

Name: _____

America's History: Chapter 3 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
How did Quakers differ from Puritans religiously? What other rebellions demonstrated tensions between rich and poor?	<p style="text-align: center;">Colonies to Empire, 1660</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 The Restoration Colonies and Imperial Expansion:<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Proprietorship – royal grant of land given to an individual by the English Crown; Could rule as wished, as long as it was within English laws0 The Carolinas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 South Carolina established a strict racial hierarchy<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Focused on growing _____0 _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Believed in an “inner light,” Pacifists, no paid clergy0 Paid Native Americans for their _____0 “Holy experiment” – toleration of many religious groups0 All could attain _____, did not favor predestination0 _____ had many rights in church – could become preachers, speak publicly0 From Mercantilism to Imperial Dominion:<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 The Navigation Acts:<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Laws passed by England that required _______________0 Colonists could NOT trade with other countries – colonists began _____!0 The Dominion of New England - combined Massachusetts with the rest of New England, and later New Jersey and New York<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Assemblies were eliminated and a new governor was appointed – _____ who was very unpopular0 The Dominion was met with resistance and ended with “The _____” in England0 The Glorious Revolution in England and America<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 James II is overthrown, _____ installed as joint rulers0 Declaration of Rights established a constitutional monarchy that limited the power of the _____0 Rebellions in America:<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Leisler’s Rebellion:<ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Rebelled against the Dominion of New England0 Was eventually hanged and decapitated0 Demonstrated tensions between __________ <p style="text-align: center;">Imperial Wars and Native Peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Tribalization:	

- 0 Native Americans were forced to demands of Europeans
- 0 Iroquois Indians used the French and English against each other
 - 0 Iroquois sought to remain _____ in conflicts between the two powers

The Imperial Slave Economy

- 0 The South Atlantic System:
 - 0 Trade between the Caribbean, Brazil, and Africa
 - 0 England and the West Indies:
 - 0 Barbados became a major _____ producer using _____
 - 0 Fear was a significant force in slave labor
 - 0 Sugar was the most profitable crop
 - 0 The Impact on Britain:
 - 0 England gained tremendous _____ through the South Atlantic System and Navigation Acts
- 0 Africa, Africans, and the Slave Trade:
 - 0 Africans and the Slave Trade:
 - 0 West Africa became a major player in the slave trade
 - 0 _____ of slaves were men
 - 0 Many African men practiced polygamy
 - 0 The Middle Passage and Beyond:
 - 0 _____
 - 0 _____
 - 0 Horrific conditions
 - 0 Many died on the ship
 - 0 Slaves regularly worked 10 hour days in brutal heat
 - 0 Suffered _____
 - 0 _____
- 0 Slavery in the Chesapeake and South Carolina:
 - 0 1740, slaves made up ___% of the population in the Chesapeake
 - 0 What caused this increase after 1676?
 - 0 Slaves were defined by race; slave owners could not be charged with a _____
 - 0 Slavery was more arduous in the Caribbean raising sugar
 - 0 Diseases were more frequent in the West Indies
 - 0 South Carolina raised mostly _____, similar conditions to _____ plantations
- 0 An African American Community Emerges:
 - 0 Plantation owners purposely bought slaves from different areas of Africa that did not speak the same language
- 0 Building Community:
 - 0 Africans developed a unique blend of both African and American cultures
 - 0 _____, etc.
- 0 Resistance and Accommodation:
 - 0 Slave resistance mostly took the form of working _____, faking _____, breaking tools, and running away
- 0 The _____ Rebellion (1739):
 - 0 Many slaves revolted and killed whites and tried to flee to Spanish Florida

Why would slave owners not want slaves speaking the same language?

- 0 After this and other Rebellions, slave laws became more strict
- 0 The Rise of the Southern **Gentry** (high social class):
 - 0 Wealthy plantation owners had tremendous power
 - 0 Hoped to prevent another Bacon's Rebellion by lowering _____ and encouraging small farmers to own slaves
 - 0 Some small farmers were given the right to vote

The Northern Maritime Economy

- 0 Trade increased contact and reliance between New England and West Indies
- 0 The Urban Economy:
 - 0 _____ from the West Indies was turned into rum in New England
 - 0 The New England fishing industry sold fish to Europe
 - 0 A major shipbuilding industry emerged in New England – 1/3 of British fleet by 1770s
- 0 Urban Society:
 - 0 Merchant elites controlled a sizeable portion of trade in New England
 - 0 Artisans made up _____% of society
 - 0 Indentured servants and slaves worked on docks
 - 0 Children were often forced to work to help provide for their families

The New Politics of Empire, 1713 - 1750

- 0 The Rise of Colonial Assemblies:
 - 0 _____
 - 0 Many assemblies limited the power of the royally appointed governor
 - 0 Elite families dominated politics; many members of one family would serve on legislatures
 - 0 Crowds would often protest _____
- 0 _____:
 - 0 Coined by philosopher Edmund Burke
 - 0 Essentially, England left the colonies _____, as long as they were _____
 - 0 Ends in 1763 with the end of the _____ (Britain needed \$ to pay for its debt)
- 0 Protecting the Mercantile System:
 - 0 Georgia was established as a " _____ " colony between South Carolina and the Spanish in Florida
 - 0 War of Jenkin's Ear – fought over _____ disputes between the Spanish and British
- 0 Mercantilism and the American Colonies:
 - 0 American colonists began to control more and more of the Atlantic trade – large increase in wealth for colonies
 - 0 Molasses Act (1733) – placed a high tariff on French molasses
 - 0 Although Britain discouraged trade with other countries, colonists routinely _____ goods
 - 0 Currency Act (1751) – first of two currency acts

Why would the colonists resist the end of salutary neglect?

