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AP US History Summer Assignment

Mr. Frustaglio

Please complete the review questions which follow each chapter. The PDF versions of each chapter are attached at the beginning of each unit. Students should know AP US History is a very rigorous course and it will be expected that they complete 2-3 of these assignments per week.

**Chapter 1**

<http://websites.nylearns.org/slocicero/2018/9/7/595662/file.aspx>

## **Chapter #1: New World Beginnings - Big Picture Themes**

1. The New World, before Columbus, there were many different Native American tribes. These people were very diverse. In what’s today the U.S., there were an estimated 400 tribes, often speaking different languages. It’s inaccurate to think of “Indians” as a homogeneous group.

2. Columbus came to America looking for a trade route to the East Indies (Spice Islands). Other explorers quickly realized this was an entirely New World and came to lay claim to the new lands for their host countries. Spain and Portugal had the head start on France and then England.

3. The coming together of the two world had world changing effects. The biological exchange cannot be underestimated. Food was swapped back and forth and truly revolutionized what people ate. On the bad side, European diseases wiped out an estimated 90% of Native Americans

**IDENTIFICATIONS:** Chapter #1: **New World Beginnings (pages 4 – 24)  
  
1. Marco Polo**   
Italian explorer; spent many years in China or near it; his return to Europe in 1295 sparked a European interest in finding a quicker route to Asia.

**2. Montezuma**   
Aztec chieftan; encountered Cortes and the Spanish and saw that they rode horses; Montezuma assumed that the Soanush were gods. He welcomed them hospitably, but the explorers soon turned on the natives and ruled them for three centuries.

**3. Christopher Columbus**   
An Italian navigator who was funded by the Spanish Government to find a passage to the Far East. He is given credit for discovering the "New World," even though at his death he believed he had made it to India. He made four voyages to the "New World." The first sighting of land was on October 12, 1492, and three other journies until the time of his death in 1503.

**4. Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)**  
In 1494 Spain and Portugal were disputing the lands of the new world, so the Spanish went to the Pope, and he divided the land of South America for them. Spain got the vast majority, the west, and Portugal got the east.

**5. Mestizos**   
The Mestizos were the race of people created when the Spanish intermarried with the surviving Indians in Mexico.

**6. Spanish Armada**  
"Invincible" group of ships sent by King Philip II of Spain to invade England in 1588; Armada was defeated by smaller, more maneuverable English "sea dogs" in the Channel; marked the beginning of English naval dominance and fall of Spanish dominance.

**7. "Black legend"**   
The idea developed during North American colonial times that the Spanish utterly destroyed the Indians through slavery and disease while the English did not. It is a false assertion that the Spanish were more evil towards the Native Americans than the English were.

**8. Conquistadores**   
Spanish explorers that invaded Central and South America for it's riches during the 1500's. In doing so they conquered the Incas, Aztecs, and other Native Americans of the area. Eventually they intermarried these tribes.

**9. Joint stock company**These were developed to gather the savings from the middle class to support finance colonies. Ex. London Company and Plymouth Company.

**10.** **Encomienda system**   
The Spanish labor system in which persons were help to unpaid service under the permanent control of their masters, though not legally owned by them.

**GUIDED READING QUESTIONS:** Chapter #1: **New World Beginnings (pages 4 – 24)**

**Introduction**Know: Old World, New World

1. What conditions existed in what is today the United States that made it "fertile ground" for a great nation?

**The Shaping of North America**Know: Appalachian Mountains, Tidewater Region, Rocky Mountains, Great Basin, Great Lakes, Missouri-Mississippi-Ohio River System

2. Speculate how at least one geographic feature affected the development of the United States.

**Peopling the Americas**Know: Land Bridge

3. "Before the arrival of Europeans, the settlement of the Americas was insignificant." Assess this statement.

