### The Early Chesapeake

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| How did tobacco lead to conflict with Native Americans? | What is the Chesapeake?  
- ________________________________ | | |
| | Jamestown:  
- 1607, first permanent English settlement  
- ____________ colony: group of individuals shared in profits and losses of colony  
- “Starving Time”: Winter 1609 – 1610, fevers, deaths, etc.  
- John Smith: helped save colony from starvation | | |
| | Tobacco:  
- Introduced by John Rolfe, hated by King James I  
- Made $ for colonists, exhausted land, led to expansion, conflict with Natives  
- ________________________________ | | |
| | Expansion:  
- Headright System:  
- ____________ acres of land  
- New settlers received 50 acres of land  
- If someone paid the passage of an immigrant, the ____________ would receive 50 acres (encouraged indentured servants) | | |
| | 1619: 2 Important Events  
- House of ________________________________ – elected representatives in VA  
- 1st group of Africans arrive in “America” | | |
| | Conflict with Natives:  
- ____________ confederacy – no longer a threat by 1644 | | |
| | Maryland:  
- Founded by the second Lord Baltimore  
- Fared better than early Virginians did  
- ________________________________ – Freedom of worship to all Christians | | |
| | Bacon’s Rebellion (Virginia – 1676)  
- Gov. Berkeley did not allow settlement past a line  
- In the “___________” many farmers were underrepresented in the House of Burgesses  
- Conflict between _________________ and “westerners” like Bacon  
- Bacon almost took control, died suddenly  
- Significance?  
- Movement towards ________________ for labor  
- Shows tensions between ________________________________ | | |
Why was the Mayflower Compact an important step for future governing documents?

Why could Anne Hutchinson be seen as more of a threat than Roger Williams?

### The Growth of New England

**Plymouth:**
- Pilgrims were __________________________ – wanted to break away from the Anglican Church
- Mayflower Compact – established a government led by __________________________ rule
- Relations with Natives – many Native died a few years before from disease; Natives taught colonists to farm and hunt
- William Bradford – governor of Plymouth

**Puritans:**
- King Charles I (early 17th century) began to target Puritans (wanted to purify the Church of England, not break away)
- 1629 – led by __________________________, they received a charter and eventually settled in Massachusetts Bay

**Puritan beliefs:**
- Predestination, focus on reading the Bible – led to schools
- “___________________________”
- Church members were the only people allowed to vote or hold a political office
- Did not extend __________________________ to others

**Thomas Hooker:**
- Founded __________________________; established a constitution, Fundamental Orders

**Roger Williams**
- Extreme __________________________, wanted MBC to completely break away from the Church
- Also advocated separation of church and state and payment to __________________________ for land
- Banished to RI
  - All __________________________ could worship

**Anne Hutchinson:**
- Challenged the power of __________________________, and rights of women
- After her banishment, many churches restricted women’s rights further

**Pequot War:**
- Conflict over ________ and trade, Peqouts were decimated

**King Philip’s War:**
- Started over ________, lasted several years
- Eventually the whites won, Wampanoag’s were weakened

### The Restoration Colonies

**Carolina:**
- Similar to ____________, headright system, religious toleration to all Christians
- North: __________________________
In what ways were Roger Williams and William Penn similar?

- South: ____________________________________________  
  _____: originally belonged to the Dutch, various groups, some  
  religious toleration and local governments
- NJ: Was a proprietor colony, becomes a royal one  
  - Most citizens were ____________________________
- Quakers:  
  - Believed in an “___________ light”  
  - All could attain salvation, did not favor ____________________________  
  - ___________________________ had many rights in church – could  
    become preachers, speak publicly  
  - Pacifists, no paid clergy
- William Penn:  
  - Founded PA as a ____________________________ colony  
  - Paid ____________________________ for their land  
  - “________________________” – toleration  
    of many religious groups

Borderlands and Middle Grounds

- Caribbean Islands:  
  - ____________________________ became the most important crop –  
    slave labor  
  - Harsh ____________________________  
  - Important trading partner with British North America
- Spanish in North America:  
  - Favored converting Natives to Christianity  
  - Enlisted them as trading partners
  - ____________________________
- Georgia:  
  - Founded by ____________________________ as:  
    - ____________________________
    - ____________________________
  - Originally excluded Africans, slavery, and Catholics  
  - Later, GA began to develop when slavery was introduced,  
    instituted plantations modeled after ____________________________
  - ____________________________ settled in the interior of N.A., beneficial  
    relationship with Natives

The Evolution of the British Empire

- Mercantilism:  
  - Colonies exist for the benefit and wealth of the  
    ____________________________ country
- ____________________________ Acts:  
  - Colonists could only trade with ____________________________
  - Colonists could only ship certain goods (enumerated
Benefits of Navigation Acts on colonies?
- __________________________ blossomed, growth of lumber and iron industries

Dominion of England:
- Created by James II, combined the control of several colonies under Sir __________________________
- Andros strictly enforced the __________________________ Acts, hated by many colonists

Glorious Revolution:
- James II is overthrown, __________________________ installed as joint rulers
- Andros and the Dominion of England were overthrown
- MA and Plymouth combined as a royal colony

Jacob Leisler:
- Overthrew NY leader Francis Nicholson
- Demonstrated tensions between __________________________

Impact of Glorious Revolution?
- Colonists successfully resisted some English policies
- Strengthened their belief that England should consider their views

Past Essay Topics

- Compare and contrast the ways in which economic development affected politics in Massachusetts and Virginia in the period from 1607 to 1750. (2005)
- In what ways did ideas and values held by Puritans influence the political, economic, and social development of the New England colonies from 1630 through the 1660s? (DBQ, 2010)