

PERIOD 2 1607-1754 TEST REVIEW

MAYFLOWER IN PLYMOUTH HARBOR BY
WILLIAM HALSALL, 1882

6-8%

HOW MUCH OF THE TEST WILL COME FROM PERIOD 2?

LAST MONTH REVIEW STRATEGY

BIG ARGUMENTS

Make sure you can articulate answers, develop thesis statements, and contextualize these big arguments.

KEY POINTS

Review these key points, narrowed down from our notes throughout the year. Pay particular attention to bolded terms.

CONTEXT

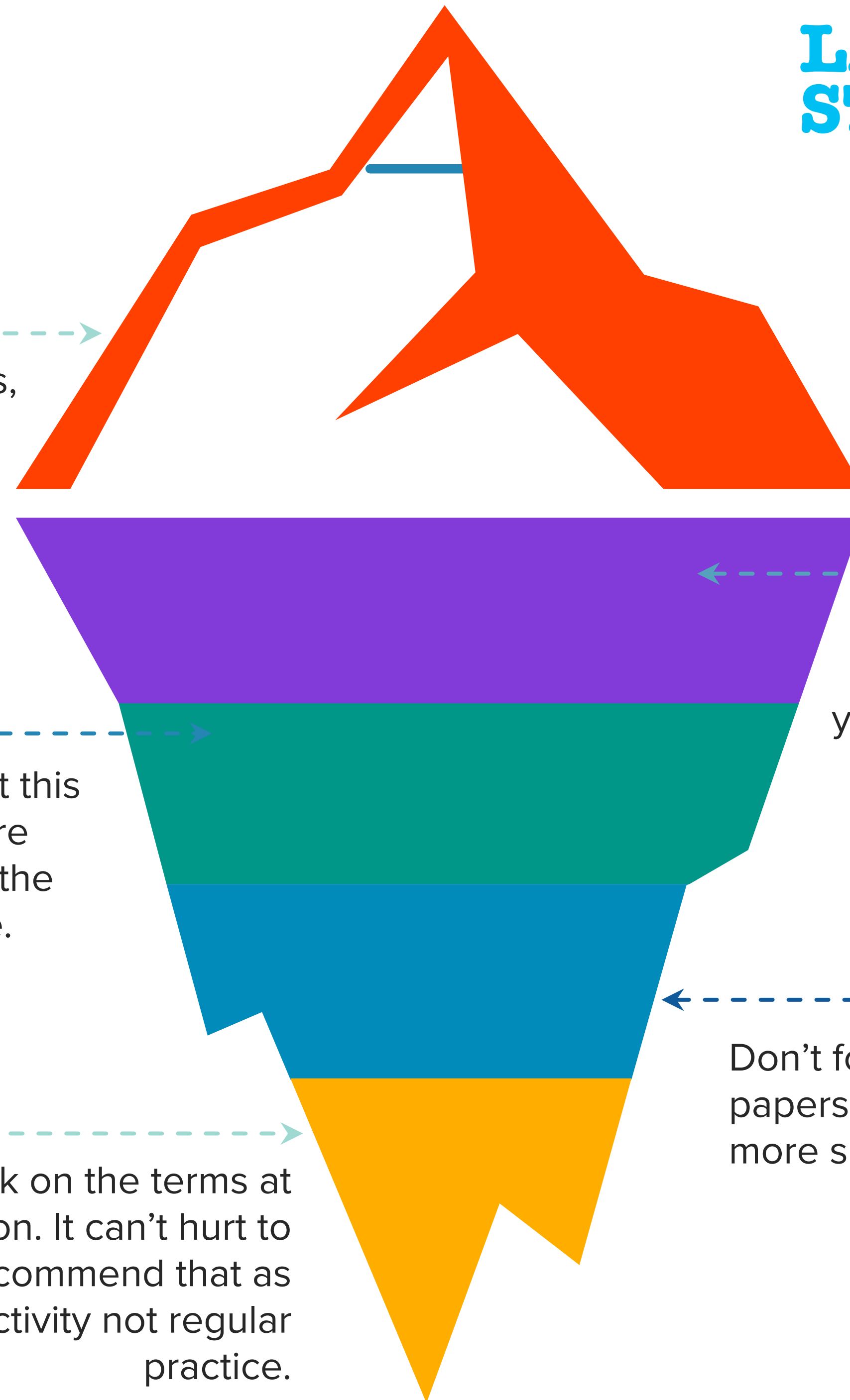
Think about how you can connect this unit to past historical events, future events, and events happening in the rest of the world at the same time.

TEST PREP

Don't forget to review rubrics, sample papers, multiple choice questions and more specific test prep!

TERMS

Your lowest priority is to work on the terms at the end of the presentation. It can't hurt to review those, but I would recommend that as a quick, periodic Quizlet activity not regular practice.



THE BIG ARGUMENTS

THE KEY IDEAS

BIG ARGUMENTS

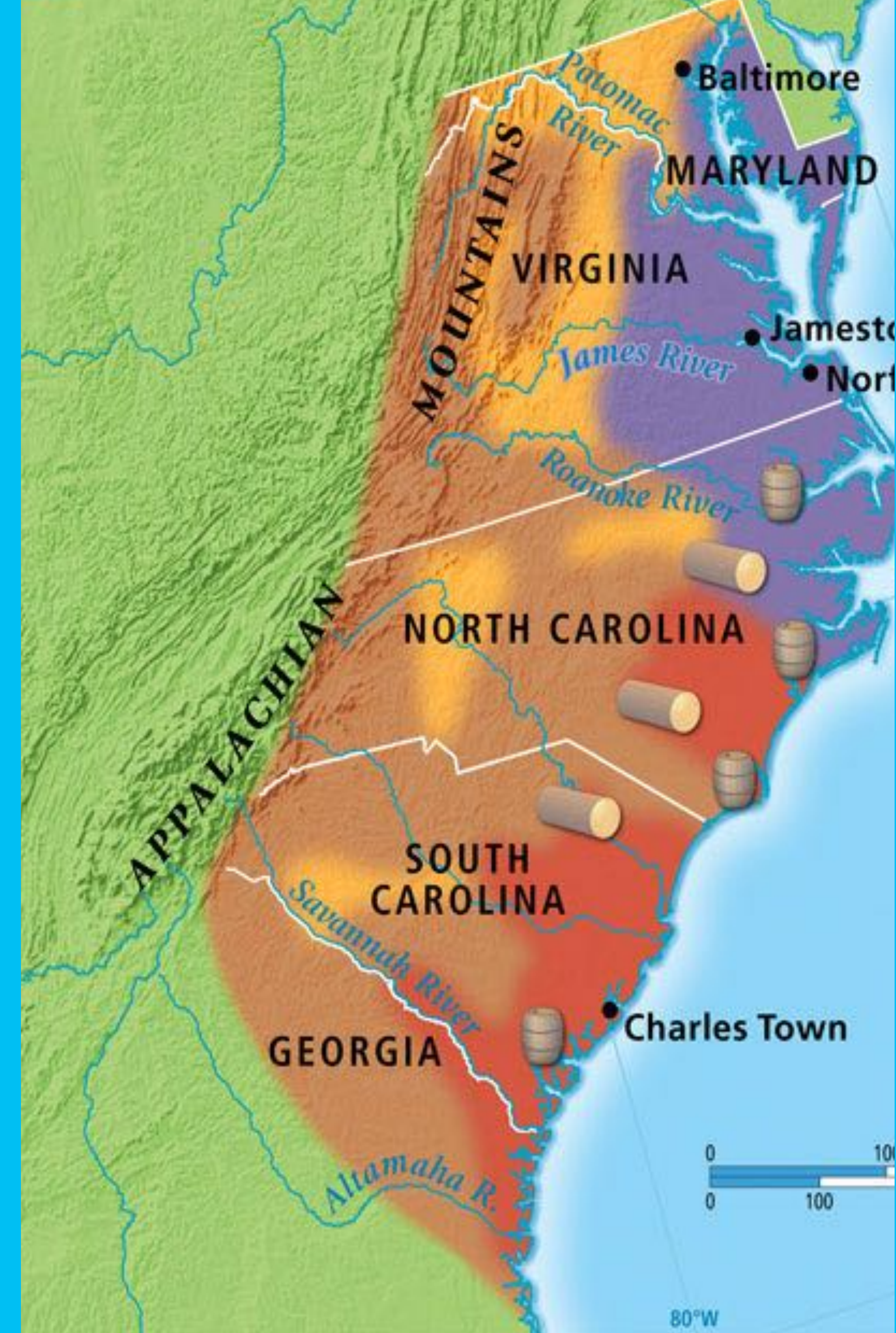
- ✓ While there were only the first stirrings of a movement towards independence in this era, a growing sense of being **American** began to emerge among the colonists, who were wealthier and more independent than those back home.
- ✓ Ideals of the Enlightenment, particularly those supporting increased political liberty, began to spread among influential Americans.
- ✓ While the colonists did not extend rights to Africans, Indians, or women, this period saw the beginning of the democratic impulse in the Americas, with key laws and institutions supporting it.
- ✓ American economic power, particularly in the South and Middle colonies, was driven by indentured servitude and slavery. The Triangular Trade model cemented it as an economic driver for all of the colonies.
- ✓ While English settled colonies along the Atlantic coast, there were profound differences between their economic and political structures.
- ✓ England saw its colonies as economic drivers of mercantilism. Its efforts to restrict colonial trade led to resentment that extended into the late 18th century.