**The Earliest Americans**Know: Maize, Aztecs, Incas, Pueblo, Mound Builders, Three-sister Farming, Cherokee, Iroquois

4. Describe some of the common features North American Indian culture.

**Indirect Discoverers of the New World**Know: Finland, Crusaders, Venice, Genoa

1. What caused Europeans to begin exploring?

**Europeans Enter Africa**Know: Marco Polo, Caravel, Bartholomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama, Ferdinand and Isabella, Moors

6. What were the results of the Portuguese explorations of Africa?

**Columbus Comes upon a New World**Know: Columbus

7. What developments set the stage for “a cataclysmic shift in the course of history?”

**When Worlds Collide**Know: Corn, Potatoes, Sugar, Horses, Smallpox

8. Explain the positive and negative effects of the Atlantic Exchange.

**The Spanish *Conquistadors***Know: Treaty of Tordesillas, Vasco Nunez Balboa, Ferdinand Magellan, Juan Ponce de Leon, Francisco Coronado, Hernando de Soto, Francisco Pizarro, *Encomienda*

9. Were the conquistadors great men? Explain.

**The Conquest of Mexico**Know: Hernan Cortes, Tenochtitlan, Montezuma, *Mestizos*

1. Why was Cortes able to defeat the powerful Aztecs?

**The Spread of Spanish America**Know: John Cabot, Giovanni da Verazano, Jacques Cartier, St. Augustine, New Mexico, Pope's Rebellion, Mission Indians, Black Legend

1. What is the “Black Legend,” and to what extent does our text agree with it?

**Chapter 2**

<http://websites.nylearns.org/slocicero/2018/9/7/595663/file.aspx>

## **Chapter #2 The Planting of English America - Big Picture Themes**

1. Jamestown, VA was founded with the initial goal of making money via gold. They found no gold, but did find a cash crop in tobacco.

2. Other southern colonies sprouted up due to (a) the desire for more tobacco land as with North Carolina, (b) the desire for religious freedom as with Maryland, (c) the natural extension of a natural port in South Carolina, or (d) as a “second chance” colony as with Georgia.

**IDENTIFICATIONS:** Chapter #2: **The Planting of English America (pp. 25 – 42)**

[**Pocahontas**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Pocahontas)  
A native Indian of America, daughter of Chief Powahatan, who was one of the first to marry an Englishman, John Rolfe, and return to England with him; about 1595-1617; Pocahontas' brave actions in saving an Englishman paved the way for many positive English and Native relations.

**John Rolfe**   
Rolfe was an Englishman who became a colonist in the early settlement of Virginia. He is best known as the man who married the Native American, Pocahontas and took her to his homeland of England. Rolfe was also the savior of the Virginia colony by perfecting the tobacco industry in North America. Rolfe died in 1622, during one of many Indian attacks on the colony.

**Sir Walter Raleigh**   
An English adventurer and writer, who was prominent at the court of Queen Elizabeth I, and became an explorer of the Americas. In 1585, Raleigh sponsored the first English colony in America on Roanoke Island in present-day North Carolina. It failed and is known as " The Lost Colony."

**James Oglethorpe**   
Founder of Georgia in 1733; soldier, statesman , philanthropist. Started Georgia as a haven for people in debt because of his interest in prison reform. Almost single-handedly kept Georgia afloat.  
 **John Smith**   
John Smith took over the leadership role of the English Jamestown settlement in 1608. Most people in the settlement at the time were only there for personal gain and did not want to help strengthen the settlement. Smith therefore told the people, "people who do not work do not eat." His leadership saved the Jamestown settlement from collapsing.  
  
 **House of Burgesses**   
The House of Burgesses was the first representative assembly in the New World. The London Company authorized the settlers to summon an assembly, known as the House of Burgesses. A momentous precedent was thus feebly established, for this assemblage was the first of many miniature parliaments to sprout form the soil of America.  
  
**“Slave Codes" 1661**  
In 1661 a set of "codes" was made. It denied slaves basic fundamental rights, and gave their owners permission to treat them as they saw fit.

**Proprietor**   
A person who was granted charters of ownership by the king: proprietary colonies were Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware: proprietors founded colonies from 1634 until 168 . A famous proprietor is William Penn.  
 **Indentured Servant**  
Indentured servants were Englishmen who were outcasts of their country, would work in the Americas for a certain amount of time as servants.  
  
**“Starving Time”**   
The winter of 1609 to 1610 was known as the "starving time" to the colonists of Virginia. Only sixty members of the original four-hundred colonists survived. The rest died of starvation because they did not possess the skills that were necessary to obtain food in the new world.

