Chapter One: New World Beginnings

I. The Shaping of North America
   - Theories show Earth was created 4.5 BILLION years ago
   - “Lucy” is 3.2 million years old
   - Recorded history began ________________ years ago.
   - It ONLY was 500 years ago that Europeans came to the New World

II. Pangaea
   - The theory of “Pangaea” exists suggesting that the continents were once nestled together into one ____________________-continent.
   - Geologic forces of continental plates created the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains.
   - The Great Ice Age came down over North America and shaped the present day American Midwest.

III. The “Land Bridge” theory…
   - The theory holds that a “Land Bridge” emerged after the glaciers melted ____________________

   - The Land Bridge is suggested as occurring an estimated 35,000 years ago.

IV. North American Indian Peoples at the Time of First Contact with Europeans (Map)

V. The earliest Americans…
   - Developed corn or “maize” around 5,000 B.C. in ____________________

   - This was revolutionary in that…
     ○ Then, people didn’t have to be hunter-gatherers, they were more settled
     ○ This fact gave rise to towns and then cities.

VI. Pueblo Indians
   - The Pueblos were the 1st American ____________________ growers.
   - They lived in ________________ houses and pueblos.
   - They had elaborate irrigation systems to draw water away from rivers to grown corn.

VII. Mound Builders
   - These people built huge ceremonial and burial mounds and were located in the ____________________ Valley.
   - Cahokia, near East St. Louis today, held 40,000 people.

VIII. Eastern Indians
   - Eastern Indians grew corn, beans, and squash in “_____________ sister” farming…
   - Corn grew in a stalk providing a trellis for beans, beans grew up the stalk, squash’s broad leaves kept the sun off the ground and thus kept the moisture in the soil.
   - This group likely had the most ____________________ diet of all North American Indians and is typified by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw (South) and Iroquois (North).
IX. **Iroquois Confederation**
- _______________________________ was the legendary leader of the group.
- The Iroquois Confederation was a group of 5 tribes in New York State.
- They were _______________________________
- Each tribe kept their independence, but met occasionally to discuss matters of common interest, like war/defense.
- This was not the norm. Usually, Native people were scattered and separated (and thus weak).

***Think, Pair, Share: How did Native American differ from Europeans? Indirect Discoverers of the New World***

X. **Indirect Discoverers of the New World**
- The 1st Europeans to come to America were the _______________________________
- Around 1,000 CE the Vikings landed
  - Erik the ________________ and Leif ________________.
    - They landed in “____________________” or “Vinland”
    - However, these men left America and left no written record
    - The only record is found in Viking sagas or songs.

XI. **Europeans start interacting with new places…**
- In Asia and Africa:
  - The Christian Crusaders of Middle Ages fought in Palestine to regain the Holy Land from Muslims.
  - Marco Polo traveled to _______________________________ and peaked European interest.
    - This mixing of East and West exposed Europeans to new products (sugar, spices, silk)
    - Mixed with desire for spices, an East to West (Asia to Europe) _______________________________ flourished but had to be overland.
    - This initiated new exploration down around Africa in hopes of an all water route.
    - _______________________________ started a sailing school to find better routes

XII. **New developments emerged…**
- _______________________________ – a ship with triangular sails
- compass – to determine direction.
- _______________________________ – a sextant gizmo that could tell a ship’s latitude.

XIII. **Slave trade begins**
- History of slavery:
  - Has always been around
  - Traditionally, slaves were people who had debts or prisoners of war
  - _______________________________ slave trade is very different from rest of the world
  - Slaves wound up on sugar plantations the Portuguese had set up on the tropical islands off of _______________________________ coast.
  - Others soon followed

XIV. **Columbus Comes upon a New World**
- Columbus convinced _______________________________ and _______________________________ to fund his expedition.
- His goal was to reach the East (East Indies) by sailing west
- He misjudged the size of the Earth though, thinking it 1/3 the size of what it was.
- So, after 30 days or so at sea, when he struck land, he assumed he’d made it to the East Indies and therefore mistook the people as “____________________.”

XV. **This spawned the following system…**
- Europe would provide the market, capital, technology.
- Africa would be the source for ________________________________.
- The New World would provide the ________________________________ of gold, soil, and lumber.
XVI. When Worlds Collide

- Of huge importance was the biological flip-flop of Old and New Worlds.
- From the New World (America) to the Old
  - corn, potatoes, tobacco, beans, peppers, manioc, pumpkin, squash, tomato, wild rice, etc.
  - also, syphilis
- From Old World to the New
  - cows, pigs, horses, wheat, sugar cane, apples, cabbage, citrus, carrots, Kentucky bluegrass, etc.
  - devastating diseases – smallpox, yellow fever, malaria as Indians had no immunities.
    - The Natives had no ______________________ in their systems built up over generations.
    - An estimated ________% of all pre-Columbus Native Americans died, mostly due to disease.

