Period 2: 1607-1754

(12 % of the AP Exam)

BAGPIPE Themes

**Belief Systems: Culture and Society**

* Ideas
* *The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the First Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.*
* *Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.*
* Religion and Literature
* *The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time...the spread of Protestant evangelicalism.*
* Art and Literature
* *The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time...the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture*
* Cultural Values
* *The colonies of the southernmost Atlantic coast...depended on the labor of enslaved Africans...who developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy.*
* *Interactions between European rivals and American Indian populations fostered both accommodation and conflict. French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied with and armed American Indian groups, who frequently sought alliances with Europeans against other Indian groups.*
* *American Indian resistance to Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, led to Spanish accommodation of some aspects of Indian culture in the Southwest.*
* Science
* Morality and Moral Values

**America in the World: Global Context**

* Competition for Resources
* *Spanish efforts to extract wealth from the land led them to develop institutions based on subjugating native populations, converting them to Christianity, and incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into the Spanish colonial society.*
* *British conflicts with American Indians over land, resources, and political boundaries led to military confrontations, such as Metacom's War (King Philip's War) in New England.*
* Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
* Expansionism and imperialism
* Global Conflicts (World Wars)
* Military and Economic
* *Continuing trade with Europeans increased the flow of goods in and out of American Indian communities, stimulating cultural and economic changes and spreading epidemic diseases that caused radical demographic shifts.*
* *Interactions between European rivals and American Indian populations* fostered both accommodation and conflict. French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied with and armed American Indian groups, who frequently sought alliances with Europeans against other Indian groups.

**Geography & Environment: Physical and Human**

* Climate, Environment, and Geography
* *The colonies of the southernmost Atlantic coast and the British West Indies used long growing seasons to develop plantation economies based on exporting staple crops...*
* Natural Resources
* Exchanges: plants, disease, animals

**Peopling: Migration and Settlement**

* Movement to, from, within the U.S.
* Nativism
* Immigrant groups impact on Society
* *English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately.*
* *...The middle colonies attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance.*

**Identity: Gender, Class, Racial, Ethnic Identities**

* Gender
* Class
* Racial and Ethnic Identities
* National and Regional Identities
* Nationalism and Patriotism
* Assimilation

**Politics and Power**

* Role of State in Society
* The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from intercolonial commercial ties...
* Political Process
* Role of Political Parties

* Struggles over / for Freedom
* Federalism
* Liberty and Rights
* Citizenship
* Authority and Power
* *Distance and Britain's initially lax attention to the colonies creating self-governing institutions that were unusually democratic for the era. The New England colonies based power in participatory town meetings, which in turn elected members to their colonial legislatures; in the Southern colonies, elite planters exercised local authority and also dominated the elected assemblies.*
* *The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverged, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists, especially in British North America, expressed dissatisfaction over issues including territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade.*

**Economy: Work, Exchange, Trade, Technology**

* Agriculture and Manufacturing
* *The New England colonies initially settled by Puritans, developed around small towns with family farms and achieved a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.*
* *The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants...*
* Commerce and Trade
* *French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and relied on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to build economic and diplomatic relationships and acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.*
* *The Chesapeake and North Carolina colonies grew prosperous exporting tobacco--a labor-intensive product initially cultivated by white, mostly male indentured servants and later by enslaved Africans.*
* *An Atlantic economy developed in which goods, as well as enslaved Africans and American Indians, were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas through extensive trade networks. European colonial economies focused on acquiring, producing, and exporting commodities that were valued in Europe and gaining new sources of labor.*
* *The British government increasingly attempted to incorporate its North American colonies into a coherent, hierarchical, and imperial structure in order to pursue mercantilist economic aims, but conflicts with colonists and American Indians led to erratic enforcement of imperial policies.*
* *All the British colonies participated to varying degrees in the Atlantic slave trade due to the abundance of land and a growing European demand for colonial goods, as well as a shortage of indentured servants.*
* Technology and Innovations
* Labor Systems
* *The colonies of the southernmost Atlantic coast...depended on the labor of enslaved Africans, who often constituted the majority of the population in these areas...*
* *...Small New England farms used relatively few enslaved laborers, all port cities held significant minorities of enslaved people, and the emerging plantation systems of the Chesapeake and the southernmost Atlantic coast had large numbers of enslaved workers, while the great majority of enslaved Africans were sent to the West Indies.*
* *As chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in many southern colonies, new laws created a strict racial system that prohibited interracial relationships and defined the descendants of African American mothers as black and enslaved in perpetuity.*
* Transportation
* Land Distribution