**Act of Toleration**   
A legal document that allowed all Christian religions in Maryland: Protestants invaded the Catholics in 1649 around Maryland: protected the Catholics religion from Protestant rage of sharing the land: Maryland became the #1 colony to shelter Catholics in the New World.

**Iroquois Confederacy**   
The Iroquois Confederacy was nearly a military power consisting of Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Senecas. It was founded in the late 1500s.The leaders were Degana Widah and Hiawatha. The Indians lived in log houses with relatives. Men dominated, but a person's background was determined by the women's family. Different groups banded together but were separate fur traders and fur suppliers. Other groups joined; they would ally with either the French or the English depending on which would be the most to their advantage.

# GUIDED READING QUESTIONS: Chapter #2 The Planting of English America ****(pp. 25 – 42)****

**England's Imperial Stirrings**Know: Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, Catholic Ireland

1. Why was England slow to establish New World colonies

**Elizabeth Energizes England**Know: Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Virginia, Spanish Armada

2 What steps from 1575-1600 brought England closer to colonizing the New World?

**England on the Eve of Empire**Know: Enclosure Movement, Primogeniture, Joint-stock company

3 Explain how conditions in England around 1600 made it "ripe" to colonize N. America.

**England Plants the Jamestown Seedling**Know: Virginia Company, Jamestown, John Smith, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Starving Time, Lord De La Warr

4. Give at least three reasons that so many of the Jamestown settlers died.

**Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake**Know: Powhatan's Confederacy, Anglo-Powhatan Wars

5. What factors led to the poor relations between Europeans and Native Americans in Virginia

**Virginia: Child of Tobacco**Know: John Rolfe, Tobacco, House of Burgesses

6. "By 1620 Virginia had already developed many of the features that were important to it two centuries later." Explain.

**Maryland: Catholic Haven**Know: Lord Baltimore, Indentured Servants, Act of Toleration

7. In what ways was Maryland different than Virginia?

**The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America**Know: West Indies, Sugar, Barbados Slave Code

8 What historical consequences resulted from the cultivation of sugar instead of tobacco in the British colonies in the West Indies?

**Colonizing the Carolinas**Know: Oliver Cromwell, Charles II, Rice

9. Why did Carolina become a place for aristocratic whites and many black slaves?

**The Emergence of North Carolina**Know: Tuscarora

10 North Carolina was called "a vale of humility between two mountains of conceit." Explain.

**Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony**

Know: James Oglethorpe

11. In what ways was Georgia unique among the Southern colonies?

**The Plantation Colonies**12. Which Southern colony was the most different from the others? Explain.

**Chapter 3** <http://websites.nylearns.org/slocicero/2018/9/7/595664/file.aspx>

# Chapter #3: ****Settling the Northern Colonies - Big Picture Themes****

1. Plymouth, MA was founded with the initial goal of allowing Pilgrims, and later Puritans, to worship independent of the Church of England. Their society, ironically, was very intolerant itself and any dissenters were pushed out of the colony.

2. Other New England colonies sprouted up, due to (a) religious dissent from Plymouth and Massachusetts as with Rhode Island, (b) the constant search for more farmland as in Connecticut, and (c) just due to natural growth as in Maine.

3. The Middle Colonies emerged as the literal crossroads of the north and south. They held the stereotypical qualities of both regions: agricultural and industrial. And they were unique in that (a) New York was born of Dutch heritage rather than English, and (b) Pennsylvania thrived more than any other colony due to its freedoms and tolerance.

**IDENTIFICATIONS:** Chapter #3: **Settling the Northern Colonies (pages 43 – 65)**  
 **Anne Hutchinson** A religious dissenter whose ideas provoked an intense religious and political crisis in the Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1636 and 1638. She challenged the principles of Massachusetts's religious and political system. Her ideas became known as the heresy of Antinomianism, a belief that Christians are not bound by moral law. She was latter expelled, with her family and followers, and went and settled at Pocasset (now Portsmouth, R.I.)

**Roger Williams** He was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for challenging Puritan ideas. He later established Rhode Island and helped it to foster religious toleration.

