

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 3 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>How did Bacon's Rebellion contribute to a decline in indentured servants?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Colonial Population</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indentured servants:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ¾ of Chesapeake immigrants in 17<sup>th</sup> century</li><li>• Served 4-5 years of labor in exchange for _____</li></ul></li><li>• Factors that promoted indentured servants:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Native population did not make good laborers</li><li>• _____ system</li></ul></li><li>• Decline of indentured servants:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indentured servants would become free</li><li>• _____</li></ul></li><li>• Women and Families in the Colonies:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chesapeake:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High mortality rate affected traditional families</li><li>• High birth rate for married women (every 2 years)</li></ul></li><li>• New England:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Family was more stable than South – lower _____</li><li>• Close-knit families were common</li><li>• _____ played a large role in daily life</li></ul></li><li>• Similarities?:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fewer rights than men</li><li>• Had many _____</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Beginnings of Slavery:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 11 million Africans were forced to come to the Americas</li><li>• "_____"</li><li>• Mid-1690s: Royal African Company of England lost their monopoly on the slave trade</li><li>• Slave Codes: laws that regulated the behavior of slaves<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____, etc.</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Changing Sources of European Immigration:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• French, German, Irish, Scottish, etc. begin to emigrate in large numbers<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Edict of _____<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allowed Huguenots (French Protestants) to practice their religions</li></ul></li><li>• Germans settled in _____</li><li>• Scots-Irish settled in North Carolina, especially on the "_____"<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Largest group in the 18<sup>th</sup> century</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Colonial Economies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Similarities between regions:</li></ul>	

- \_\_\_\_\_ was common throughout
- Trade with \_\_\_\_\_
- Southern Economy:
  - Tobacco in the Chesapeake:
    - More tobacco = more \_\_\_\_\_
    - Demand caused problems of overproduction in 1640s
  - GA and SC = \_\_\_\_\_
    - Extreme conditions, many whites refused to do
  - SC = indigo
    - Important \_\_\_\_\_
  - Farms and plantations dominated the South, so few cities developed
- Northern Economic and Technological Life:
  - Large-scale farming did not develop in \_\_\_\_\_
    - Colder climate, rocky terrain
  - Middle Colonies (NY, PA) produced \_\_\_\_\_
  - Commercial economy was important
  - New industries grew by 1650s:
    - Lumbering, mining, fishing, ship building
- The Rise of Colonial Commerce:
  - Most colonists did not have specie (\_\_\_\_\_)
  - Commerce based on barter
  - “\_\_\_\_\_.”
    - Interaction between Europe, Africa, and the Americas
    - British Navigation Acts required colonists to only trade with Britain
      - Colonists got around these laws by \_\_\_\_\_!

### Patterns of Society

- In England, most people did NOT own \_\_\_\_\_; not the case in the colonies
- The Plantation:
  - Started in the Chesapeake – tobacco
  - Plantations were far from towns -> different governments than in \_\_\_\_\_
  - Large plantations may have provided \_\_\_\_\_ and chapels
- Plantation Slavery:
  - Most slaves lived on large plantations
  - Slaves developed a unique \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion:
    - SC – 1739, 100 Africans revolted, stole weapons, killed many whites
      - As a result, laws became more \_\_\_\_\_ regulating slaves
    - Most slaves resisted slavery by \_\_\_\_\_
- The Puritan Community:
  - Town played a large role in daily life

- Divided up land, provided \_\_\_\_\_
- Town \_\_\_\_\_ – yearly elections (males, landowning, church members)
- “Halfway Covenant” – increased church \_\_\_\_\_, but sacrificed religious purity
- \_\_\_\_\_ Witch Trials
  - Hysteria throughout MA
  - Accused tended to be \_\_\_\_\_, widowed, and middle-ages
  - Reflected religious and \_\_\_\_\_ tensions
    - Most of the accused were “\_\_\_\_\_” which challenged Puritan society
- Cities:
  - Philly and NY had over 25,000 by late 1700s
  - Emerged as trading centers
  - Established government
  - New \_\_\_\_\_ emerged and spread
- Inequality:
  - Wealthy had increased power in \_\_\_\_\_ and society
  - Men had more power than women

### **Awakenings and Enlightenment**

- Tensions between Protestants and Catholics (New France)
- RI: \_\_\_\_\_ could worship freely
- Westward expansion led to a decrease in power of church
- The Great Awakening:
  - 1730s – 1740s, everyone can develop a new relationship with \_\_\_\_\_
  - George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - New sects, or branches, emerge
- The Enlightenment:
  - Movement \_\_\_\_\_ from religion
  - Reason, not faith, could find knowledge
  - Helped undermine the power of traditional authority
    - \_\_\_\_\_
- Education:
  - MA law required every town to have a public school (1647)
    - Influence of close \_\_\_\_\_ and religion
  - Literacy rates were high among white males
  - In most (all) instances, slaves were prohibited from reading
  - Prior to 1763, 4 out of 6 colleges were founded as preacher schools
- The Spread of Science:
  - Lightning Rod
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of small pox
- Concepts of Law and Politics:
  - John Peter Zenger Trial
    - Criticism of government officials was \_\_\_\_\_

How could The Enlightenment be seen as a cause of the American Revolution?

<p>Which essay would you feel more comfortable with?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Colonial governments enjoyed self-government<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Colonial legislatures were powerful</li><li>• _____ – colonists were left alone, as long as they were profitable</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Past Essay Topics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Geography was the primary factor in shaping the development of the British colonies in North America.” Assess the validity of this statement for the 1600s. (2005 Form B)</li><li>• Analyze the origins and development of slavery in Britain’s North American colonies in the period 1607 to 1776. (2011)</li></ul>	
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