Name:	_
Give Me Liberty!, Chapter 2 Video Guide	

Big Idea	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions	England And The New World	
	England And The New World	
What is another name for the	Church of England - established by after  anlitting from the Catholic Church	
Church of	splitting from the Catholic Church England And Ireland	
England?	<ul> <li>England conquered and subdued Ireland through military action and         of civilians</li> </ul>	
	They would take a similar approach with the in North America	
	England And North America  • England settled in North America than the Spanish and Portuguese	
	Roanoke - " Island", 1586     Spreading Protestantism	
	1588 - England defeated the Spanish, emerged as a naval power	
	England sought to bring, not Catholicism to the New World	
	The Social Crisis	
	<ul> <li>America appealed to overpopulated England - economic difficulties</li> <li>"Enclosure" movement - landowners "enclosed" or fenced off their land</li> <li>- led to many people</li> </ul>	
	The New World appealed to many poorer people in England - possibility of owning	
	The Coming Of The English	
	English Emigrants	
	**Unlike Spain and France, England sent  **	
	**Chesapeake - Virginia and Maryland, focused on early on**	
	Indentured Servants	
	<ul> <li>Indentured servants - worked years in exchange for passage to the Americas</li> </ul>	
Where did Penn	<ul> <li>Roughly lived to see freedom at the end of their contract</li> <li>Land And Liberty</li> </ul>	
settle?	<ul> <li>Owning land was associated with liberty - often allowed men to</li> <li>With large amounts of land came the need for labor - indentured</li> </ul>	
Calvert?	servants, and later  Proprietor - royal grant of land to an individual (William Penn, Calvert)	
	Englishmen And Indians   **Unlike the Spanish and French, the English did not seek to	
	<ul> <li>with Natives; they sought to displace them**</li> <li>Land was gained from Natives through after military defeat</li> </ul>	
	The English displaced Natives more than any other European country	

	The Transformation Of Indian Life	
	European goods transformed Native life - iron, metal,, etc.	
	Men hunted more for the fur trade	
	disrupted Native life	
	Changes In The Land	
	European expansion into Native land transformed Native lifestyle	
	Cornfields were affected by	
	were cut down for lumber	
	were out down for furniser	
	Sottling The Chesanooke	
Why could 1619	Settling The Chesapeake	
be seen as a		
year of irony?	The Jamestown Colony	
year or irony:	England initially sought to gain silver and gold, quickly turned to	
	<del></del>	
	"Starving Time" in Jamestown - winter of 1609-1610, most colonists died	
	• "He that will not work, shall not eat"	
	From Company To Society	
	System - allowed for 50 acres of land for every	
	passage of a person to America - benefitted the wealthy	
	1619: 2 unique events	
	Creation of the	
	- 1st representative government in colonial America - limited to	
	1st ship containing arrived	
	Powhatan And Pocahontas	
	The English in Jamestown initially tried to convert Natives to Christianity	
	John Rolfe married (again, a rarity in English colonies)	
	The Uprising Of 1622	
	Powhatan's brother attacked settlers in VA, killing 1/4 of them in 1622	
	<ul> <li>Virginia sought to rid "the savages to gain the free range of the country"</li> </ul>	
	After their defeat, Natives were forced to move further	
	trend that would continue)	
	A Tobacco Colony	
	Tobacco brought wealth to planters and the English ()	
	Tobacco exhausted land -> led to>	
	conflicts with	
	Few towns allowed plantation owners to dominate politics	
	***In the 17th century, most immigrants were	
	to the Chesapeake***	
	Women And The Family	
	Men highly outnumbered women in the Chesapeake in the 17th century	
	Married women were entitled to some in the event of her	
	husband's death, but married women enjoyed few rights in the English	
	colonies	
	The Maryland Experiment	
	Maryland also thrived on	
	1632 - proprietor colony to Cecilius Calvert - full power over the land	
	Religion In Maryland	
	·	
	Calvert hoped Maryland would be a safe haven for  Catholics were outpumbared by Protestants (more on this later)	
	Catholics were outnumbered by Protestants (more on this later)  The death rate in the Change also were extraorded.	
	The death rate in the Chesapeake was astronomical	
	•% died by 20!	