XVII. The Spanish Conquistadores

- Treaty of ___________________________ (1494)
- The Pope drew this line as he was respected by both.
  - The line ran North-South, and chopped off the Brazilian coast of South America
  - ___________________________ got everything east of the line (Brazil and land around/under Africa)
  - ___________________________ got everything west of the line (which turned out to be much more, though they didn’t know it at the time)

XVIII. Conquistadores is Spanish “conquerors”.
- Vasco Balboa – “discovered” the Pacific Ocean across the isthmus of Panama.
- Ferdinand Magellan – circumnavigated the globe (he was the first to do so).
- Ponce de Leon – touches and names Florida looking for legendary “Fountain of Youth”.
- Hernando Cortes – enters Florida, travels up into present day Southeastern U.S., dies and is “buried” in Mississippi River.
- Francisco Pizarro – conquers Incan Empire of Peru and begins shipping tons of gold/silver back to Spain. This huge influx of precious metals made European prices skyrocket (inflation).
- Francisco Coronado – ventured into current Southwest U.S. looking for legendary Cibola, city of gold. He found the Pueblo Indians.
XIX. The Conquest of Mexico
- Hernando Cortez conquered the ______________________ at Tenochtitlan.
- ______________________, the Aztec king, thought Cortez might be the god and welcomed Cortez into Tenochtitlan.
- The Spanish lust for gold led Montezuma to attack on the noche triste, sad night.
- Cortez and men fought their way out, but it was smallpox that eventually beat the Natives.
- The Spanish then destroyed Tenochtitlan, building the Spanish capital (Mexico City) exactly on top of the Aztec city.
- A new race of people emerged, ______________________, a mix of Spanish and Indian blood.

XX. A threat came from neighbors…
- English – John ______________________ (an Italian who sailed for England) touched the coast of the current U.S.
- Italy – Giovanni de Verrazano also touched on the North American seaboard.
- France – Jacques ______________________ went into mouth of St. Lawrence River (Canada).

XXI. Others do the same…
- Don Juan de ______________________ followed Coronado’s old path into present day New Mexico. He conquered the Indians ruthlessly, maiming them by cutting off one foot of survivors just so they’d remember.
- Despite mission efforts, the Pueblo Indians revolted in ______________________ Rebellion.
- Robert de ______________________ sailed down the Mississippi River for France claiming the whole region for their King Louis and naming the area “____________________” after his king. This started a slew of place-names for that area, from LaSalle, Illinois to “Louisville” and then on down to New Orleans (the American counter of Joan of Arc’s famous victory at Orleans).

***Exit Question: What is the legacy of exploration???

***Discussion Questions:
- How did Indian societies of South and North America differ from European societies at the time the two came into contact? In what ways did Indians retain a “world view” different from that of the Europeans?
- What role did disease and forced labor (including slavery) play in the early settlement of America? Is the view of the Spanish and Portuguese as especially harsh conquerors and exploiters valid—or is this image just another version of the English “black legend” concerning the Spanish role in the Americas?
- Are the differences between Latin America and North America due primarily to the differences between the respective Indian societies that existed in the two places, or to the disparity between Spanish and English culture? What would have happened if the English had conquered densely settled Mexico and Peru, and the Spanish had settled more thinly populated North America?
- In what ways are the early (pre-1600) histories of Mexican and the present-day American Southwest understood differently now that the United States is being so substantially affected by Mexican and Latin American immigration and culture? How should this early history of Spanish colonization be understood in relation to the later English settlement of the eastern seaboard?
- Should the Spanish conquistadores be especially blamed for the cruelties and deaths (including those by disease) inflicted on the original Indian populations of the Americas? Is it possible to make such criticisms without falling into the traditional English fallacies of the “black legend”?
Chapter 2: *The Planting of English America*

I. England’s Imperial Stirring
   - By the year 1607, Central and South America was largely controlled by Spain or Portugal, but North America was mostly _____________.
   - In North America, there were few Europeans.
     - Spain
     - France
     - Britain

II. Early English Exploration
   - In the 1500s, Britain had made only feeble efforts to colonize America. There was a lot of problems hinging on a mix of religion and politics…
     - King Henry VIII had ________________ with the Roman Catholic Church in the 1530s
     - When Elizabeth I became queen, England moved decidedly in the ________________ direction. This also meant Catholic Spain was an immediate rival.
       - The “Irish problem.”

III. Elizabeth Energizes England
   - Elizabeth I gets things going for England
   - Francis ________________ was a “sea dog” who pirated Spanish ships for gold.
   - First attempts by the British to colonize the American coast failed miserably.
     - Sir Humphrey Gilbert died at sea.
     - Sir Walter Raleigh established the ________________ Island Colony, later to become known as The Lost Colony. Raleigh returned to England and the colony vanished mysteriously.

IV. England and Spain Fight
   - England defeats the Spanish ________________
     - Victory over Spain opens the door for more exploration
     - Gives England a boot to start their Golden Age
     - Britain and Spain signed a peace treaty in 1604.

V. England on the Eve of the Empire
   - By the mid-1500s, Britain’s population was ________________.
     - ________________ movement meant there was less land or no land for the poor.
       - No land or no hopes for land, in turn, meant the poor wanted to leave and go to America.
       - Wool workers losing jobs and wanting to go to America
       - A tradition of “______________” led younger sons who were landless, to go to America

VI. Joint Stock Companies
   - By the 1600s, the joint-stock ________________ was perfected. In this type of company, people invest money with hopes and expectations the company will do well. Thus the investor will make money as a share-owner.
     - The benefit of the joint-stock company is that they can generate large amounts of start-up money to get a company going.
     - The joint-stock company is the forerunner of today’s ________________.

VII. Jamestown
   - In 1606, King James I gave the ________________ Company a charter to establish a colony in America.
     - It was a joint-stock company
     - Joint-stock companies were built for the short term. The goal was to turn a quick profit to investors who’d sell out after a year or two.
     - The charter also guaranteed colonists the same rights as Englishmen. Ironically, it would later be this guarantee that would help fuel America’s independence movement.
VIII. Problems with Jamestown
- In May of 1607, about 100 English men established Jamestown, Virginia.
  - Troubles for the colony came early and often…
    - Forty would-be settlers died on the boat ride over.
    - Problems then emerged including (a) the swampy site of Jamestown meant poor drinking water and mosquitoes causing malaria and yellow fever, (b) “gentlemen” wasted time looking for gold rather than doing useful tasks (digging wells, building shelter, planting crops), and (c) there were zero women on the initial ship.
  - A supply ship bound for ___________________________ in 1609 wrecked in the Bahamas.