**William Bradford** A pilgrim that lived in a north colony called Plymouth Rock in 1620. He was chosen governor 30 times. He also conducted experiments of living in the wilderness and wrote about them; well known for "Of Plymouth Plantation."

**William Penn** English Quaker;" Holy Experiment"; persecuted because he was a Quaker; 1681 he got a grant to go over to the New World; area was Pennsylvania; "first American advertising man"; freedom of worship there

**John Winthrop** John Winthrop immigrated from the Mass. Bay Colony in the 1630's to become the first governor and to led a religious experiment. He once said, "we shall be a city on a hill."

**The "Elect"**   
A religious belief developed by John Calvin held that a certain number of

people were predestined to go to heaven by God. This belief in the elect, or "visible  
saints," figured a major part in the doctrine of the Puritans who settled in New England  
during the 1600's.

**Predestination**  
Primary idea behind Calvinism; states that salvation or damnation are foreordained and unalterable; first put forth by John Calvin in 1531; was the core belief of the Puritans who settled New England in the seventeenth century.

**Pilgrims** Separatists; worried by "Dutchification" of their children they left Holland on the Mayflower in 1620; they landed in Massachusetts; they proved that people could live in the new world

**New England Confederation**   
New England Confederation was a Union of four colonies consisting of the two Massachusetts colonies (The Bay colony and Plymouth colony) and the two Connecticut colonies (New Haven and scattered valley settlements) in 1643. The purpose of the confederation was to defend against enemies such as the Indians, French, Dutch, and prevent intercolonial problems that effected all four colonies.

**Calvinism** Set of beliefs that the Puritans followed. In the 1500's John Calvin, the founder of Calvinism, preached virtues of simple worship, strict morals, pre-destination and hard work. This resulted in Calvinist followers wanting to practice religion, and it brought about wars between Huguenots (French Calvinists) and Catholics, that tore the French kingdom apart.

**Massachusetts Bay Colony**   
One of the first settlements in New England; established in 1630 and became a major Puritan colony. Became the state of Massachusetts, originally where Boston is located. It was a major trading center, and absorbed the Plymouth community

**Dominion of New England** In 1686, New England, in conjunction with New York and New Jersey, consolidated under the royal authority -- James II. Charters and self rule were revoked, and the king enforced mercantile laws. The new setup also made for more efficient administration of English Navigation Laws, as well as a better defense system. The Dominion ended in 1688 when James II was removed from the throne.

**The Puritans**   
They were a group of religious reformists who wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church. Their ideas started with John Calvin in the 16th century and they first began to leave England in 1608. Later voyages came in 1620 with the Pilgrims and in 1629, which was the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

**Separatists**   
Pilgrims that started out in Holland in the 1620's who traveled over the Atlantic Ocean on the Mayflower. These were the purest, most extreme Pilgrims existing, claiming that they were too strong to be discouraged by minor problems as others were.

**Quakers**   
Members of the Religious Society of Friends; most know them as the Quakers. They believe in equality of all peoples and resist the military. They also believe that the religious authority is the decision of the individual (no outside influence.) Settled in Pennsylvania.

**Protestant Ethic**  
mid 1600's; a commitment made by the Puritans in which they seriously dwelled on working and pursuing worldly affairs.

**Mayflower Compact 1620**  
 A contract made by the voyagers on the Mayflower agreeing that they would form a simple government where majority ruled.

**Fundamental Orders**   
In 1639 the Connecticut River colony settlers had an open meeting and they established a constitution called the Fundamental Orders. It made a Democratic government. It was the first constitution in the colonies and was a beginning for the other states' charters and constitutions.

**GUIDED READING QUESTIONS:** Chapter #3 Settling the Northern Colonies 1619—1700

**The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism**Know: John Calvin, Conversion Experience, Visible Saints, Church of England, Puritans, Separatists

1. How did John Calvin's teachings result in some Englishmen wanting to leave England?

**The Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth**Know: Mayflower, Myles Standish, Mayflower Compact, Plymouth, William Bradford

1. Explain the factors that contributed to the success of the Plymouth colony

**The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth**Know: Puritans, Charles I, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Great Migration, John Winthrop