**YOU MUST
REMEMBER
THIS**

KEY POINTS WORTH LOCKING AWAY IN THE BRAIN

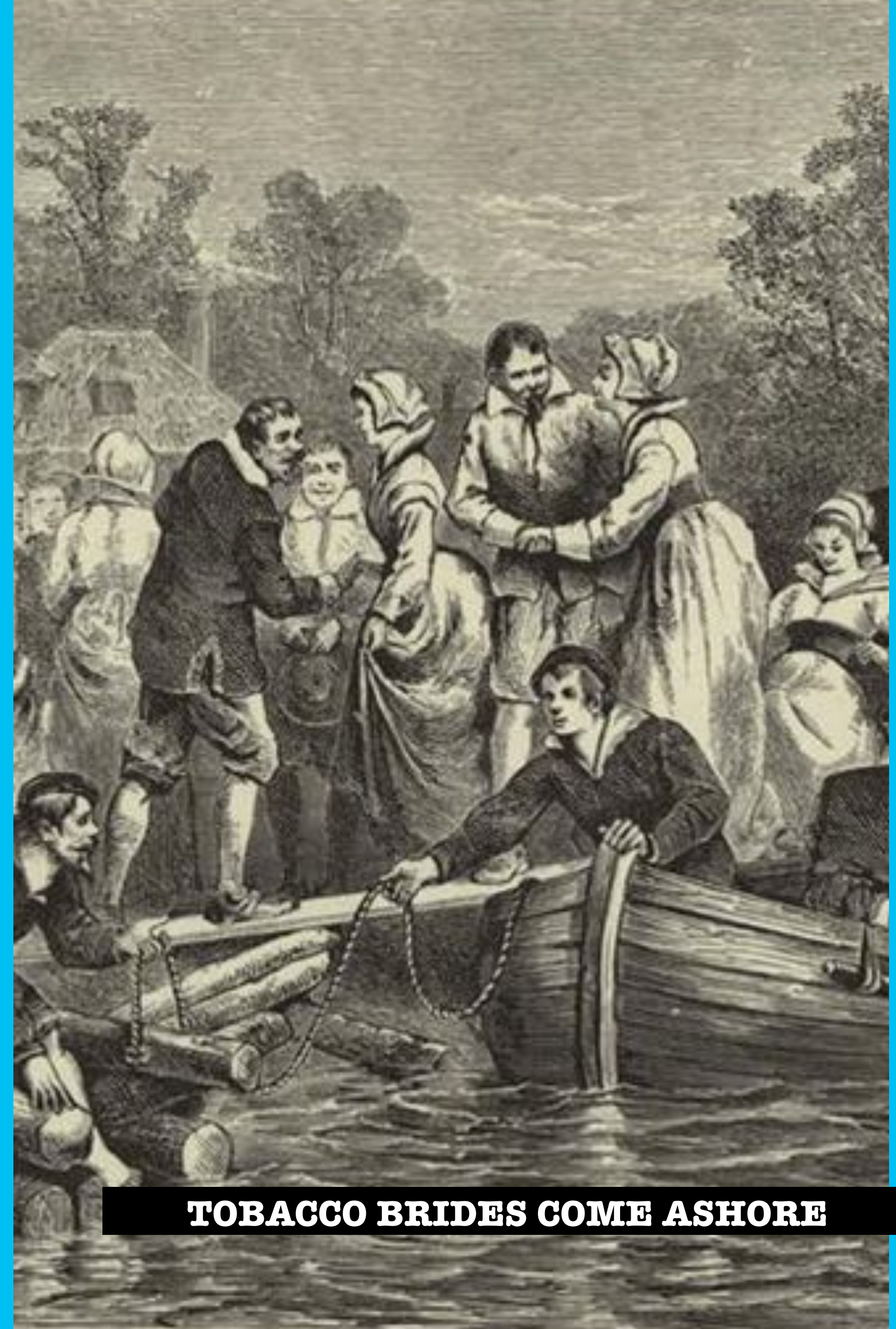
THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

- Dominated by a **plantation economy**: tobacco and rice.
- **Indentured servitude** eventually gives way to a **race-based form of slavery**.
- Largely aristocratic with large land holdings.
- The first permanent English colony was **Jamestown**, founded in **1607**.
 - The **Virginia Company** received a charter from King James I.
 - The **Virginia Charter** gave more liberty to colonists than in England.
 - Brutal beginning killed most of the colonists.
 - The development of the **plantation system** with **tobacco** ensures the growth of the colony.



SOUTHERN COLONIES, PART 2

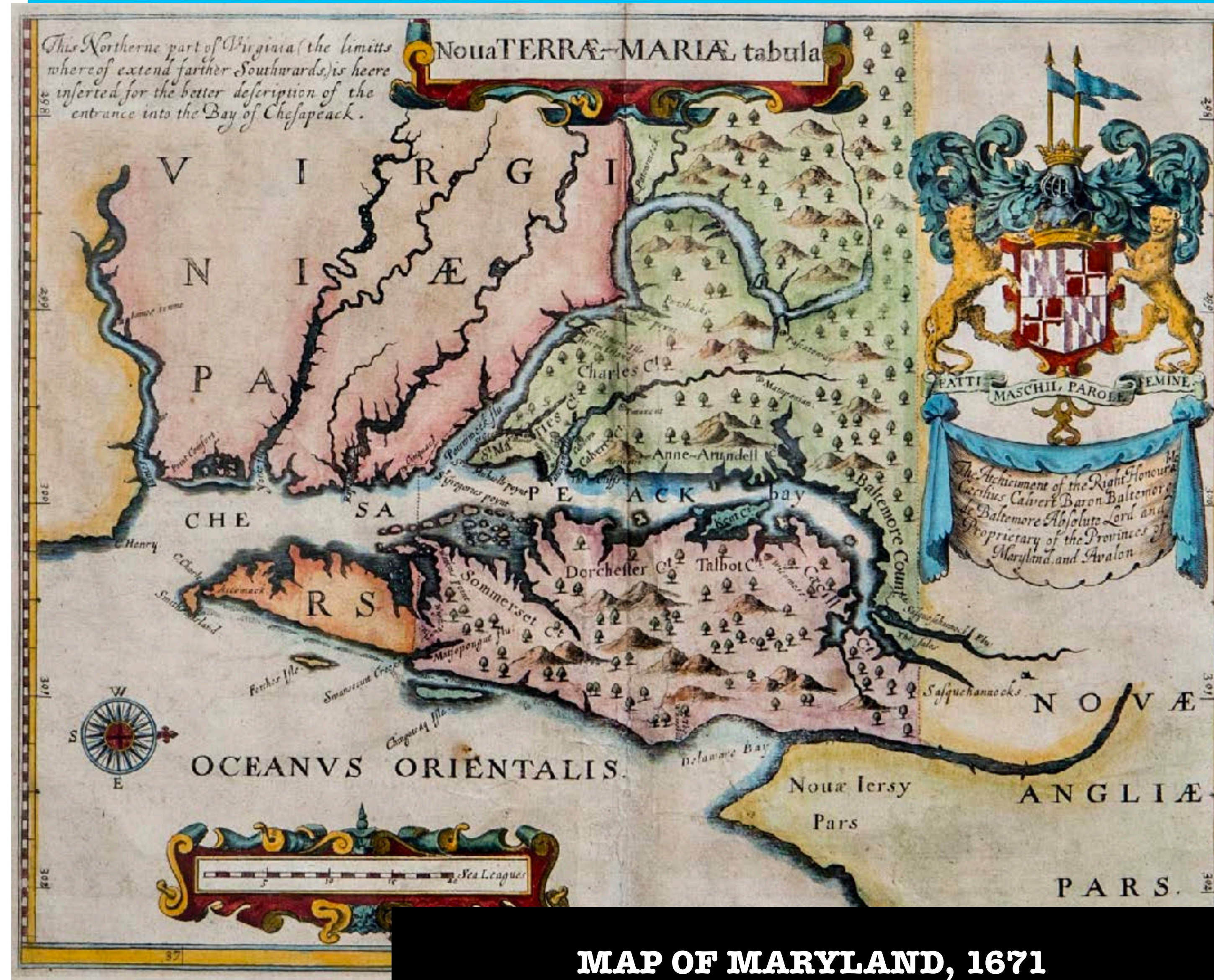
- The **Powhatan tribe** plays a pivotal early role trading with English, but a series of **Anglo-Powhatan Wars** lead to their removal. Very few survive.
- British forces employ brutal warfare tactics to remove the tribes.
- Virginia offers a more democratic vision for its English citizens:
 - **House of Burgesses** (first assembly in North America) was created in 1619
 - Dominated by elite planters initially
- Most settlers were single men, leading to importation of **tobacco brides**.
- Death from disease was very common in Virginia colonies.



TOBACCO BRIDES COME ASHORE

THE SOUTHERN COLONIES, PART 3

- **Maryland** is established by Lord Baltimore as a haven for Catholics.
- Its **Acts of Toleration** guaranteed free religious practice for all who accepted the divinity of Christ.
- **The Carolinas** are established in 1670
 - They rely heavily on sugar plantations
 - Lead the Southern adoption of the **Barbados Slave Codes**
- **Georgia** becomes the last British colony in 1733, founded as a haven for debtors and as a buffer against Florida.