IX. Finally, Success!
- John Smith
  - Took control and instituted a strong measure of much-needed discipline, highlighted by his “no ___________________________ , no ___________________________.” policy.
    - Still had hard times, “starving time”
    - Lord De La Warr intercepted a ship of settlers who were abandoning the colony. He forced them to return, brought more discipline, and brought much-needed supplies.
  - By 1625, only 1,200 out of nearly 8, _________________ settlers had survived.

***Discussion Questions
- Were the English colonizers crueler or more tolerant than the Spanish conquistadores? Why did the Spanish tend to settle and intermarry with the Indian population, whereas the English killed the Indians, drove them out, or confined them to separate territories? How did this pattern of interaction affect both white and Indian societies?
- Was the development of African slavery in the North American colonies inevitable? (Consider that it never developed in a major way in some other colonial areas, for example, Mexico and New France.) How would the North American colonies have been different without slavery?
- How did the reliance on plantation agriculture affect the southern colonies? Were these societies relatively “loosely” governed because they were primarily rural, or because they tended to rely on forced labor systems and develop hierarchical “aristocratic” forms of society?

***Exit Question: How did tension between England and Spain lead to more exploration?

Chapter 3: Settling the Northern Colonies

I. The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism
- 1517, Martin Luther started the Protestant Reformation when he nailed his “_____________ Theses”
  - The most basic of Luther’s ideas were …
    - The Bible or scripture alone was the source of God’s word (not the Bible and the church or pope).
    - People are saved by grace alone from God (salvation comes as an undeserved gift from God, not by earning it or deciding to be saved).
    - People are saved simply by faith in Christ alone (not by any “good works” the person might’ve done).

II. John Calvin’s Influence
- John Calvin preached Calvinism that stressed “________________________.”
  - It said people were sinful.
  - It said only the predestined would go to Heaven.
  - The reasoning went: if a person lives a sinful life, then obviously he’s predestined to hell. If he lives a pious life, then he’s predestined to Heaven.
  - Calvinists are famous for working hard, dusk to dawn, to “prove” their worthiness.
The impact of Calvinism has been vividly stamped on the psyche of Americans, and been called the “__________________________________________.”

III. The Puritans vs. the Pilgrims
- A group of English called ____________________________ were moved to reform (“purify”) the Church of England. This is the point that separates Puritans from Pilgrims.
- Believed that only “visible saints” should be admitted to church membership.
- By contrast, the Pilgrims were ____________________________. They vowed to break away from the Church of England (AKA the Anglican Church) because the “saints” would have to sit with the “damned.”

IV. The Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth
- The Pilgrims, as Separatists, wanted to completely break away from the Church of England.
  - They first moved to ____________________________ with intentions of simply living there.
  - Then they decided they’d have to move since their children were growing up Dutch.
  - They sought a location with English traditions where they’d be free to worship in their own way—America was the logical place.

V. Plymouth
- They struck a deal with the Virginia Company and set sail from Holland aboard the Mayflower.
  - One person was born on the trip and one died.
  - They were supposed to head to Virginia, but arrived off of the coast of New England in 1620.
  - Wisely, the Pilgrims carefully surveyed for possible sites. Plymouth was chosen.
  - Leadership and security against Indians would come to be provided by Captain Myles Standish, known as “Captain Shrimp.”

VI. Mayflower Compact
- Since they were in a land where they had no legal right to settle, steps had to be taken.
  - Before leaving the ship, the Pilgrims signed the Mayflower ____________________________, where they agreed to make and live by new rules.
  - This was the first form of ____________________________-government in New England and laid the foundation that America would be run by Americans.

VII. Plymouth Survives
- The winter of 1620-21 was brutal to the Pilgrims. By spring, only 44 out of the 102 were still alive.
- Unlike the Jamestown settlers, who had a similar first winter and wanted to return to England in the spring, the Pilgrims were determined to ____________.
  - They worked and prayed diligently the following year, gained some help and seeds from friendly Massasoit Indians, and grew a bountiful harvest—the first Thanksgiving.
  - William ____________________________, was selected as governor of the Plymouth colony 30 times in annual elections.
- Plymouth began humbly, but survived.
  - Its economy was based on fur trapping, fishing, and lumber.
  - Plymouth never grew large, and in 1691, it merged with the much larger Massachusetts Bay Colony.

VIII. The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth
- A group of Puritans were given a royal charter in 1629. This would become the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- The Puritans came in much larger numbers than the Pilgrims—about 11,000 Puritans.
- Similar to Plymouth, the Bay Colony enjoyed good leadership, stability, and growth.
  - Their governor, John ____________________________, was elected for 19 years.
Building the Bay Colony

The Bay Colony was a “________________________ Commonwealth”—a democracy run on Biblical principles.

- The ___________________________ (right to vote) was quickly given to all “freemen.” Freemen were adult men who were members of the congregation (later called the Congregational Church).
- Non-church member men, and all women, were excluding from voting.
- All told, this meant that roughly ___________% of adult men could vote. This number may seem low by today’s standards (only 40% of men and 0% of women), but it still was larger than percentages back in Europe.

