

- Eventually, tobacco became a major cash crop, but _____ the land -> encroach on Indian land
- House of Burgesses – first _____ government in US (1619)
- The Indian War of 1622:
 - 1/3 of Jamestown population was killed by Indian attacks, English retaliated
 - Jamestown became a _____ colony in 1624 – colonists had to pay taxes to support the Church of England
- Lord Baltimore Settles Catholics in Maryland:
 - _____ colony – royal grant of land granted by the King
 - Maryland Acts of Toleration (1649) – granted religious freedom to _____ only, particularly Catholics
 - Maryland relied heavily on _____, like the other Chesapeake colony, Virginia
- The Caribbean Islands:
 - Like Brazil, these colonies focused on _____ production
- Plantation Life:
 - Planation's grew in part, due to the _____ System:
 - Gave 50 acres of land to someone who paid for an immigrant's passage – benefited the rich
 - Indentured Servitude:
 - In return for passage, individuals would work _____ years, then could be free
 - ____ of all servants died before they became free
 - Used extensively in the _____ colonies in 17th century
 - African Laborers:
 - Used more heavily in the Caribbean originally (_____)
 - Used more in the Chesapeake due to _____ and it was cheaper than indentured servants
 - Strict laws developed that promoted _____ and regulated behavior of blacks

New-European Colonies

- New France:
 - Expanded into the North American interior (_____)
 - _____ was established as a trading post (fur)
 - Established Jesuit priests sought to convert Indians
 - *Coueurs de bois* – French fur traders
- New Netherland:
 - New Amsterdam (Manhattan) was a small colony, but engaged in significant _____
 - Like the French, the Dutch traded furs
- The Rise of the Iroquois:
 - Located in central and Western _____
 - Traded weapons and goods with the Dutch and French
 - Remained a strong force in NY
- New England:
 - The Pilgrims

Why were alliances with Natives important to French and Dutch?

What does "City upon a Hill" mean?

- Separatists that wanted to break away from the Church of England
- Plymouth's climate was not as harsh as the Chesapeake
 - Representative self-government was established
- Puritans – wanted to _____ the English Church, NOT 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
 - No legally established church in RI
- _____:
 - Seen as a major threat to Puritans
 - 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 17th 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:
 - Pequots were allied with the _____, had conflicts with English settlers
 - 500 men, women, and children were massacred by Indians, New England retaliated harshly and gained land
 - Some settlers saw smallpox and other diseases that decimated Indians as doing "God's work" (John Winthrop)
 - Metacom's War, 1675 – 1676:
 - Metacom (_____) was a leader of the Wampanoags
 - Metacom was eventually killed and Natives were rarely a threat in _____ after
- Bacon's Rebellion:
 - Gov. _____ did not allow settlement past a line

