

Name: _____

Chapter 2 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>How did tobacco lead to conflict with Native Americans?</p> <p>Why did the Headright System benefit the wealthy?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Early Chesapeake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ What is the Chesapeake?<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ _____▶ Jamestown:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Introduced by John Rolfe, hated by King James I◦ Made \$ for colonists, exhausted land, led to expansion, conflict with Natives<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ _____▶ Expansion:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Headright System:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ _____ 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<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ House of _____ – elected representatives in VA◦ 1st group of Africans arrive in “America”▶ Conflict with Natives:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ _____ confederacy – no longer a threat by 1644▶ Maryland:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Founded by the second Lord Baltimore◦ Fared better than early Virginians did◦ _____ – Freedom of worship to all Christians▶ Bacon’s Rebellion (Virginia – 1676)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 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?<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Movement towards _____ for labor▶ Shows tensions between _____	

The Growth of New England

Why was the Mayflower Compact an important step for future governing documents?

- ▶ 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, Pequots 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: _____

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

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

How did colonists get around the Navigation Acts?

articles) to England - tobacco

- ▶ 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)