The Bible Commonwealth had its ways...

- Sermons, like those by John Cotton, were stern but moving, and clearly drew the line of right and wrong, Heaven and hell, saints and sinners.
- Local congregations could hire or fire their local pastor as they chose, (this is why they’re called “Congregational”).
- There was a strict moral code to uphold right and wrong. For example, one couple was fined 20 shillings for kissing in public.
- The devil, sin, and hell were very real, very serious, easily fallen into, and had to be constantly guarded against.

Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth

- In such a tightly strung society, tension quickly came to Massachusetts.
- Quakers challenged Puritan authority and were given fines, floggings, or banishment.
- Anne ____________________________ was an outspoken woman who challenged predestination.
  - Her theory, called ____________________________, argued that if there was predestination, then a person’s actions were immaterial.
  - This struck hard at the Puritans because…
    - This challenged political control—Why follow government rules/laws if it doesn’t matter?
    - This challenged religious control—Why follow church rules/laws if it doesn’t matter?
    - Women were not supposed to question authority and certainly not to speak out.
  - She was put on trial in 1638, and was ____________________________ and moved to startup Rhode Island where religious freedom was new and favorable.

Roger Williams

- Roger Williams was a young, outspoken preacher who sought a clean break with the Church of England. His ideas quickly got him into trouble, including…
  - Questioning the Bay Colony charter’s legality.
  - Questioning dealings with the Indians.
  - Questioning whether the church could run people’s lives and the government. He had to go.
  - In 1635, he was ____________________________ for “new & dangerous opinions.”

The Rhode Island “Sewer”

- Roger Williams’ differing religious views got him into trouble in Massachusetts. So, he started ____________________________.
  - “Little Rhody” grew attractive to the “otherwise minded.” That is, anyone that didn’t fit into Massachusetts’ tight-laced religious society.
  - Rhode Island thus attracted a variety of people with nothing in common except a desire for independence. This strain of independence became their point of unity.
  - The colony was officially chartered in 1644.

New England Spreads Out

- A new colony was founded in Hartford, Connecticut in 1635.
  - Reverend Thomas ____________________________ quickly led a group into Connecticut.
  - In 1639, Connecticut settlers drew up the “________________________,” America’s first written constitution.
    - This document later became a model for the U.S. Constitution.
- In 1623, Maine was annexed by Massachusetts.
- In 1641, New Hampshire was annexed by Massachusetts.

**XV. Puritans versus “Indians”**
- White diseases had made their mark even before the Pilgrims’ arrival in 1620. Disease had then struck the Natives, killing an estimated ¾ of the population.
- Initial relations with the natives were friendly.
  - A Wampanoag named ______________________________ befriended and helped the struggling settlers.
  - A white—Wampanoag peace agreement was signed.

**XVI. Relations Breakdown**
- In 1637, relations deteriorated when the ______________________________ War erupted.
  - Incidents began to ripple through New England as more and more English settlers moved in.
  - The war raged when whites wiped out a Pequot village on the Mystic River in Connecticut.
    - After criticism of the attack, Puritans attempted to convert the Natives to Christianity.

**XVII. Problems with Natives**
- Aside from disease, disunity was the Indians top weakness.
  - In 1675, Massasoit’s son ______________________________ (known as **King Philip** by the English) attempted to unite local Indian tribes.
  - Metacom and his warriors attacked English villages, usually on the frontier.
    - The so-called **King Philip’s War** lasted two years and was very bloody and destructive.

**XVIII. Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence**
- In 1643, the **New England** ______________________________ was set up.
  - It consisted of 4 colonies and held the main goal of defense.
  - The colonies were Puritan only (Bay Colony, Plymouth, New Haven, and scattered Connecticut settlements).
  - The confederation was weak but noteworthy in that it was a large step toward American unity.
  - The colonies were basically allowed to be semi-autonomous commonwealths.
  - **Charles II**, after being restored to the British throne, intended to tighten his control over the colonies.
    - He was surprised to find how deeply independence had begun to run in the American colonies, especially in Massachusetts.
    - As a slap-in-the-face to Massachusetts, the king gave Connecticut a sea-to-sea charter in 1662; then also charted lowly Rhode Island in 1663.
    - Even more embarrassingly, Massachusetts’ charter was revoked in 1684.

**XIX. Andros Promotes the First American Revolution**
- In 1686, the ______________________________ of New England was created as an arm of the king. It’s goals were to (a) to **strengthen colonial defense** against the Indians and, more importantly, (b) to **regain control by England over America** by enforcing the ______________________________ Acts.
  - The Navigation Acts limited American trade to within the British Empire exclusively.
  - Resultant, smuggling flourished.
  - **Sir Edmund** ______________________________ headed the Dominion.
  - Andros was quick to lay the law: he curbed town meetings, placed restrictions on courts, the press, and schools. He revoked land titles. He rid the local assemblies and taxed the people without any representation.
  - At this time, **William and Mary** were handed the British throne in the ______________________________ Revolution.
    - This effectively pulled the rug out from underneath Andros and the Dominion.
    - The Dominion of New England fell apart.
    - Andros dressed like a woman and tried to sneak away, but his boots betrayed him beneath his dress.
XX.

Change did come, though not as the Puritans had hoped

- Massachusetts gained a new charter, but their pride had been stung.
- With the new charter, all male property owners could vote, not ______________ members exclusively, as it had been. This was a step for democracy, but a step backward for the “Bible Commonwealth.”

XXI.