MAP OF MARYLAND, 1671

INDENTURED SERVITUDE

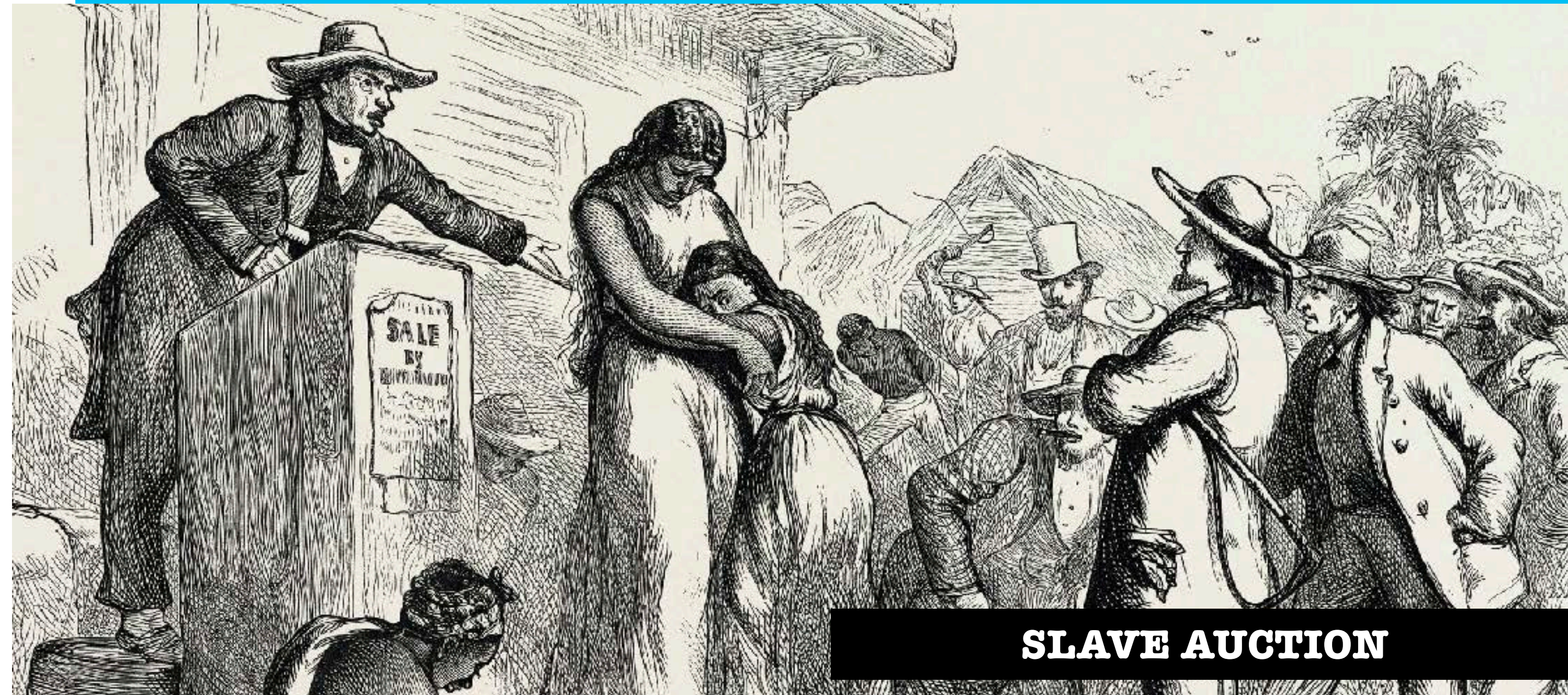
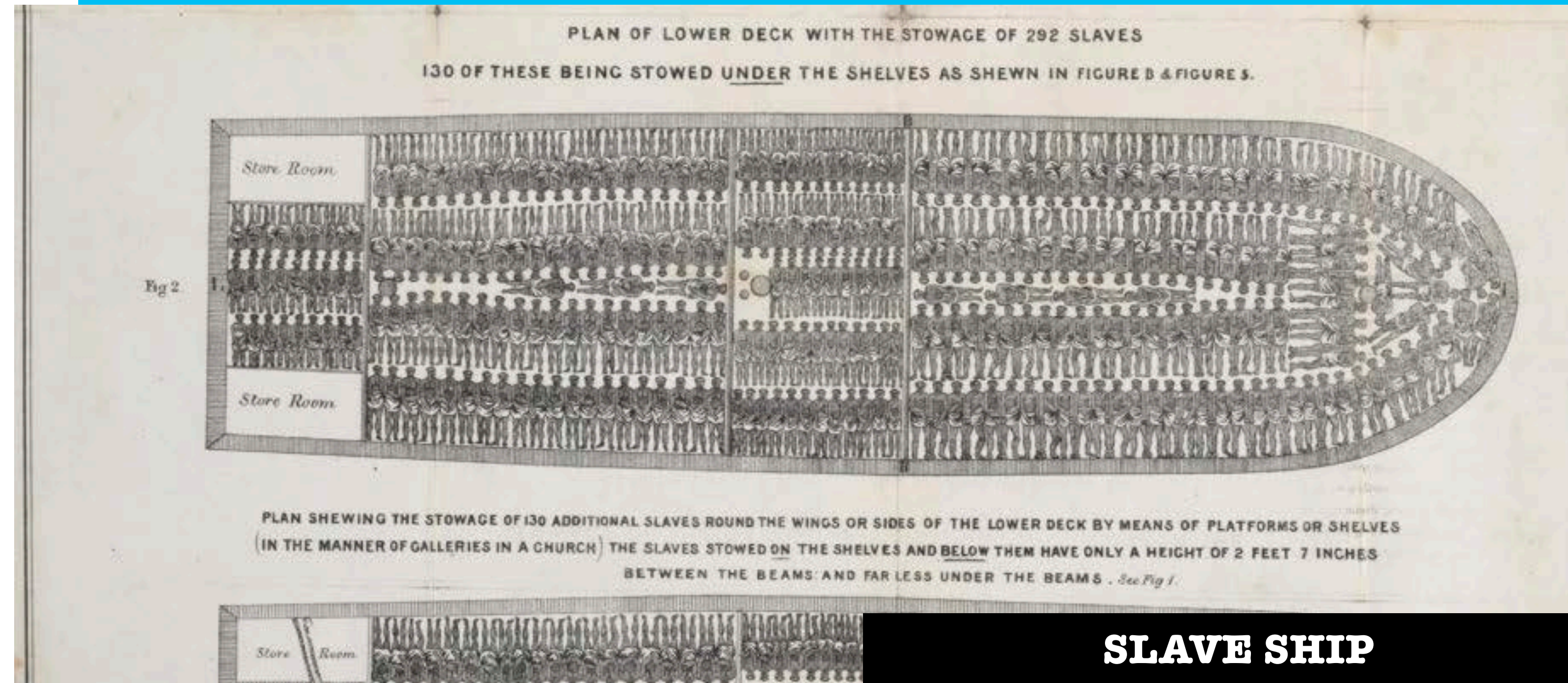
- The first Africans arrived as **indentured servants** in 1619, but most were white English. By 1700, there were **100,000 indentured servants, 75% of migrants to Virginia and Maryland.**
- The **Headright System** meant planters would receive 50 acres of land for every indentured servant they brought
- **Indentured servants agreed to work for 5-7 years** in exchange for passage and the promise of land and money at the end of that term.
- In 1676, angry former indentured servants and poor farmers led by **Nathaniel Bacon**, rebel, demanding land and war against the Indians in the West.
- Eventually, planters shift to slavery and racism to control the South.



