### How did Bacon’s Rebellion contribute to a decline in indentured servants?

**The Colonial Population**

- **Indentured servants:**
  - ¾ of Chesapeake immigrants in 17th century
  - Served 4-5 years of labor in exchange for ________________

- **Factors that promoted indentured servants:**
  - Native population did not make good laborers
  - ________________ system

- **Decline of indentured servants:**
  - Indentured servants would become free
  - ________________

- **Women and Families in the Colonies:**
  - Chesapeake:
    - High mortality rate affected traditional families
    - High birth rate for married women (every 2 years)
  - New England:
    - Family was more stable than South – lower ______
    - Close-knit families were common
    - ________________ played a large role in daily life

- **Similarities?**:
  - Fewer rights than men
  - Had many ________________

- **Beginnings of Slavery:**
  - 11 million Africans were forced to come to the Americas
  - “______________”
  - Mid-1690s: Royal African Company of England lost their monopoly on the slave trade
  - Slave Codes: laws that regulated the behavior of slaves
  - ________________ ____________, etc.

- **Changing Sources of European Immigration:**
  - French, German, Irish, Scottish, etc. begin to emigrate in large numbers
    - Edict of ________________
    - Allowed Huguenots (French Protestants) to practice their religions
    - Germans settled in ________________
    - Scots-Irish settled in North Carolina, especially on the “______________”
      - Largest group in the 18th century

**The Colonial Economies**

- Similarities between regions:
• ____________________ 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
How could The Enlightenment be seen as a cause of the American Revolution?

- 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 ____________
Which essay would you feel more comfortable with?

- Colonial governments enjoyed self-government
  - Colonial legislatures were powerful
  - _________ – colonists were left alone, as long as they were profitable

**Past Essay Topics**

- “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)
- Analyze the origins and development of slavery in Britain’s North American colonies in the period 1607 to 1776. (2011)