The Dutch

- Old Netherlanders at New Netherland
  - In the late 1500s, the ________________________ rebelled and, with British help, won her independence from Spain.
  - The 1600s were the Golden Age for the Dutch. They set out to make themselves a world power, not military so much as economically.
  - They set up the ________________________ ________________ ________________ ________________ Company to trade with the world and rival the British.
    - For protection, the company built army of 10,000 men and a fleet of 190 ships. 40 of these ships were men-of-war.
    - The East India Company did most of its business in the Spice Islands of Indonesia (the East Indies).
  - The Dutch ________________________ India Company operated in the Caribbean (the West Indies).
    - The West India Company was much smaller and weaker.
    - They found it easier and profitable to do as much raiding as trading.

XXII.

New Netherland

- Explorer Henry ________________________ sought new areas. He sailed into Delaware Bay and then New York Bay, then up the Hudson River. He claimed the area for the Dutch. New Netherland was born.
  - The Dutch West India Company bought the island of ________________________ from local Indians in exchange for a few trinkets.
  - New Amsterdam was set up as a company town—a trading post at the mouth of the Hudson River. It’s goal was to trade, turn a profit, and benefit stockholders.

XXIII. Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors

- The Dutch were cruel to the Indians and the Indians fought back.
  - A wall was built across the northern edge of the post to fend off Indians. The street along the wall became ________________________ Street.
- New England also didn’t like the Dutch settlers, considering them ________________________.
- The Dutch, in turn, considered the Swedes trespassers when New Sweden was established on the Delaware River. It never amounted to much.

XXIV.

Dutch Remains in New York

- In 1664, the Duke of York, Charles II’s brother, was granted the New Netherland area.
- New ________________________ was the new name for New Amsterdam.
- The Dutch left their mark in the forms of…
  - The aristocratic flavor of New Netherland/New York.
  - Place names
  - 'Gambrel' architecture
  - And also, the Dutch left the traditions of Easter eggs, Santa Claus, waffles, sauerkraut, bowling, sleighing, skating, and ________________________.

XXV.

Penn’s Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania

- The ________________________
  - They clashed with religious and civil rule because they refused to pay taxes that would go to the Church of England.
  - They met in simple meeting houses without a formal preacher,
  - They called one another as “thee” or “thou,” like the King James Bible.
  - They were peaceful people who despised war and would “turn the other cheek” to violence.
XXVI. William Penn
- William Penn was a well-born Englishman attracted to the Quaker faith.
  - In 1681, he was awarded a large tract of land by the king.
  - The tract would come to be “Pennsylvania” meaning “Penn’s ______________________.” Being modest, he disliked this name, but it stuck.
  - Pennsylvania was the best-advertised colony. It attracted many people and prospered.

XXVII. Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors
- The colony officially began in 1681, but there were already thousands of squatters on the land.
  - Philadelphia, the “city of brotherly love,” was carefully planned out, which was unusual
  - Penn tried to deal justly with the Indians. He bought large tracts from Chief ______________________, patron saint of the later Tammany Hall.
    - Penn’s Indian relations were so good that Quakers could walk unarmed through Indian Territory.

XXVIII. Appeal of Pennsylvania
- Freedom of ______________________ was allowed to all except Jews and Catholics.
  - The death penalty was allowed only for murder or treason.
  - The Quakers didn’t like slavery.
  - Immigration was unrestricted and naturalization was easy.

XXIX. The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies
- The Middle Colonies consisted of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.
  - They all held ______________________ soil and large tracts of land.
  - They all, excepting Delaware, exported grain and thus were known as the “bread colonies.”

XXX. The Middle Colonies held a mix of New England and Southern colonies.
- Landholdings were of the midsize range—smaller than the South but bigger than New England.
  - They were more ethnically mixed than other colonies—more mixed than the South and much more than New England.
  - They had a ______________________ economy—agriculture like the South, and the beginnings of industry and trade as in the North.

XXXI. Makers of America: The English
- The population of England was ______________________ in the 1600s. People had to move somewhere.
  - ¾ of the English came as indentured servants.
  - They largely came to the Chesapeake to work on the plantations.
  - An estimated 40% died before the end of their servitude—unhealthy conditions being the culprit
  - By the late 1600s, a switch began from white indentured servant labor to ______________________ slave labor. The idea was that slave labor, being permanent, was more economically sound.
  - Late in the 17th century, as the supply of indentured servants slowly ran out, the southerners resolved to employ black slaves.
  - In New England, mostly during the 1630s, Puritans swarmed to the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
    - The Puritans came as family units, not so much as single men.
    - They brought with them the traditions or varied the flavor of their local communities, which could vary substantially.

***Questions to Discuss***
- Did the Puritans really come to America seeking religious freedom? How did they reconcile their own religious dissent from the
Church of England with their persecution of dissenters like Hutchinson, Williams, and the Quakers? Does their outlook make them hypocrites, or did they simply have a different, pre-modern understanding of the relationship between religion and society?

- How were government and religion—or church and state—differently related in New England and the middle colonies? Does the closer resemblance of modern America to the religious and ethnic diversity of the middle colonies make it more difficult to understand the ideals and practices of New England?

- Compare the relationship between English settlers and Indians in New England, the middle colonies, and the South? Is the image of Penn’s colony as the best model of Indian relations justified? Why did Quaker Indian policies ultimately fail as well?

- In what ways were the middle colonies of New York more “open” and diverse than New England? In what ways were they less democratic?

***Exit Question***

- In what areas of their lives did the Puritans seem to draw on their old local English traditions, and in what areas did they draw on their religion?