THE BURNING OF JAMESTOWN

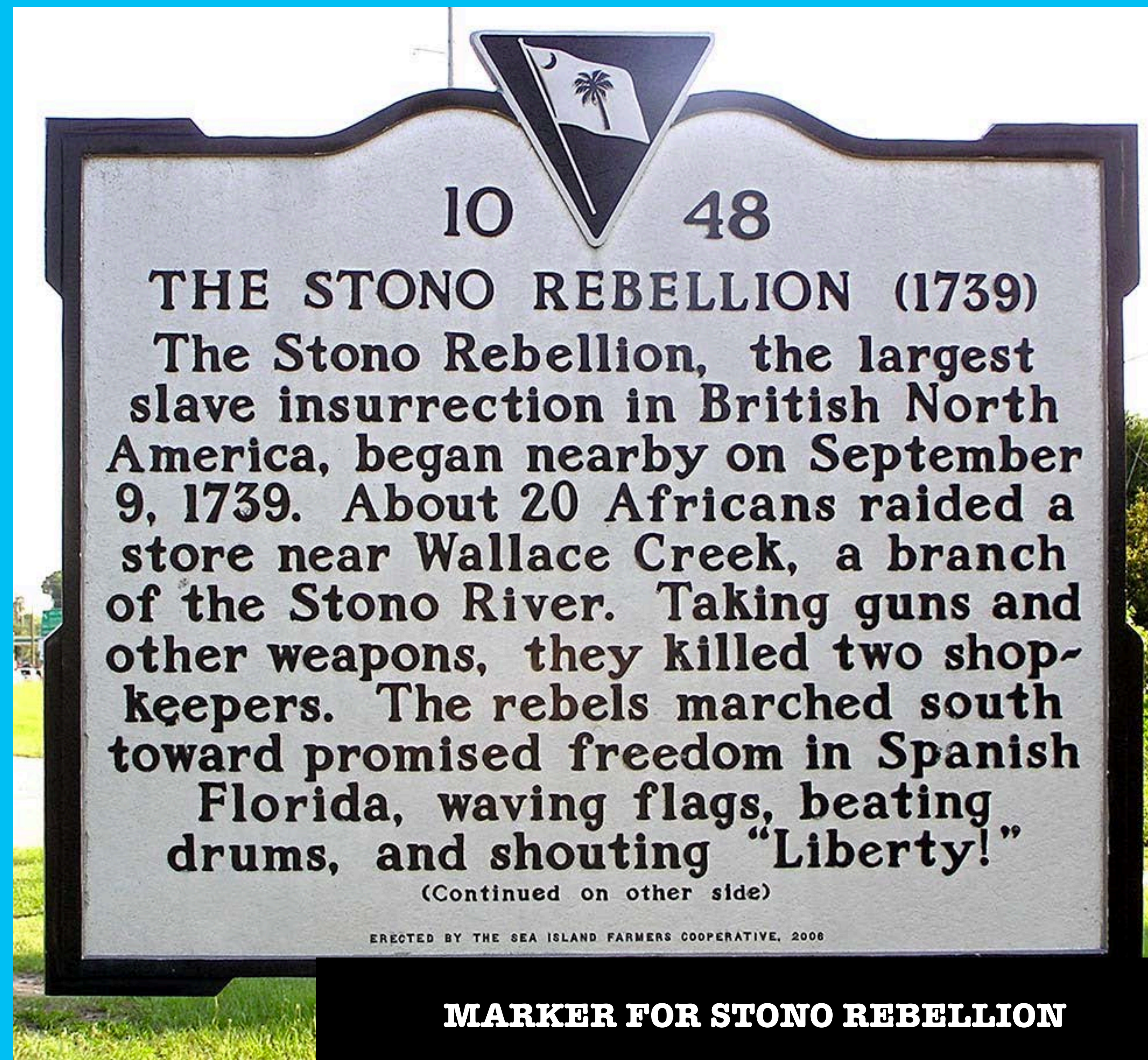
SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH

- Of the 10-15 million slaves brought to the New World, 400,000 came to the present United States.
- As many as **33% died** in the horrific conditions of the **Middle Passage**.
- By **1750**, slaves accounted for 50% of the population of Virginia and outnumbered whites 2:1 in South Carolina.
- The US shifted to a system of **chattel slavery**: slaves were actual property who could be bought, sold, traded, or inherited. Laws starting in the 1660s began the transition to slavery lasting from generation to generation based on race.
- **Black codes** restrict literacy, religious freedom, and familial rights of slaves.



SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH, PART 2

- There were at least **250 slave revolts in the colonial era.**
 - The first occurred in Virginia in 1663.
 - The **Stono Rebellion (1739)** was the largest in the pre-colonial era
- Southerners lived in perpetual fear of slave revolts, leading to passage of laws like South Carolina's **Negro Act of 1740**, which functionally ended the right of slaveowners to free slaves.



MARKER FOR STONO REBELLION

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

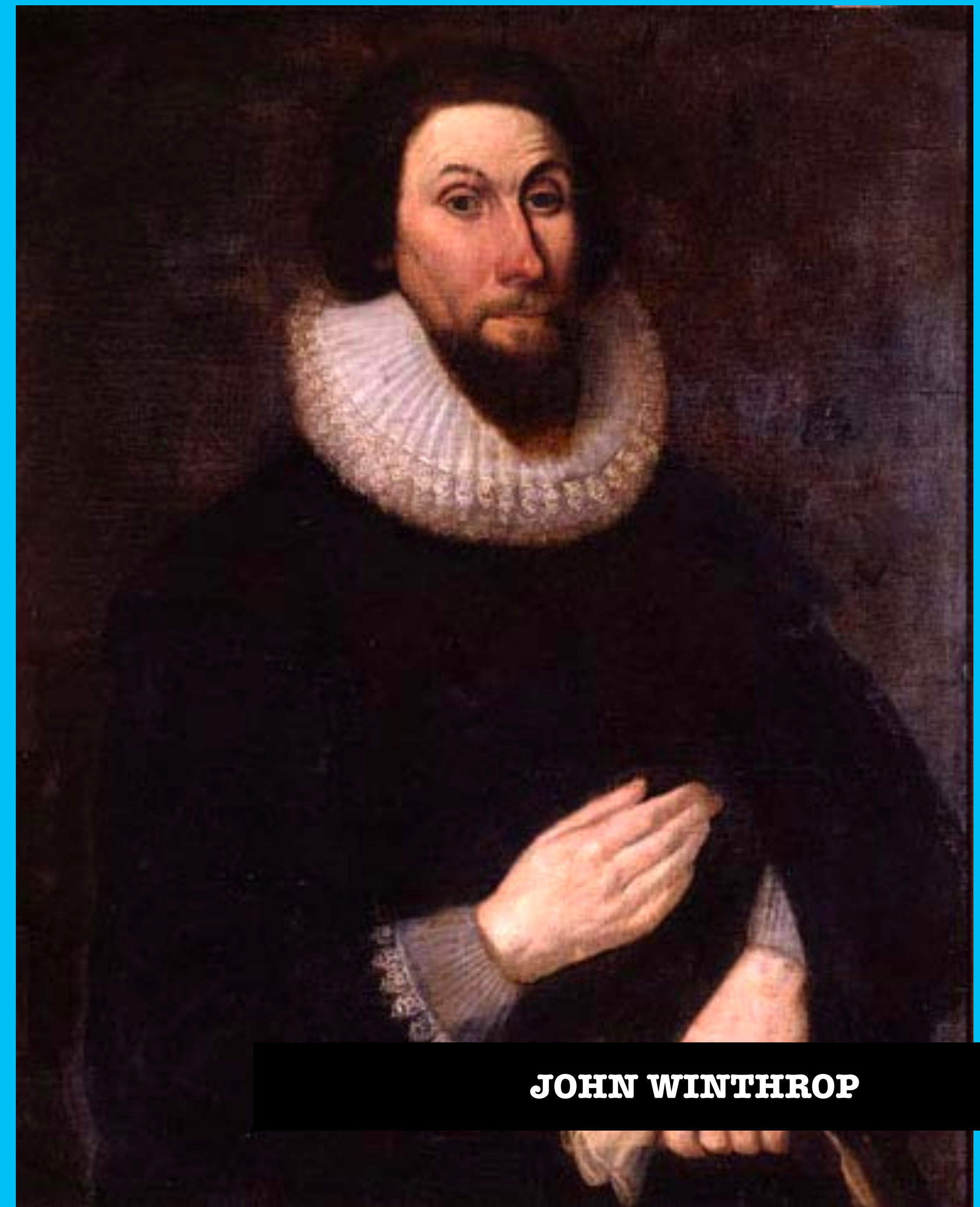
- When James I forces a group of **Puritans** called the **Pilgrims** out of England, they eventually settle at Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts.
- The colony was built on the graveyard of Indian tribes wiped out by an early smallpox epidemic.
- Before landing, they write and sign the **Mayflower Compact**, an early democratic document that gave all men a voice in the colony.
- Peace between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoags lasts for 41 years.
- **William Bradford** was their first leader, and the colony eventually merges with the **Massachusetts Bay Colony** in 1691.



