Name:	_
America's History: Chapter 4 Video Guide	

Big Idea	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions	Now England's Exachald Society	
	New England's Freehold Society	
	 Farm Families: Women in the Household Economy Women were subordinate to men; expected to be silent around company Often did work around the house 	
	Often had children by their 40sFarm Property: Inheritance	
What area of North America did Natives grow	 Many New England immigrants sought to own land Children of wealthy families received land when they married Once married, the wife lost all	
maize prior to	her husband	
European contact?	 Freehold Society in Crisis: As population grew, less land was available for children Farmers grew 	
	 Eventually, New England focused on livestock 	
	Diversity in the Middle Colonies	
	 Economic Growth, Opportunity, and Conflict: Tenancy in New York: Tenant farmers had a hard time gaining land and wealth Conflict in the Quaker Colonies: 	
What was unique about Pennsylvania religiously?	 William Penn encouraged Quakers and Protestants to move to Pennsylvania Many immigrants became	
	Philadelphia Many earned a living as farmers and storekeepers	
	 Cultural Diversity: Many immigrants married within their own ethnic groups The German Influx: 	
What is conscription?	 Germans left Germany due to	
	England could vote in Ireland Many migrated to Philadelphia as they were lured by	
	 Religion and Politics: By the 1740s, Quakers were a in Pennsylvania Scots-Irish were hostile towards Indians 	
	Commerce, Culture, and Identity	

	2 major cultural movements impacted Colonial America –
	 Transportation and the Print Revolution:
	 Roads developed slowly – and difficult to build
	 Information increased as transportation increased
	 Colonial newspapers developed with news from
	The Enlightenment in America:
	The European Enlightenment:
	Stressed
	 John Locke – Two Treatises of Government – consent of
	the
	Franklin's Contribution:
	Founder of the Pennsylvania Gazette Foundation was a management of the Pennsylvania Gazette
	• Franklin was a (as was Jefferson and
	others) – believed in God, but that God did not interfere
	in the world
	 God created the world and "stepped back"
	American Pietism and the <u>Great Awakening</u> : religious revival heavily
	based on
	New England Revivalism:
	Johnathan Edwards –
	 Drew inspiration from religious movements in Europe
	 Whitefield's Great Awakening:
	George Whitefield – great
	Traveled throughout the colonies
	-
	• Those that converted were considered " Lights"
	Religious Upheaval in the North:
	"New Lights": those that embraced the Great Awakening and
S	 "Old Lights": older preachers against conversions and
	emotionalism of The Great Awakening
	 Significance of The Great Awakening?
	■ Undermined traditional — new churche
	developed
	·
	 "New Light" colleges developed – Princeton, Columbia, Rutgers Challenge to authority would later influence the
	 Challenge to authority would later influence the
	Social and Religious Conflict in the South:
	 Many African Americans and poor whites were left out by
	Anglican ministers
	The Presbyterian Revival:
	 Many converted in Virginia and other areas
	Diversity in religion challenged supported
	Anglican-Church
	■ The Baptist Insurgency:
	Focused on adult baptism – ""
	 Baptism appealed to African Americans; belief that all
	people were equal
	made it illegal to preach to slaves without their
	owners permission
1	OWITETS PETITIOSION

The Midcentury Challenge: War, Trade, and Social Conflict, 1750 - 1763The French and Indian War: Conflict in the ______ Valley: French built forts in the Ohio Valley – PA and OH George Washington essentially started the war in PA The Albany Congress: Purpose was to keep ______ on the side of the British Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union – "Join or Die" This passed at the conference, but rejected by colonial legislatures and the British The War Hawks Win: War Hawks – those that _____ war – seen in War of 1812 and Vietnam Britain declared war on France, became a world war Colonists could only be promoted so far based solely on The Great War for Empire: After 9 years of fighting, Britain wins the French and Indian (7 France is essentially removed from North America – Indians lost a valuable _____ partner • Pontiac's Rebellion (1763): Indian rebellion against colonists on their land, led to the British issuing British Industrial Growth and the Consumer Revolution: Britain experienced a consumer revolution that led to increased _____ for colonists The Struggle for Land in the East: More and more colonial farmers sought land near the _____ Mountains (would be an issue in 1763) Western Rebels and Regulators: Paxton Boys – Scots-Irish in PA that massacred Indians The South Carolina Regulators: Regulators demanded more fair treatment of colonists living in the western portion of SC: better taxes, more representation, etc. Exemplifies conflict between _ _____, rich and poor **Quick Recap**

What's another

example of a

conflict between

the east and

west, or rich and poor?