3 Why did the Puritans come to America?

**Building the Bay Colony**Know: Freemen, Bible Commonwealth, John Cotton, Protestant Ethic

4 How democratic was the Massachusetts Bay Colony? Explain.

**Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth**Know: Anne Hutchinson, Antinomianism, Roger Williams

5. What happened to people whose religious beliefs differed from others in Massachusetts Bay Colony?

**The Rhode Island "Sewer"**Know: Freedom of Religion

6 How was Rhode Island different than Massachusetts?

**Makers of America: The English|**7. In what ways did the British North American colonies reflect their mother country?

**New England Spreads Out**Know: Thomas Hooker, Fundamental Orders

8. Describe how Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire were settled.

**Puritans versus Indians**Know: Squanto, Massasoit, Pequot War, Praying Towns, Metacom, King Philip's War

9 Why did hostilities arise between Puritans and Native Americans? What was the result?

**Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence**Know: New England Confederation, Charles II

10. Assess the following statement, "The British colonies were beginning to grow closer to each other by 1700."

**Andros Promotes the First American Revolution**Know: Dominion of New England, Navigation Laws, Edmund Andros, Glorious Revolution, William and Mary, Salutary Neglect

11. How did events in England affect the New England colonies' development?

**Old Netherlanders at New Netherlands**Know: Dutch East India Company, Henry Hudson, New Amsterdam, Patroonships

12. Explain how settlement by the Dutch led to the type of city that New York is today.

**Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors**Know: Wall Street, New Sweden, Peter Stuyvesant, Log Cabins

13. "Vexations beset the Dutch company-colony from the beginning." Explain.

**Dutch Residues in New York**Know: Duke of York

14. Do the Dutch have an important legacy in the United States? Explain.

**Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania**Know: Quakers, William Penn

15. What had William Penn and other Quakers experienced that would make them want a colony in America?

**Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors**Know: East New Jersey, West New Jersey, Delaware

16. Why was Pennsylvania attractive to so many Europeans and Native Americans?

**The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies**Know: Middle Colonies, Benjamin Franklin

17. What do the authors mean when the say that the middle colonies were the most American?

**Chapter 4**

<http://websites.nylearns.org/slocicero/2018/9/7/595665/file.aspx>

**Chapter #4**: Am**erican Life in the Seventeenth Century - Big Picture Themes**

1. The Southern colonies were dominated by agriculture, namely (a) tobacco in the Chesapeake and (b) rice and indigo further down the coast.

2. Bacon’s Rebellion is very representative of the struggles of poor white indentured servants. Nathaniel Bacon and his followers took to arms to essentially get more land out west from the Indians. This theme of poor whites taking to arms for land, and in opposition to eastern authorities, will be repeated several times (Shay’s Rebellion, Paxton Boys, Whisky Rebellion).

3. Taken altogether, the southern colonies were inhabited by a group of people who were generally young, independent-minded, industrious, backwoodsy, down home, restless and industrious.

4. A truly unique African-American culture quickly emerged. Brought as slaves, black Americans blended aspects of African culture with American. Religion shows this blend clearly, as African religious ceremonies mixed with Christianity. Food and music also showed African-American uniqueness.

5. New Englanders developed a Bible Commonwealth—a stern but clear society where the rules of society were dictated by the laws of the Bible. This good-vs-evil society is best illustrated by the Salem witch trials.

6. Taken altogether, the northern colonies were inhabited by a group of people who grew to be self-reliant, stern, pious, proud, family oriented, sharp in thought and sharp of tongue, crusty, and very industrious.

**IDENTIFICATIONS:** Chapter #4: Am**erican Life in the Seventeenth Century (pages 66 – 83)**

**William Berkeley**  
He was a British colonial governor of Virginia from 1642-52. He showed that he had favorites in his second term which led to the Bacon's rebellion in 1676 ,which he ruthlessly suppressed. He had poor frontier defense.  
 **Headright system**   
A way to attract immigrants; gave 50 acres of land to anyone who paid their way and/or any plantation owner that paid an immigrants way; mainly a system in the southern colonies.

