

Puritans

- Religious dissidents who left England for America to establish a "purer" church.
- Settled Plymouth Colony in 1620 and the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.
- Were heavily influenced by John Calvin and his concept of predestination.

Chapter: 3

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Church of England

- Also called the Anglican Church.
- Protestant state church established by King Henry VIII.
- Religious radicals desired a "purer" church than was allowed by monarchs in the early 17th century, causing some to leave for America.

Chapter: 3

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Calvinism

- Protestant faith that preached salvation "by faith alone" and predestination.
- The desire of Calvinists in England to create a "pure church" was only partly successful, so many Calvinist Puritans went to the New World starting in 1620.

Chapter: 3

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Separatists

- Calvinist Protestants who did not believe that the Church of England could be "purified" and hence chose to "separate" from it.
- The Pilgrims who sailed to America aboard the *Mayflower* and settled at Plymouth were separatists looking for religious freedom.

Chapter: 3

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Enclosure movement

- Demands for wool in England rose due to the emergence of the textile industry. Due to this, landowners closed off their fields to farmers who rented it, which resulted in thousands losing jobs. These out of work farmers migrated to America, where they would contribute to US history as colonists.

Chapter: 3

Roanoke

- The first English colony on the New World that was founded in 1585 and was led by Sir Walter Raleigh.
- The colony failed but showed England it would be possible to settle with better planning.

Chapter: 3

London Company

- In 1603, King James I gave the London Company a charter to settle the Virginia territory.
- In April 1607, the first settlers from this company settled at Jamestown.
- This was the first successful English colony in America.

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Powhatan Confederacy

- Alliance of Native American tribes living in the region of the initial Virginia settlement.
- Powhatan, leader of this alliance, tried to live in peace with the English settlers when they arrived in 1607.

Chapter: 2

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John Winthrop

- Helped found the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.
- In 1629, he was elected governor, a position he held for 20 years.
- Saw the colony as a "city upon a hill," a godly community far from the corrupting influences of England.

Chapter: 2

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Anne Hutchinson

- A Puritan housewife, Hutchinson claimed to have received special revelations from God, angering many leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- Expelled from Massachusetts, Hutchinson and her family joined other dissenters like Roger Williams in Rhode Island.

Chapter: 2

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Mercantilism

- Economic policy practiced by most European states in the late 17th century under which states actively sought to create wealth as a means to power.
- Mercantilist states minimized trade with outsiders and maximized it with their colonies.

Chapter: 2

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Navigation Acts

- Measures enacted by Charles II in 1660 to increase the dependence of the colonies on England for trade.
- Goods like tobacco could only be sold to England, and all trade with other countries had to go through England.
- These laws were often ignored in America.

Chapter: 2

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Dominion of New England

- A consolidation of the colonies of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Plymouth, and New Hampshire by King James II in 1686.
- The Dominion ended in April 1689, following the overthrow of King James during the Glorious Revolution.

Chapter: 2

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Glorious Revolution

- English revolution of 1688—1689 that removed openly Catholic King James II from the throne and replaced him with his Protestant daughter Mary and her Dutch husband, William.
- In the American colonies, James's official appointees were deposed and sent home.

Chapter: 2

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Molasses Act

- In the early 1700s, colonists traded from molasses with the French West Indies.
- British traders pressured Parliament to pass the Molasses Act in 1733, which put high duties on imported molasses.
- Americans evaded British officials and smuggled French molasses into the colonies.

Chapter: 2

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Nathaniel Bacon

- In 1676, Bacon led a rebellion of farmers protesting Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley's lenient policy towards the Indians.
- Bacon died after burning Jamestown, and the rebellion was suppressed.
- In the following years, the Virginia gentry limited the power of the royal governor.

Chapter: 2

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Lord Baltimore

- Founded the colony of Maryland and offered religious freedom to all Christian colonists.
- He did so because he knew that members of his religion (Catholicism) would be a minority in the colony.