THE MAYFLOWER

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, PART 2

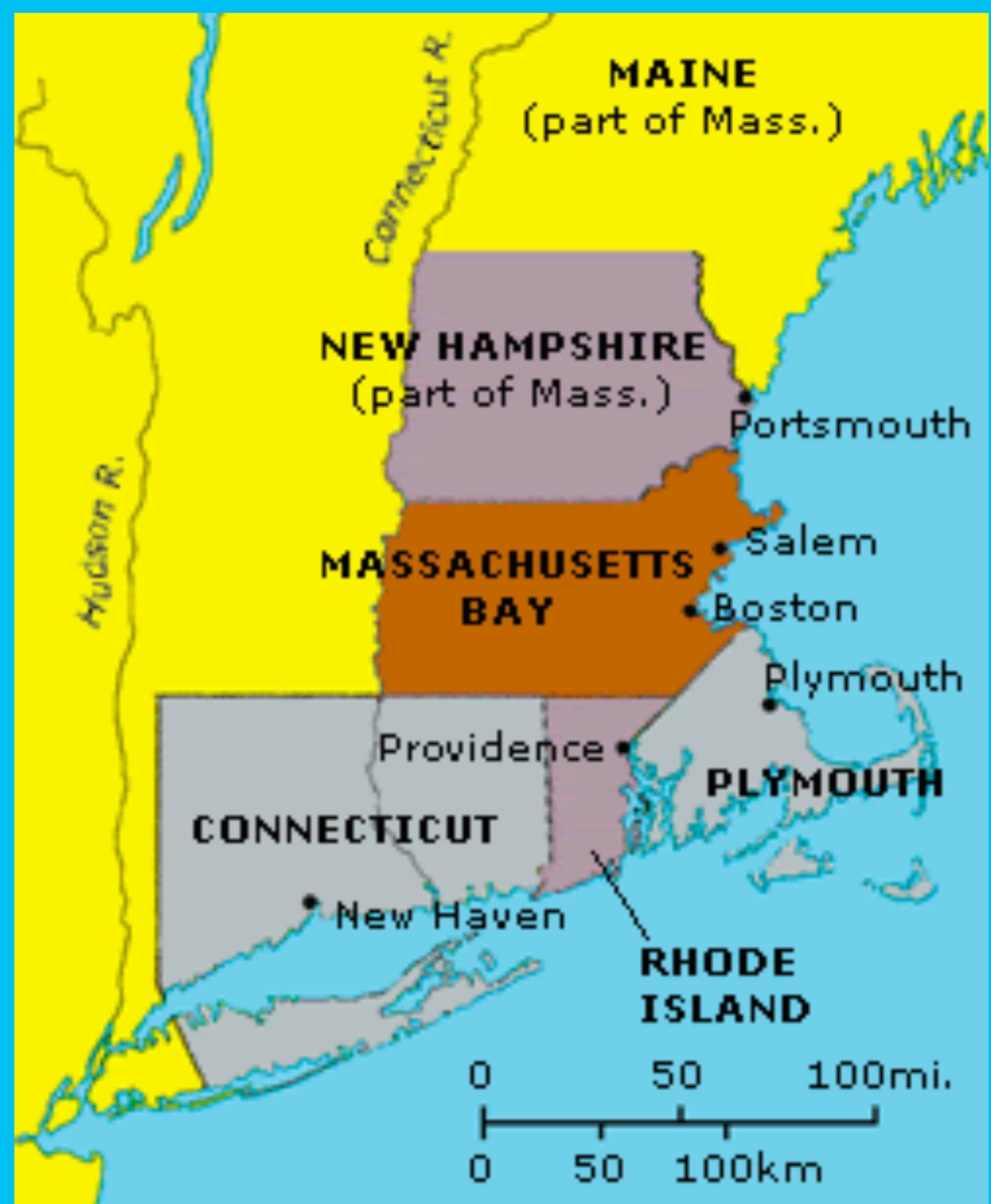
- **John Winthrop** was the governor of the MBC. He believed the Puritans had a **covenant with God** to lead a religious experiment in the New World. He called for the colony to become “**a city on a hill**” and Massachusetts becomes the dominant New England colony.
- **Political life was democratic**, with all adult males belonging to Puritan churches getting the right to vote in 1631.
- **Town hall meetings** emerge as a staple of New England democracy. Majority rule votes of all male property-holders were the norm.
- But religion and promotion of the **Congregational Church** were not questioned.



JOHN WINTHROP

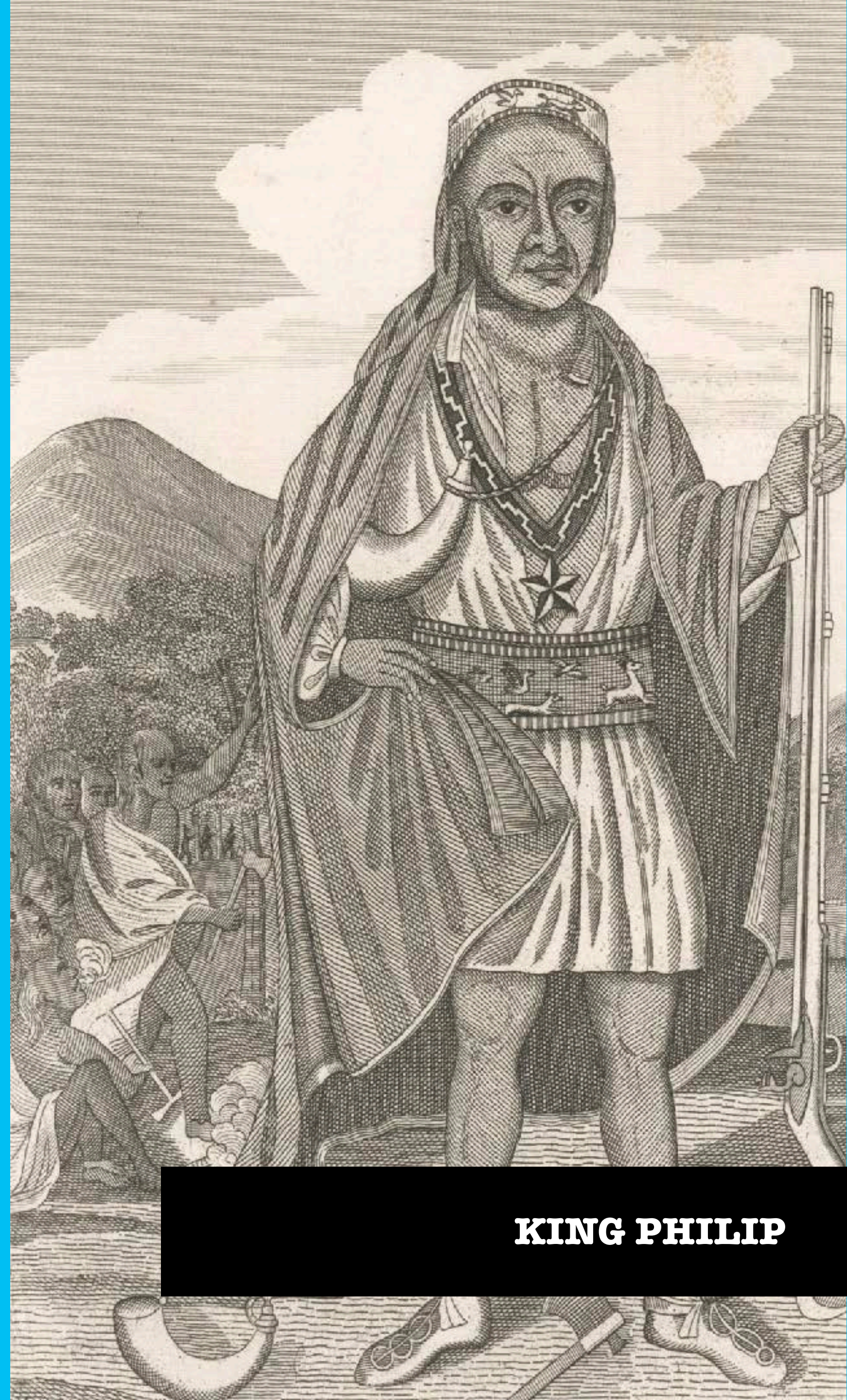
NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, PART 3

- Some dissent against Puritan rule:
 - **Roger Williams** founds Rhode Island, calls for separation between church and state. Rhode Island offers complete religious freedom.
 - **Anne Hutchinson** argued that “the elect” did not need to follow human law.
- Other states:
 - Connecticut writes **The Fundamental Orders**, the first modern constitution in the colonies
 - New Hampshire and Maine.



NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, PART 4

- New England experiments with confederation: the **New England Confederation** is established in 1643, but the crown eventually strips the charters and makes its own dominion.
- Peace with Indian tribes does not last
 - **The Pequot War (1636-37)**: Connecticut militia attacks, kills, and enslaves the Pequot people.
 - **King Philip's War (1675)** is the deadliest war in American history
- New England colonies are more stable (more families, less slavery) and become the education and trade center of the colonies.



KING PHILIP

MIDDLE COLONIES

- New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania
- Excellent land for farming: region became known as the "**bread colonies**" for exports of grain; also fruits and vegetables.
- Population (of colonists) was the most ethnically mixed; religiously tolerant; democratically controlled.



MIDDLE COLONIES

NEW YORK

- Founded by the Dutch, their system of **patroonship** (huge estates worked by people like serfs) endures into the British era.
- Their capital, **New Amsterdam**, was the most cosmopolitan city in the New World and a center of trade.
- In 1683, New York issues the **Chapter of Liberties**, which granted freedom of religion and political rights to all Christian men.
- New York had the most slaves North of Virginia.
- **Leisler's Rebellion**, another revolution against the wealthy, fails to dislodge the patroonship system.



