social structure of the South. (pages 73-76)

Basis of social structure in the South

I can compare the New England way of life to those of the middle colonies and the South.

(pages 76-83)

New England life expectancy (compared to Chesapeake)

New England birth rates

Stability of family life in New England

Women’s property rights (New England compared to South)

Settlement patterns (New England compared to Chesapeake)

Half-Way Covenant

Salem Witch Trials (1692)

Effect of New England physical geography

 On Livelihoods

 On character of New Englanders

**Colonial society on the Eve of the Revolution; 1700-1775 (Chapter 5)**

I can describe the basic population and social structure of the eighteenth-century colonies and indicate how they had changed since the seventeenth-century. (pages 84-87)

Reason for increase in population of the colonies

Political consequences of population growth

Relative numbers, religion, and location of non-English settlers

 German

 Scots-Irish (Also see pages 88-89)

Multicultural identity

Michel-Guillaume de Crèvecoeur

I can compare the economic development of the colonies before the Revolution. (pages 87-94)

Comparison of New England, Middle Colonies and the South

 Reasons for increased social stratification

 Major livelihood (see map on page 91)

Triangular trade

I can identify the dominant religious denominations and where in the colonies they were most widely practiced. (pages 94-95)

Anglican (Church of England)

Congregational (formerly Puritan)

I can explain the causes and effects of the Great Awakening. (pages 96-97)

 Great Awakening (Definition)

Origin and diffusion

Jonathan Edwards (“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”)

George Whitefield

“Old Lights” vs. ”New Lights”

Effects of the Great Awakening

I can describe the origins and development of education, culture, and the learned professions in the colonies. (pages 97-101)

Comparison of education New England/Middle Colonies/South

Art in the Colonies

 (John Trumbull, Charles Wilson Peale, Benjamin West, John Singleton Copley)

Phyllis Wheatley

Benjamin Franklin

 *Poor Richard’s Almanack* / Kite-flying experiment

Colonial press

John Peter Zenger case (1734-1735)

I can describe the basic features of colonial politics, including the role of various official and informal political institutions. (pages 101-103)

Colonial governments (similarities and differences)

Common issues

Suffrage (right to vote) in the colonies

Common characteristics of colonies by the mid-18th Century