

Unit 1:
Geography/Colonial America

Key Vocabulary:

Great Plains
Appalachian Mts.
Sun Belt
Triangular Trade
Natural Rights
Proclamation of 1763
Albany Plan of Union
Second Continental Congress
Articles of Confederation

Central Plains
Rocky Mountains
Great Lakes
Middle Passage
House of Burgesses
Mercantilism
Mayflower Compact
Declaration of Independence
New England Town Meetings

Mississippi River
Manifest Destiny
French & Indian War
Enlightenment
Salutary Neglect
First Continental Congress
Fund. Orders of Conn.

Key People:

John Adams
Benjamin Franklin
John Marshall
James Monroe
George Washington



Who were the early colonists?

English Settlers

- Puritans → New England
- Anglican → Virginia

WHY DID THEY COME?

RELIGIOUS REASONS

Escaping Persecution

- Puritans
- Quakers
- Catholics

ECONOMIC REASONS

Opportunity to get rich

- Joint-Stock Company
- Made it easy to raise money

POLITICAL REASONS

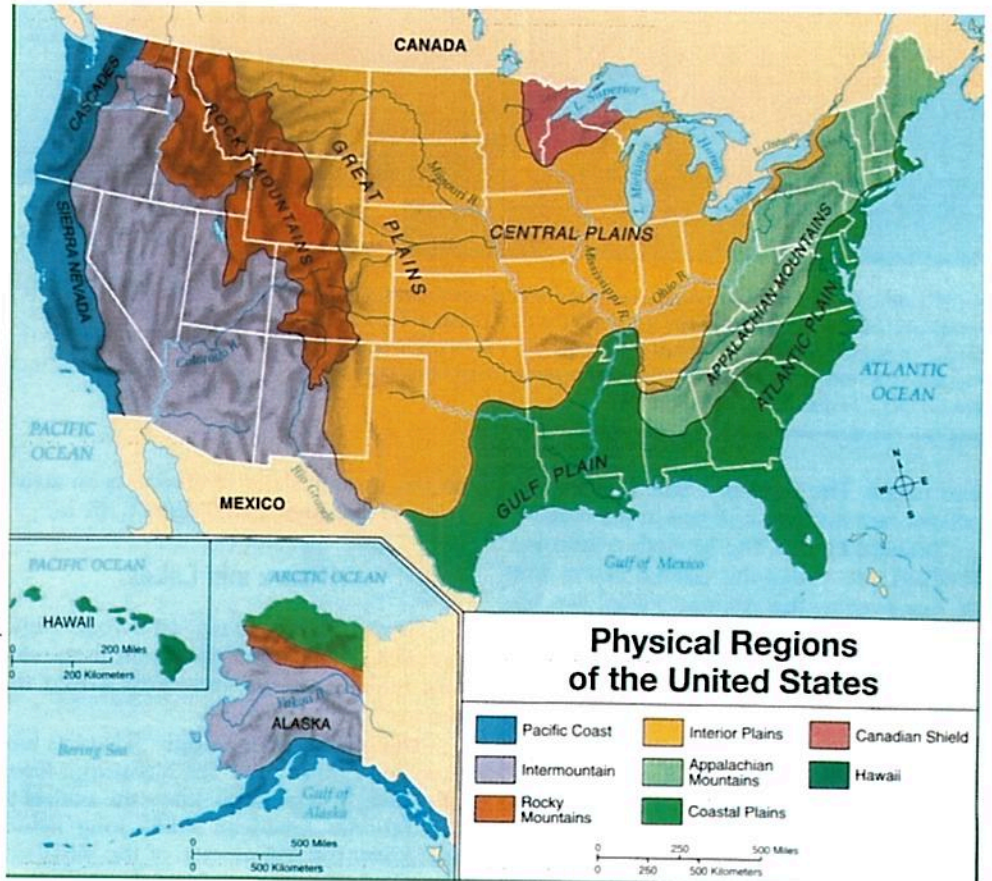
European nation's competing for empire.



1. Based on this map, where did early colonists settle?
 Along eastern seaboard between Atlantic ocean and Appalachian Mts.

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OVERHEAD MAPS OF AMERICA'S PAST
 Fasttrack Teaching Materials
 8215 Lovell Court
 Springfield, VA 22152



2. How would you describe the geography of the United States?
 Diversified

3. How do you think this affected early development and settlement?
 N.E. - Diversified economy
 Fishms, Farming, Trade
 Middle - Farming, Trade
 South - Large Plantation Farming

"We shall be as a City upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us"

-John Winthrop

New England Colonies

- **Economy:** Mixed, Diversified, Small scale farms, Trade, ship building, Puritan Work Ethic
- **Society:** Towns + cities, Puritan Church - Blue Laws
High Literacy Rate
- **Demography:** Higher Life expectancy, Large Families
Equal Gender ratio
- **Politics/Government:** Representative Gov't
- Mayflower Compact, General Court, Town Meetings
But - only church members could vote, prosecute dissenters like Roger Williams (against theocracy) + Anne Hutchinson (Question Male church power)

Chesapeake Bay

- **Economy:** Undiversified, Cash Crop - Cotton
Tobacco
Plantation System uses Slave Labor
- **Society:** Rural, few cities, Anglican Church
- Planters
- Farmers
- Slaves
- **Demography:** Low Life Expectancy due to climate
Low Literacy rate, Unstable Families
- **Politics/Government:** Representative Gov't - "House of Burgesses"
Defence to wealthy - Male Property Owners
Could vote