PETER STUYVESANT SURRENDERS TO ENGLISH IN 1644

PENNSYLVANIA

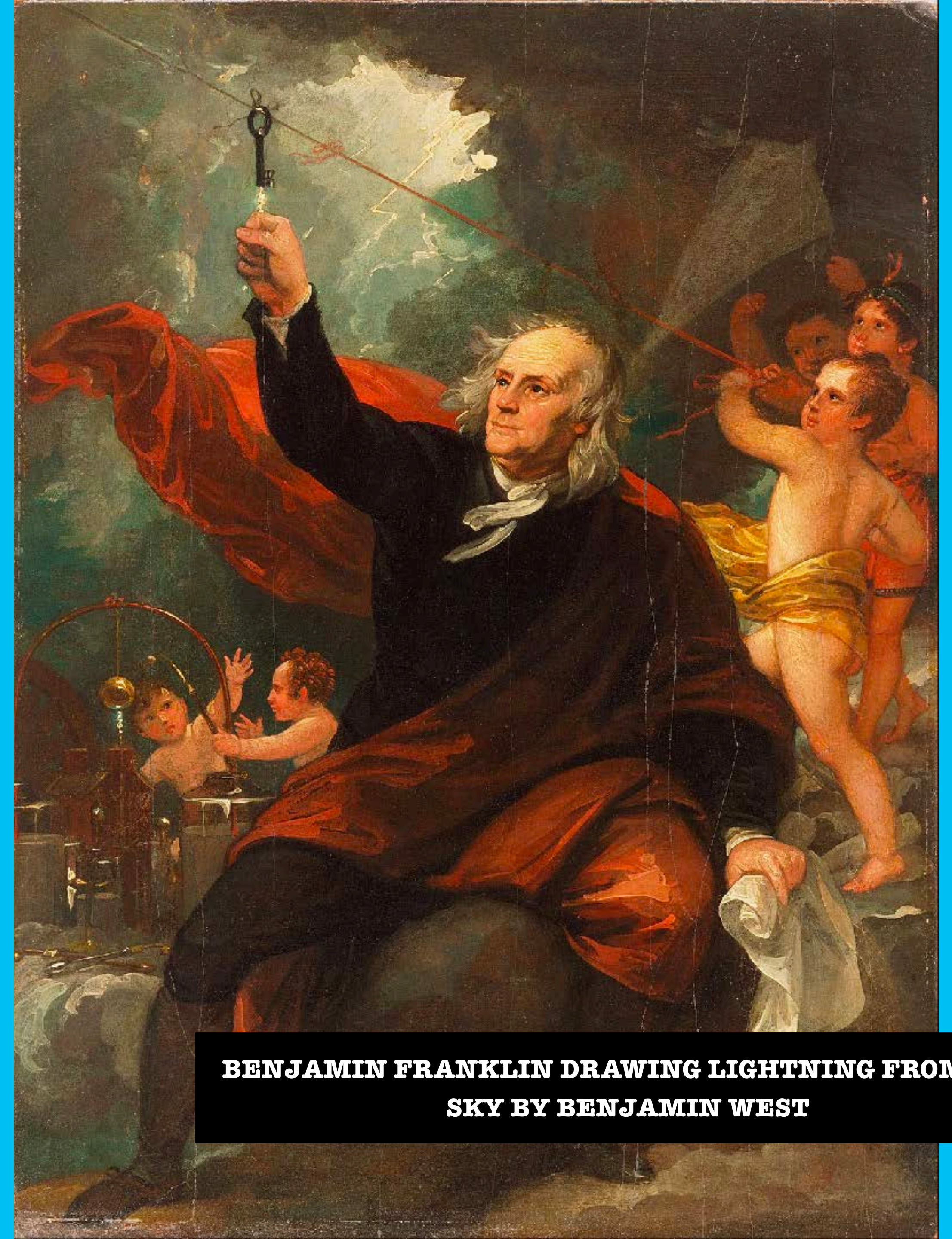
- Founded by **William Penn** in 1681, Pennsylvania was a haven for **Quakers** and realized Penn's "**Holy Experiment**" of almost total religious freedom.
- This draws migrants from all over Europe, most notably Germany, Netherlands, France.
- Pennsylvania offered naturalization for foreign nationals, representative government for men, and, initially, a pacifist model that sought cooperation with Indian tribes.



CHARLES II GRANTING PENNSYLVANIA TO WILLIAM PENN

BROAD TRUTHS ABOUT BRITISH COLONIES IN 17TH CENTURY

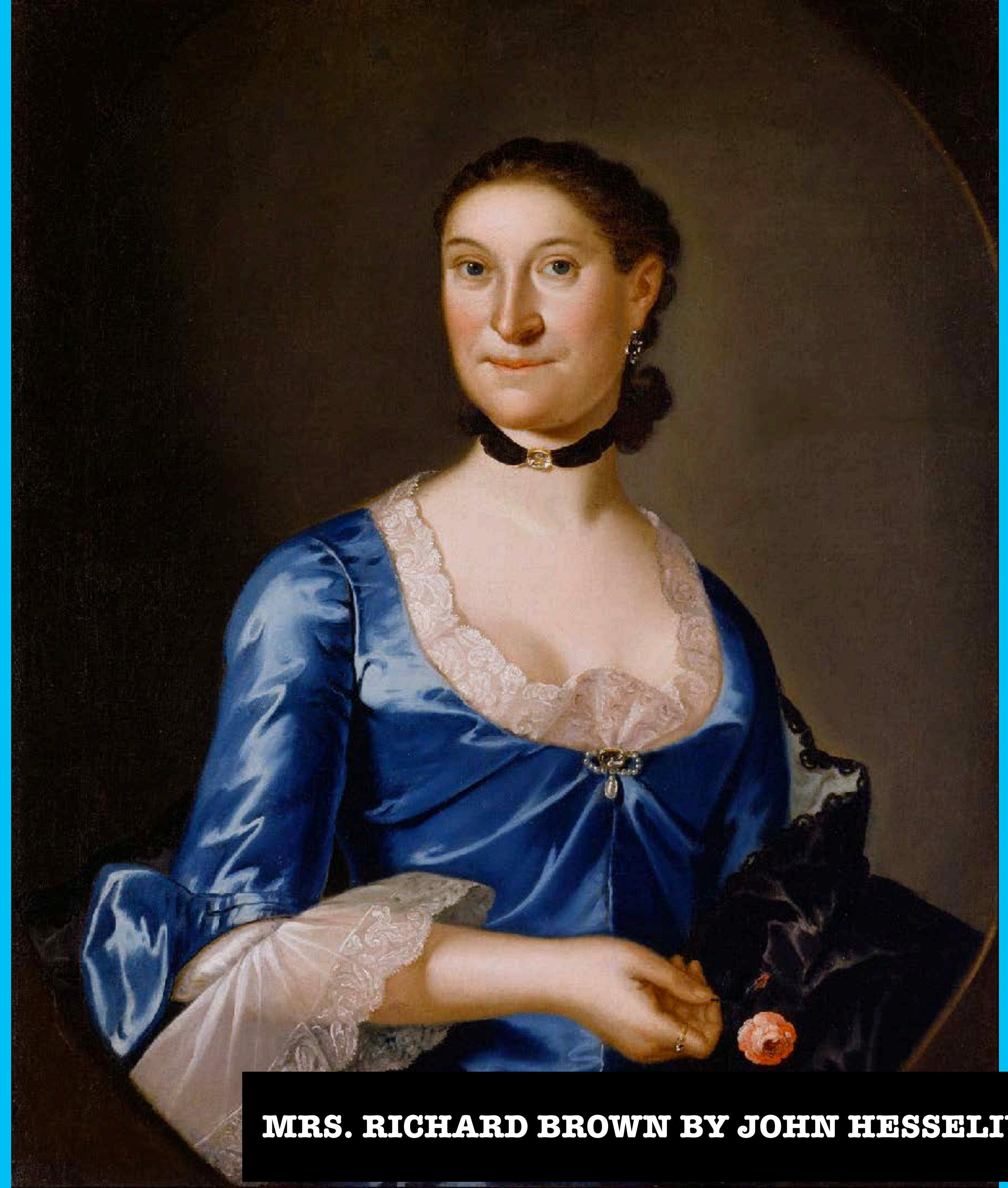
- Far less social and economic **stratification** than in England, despite some very wealthy colonists.
- Emerging middle class becomes increasingly powerful.
- Democratic traditions lay the seed in colonies for resistance, but rebellions against the elite failed.
- Most colonists (80%) were farmers:
 - Land was cheap.
 - Wages about three times those in Europe.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DRAWING LIGHTNING FROM THE SKY BY BENJAMIN WEST

