

CHAPTER ONE

THE MEETING OF CULTURES

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter One should enable the student to understand:

1. The history of the Native Americans before the arrival of Europeans.
2. What the New World was like at the time of Christopher Columbus.
3. The ways in which the peoples of the New and Old Worlds affected each other when their societies came in contact in the late fifteenth century.
4. The changes taking place in western Europe that resulted in widespread interest in colonization.
5. The colonial policies of each nation involved, and the effect each had on the future of the Americas.
6. The reasons for the rivalry between Spain and England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the impact of that rivalry on international affairs.
7. The African cultures from which black slaves were taken and the early development of slavery.
8. The role of religion in European efforts to colonize the New World.
9. The ways in which the experiences of the English in Ireland influenced their efforts to colonize North America.
10. The first efforts of the English to establish a colony and the reasons for their failure.
11. The host of connections that existed between what happened in the Americas and what was happening in the rest of the world.

Main Themes

1. That the colonization of the Americas was a collision of cultures—the European and the Native American—that had been developing along completely different lines for thousands of years.
2. How a variety of ambitions and impulses moved individuals and nations to colonize the New World.
3. The way the motives of the colonizers and their experiences prior to immigrating shaped their attitudes toward Native American cultures.
4. How these same motives and experiences helped determine the sociopolitical arrangements in the new colonies.
5. The ways that the Old World influenced the history of the New.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

The following is a list of key terms beginning with “The Arrival of the English” to the end of the chapter:

Richard Hakluyt
English Reformation
Calvinist Puritans
Church of England
“Separatists”
Elizabeth I
James I
Sir Humphrey Gilbert
Plantations

Enclosure movement
Merchant Capitalist
Mercantilism
Coueurs de bois
Sir Francis Drake
Spanish Armada
Roanoke
Sir Walter Raleigh
Utopia

CHAPTER TWO

TRANSPLANTATIONS AND BORDERLANDS

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Two should enable the student to understand:

1. The differences between the Jamestown and Plymouth colonies in terms of objectives, types of settlers, early problems, and reasons for success.
2. The causes and significance of Bacon's Rebellion.
3. The background of the Massachusetts Bay colony and its founders, the Puritans.
4. The conditions in Puritan Massachusetts Bay that spawned such dissenters as Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson.
5. The expansion of the original settlements, and the influences of the New World frontier on the colonists.
6. The significance of the Caribbean colonies in the British-American colonial system.
7. How the Spanish colonies continued to flourish and the impact this had on the British-American colonial system.
8. The efforts made by the Dutch to establish a colony, and the reasons for their failure.
9. The reasons for the founding of each of the original thirteen colonies.
10. The early economic, religious, and political factors in the colonies that tended to produce sectional differences.
11. The effect of the Glorious Revolution on the development of the American colonies.

Main Themes

1. The origins and objectives of England's first settlements in the New World.
2. How and why English colonies differed from one another in purpose and administration.
3. The problems that arose as colonies matured and expanded, and how colonists attempted to solve them.
4. The impact that events in England had on the development of colonies in British America.

Terms, Concepts, and Names:

London Company
"Starving time"
House of Burgesses
Lord Baltimore
Headright system
Sugar cultivation
Plymouth Plantation
Puritans
"Freemen"
Anne Hutchinson
Pequot War
"patroonships"
William Penn
Oglethorpe
Jamestown
John Smith
Tobacco

Sir William Berkeley
Bacon's Rebellion
Separatists
"Theocracy"
"City upon a hill"
Fundamental Orders
King Phillip's War
Quakers
John Rolfe
Indentured servants
Powhatan
Pocahontas
Toleration Act
William Bradford
"Saints"
Mayflower Compact
Squanto

John Winthrop
James River
Thomas Hooker
Roger Williams
Plymouth
John Cotton
"The elect"
Hudson River
New Amsterdam
"Inner light"
Philadelphia
Navigation Acts
Mercantilism
Glorious Revolution
Sir Edmund Andros
Dominion of New England
Leisler's Rebellion

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN PROVINCIAL AMERICA

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Three should enable the student to understand:

1. The disagreement among historians concerning the origins of slavery.
2. The sources of colonial labor, including indentured servants, women, and imported Africans.
3. Immigration patterns and their effect on colonial development.
4. How patterns of birth and death influenced and reflected cultural development in the colonies
5. The ways in which factors of soil and climate determined the commercial and agricultural development of the colonies, despite crown attempts to influence production.
6. The emergence of the plantation system, and its impact on southern society.
7. The New England witchcraft episode as a reflection of the Puritan society.
8. The reasons for the appearance of a variety of religious sects in the colonies, and the effect of the Great Awakening on the colonists.
9. The beginnings of colonial industry and commerce, and the early attempts at regulation by Parliament.
10. The ways in which colonial literature, education, science, law, and justice were diverging from their English antecedents.

Main Themes

1. How the colonial population grew and diversified.
2. How the colonial economy expanded to meet the needs of this rapidly growing population.
3. The emergence of a particularly American "mind and spirit."

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Congregationalism
Patriarchy
"Covenant"
Harvard

William and Mary
Town meetings
The Great Awakening
Patroonships

"Visible saints"
Scotch-Irish
Dutch

CHAPTER FOUR

THE EMPIRE IN TRANSITION

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Four should enable the student to understand:

1. The primary reasons for the growth of the differences between colonial Americans and the British government that resulted in a clash of interests.
2. The colonial attitudes toward England and toward other colonies before the Great War for empire.
3. The causes of the Great War for empire, and the reasons for the French defeat.
4. The effects of the war on the American colonists and on the status of the colonies within the British Empire.
5. The options available to the British for dealing with the colonies in 1763, and the reasons for adopting the policies that they chose to implement.
6. The importance of the series of crises from the Sugar Act through the Coercive Acts, and how each crisis changed colonial attitudes toward the mother country.
7. The change in American attitudes toward Parliament, the English constitution, and the king. What such slogans as "No taxation without representation" really meant.
8. The significance of the convening of the First Continental Congress, and what it accomplished.
9. Lexington and Concord—who fired the first shot, and does it really matter?

Main Theme

How it was that colonists who, for the most part, had enjoyed benefits unattainable by their European counterparts, rose in rebellion against the nation that was responsible for their circumstances.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

salutary neglect	Townshend Duties	Representation; virtual versus direct
Franklin's Albany Plan	Internal and external taxation	Nature of sovereignty
French and Indian War	Boston Massacre	General Braddock
Iroquois Confederacy	<i>Gaspee</i> Affair	William Pitt
Ohio Valley	Tea Act of 1773	Battle of Quebec
Fort Duquesne	Women in resistance activities	Peace of Paris, 1763
Paxton Boys	Boston Tea Party	Proclamation of 1763
Stamp Act Crisis	Coercive Act (Intolerable Acts)	Sugar Act (1764)
Patrick Henry; the "Virginia Resolves"	Quebec Act	Taxation: "Virtual and Direct"
The Stamp Act Congress	First Continental Congress	Samuel Adams
Declaratory Act	Suffolk Resolve	Committees of Correspondence
Quartering Act of 1765		John Locke