**Chapter 4: American Life in the Seventeenth Century**

I. The Unhealthy Chesapeake
- Life in America was brutal, especially in the Chesapeake (Virginia/Maryland).
  - The work there was hard and the climate was muggy.
  - Diseases such as malaria, dysentery, and typhoid took their deadly toll.
  - Thus, life spans in the Chesapeake were only to _______ or _______.
- Family-life suffered.
  - Men ____________________________ women and had to compete to win a woman’s heart. The ratio was 6:1 (men-to-women) in 1650.
- Still, Virginia persisted and grew to be the most populous colony with 59,000 people.

II. The Tobacco Economy
- Though hard on people, the Chesapeake was ideal for cultivation of ____________________________.
  - Exports rose from 1.5 million pounds of tobacco annually in the 1630s to 40 million pounds in 1700.
  - Increased production/supply meant prices fell. The solution was to simply plant and grow, even more tobacco.

III. The Headright system
- The “__________________________ system” encouraged growth of the Chesapeake.
- Initially, indentured servitude provided the labor for the tobacco.
  - Life for an indentured servant was tough, but they had freedom and their own land when their seven years of service were done.

IV. Frustrated Freemen and Bacon’s Rebellion
- By the late 17th century (1600s), the Chesapeake had grown a generation of angry young men.
- Nathaniel ____________________________ typified these men in what came to be called Bacon’s Rebellion.
  - In 1676, Bacon led about 1,000 men in a revolt.
  - Many of these men had settled on the frontier where Indian attacks were frequent.
  - After some riotous success, Bacon suddenly died of disease. With the leader gone, Berkeley struck back and crushed the rebellion.

V. Colonial Slavery
- In 3 centuries following Columbus’ landing, ________ million African slaves were brought to America. Only 400,000 were brought to North America.
- Things were changing in the late 1600s however, as indentured servitude was being replaced by black slaves.
- By 1750, black slaves made up almost ________ the population of Virginia.
VI. Source of slaves
- Most slaves came from the coast of West Africa.
  - They were usually captured by African tribes, shipped over on crammed boats on the grisly “__________________________ Passage”
  - Lastly, they were distributed to North, Central, and South America or the islands. In the modern day U.S., Charleston, SC and Newport, RI were large slave import cities.
  - A few of the earliest slaves gained freedom, some even owned slaves themselves. Eventually, the chances of freedom dwindled.

VII. Africans in America
- Life for a slave in the Deep South was harsh. Health conditions and labor drained life.
- Despite hardship, a unique African-American __________________________ emerged as a mix of African-and-white cultures.
- Some slaves became exceptionally skilled in their trade such as carpentry, bricklaying, or tanning leather. Most slaves were simply hard laborers in the fields though.
- Desiring freedom, blacks rose in revolt on occasion.
  - New York City
  - South Carolina
  - Overall, these revolts were rather small, scattered, and controlled. They were certainly smaller than Bacon’s Rebellion with 1,000 men.

VIII. Southern Society
- As time wore on, a rich—poor gap emerged and was widening in the South.
- A social __________________________ had developed in the South.
- Cities were few and far between in the South. Schools and churches were also rare. This was mainly due to the plantations and farms being so spread out.

IX. The New England Family
- The climate and conditions in New England were much healthier than in the South. Water was clean and temperatures cooler.
  - Life expectancies there reached to over ______ years old. It’s said New Englanders “invented” grandparents.
  - Families immigrated to New England (unlike single people in the Chesapeake). This made for stability.
  - Women married in their early twenties, then gave birth about every ______ years until menopause.
    - An average woman would give birth to ______ children and expect to raise 8 of them; the other 2 would die at birth or infancy.

X. Women did little outside home
- In the South, women often had it a bit better because
  - the male—female ratio favored the ladies
  - men often died young and the woman could inherit the money.
- New England women were dominated by the men.
- Life in New England’s “Bible Commonwealth” was stern.

XI. Life in the New England Towns
- In keeping with the Puritan ways toward order, town life was very structured.
  - A new town was first formally chartered by authorities (rather than just plopping into existence).
  - Towns were laid out in and orderly manner—a town square (or common or “village green”) in the middle surrounded by homes, shops, and the church.
- Education was valued in New England
  - Towns of at least 50 families built primary schools. Towns of 100 families built secondary schools.
  - Harvard College was established in 1636, the nation’s first. It’s motivation was to train men for the ministry.
  - Virginia’s first college was William and Mary, est. 1693.

XII. Changes in religion
Puritan leaders grew worried that their religious passion was dying down. So, they stepped up the preaching and “__________________________” boomed from the pulpit.

- A jeremiad was a stern, old-fashioned scolding, like the sermons that the prophet Jeremiah preached to the Israelites.
- The ambition was to corral straying souls and return them to the “straight-and-narrow.”

XIII. The Salem Witch Trials
- In 17th century New England, all aspects of life were seen through ___________________________ eyes. The Salem Witch Trials is an example.
  - In 1692, a few girls claimed to have been bewitched by a Caribbean woman practicing voodoo.
  - Names were named, rumors spread, and innocent people were accused of being witches. Hysteria took hold and twenty people were executed.

XIV. The New England Way of Life
- The New England soil was thin and ___________________________, so they turned less to agriculture and more toward trade.
- Rivers ran short and fast in New England. This would later prove useful to industry to power water mills.
- White New Englanders felt they were destined to use the land to their benefit. Whereas the Indians lived off the land, New Englanders wished to clear and farm the land.
- ___________________________ became a major industry. New England is said to have been founded on "God and cod."