Colonial Rebellions and their Significance

- ❖ **Regulators Rebellion:** Revolt against wealthy colonial leaders in N.C. by backwoods Scotch Irish
- Bacon's Rebellion:** Uprising by former indentured servants in VA against Gov. Berkeley
Sympathetic policies towards Indians - Leads to introduction of Slavery.
- Leisler's Rebellion:** Revolt against leaders of N.Y.
- Paxton Boys Rebellion:** March on Philadelphia by Scotch Irish against Quakers
Kind policy toward Indians

Significance: Competition for Land - Power

The First Great Awakening (1730)



Religious Movement which incorporated emotional & revivalist style of religion

Key People and Notable Facts:

1. Jonathan Edwards - "Sinners in the hands of an Angry God"
2. George Whitefield - salvation can be achieved by good deeds

Impact and Significance on America:

- Challenged "Predestination"
- New Lights = Methodist, Baptist
- Ministers lose authority
- Colleges - Princeton, Brown, Rutgers
- First Social Movement in America
- Democratization of religion in America

How democratic was Colonial America?

Democratic Features

Voting, Mayflower Compact, House of Burgesses
Town Meetings, Freedom of Press - John Peter Zenger Trial
Fundamental Orders of Conn.

'Indemocratic Features

Slavery, Only male property owners vote
Blue Laws, No Rights for Women
Theocracy, Power of Planter Class, Salem Witch
Trick
No Dissenters allowed

Unit 2: REVOLUTIONARY ERA/CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS

Key Vocabulary:

1651: Navigation Acts
 1754: Albany Congress
 1756-1763: French and Indian War
 1763: Peace of Paris, Pontiac's War
 Proclamation of 1763
 1764: Sugar and Currency Acts
 1765: Stamp and Quartering Acts
 Stamp Act Crisis, Stamp Act Congress
 Committees of Correspondence
 1766: Revenue Act
 1767: Townshend Duties, Letters from a Farmer
 1770: Boston Massacre
 1771: Regulators Rebellion

1773: Tea Act, Boston Tea Party
 Sons of Liberty
 1774: Quebec Act, Coercive Acts
 First Continental Congress
 1775: Battle of Lexington and Concord Second Continental Congress
 Olive Branch Petition
 1776: Common Sense, Declaration of Independence
 1777: Battle of Saratoga
 1778: Franco-American Alliance
 1781: Articles of Confederation
 Battle of Yorktown
 1783: Treaty of Paris

Key People:

William Pitt
 Lord Grenville
 Samuel Adams
 John Adams
 John Dickenson
 Thomas Paine
 George Washington
 Patrick Henry
 Thomas Jefferson
 Abigail Adams
 Alexander Hamilton
 James Madison

DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS

MAGNA CARTA

1215 - "Gov't power is limited."
 1689 - Eng. Bill of Rights
 Sig: Influence Colonial legislatures

ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS

John Locke - "Consent of the governed"
 Rousseau - "Social Contract"
 Montesquieu - Sep. of Powers

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

1620 - "Gov't are formed with Consent of governed"

HOUSE OF BURGESSES

1619 - 1st Rep. Govt in VA.
 N.E. - Town Meetings

1. What is this economic policy called? Who did it benefit?

Mercentilism - Benefits

Mother country

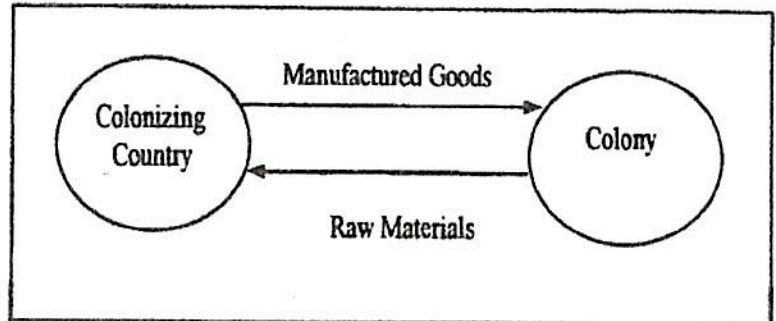
2. What was salutary neglect?

G.B. did not enforce Navigation Acts

3. Why do you think the British instituted this policy?

Benefitted G.B. economically

ECONOMIC TRADITIONS



French and Indian War:

1754-1763

Causes:

- French & Ind. Attacks on colonists
- Colonists went to more west

Effects:

Proclamation of 1763-

- Change British policy of salutary neglect
- 6B TAXES Colonists to pay for war

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CAUSES

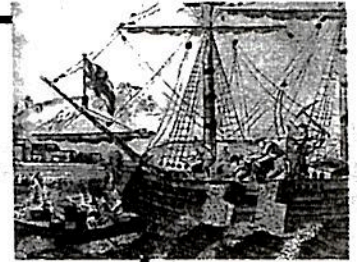
Navigation Acts: Meant to regulate trade, never enforced till 1763

Boston Massacre: Growing distrust btw colonists & soldiers leads to violent conflict - Mobilizes colonists

Stamp Act: TAX on paper items to pay for war - Stamp Act Congress

Tea Tax → Boston Tea Party

Intolerable Acts: Punishes MA for destruction of Tea → 1st Cont. Congress



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Common Sense: Thomas Paine - questions English rule

Declaration of Indep. - 1776 - Thomas Jefferson

- Influenced by Enlightenment
- Lists grievances
- People may overthrow unjust govt

COMMON SENSE;
— by —
INHABITANTS
of —
AMERICA,
As the Inhabitants of Great Britain
and the Colonies are united in Sentiments
and Interests, and as the Colonies have
the same Rights as the Colonies

EFFECTS

Battle of Saratoga - French aid colonists

American Revolution:

War Ends 1783

U.S. Doubles its size.

