

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

ENGLAND ESTABLISHES COLONIES, 1607-1733

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (OBJECTIVES):

SSUSH1 Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th Century.

- a. Investigate how mercantilism and trans-Atlantic trade led to the development of colonies.
- b. Explain the development of the Southern Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.
- c. Explain the development of the New England Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.
- d. Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.

SSUSH2 Describe the early English colonial society and investigate the development of its governance.

- a. Describe European cultural diversity including the contributions of different ethnic and religious groups.
- b. Describe the Middle Passage, the growth of the African population and their contributions, including but not limited to architecture, agriculture, and foodways.
- c. Describe different methods of colonial self-governance in the period of Salutary Neglect.
- d. Explain the role of the Great Awakening in creating unity in the colonies and challenging traditional authority.

KEY TERMS

colony body of people living in a territory apart from a ruling state

empire a major political unit with a vast territory or a number of territories or peoples under a single government

mercantilism economic policy under which a nation accumulates wealth by exporting more goods than it imports

trade surplus when a country sells more goods than it buys

trade deficit when a country buys more goods than it sells

charter legal document giving certain rights to a person or group

proprietary colony an English colony owned by individuals or companies

royal colony English colony belonging to the King

Northwest Passage mythical waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

joint-stock company company created and run by investors who shared profits or losses

House of Burgesses first representative government body in colonial America

Bacon's Rebellion Virginia farmers who clashed with Native Americans and the governor of Virginia

John Smith colonial leader in Virginia

John Rolfe brought West Indian tobacco to the Virginia colony

Lord Baltimore proprietor of Maryland colony

Powhatan alliance of American Indian tribes in Virginia

Chief Powhatan American Indian leader in colonial Virginia

cash crop product grown for sale

indentured servant person who contracted to work for a number of years without pay for an employer in exchange for a payment of land, money or other items at the end of the contract

slave a person considered by law as property of another and who had few if any legal or civil rights

Puritans people who wanted to purify the Anglican Church of all Catholic elements

Separatists Puritans who broke away from the Anglican Church to form their own churches

Pilgrims Puritans who fled to America on the Mayflower

John Winthrop Puritan leader in the Massachusetts Bay Colony

heresy having beliefs contrary to church teachings

Roger Williams Puritan minister who was banished from Massachusetts and founded the town of Providence

Anne Hutchinson woman banished from Massachusetts for her dissenting beliefs

Mayflower Compact document by which the Plymouth settlers agreed to form a government and obey its laws

King Philip's War 1675 Native American rebellion in New England that failed

Metacom Wampanoag leader also known as King Philip

Wampanoag alliance of American Indian tribes in Massachusetts

Pequot War 1637 war in which Puritans destroyed Native American villages

William Penn a Quaker who founded the colony of Pennsylvania

Society of Friends (aka Quakers) Christian association comprised of many early Pennsylvania settlers; known for pacifism

buffer state a region separating two hostile powers

James Oglethorpe founder of the colony of Georgia

Yamacraw American Indian group occupying the bluffs of the Savannah River at the time of Georgia's founding

Tomochichi leader of the Yamacraw Indians

trusteeship Georgia's colonial government by a board of trustees

Trans-Atlantic trade three-way (aka *triangular*) trading system between Europe, Africa and America.

salutary neglect British policy in the early 1700s which allowed the colonies virtual self-rule as long as Great Britain was gaining economically

Great Awakening a religious movement of 1720s-1740s inspired by evangelical preachers who stressed the need for a personal relationship with God

MAIN IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

Colonization, Mercantilism and Trans-Atlantic Trade

In the 17th century, many European countries established colonies in North America. Driven by the mercantilist policies of self-sufficiency and wealth accumulation, a three-way trading system developed across the Atlantic between Europe, Africa and America.

England's Southern Colonies: Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia

The Atlantic coast of North America was mostly open to English colonization during the 17th century. In 1607, the Virginia Company founded Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in North America. By 1733, England had also created the colonies of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The New England Colonies: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire

Far north of their southern colonies, the English founded another set of colonies during the 1600s called New England. It was a land of dense forests, rolling hills, and a short growing season, and demanded hard labor to farm.

The Middle Colonies: Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware

In the 1600s, the English developed two clusters of settlements along the Atlantic coast: the Chesapeake to the south and New England to the North. Along the mid-Atlantic coast, the Dutch and Swedes established their own small colonies which eventually came under English control.

SAMPLE ESSAY QUESTIONS - Suggested length: 3-5 paragraphs**You must support your arguments with specific factual evidence!**

1. Discuss the goals and underlying premises of Mercantilism, and explain how this theory drove colonization of the Western Hemisphere.
2. Analyze the patterns of relationships between American Indians and English colonists during the colonial era. Delineate reasons for these patterns, and account for exceptions.