COLONIES IN THE 18TH CENTURY

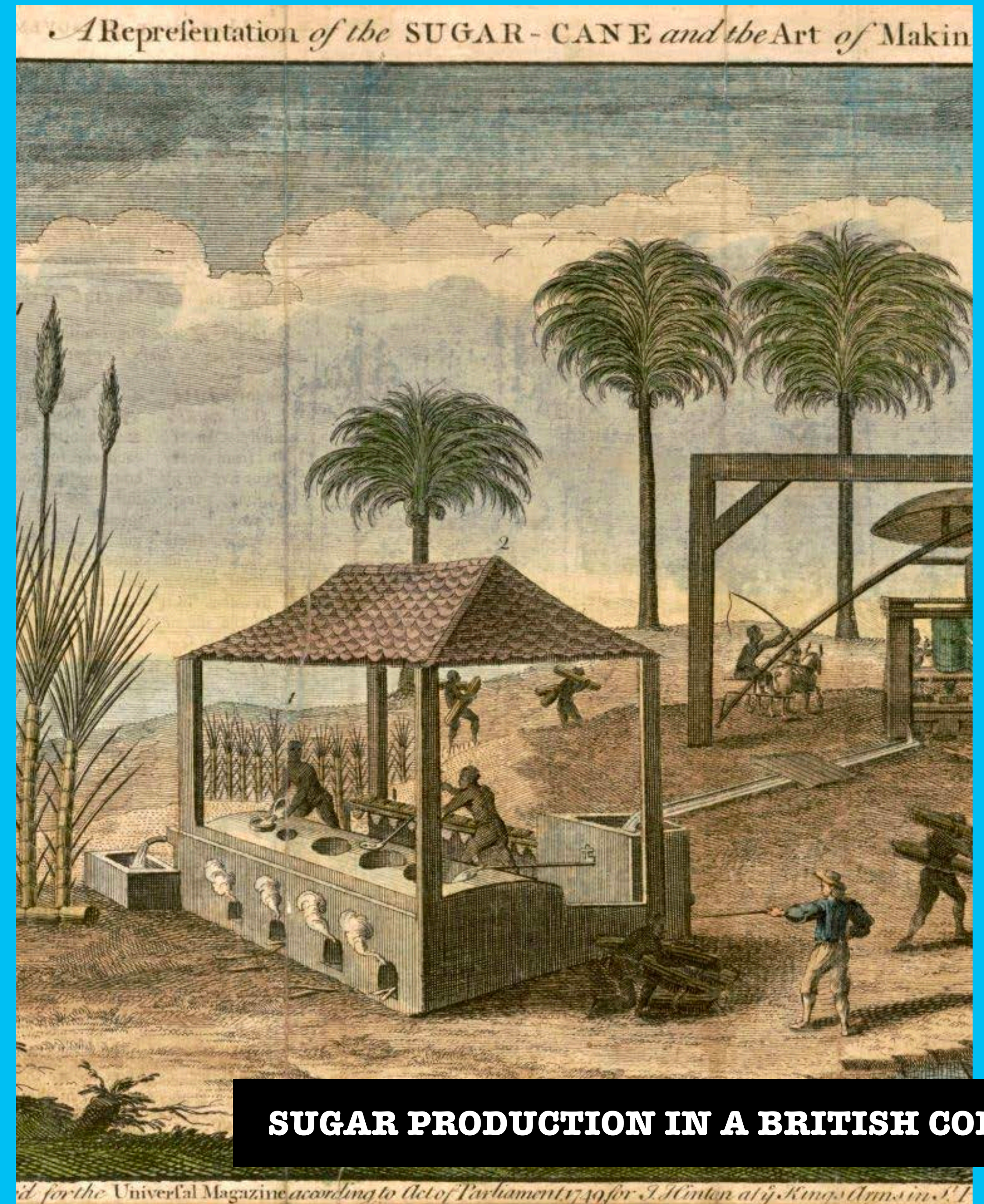
- Between 1700 and 1775, **colonial population increased eight times to 2.5 million people.**
- New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts grow to be the most powerful colonies.
- While Americans has an economically stratified society, those who were not slaves were the richest in the Western world.
- Most Americans were rural, but shipbuilding and manufacturing become more important to American life.



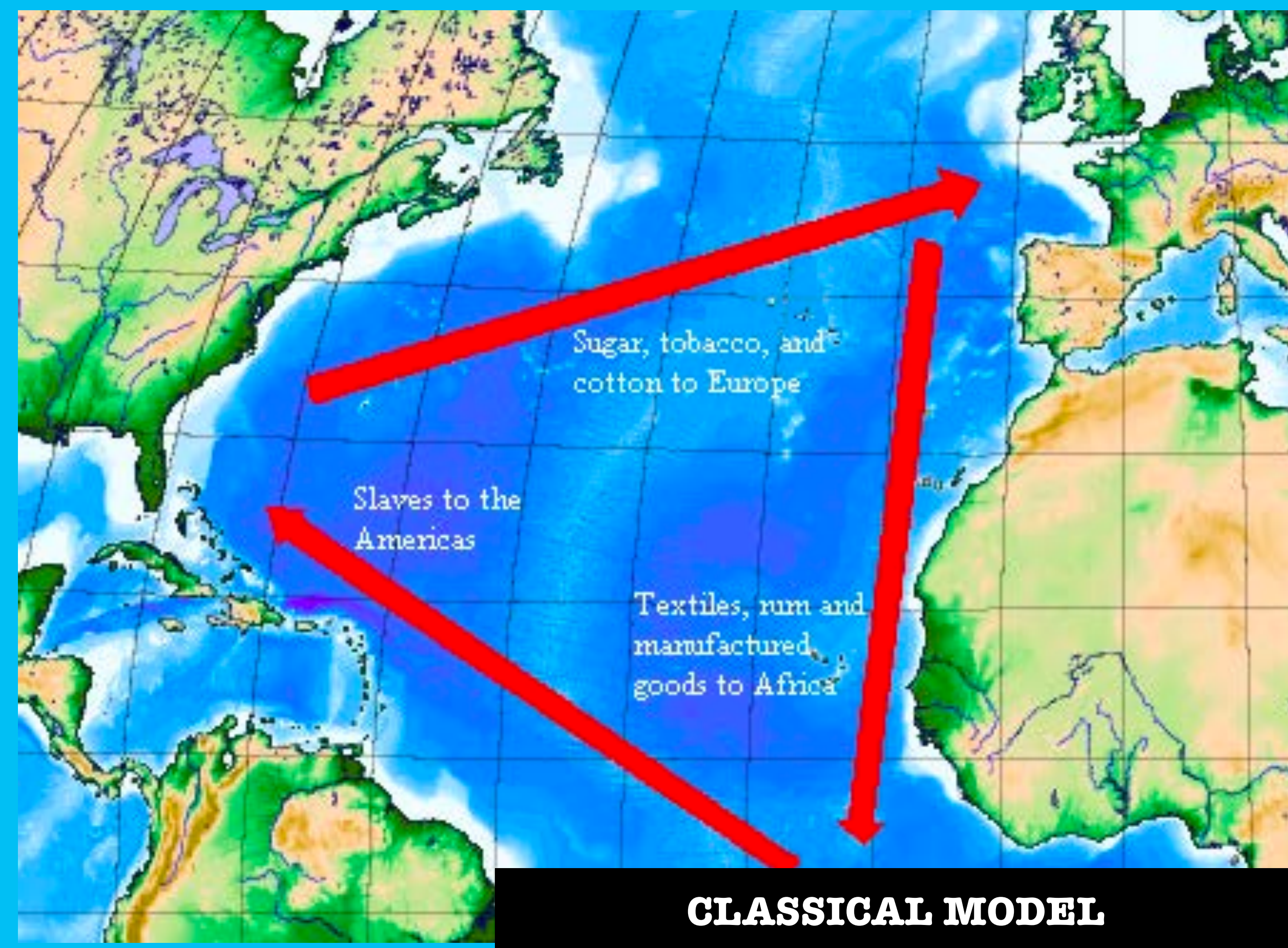
MRS. RICHARD BROWN BY JOHN HESSELIUS

TRADE WARS

- The central conflict between England and the colonies was over trade.
- England believed in using its colonies to further **mercantilism**.
- They passed all sorts of laws (**Navigation Acts**, Enumerated Goods, Wool Act, **Molasses Act**, etc. to restrict colonial trade with other powers.
- American merchants break the law, and England entered an era of **salutary neglect** between 1713-1763 that officially ignored American violations of the law.

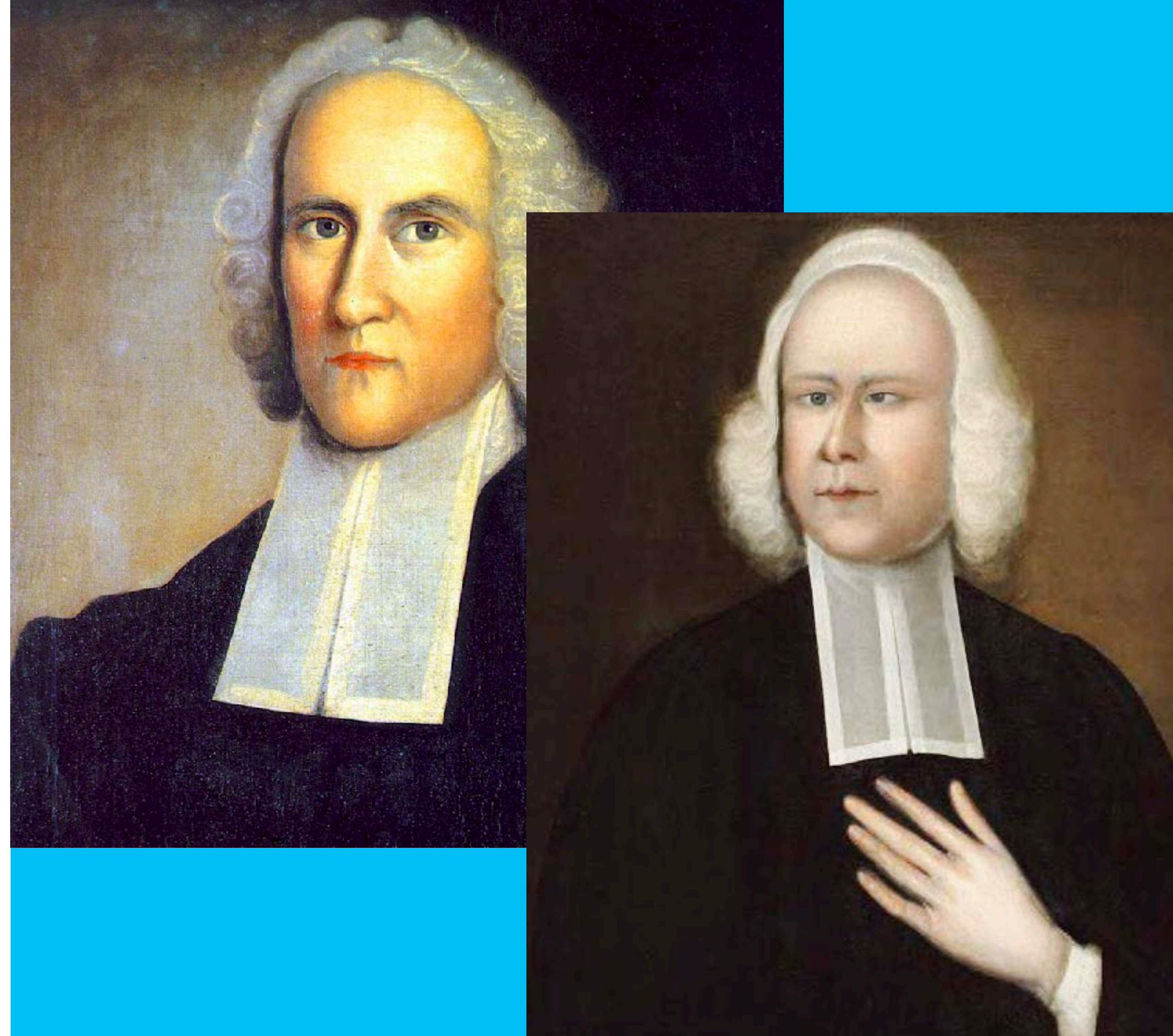


TRIANGULAR TRADE



ENLIGHTENMENT!

