Name: _					
APUSH	Review: Kev	Concept 2	.2 – 2015	Revised	Curriculum

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	The New Curriculum	
What does this key concept "scream?	<ul> <li>Key Concept 2.2 "The British colonies participated in political, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control."         <ul> <li>Page 33 of the Curriculum Framework</li> </ul> </li> <li>Big ideas:         <ul> <li>————————————————————————————————————</li></ul></li></ul>	
	Key Concept 2.2, I	
	<ul> <li>"Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another." - Page 33of the Curriculum Framework</li> <li>A) Diverse religious and ethnic groups (</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Pluralism – multiple, etc.) led to</li> <li>Intellectual exchange from different European groups</li> </ul>	
Circle/Highlight	<ul> <li>Which were strengthened by:         <ul> <li>(Edwards and Whitefield – led to increase in conversions, new branches of Christianity)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Enlightenment – questioning of government (Locke –</li></ul>	
Circle/Highlight Anglicization please. Know that word.	<ul> <li>Montesquieu – separation of powers)</li> <li>B) How did the British colonies experience</li></ul>	
What is the goal of mercantilism?	spread of ideas, and goods via trade and newspapers  Spread of Protestant – George Whitefield, from England, and others traveled across the colonies to spread his message  C) The British sought to increase control of its colonies through its pursuit of	
	<ul> <li>Conflicts with colonists and Natives led to erratic         () enforcement         <ul> <li>Britain sought to limit colonial expansion to limit conflict with Natives (especially post 7 Years' War – 1763)</li> <li> – required colonists to export specific goods only to England or English colonies – tobacco</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

combined Massachusetts with the rest of New England, and later New Jersey and New York Assemblies were eliminated and a new governor was appointed – who was very unpopular D) Colonial resistance to the British stemmed from: Colonial self-government – Colonists (white, land-owning men in most cases) were able to \_\_\_\_\_\_ for colonial representatives; had no say in \_\_\_\_\_ Colonists saw themselves as Ideas of British and wanted the same rights Enlightenment – Challenged traditional ideas of \_\_\_\_\_, encouraged limiting the power of government Religious independence and diversity – challenged traditional church authority; led to challenging authority in other areas (government) Perceived corruption in the • Corrupt rulers like Sir Edmond Andros of the Dominion of New England; he eliminated colonial assemblies **Key Concept 2.2, II** "Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies." - Page 34 of the Curriculum Framework A) Why did all the British colonies participate in the slave trade to some degree? Large amounts of High demand in Europe for colonial goods, particularly Shortage of indentured servants, especially post-Where was slavery found in the British colonies? Small farms in had some slaves cities in the north and south in the Chesapeake (MD and VA) and the South (NC, SC, GA) Most African slaves were sent to the B) Impact of slavery in the south? Emergence of a \_\_\_\_\_ Prohibition of interracial relationships (again, contrast with \_\_\_\_\_ colonies) Children of \_\_\_\_\_\_ that were slaves were enslaved (didn't matter who the father was) C) Africans resisted slavery and sought to maintain some levels of autonomy (family, culture, religion) How did Africans resist slavery? through rebellion (Stono Rebellion, 1739)

What was another colonial good that was in high demand in Europe?

	<ul> <li> – breaking tools,</li> </ul>
	running away, working slowly
•	How did Africans maintain some levels of autonomy?
	• Family – families for slaves that
	were sold
	• Culture –
	• – Combined elements of African
	religions with Christianity
	Test Tips
• Multip	ole-Choice and Short Answer Questions: Impact of the
•	Goals of and colonial economic goals
•	Growth of
	Questions:
LSSay	Reasons for the growth of and its impact (including
	ways Africans resisted their plight)
•	of British
	imperial control and relations with colonies
B) Bri coloni	iefly explain one reason for the rise of African slavery in the British les.  iefly explain one impact for the rise of African slavery in the British les on Africans.  iefly explain one way African slaves resisted slavery.
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