XV. The Early Settlers’ Days and Ways
- Colonial farmers worked from sun up to sundown
- Having only fire as light, little was done beyond sundown unless it was “worth the candle.”
- Most people who’d emigrated Europe for America were from the middle or lower-middle class and came looking for a better life.
  - They found life in America to be simple and ___________________________.
  - Despite having to work hard for a simple life, their lives were still likely better than in Europe.

XVI. Makers of America: From African to African-American
- Africans brought much of their culture across the ocean—language, music, food.
- Africans worked in the rice fields of South Carolina due to
  - their knowledge of the crop
  - their ___________________________ to disease (as compared to Indians).
- Early African slaves to America were men and sometimes gained their freedom (similar to indentured servants).
- By the 1740s, slavery had been institutionalized and freedom was uncommon.
  - Men worked in the fields.
  - Women also worked in the fields, as well as domestic jobs like weaving, spinning, sewing, and cooking.
- Slaves usually became Christian, but mixed parts of their native African religion in.
- African-American culture influenced the arts.
  - The 1920s popular dance has African-American roots.
  - Christian songs with themes of liberation were especially popular. They could sometimes be a code to mark the arrival of a guide to freedom.
  - The best example of African-American influence of music is seen in jazz.

***Questions to discuss***
- Why was family life in New England so different from family life in the South?
- Why did slavery grow to be such an important institution in colonial America? What were the effects of slavery on the Africans who were brought to the New World?
- What was attractive and unattractive about the closely-knit New England way of life?
- Were the Salem witch trials a peculiar, aberrant moment in an age of superstition, or did they reflect common human psychological and social anxieties that could appear in any age? How harshly should those who prosecuted the “witches” be condemned?
How did African-Americans work to adapt their native traditions under the conditions of New World slavery? What kinds of traditions were most successfully preserved?

CHAPTER 5: Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution

I. Conquest by the Cradle
- In 1775, there were 32 British colonies in North America.
  - Only 13 of these colonies revolted in the “American Revolution.”
  - Canada and __________________ were wealthier than the “original 13.”
- Their average age was about 16 (due mainly to having several children).
- The vast majority (95%) of the Americans were crammed east of the Allegheny Mountains.
- _____% of the Americans lived in rural areas and were therefore mostly farmers.

II. A Mingling of the Races
- Colonial America was mostly English by origin, but other ethnicities were also present.
  - __________________ made up 6% of the population (150,000 in number by 1775).
    - The Germans were mostly __________________ (usually Lutheran).
  - 5% were from various European ethnicities: French Huguenots, Welsh, Dutch, Swedes, Jews, Irish, the Swiss, or Scots-Highlanders.

III. Scots-Irish
- Scots-Irish made up _____% of the population (175,000 in number).
  - Back across the ocean, these strong-willed folks had been transplanted into Northern Ireland. But, they banged heads with the Catholic Irish there and never felt at home. So, they emigrated to America.
  - They typically moved inland in America up to the Appalachian foothills.
  - The “_________________________ Boys” led a march/revolt in 1764. Like Nathaniel Bacon of 100 years prior, they were frustrated over not being able to get land.
  - The Scots-Irish were a hot-headed, but hardy people.
  - When the War for Independence began, many became revolutionaries.

IV. The Structure of the Colonial Society
- Unlike Europe, where the classes were locked, America was a land of ____________________.
  - Hard work might see anyone rise from “rags to riches.”
  - Despite opportunity in America, class differences did emerge with wealthy planter-farmers, clergymen, government officials, and merchants wielding most of the authority.
- Wars brought more riches to merchants.
  - As well as creating riches, these wars created widows and orphans who eventually turned to charity for support.

V. In the South...
- A firm social pyramid emerged containing...
  - The immensely rich __________________________ owners
  - “Yeoman” farmers, or small farmers,
  - Landless whites who owned no land and either worked for a landowner or rented land to farm.
  - Indentured servants of America were the paupers and the criminals sent to the New World
  - Black slaves were at the bottom of the social ladder with no rights or hopes up moving up or even gaining freedom.

VI. Clerics, Physicians, and Jurists
- The clergy (or priests) were the most respected group in colonial days.
- Physicians (or doctors) were usually not looked upon with much respect. Many were little more than “witch-doctors”
  - A favorite treatment was bleeding—thought to let out the “bad blood.”
  - Plagues were common and deadly.
- Lawyers were looked upon with scorn—as being hucksters or scoundrels.
  - Criminals often would represent themselves in court rather than get a lawyer.
VII. Work day America

- Agriculture was the dominant industry, by far, in colonial America.
  - In the Chesapeake of Maryland and Virginia, tobacco was the staple.
  - In the Middle Colonies ("__________________________colonies"), wheat was the staple.
  - Fishing (and whaling) was prosperous, especially in New England.
  - Trade began to flourish.
  - Yankee merchants were active and known as hard dealers.
  - The “__________________________Trade” was in operation.

- Manufacturing was not as important. There were a wide variety of small enterprises though.
  - Good laborers were hard to find and prized once they were found.
  - Lumbering was probably the top manufacturing industry.
  - _______________________stores were used to build and repair the British navy.
  - The _______________________Act, 1733, a tax on West Indies molasses was a shock to Americans.
  - Americans turned to bribes smuggling to work around the act.

- However, it did foreshadow more taxes and more troubles to come, later in the 1760s.

