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America's History: Chapter 2 Video Guide	

Big Idea	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions		
	Chattel Slavery	
What area is Virginia and Maryland collectively known as?  How did American crops impact European population?	<ul> <li>Virginia and Maryland – 1660s</li> <li>Legally defined chattel slavery</li> <li>The status of the child would be determined based on the and not the</li> <li>Ran contradictory to English law</li> <li>Children born to slave owners and slave mothers were automatically slaves</li> </ul>	
	Spain's Tribute Colonies	
	A New American World:  Encomienda System – Spanish conquistadors received land from the crown  Based almost entirely on  Very harsh, yet profitable  Mestizos, Mulattos, and Zambos emerged  Many Spanish priests sought to convert Indians  The Columbian Exchange  New crops were introduced to Europe – potato, maize	
	<ul> <li> had large impact on Indian life</li> <li>In some areas,% of Indian population decreased</li> <li>The Protestant Challenge to Spain</li> <li>England began to build up its navy in the 16<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li> – purpose was to benefit the Mother Country (England) by more goods than</li> </ul> Plantation Colonies	
	<ul> <li>Plantations in the Americas grew as a result of increased demand for</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Brazil's Sugar Plantations:</li> <li>Very arduous labor, milling was done on site</li> <li>As Indian populations declined, was introduced</li> </ul>	
	England's Tobacco Colonies:	
	<ul> <li>Jamestown: (1607)</li> <li> (investors shared in profits and losses of colony)</li> <li>Originally all men, hoped to gain</li> </ul>	
		<u> </u>

	<ul> <li>Eventually, tobacco became a major cash crop, but</li> </ul>
	the land -> encroach on Indian land
	House of Burgesses – first
	government in US (1619)
	The Indian War of 1622:
	<ul> <li>1/3 of Jamestown population was killed by Indian</li> </ul>
	attacks, English retaliated
	Jamestown became a colony in 1624 – colonists
	had to pay taxes to support the Church of England
	<ul> <li>Lord Baltimore Settles Catholics in Maryland:</li> </ul>
	• colony – royal grant of land
	granted by the King
	<ul> <li>Maryland Acts of Toleration (1649) – granted religious</li> </ul>
	freedom to only, particularly Catholics
	Maryland relied heavily on, like the
	other Chesapeake colony, Virginia
	The Caribbean Islands:
	<ul> <li>Like Brazil, these colonies focused on production</li> </ul>
	Plantation Life:
	<ul> <li>Planation's grew in part, due to the System:</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Gave 50 acres of land to someone who paid for an</li> </ul>
	immigrant's passage – benefited the rich
	Indentured Servitude:
	<ul> <li>In return for passage, individuals would work</li> </ul>
	years, then could be free
	<ul> <li> of all servants died before they became free</li> </ul>
	Used extensively in the
	colonies in 17 <sup>th</sup> century
	African Laborers:
	<ul> <li>Used more heavily in the Caribbean originally ()</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Used more in the Chesapeake due to</li> </ul>
	and it was cheaper than
	indentured servants
	Strict laws developed that promoted
	and regulated behavior of blacks
	New-European Colonies
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Why were	New France:
alliances with	<ul> <li>Expanded into the North American interior ()</li> </ul>
Natives	<ul> <li> was established as a trading post (fur)</li> </ul>
important to	<ul> <li>Established Jesuit priests sought to convert Indians</li> </ul>
French and	<ul> <li>Coureurs de bois – French fur traders</li> </ul>
Dutch?	New Netherland:
	<ul> <li>New Amsterdam (Manhattan) was a small colony, but engaged</li> </ul>
	in significant
	Like the French, the Dutch traded furs
	The Rise of the Iroquois:
	Located in central and Western
	<ul> <li>Treaded weapons and goods with the Dutch and French</li> </ul>
	Remained a strong force in NY
	New England:
	The Pilgrims

	Separatists that wanted to break away from the Church	
	of England	
	Plymouth's climate was not as harsh as the Chesapeake	
What does "City	Representative self-government was established	
upon a Hill"	Puritans – wanted to the English Church, NOT	
mean?	separate from it	
	John Winthrop and Massachusetts Bay:  "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	
	Sought to establish a ""	
	Believed in	
	Church members had tremendous power – only ones	
	that could vote; not religiously tolerant	
	Roger Williams and Rhode Island:	
	Advocated	
	, religious,	
	and friendly relations with Indians  • Banished to by Winthrop	
	Banished to by Winthrop     No legally established church in RI	
	- ,	
	<ul> <li>Seen as a major threat to Puritans</li> </ul>	
	Challenged roles in Church	
	Claimed to have direct revelations with God	
	Banished from MBC	
	Puritanism and Witchcraft:	
	Salem Witch Trials:	
	Hysteria throughout MA in late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	
	Accused tended to be, widowed,	
	and middle-ages	
	Reflected religious and social tensions	
	Most of the accused were "independent" which	
	challenged Puritan society	
	After the hysteria ended, prosecution for witchcraft declined	
	Many colonists started to embrace ideas of the	
	Instability, War, and Rebellion	
	New England's Indian Wars:	
	Puritan-Pequot War:	
	<ul> <li>Pequots were allied with the, had</li> </ul>	
	conflicts with English settlers	
	500 men, women, and children were massacred	
	by Indians, New England retaliated harshly and	
	gained land	
	<ul> <li>Some settlers saw smallpox and other diseases that</li> </ul>	
	decimated Indians as doing "God's work" (John	
	Winthrop)	
	<ul> <li>Metacom's War, 1675 – 1676:</li> </ul>	
	Metacom () was a leader of	
	the Wampanoags	
	<ul> <li>Metacom was eventually killed and Natives were rarely a</li> </ul>	
	threat in after	
	Bacon's Rebellion:	
	Gov did not allow settlement past a line	

In the "" many famers were underrepresented in the	
House of Burgesses	
<ul> <li>Conflict between Natives and "westerners" like Bacon</li> </ul>	
Bacon almost took control, died suddenly	
• Significance?	
Movement towards for labor	
Shows tensions between	
Quick Recap	
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