**Indentured servants**Indentured servants Because of the massive amounts of tobacco crops planted by families, "indentured servants" were brought in from England to work on the farms. In exchange for working, they received transatlantic passage and eventual "freedom dues", including a few barrels of corn, a suit of clothes, and possibly a small piece of land  
 **Stono Rebellion (1739)**  
The Spanish empire enticed slaves of English colonies to escape to Spanish territory. In 1733 Spain issued an edict to free all runaway slaves from British territory who made their way into Spanish possessions. On September 9, 1739, about 20 slaves, mostly from Angola, gathered under the leadership of a slave called Jemmy near the Stono River, 20 miles from Charleston. 44 blacks and 21 whites lost their lives. South Carolina responded by placing import duties on slaves from abroad, strengthening patrol duties and militia training, and recommending more benign treatment of slaves.

**Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)**  
An uprising of western Virginia planters against the Eastern Establishment headed by Sir William Berkeley, the royal governor. The Westerners, led by Nathaniel Bacon, resented both the social pretensions of the Berkeley group—which in turn considered the Baconites “a giddy and unthinking multitude”—and Berkeley’s unwillingness to support their attacks on local Indians. Bacon raised a small army, murdered some peaceful Indians, burned Jamestown, and forced the governor to flee. But Bacon came down with a “violent flux” and died, and soon thereafter Berkeley restored order.  
  
**Leisler’s Rebellion** **(1689-91)**  
After news of the abdication of James II had reached New York, Jacob Leisler, a local militia captain, proclaimed himself governor of the colony. He claimed to rule in the name of the new monarchs, William and Mary, and attempted without success to organize an expedition against French Canada during King William’s War. In 1691, after a governor appointed by King William had arrived in New York, Leisler resisted turning over power. He was arrested, tried for treason, and executed.  
  
**Halfway Covenant (1662)**  
A Puritan church document; the Halfway Covenant allowed partial membership rights to persons not yet converted into the Puritan church; It lessened the difference between the "elect" members of the church from the regular members; Women soon made up a larger portion of Puritan congregations.

## GUIDED READING: **Chapter #4 American Life 1607-1692**

**The Unhealthy Chesapeake**

1. "Life in the American wilderness was nasty, brutish, and short for the earliest Chesapeake settlers." Explain.

### **The Tobacco Economy**

Know: Tobacco, Indentured Servants, Freedom Dues, Headright System

2. What conditions in Virginia made the colony right for the importation of indentured servants?

**Frustrated Freemen and Bacon's Rebellion**

Know: William Berkeley, Nathaniel Bacon

3. Who is most to blame for Bacon's rebellion, the upper class or the lower class? Explain.

**Colonial Slavery**

Know: Royal African Company, Middle Passage, Slave Codes, Chattel Slavery

4. Describe the slave trade

**Africans in America**

Know: Gullah, Stono Rebellion

5. Describe slave culture and contributions.

**Southern Society**

Know: Plantations, Yeoman Farmers

6. Describe southern culture in the colonial period, noting social classes.

# The New England Family

# Know: *The Scarlet Letter*

7. What was it like to be a woman in New England?

**Life in the New England Towns**

Know: Harvard, Town Meetings

8. Explain the significance of New England towns to the culture there.

**The Half-Way Covenant and the Salem Witch Trial**

Know: Jeremiad, Conversions, Half-Way Covenant

9. What evidence shows that New England was becoming more diverse as the 17th century wore on?

### **The New England Way of Life**

Know: Yankee Ingenuity

10. How did the environment shape the culture of New England?

**The Early Settlers' Days and Ways**

Know: Leisler's Rebellion

11. How much equality was evident in the colonies?

## **Chapter #5:** **Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution – Big Picture Themes**

1. The Americans were very diverse for that time period. New England was largely from English background, New York was Dutch, Pennsylvania was German, the Appalachian frontier was Scots-Irish, the southern coast African-American and English, and there were spots of French, Swiss, and Scots-Highlanders.

2. Although they came from different origins, the ethnicities were knowingly or what mingling and melting together into something called “Americans.”

3. Most people were farmers, an estimated 90%. The northern colonies held what little industry America had at the time: shipbuilding, iron works, rum running, trade, whaling, fishing. The south dealt with crops, slaves, and naval stores.

4. There were two main Protestant denominations: the Congregational Church up north, and the Anglican Church down south. Both were “established” meaning tax money went to the church. Poised for growth were the “backwoods” faiths of the Baptists and Methodists that grew by leaps thanks to the Great Awakening.