## The New England Way The Rise Of Puritanism What is Puritans wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the Anglican church of Catholic rituals predestination? Believed in \_\_\_\_\_\_ (John Calvin) Moral Liberty " - John Winthrop, wanted to be a model society for all to look up to They did NOT extend religious freedom to others (" Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson from Massachusetts Bay Liberty meant the ability to establish \_\_\_\_\_ and govern and not have their beliefs challenged The Pilgrims At Plymouth Mayflower Compact - established a system of laws established by \_\_\_\_\_ representatives Natives played an instrumental role in the survival of the pilgrims Voting was limited to church members The Great Migration 21,000 Puritans immigrated between 1629 and 1642 Many came in \_\_\_\_\_ (again, unlike the French and Spanish) Reasons for immigration - religious freedom, \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities The Puritan Family \_\_\_-dominated society, married women had few rights People lived longer than the Chesapeake - more children, grandparents, Government And Society In Massachusetts Towns dominated society - for every 50 families, a \_\_\_\_ would be created Teach the bible, (\_\_\_\_\_\_ was established as a ministry college) Men in Massachusetts elected their own (Virginia - appointed by the crown, Maryland was based on the proprietor) Full church membership required being a "\_\_\_\_\_ " - having a conversion experience Voting was limited to males that were full church members Church And State In Puritan Massachusetts Body of Liberties: • Listed \_\_\_\_\_ of colonists Allowed for slavery Ministers could not hold office, although church and state were closely Again, Puritans did NOT believe in \_\_\_\_\_\_ **New Englanders Divided**

• Reasons for banishment - criticizing the church, violating norms, etc.

Would Roger Roger Williams Wanted to break away from the Church of England (Anglican Church) Williams be considered a Believed in complete challenged idea that the Puritans were God's chosen group Puritan or Separatist? Rhode Island And Connecticut Roger Williams helped establish \_\_\_\_\_\_ established religious No established church and no religious requirements for voting More frequent elections meant it was more \_\_\_\_\_\_ than Massachusetts • Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - based off of Massachusetts, except men could vote without being church members The Trial Of Anne Hutchinson Challenged many norms - led religious discussions at , \_\_\_\_\_ of ministers challenged She was put on trial and banished to Rhode Island, and later NYC **Puritans And Indians** Many New Englanders believed uncultivated land could be theirs, some like Roger Williams, \_\_\_\_\_ Natives for their land Many Puritans viewed Natives as savages due to their \_\_\_\_\_\_ The Pequot War • Began over the death of a fur trader by Pequots New England soldiers defeated the Pequots - many were killed or forced After their victory, colonists encroached further onto Native land The New England Economy Immigrants came not only for religious motives, but economic motives as well The New England economy was mixed, but exported There were few The Merchant Elite became a central part of the New England colonies (sugar and tobacco with Europe and Africa) Massachusetts government promoted economic development (roads, bridges, etc.) The Half-Way Covenant
Fewer individuals were full \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Massachusetts Grandchildren of those who came over during the Great Migration could receive half-way membership The purpose was to \_\_\_\_\_ church membership - sermons that gave warning of disaster if people did not return to their religious ways Religion, Politics, And Freedom The Rights Of Englishmen \_\_\_\_\_ (1215) - granted certain liberties by the king \_\_\_\_\_ of law Colonists viewed themselves as Englishmen The English Civil War Conflict between Parliament and monarchs over practices resembling

	Parliament was victorious, Charles I was	
	Oliver Cromwell ruled England	
	1660 - Charles II assumed the throne	
	England's Debate Over Freedom	
	New religious groups wanted religious	
	The Levellers - democratic group that proposed a constitution	
	Ideas would travel to	
	English Liberty	
	- ,	
	Englishmen had more rights and freedoms than other	
	NACO Facilish as a second facilish as leading to the stand how for such as	
	Many Englishmen saw English colonization better than French or	
	Spanish, which were seen as	
	The Civil War And English America	
	pacifists, paid Natives for land, believed each	
	person had an inner light	
What is a	Not welcomed in	
pacifist?	The Crisis In Maryland	
	Protestants sought to gain power in Maryland	
	Maryland Act of Toleration - guaranteed religious freedom to all	
	Did not extend to other religions	
	Cromwell And The Empire	
	Cromwell led England between 1649 and 1658	
	Expanded England's power in	
	Navigation Acts were passed in 1651 (next chapter - VERY)	
	important)	
	importanty	
	Out de Dansey	
	Quick Recap	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	