VIII. Horsepower and Sailpower

- Roads were scarce and pitifully poor. Until the 1700s, they didn’t even connect major cities. Thus, travel was sluggish.
- Travel by ________________________, either along the coast or via rivers, was common and useful.
- Taverns sprang up along roadways and any intersections.
- A crude mail system emerged

IX. Dominant Denominations

- In 1775, there were 2 “__________________________churches” or churches that received tax money: the Anglican and the Congregational.
- Surprisingly, a large portion of Americans didn’t worship in a church, however.
- The _______________________Church (the Church of England) became the official faith in Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, and part of New York.
- The Anglican brand of religion was more worldly than Puritanical New England.

X. Dominant Denominations

- The Congregational Church grew out of the Puritan church. It was established in each New England colony except Rhode Island.
  - ________________, a kin of Congregationalism, was common but never an official religion.
  - Religion, which used to be the burning issue in New England, was beginning to take a backseat to politics.

XI. The Great Awakening

- As religious passion began to decline and new, liberal ideas began to water down “old time religion,” many felt it was time for a revival—the Great ________________________.

  - Jonathan ________________________ was a leading preacher.
    - He said salvation comes not through good works, but through God’s grace (what you don’t earn).

  - George ________________________ was another great preacher during the Awakening.
    - His goal was to strike at sinners, have them repent (ask forgiveness), and turn their faith to Christ.

- These preachers were called the “______________Lights.” The “Old Lights” (Anglicans, and traditional Congregationalists and Presbyterians) didn’t like the drama in this style.
  - The Baptist faith grew in numbers, however, as they embraced the New Light style of preaching.
  - New Lights encouraged a new wave of missionary work amongst the Indians.

- The Great Awakening was America’s first mass movement. It brought Americans together largely without regard to class and united them with a common history and experience.
XII. Schools and Colleges
- New England placed the most value on education. This was the case since colleges trained the clergymen.
  - In the other colonies, time was spent farming and working, not wasted on schooling.
  - Still, there were fairly good elementary and secondary schools in all of the colonies. These schools were for the ________________________, and mostly for ________________________.
- The influences of the church was considerable, but waning…
  - In New England, the top priority of colleges was still to train men for the ________________________.
  - By 1750, there was a movement from “dead” to “live” languages.
  - Ben Franklin helped start the University of ________________________, the first non-denominational university.

XIII. Provincial Culture
- Work and worry (farming and fear of Indians) left little time for recreation. What little time was leftover, was spent on ________________________, not wasted on arts and literature.
- Painting was looked upon as a waste of time.
  - John Trumbull
  - Charles Willson Peale
  - Benjamin West
  - John Singleton Copley

XIV. Architecture in America
- Architecture in America was transplanted from Europe and focused on the practical rather than stylish.
  - The log cabin (from Sweden) was simple, frontier-friendly, cheap, and cozy.
  - The ________________________style began around 1720 and became popular in towns with its red bricks—solid and well insulated.

XV. Colonial literature
- Colonial literature was sparse.
  - Phillis ________________________poetry was notable.
  - Ben Franklin's Poor Richard's ________________________was immensely popular—read more than anything except the Bible.

XVI. Pioneer Presses
- Reading wasn’t common in colonial America—books were too expensive, thus, libraries were scarce.
- Pamphlets were more common.
  - John Peter ________________________was a printer in New York.
  - He printed unflattering things about the governor of New York. Zenger was arrested for seditious libel.
  - But, his lawyer Alexander ________________________argued, what he’d printed was true, and therefore, not libel.
  - Zenger won, but more importantly, it was a landmark case for the freedom of the__________________________.

XVII. The Great Game of Politics
- By 1775, eight colonies had royal governors who’d been appointed by the king. Three colonies had governors selected by proprietors.
- Nearly each colony had a two-house ________________________.
  - The upper house was chosen by either royal officials or by the colony’s proprietor.
  - The lower house was filled by election by the people.
- Most governors were effective.
- The right to vote was ________________________.
  - It was still limited to white males only, but to more white males.
  - But, the land requirement was gone.
The Scots had a hard time back in Britain. They were poor but heavily ________________________________ by the English. This added to a long list of reasons the Scots disliked the English.

Fed up, the Scots moved to Ulster, in Ireland. But, the Irish didn’t want the Scots there either. So, the Scots packed up and moved to America.

As if they wanted to distance themselves from Britain as far as possible, the Scots moved into and spread along the __________________________________ Piedmont region.

Pennsylvania was a hot spot since tolerance was high there.

The Scots-Irish were tough, independent, ruddy people—perfect for frontier life, blazing new lands, and building America out of the forests.

Though independent-minded, religion tied the Scots-Irish together. They were ________________________________, usually of the Presbyterian denomination.

Their disdain for England also bonded them. This fact became of great use when the Revolution broke out. The Scots-Irish were passionately against England and for ________________________________.

**Discussion Questions***

- How democratic was colonial American society? Why was it apparently becoming less equal?
- How were the various occupations and activities of colonial America related to the nature of the economy? Why were occupations like lawyer, printer, and artisan taking on greater importance?
- What were the causes and effects of the Great Awakening? How did such an intense religious revival affect those who experienced “conversion” as well as those who did not? How did the Awakening help to create a sense of shared American identity?
- In what ways was colonial life attractive, and in what ways would it seem tedious and dull to the average twenty-first-century American? How were the educational, cultural, and leisured sides of colonial life affected by the basic nature of the economy?

**Exit Question***

- Why were the Scots-Irish likely to be especially fervent patriots in the American Revolution? What issues might separate them from other American revolutionists, like the New Englanders or the Virginia planters?