**IDENTIFICATIONS:**  
**Great Awakening**   
The Great Awakening was a religious revival held in the 1730's and 1740's to motivate the colonial America. Motivational speakers such as Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield helped to bring Americans together.

**George Whitfield**  
Whitefield came into the picture in 1738 during the Great Awakening, which was a religious revival that spread through all of the colonies. He was a great preacher who had recently been an alehouse attendant. Everyone in the colonies loved to hear him preach of love and forgiveness because he had a different style of preaching. This led to new missionary work in the Americas in converting Indians and Africans to Christianity, as well as lessening the importance of the old clergy.

**Jonathan Edwards**  
An American theologian and Congregational clergyman, whose sermons stirred the religious revival, called the Great Awakening. He is known for his " Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God " sermon.

## [**Old and New Lights**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Old_and_New_Lights)In the early 1700's, old lights were simply orthodox members of the clergy who believed that the new ways of revivals and emotional preaching were unnecessary. New lights were the more modern- thinking members of the clergy who strongly believed in the Great Awakening. These conflicting opinions changed certain denominations, helped popularize missionary work and assisted in the founding educational centers now known as Ivy League schools.

## [**Phyllis Wheatley**](http://www.course-notes.org/vocabulary/term/Phillis_Wheatley) (this id was added to the answer key – worth including) Born around 1753, Wheatley was a slave girl who became a poet. At age eight, she was brought to Boston. Although she had no formal education, Wheatley was taken to England at age twenty and published a book of poetry. Wheatley died in 1784.

**Age of Reason/Enlightenment**  
A philosophical movement which started in Europe in the 1700's and spread to the colonies. It emphasized reason and the scientific method. Writers of the enlightenment tended to focus on government, ethics, and science, rather than on imagination, emotions, or religion. Many members of the Enlightenment rejected traditional religious beliefs in favor of Deism, which holds that the world is run by natural laws without the direct intervention of God.

**John Peter Zenger**A New York newspaper printer, was taken to court and charged with seditious libel (writing in a malicious manner against someone). The judge urged the jury to consider that the mere fact of publishing was a crime, no matter whether the content was derogatory or not. Zenger won after his lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, excellently defended his case. The importance—freedom of the press scored a huge early victory in this case.

**GUIDED READING QUESTIONS:**

**Conquest by the Cradle**

Know: Thirteen Original Colonies

**1. What was the significance of the tremendous growth of population in Britain's North American colonies?**

**A Mingling of Races**

Know: Pennsylvania Dutch, Scots-Irish, Paxton Boys, Regulator Movement

**2. What was the significance of large numbers of immigrants from places other than England?**

**The Structure of Colonial Society**

Know: Social Mobility

**3. Assess the degree of social mobility in the colonies.**

**Makers of America: The Scots-Irish**

Know: The Session

**4. How had the history of the Scots-Irish affected their characteristics?**

**Workaday America**

Know: Triangular Trade, Naval Stores, Molasses Act

**5. Describe some of the more important occupations in the colonies.**

**Horsepower and Sailpower**

Know: Taverns

**6. What was it like to travel in early America?**

**Dominant Denominations**

Know: Established Church, Anglicans, Congregationalists, Presbyterians

**7. How did the denominations in America affect relations with Great Britain?**

**The Great Awakening**

Know: Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield, Old Lights, New Lights, Baptists

**8. How was the religion encompassed in the Great Awakening different from traditional religion? What was important about the difference?**

**Schools and Colleges**

Know: Latin and Greek

**9. What kind of education could a young person expect in colonial times?**

**A Provincial Culture**

Know: John Trumbull, Charles Wilson Peale, Benjamin West, John Singleton Copley, Benjamin Franklin

**10. Did Americans distinguish themselves in the arts during the colonial period? Explain.**

**Pioneer Presses**

Know: John Peter Zenger

**11. Why was the jury verdict in the Zenger case important?**

**The Great Game of Politics**

Know: Royal Colonies, Proprietary colonies, self-governing colonies, colonial assemblies, power of the purse, Town Meetings, property qualifications

**12. How democratic was colonial America?**