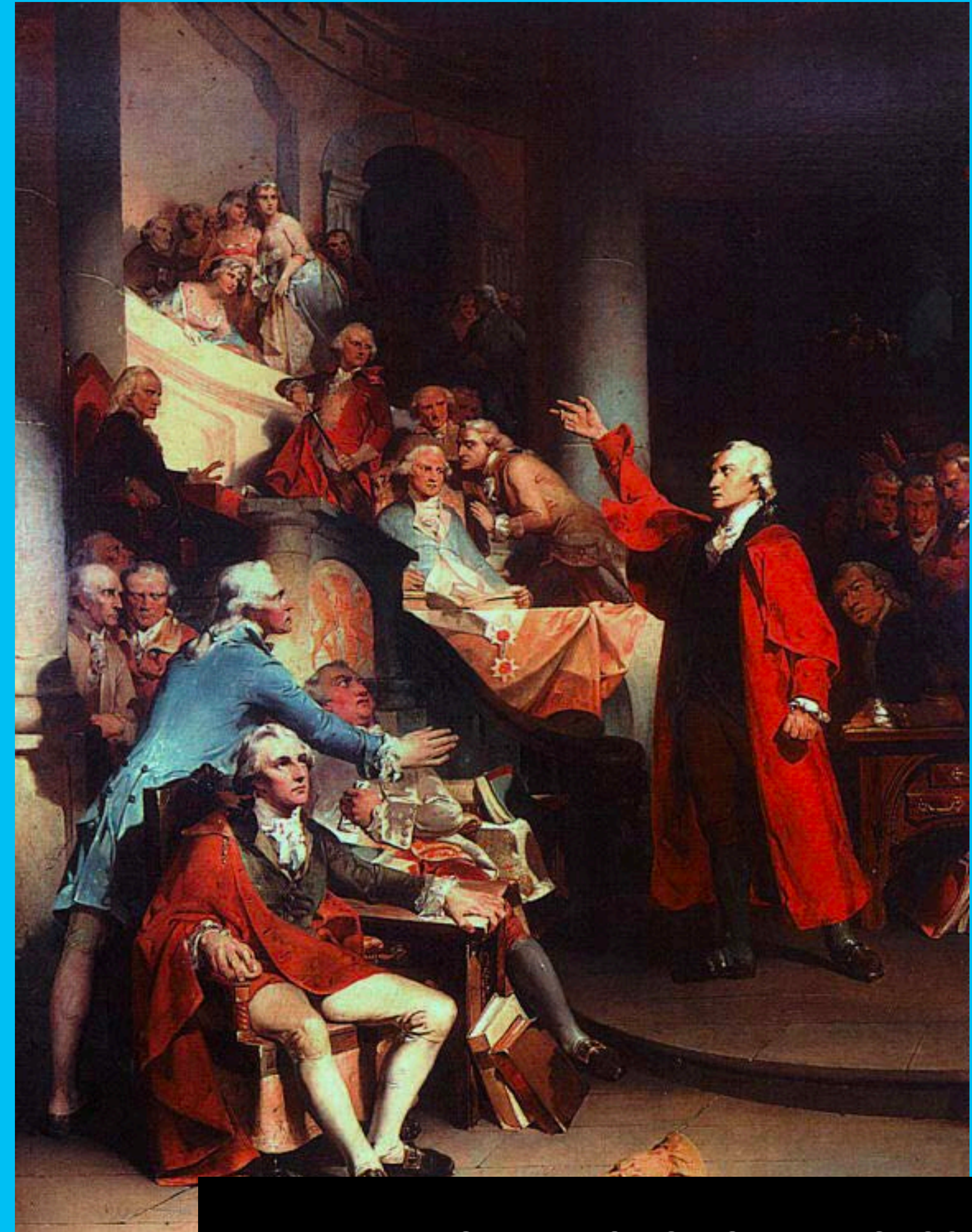
- The Age of Enlightenment fills the minds of the American elite:
 - **John Locke** (natural rights, social contract)
 - **Baron de Montesquieu** (separation of powers, checks and balances)
 - **Adam Smith** (laissez faire, capitalism)
- Religious Enlightenment, Too
 - With churches fading in the 18th century, the **Great Awakening** (1730s-1740s) renews religious fervor in the colonies.
 - **Jonathan Edwards** and George Whitefield were leaders of the **New Lights**, who rejected traditional authority.



JONATHAN EDWARDS & GEORGE WHITEFIELD

REPUBLICANISM IN THE 18TH CENTURY

- Most colonies had bicameral legislatures.
 - Because there were more property owners per capita in the colonies than anywhere else in the world, the **colonies were, in effect, the most democratic society**, even though 50% of white males could not vote.
- **Governors**
 - While governors had theoretical power over the colonies, assemblies controlled their salaries and the king was 3,000 miles away.
- **Culture**
 - Public education, free speech, representative government, and religious tolerance all plant the seeds of independence.



VIRGINIA HOUSE OF BURGESSES

CONTEXT

WHAT ARE KEY LINKAGES BETWEEN THIS ERA AND OTHERS?

POINTS OF CONNECTION/CONTEXT

Before

- ✓ The **Protestant Reformation**, kicked off by **Martin Luther** in 1517, sets off a period of religious conflict in Europe that sends many looking for new homes.
- ✓ Henry VIII breaks from the Catholic Church, creating the **Anglican Church**. Separatists called **Puritans** want to break completely, while some Catholics also seek a new home.
- ✓ Native populations were badly afflicted by disease from the earlier Columbian exchange, meaning that European colonizers found far fewer Indian people when they began to establish colonies.
- ✓ The defeat of the **Spanish Armada in 1588** gives England an advantage as it begins to establish colonies in the present-day US and Canada.

After

- ✓ The age of **salutary neglect** figures prominently in American outrage after the British enact tough trade measures following the French and Indian Wars.
- ✓ Many of the elements of the American constitution come directly from the Enlightenment thinkers and the early colonial documents and institutions guaranteeing freedom.
- ✓ The race-based system of **chattel slavery** bakes racism into the American ideology, leading to justifications that last through the **Jim Crow era**.
- ✓ The religious fervor of the **Great Awakening** signals a periodic revival of religion in American life, including the **Second Great Awakening** and the emergence of **Evangelicals** in the late 20th century.

TERMS

THE BROAD LIST OF TERMS FROM THIS UNIT

- Acts of Toleration
- Adam Smith
- Anglican Church
- Anglo-Powhatan Wars
- Anne Hutchinson
- Bacon's Rebellion
- Barbados Slave Codes
- Baron De Montesquieu
- Benjamin Franklin
- Bicameral
- Bread Colonies
- Calvinism
- Chapter of Liberties
- Charles I
- Charter Colony
- Chattel Slavery
- Covenant Theology
- Deism
- Dominion of New England
- Dutch West India Company
- Enumerated Goods
- George Whitefield
- Glorious Revolution
- Great Awakening
- Great Migration
- Headright System
- Henry Hudson
- Holy Experiment
- House of Burgesses

- Indentured Servants
- Indigo
- James Oglethorpe
- Jamestown
- John Locke
- John Rolfe
- John Smith
- John Winthrop
- joint stock company
- Jonathan Edwards
- King Philip's War
- Laissez Faire
- Leisler's Rebellion
- Lord Baltimore
- Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Mayflower Compact
- Mercantilism
- Middle Passage
- Molasses Act
- Natural Rights
- Naturalized Citizens
- Navigation Laws
- Negro Act of 1740
- New Amsterdam
- New England Confederation
- New Lights and Old Lights
- Northwest Passage
- Patroonship
- Pequot War

- plantation economy
- Plymouth
- Pocahontas
- Predestination
- primogeniture
- Proprietary Colony
- Puritans
- Quakers
- Restoration Colonies
- Roger Williams
- Royal Colony
- Salem Witch Trials
- Salutary Neglect
- Social Contract
- The Elect
- The Fundamental Orders
- Tobacco Brides
- Town hall Meetings
- Triangular Trade
- Virginia Charter
- Virginia Company
- Wall Street
- Wampanoags
- William and Mary
- William Bradford
- William Penn
- Wool Act
- Zenger Case