Chapter: 2

Headright system

- Headrights were parcels of land consisting of about 50 acres which were given to colonists who brought indentured servants into America.
- They were used by the Virginia Company to attract more colonists.

Chapter: 2

William Penn

- 1681 – William Penn received a land grant from King Charles II, and used it to form a colony that would provide a haven for Quakers. His colony, Pennsylvania, allowed religious freedom.

Chapter: 2

James Oglethorpe

- Founder and governor of the Georgia colony.
- He ran a tightly-disciplined, military-like colony. Georgia was formed as a buffer between the Carolinas and Spanish-held Florida (served as a haven for the poor, criminals, and persecuted Protestants).
- Slaves, alcohol, and Catholicism were forbidden in his colony.

Chapter: 2

Jamestown

- One of the first successful settlements.
- Chesapeake Bay, Virginia (1607). Thought the site was easily defensible but it was actually low and swampy.

Chapter: 2

John Smith

- 37 year old leader in Jamestown.
- He imposed work and order on the community.
- He also organized raids on neighboring Indian villages to steal food and kidnap natives.

Chapter: 2

Sir William Berkeley

- Governor of Virginia, he played a prominent role in the shaping of the colony.
- He introduced different crops into the economy, and was responsible for crushing Bacon's rebellion.

Chapter: 2

King Phillip's War

- 1675 – A series of battles in New Hampshire between the colonists and the Wompanowogs.
- The war was started when the Massachusetts government tried to assert court jurisdiction over the local Indians.
- The colonists won the help of the Mohawks, and the victory opened up additional Indian lands for expansion.

Chapter: 2

Quakers

- Unlike the Puritans, they rejected the concepts of predestination and original sin.
- All people had divinity within themselves (an "Inner Light," which could guide them along the path of righteousness), and all cultivated that divinity could attain salvation.

Chapter: 2

John Rolfe

- One of the English settlers at Jamestown (and he married Pocahontas).
- He discovered how to successfully grow tobacco in Virginia and cure it for export, which made Virginia an economically successful colony.

Chapter: 2

Mayflower Compact

- 1620 – The first agreement for self-government in America.
- It was signed by the 41 men on the Mayflower and set up a government for the Plymouth colony.

Chapter: 2

Roger Williams

- 1635 – He left the Massachusetts colony and purchased the land from a neighboring Indian tribe to found the colony of Rhode Island.
- Rhode Island was the only colony at that time to offer complete religious freedom.

Chapter: 2

Indentured Servitude

- A legal arrangement in which an individual owed compulsory service (for 3 to 10 years) in exchange for free passage to the American colonies.
- Many of the early settlers in the Virginia colony came as indentured servants.

Chapter: 3

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Triangular Trade System

- Complex trading relationship that developed in the late 17th century between the Americas, Europe, and Africa.
- Europeans purchased African slaves to sell in the Americas, raw materials from the Americas were sold to Europe, and manufactured goods from Europe were sold in the Americas.

Chapter: 3

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Middle Passage

- Voyage across the Atlantic taken by slaves on their way to the Americas.
- Sickness, disease, and death were rampant.
- On some ships, more than 20% of the slaves who began the voyage were dead by the time the ship landed.

Chapter: 3

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Stono Rebellion

- 1739 slave rebellion in South Carolina in which more than 75 slaves killed citizens and marched through the countryside.
- After the rebellion was crushed, slave owners imposed harsher discipline.
- The largest slave rebellion in 18th-century America.

Chapter: 3

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Salem Witch Trials

- 120 men, women, and children were arrested for witch-craft in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692.
- 19 of them were executed before a new royal governor stopped the prosecutions.
- Reflected tensions between farming and commercial interests in Salem.

Chapter: 3

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Great Awakening

- Great religious revival that swept through the colonies from the 1720s to the 1740s.
- Preachers challenged the "cold" message of the established churches and stirred congregations with powerful, emotive sermons.
- Encouraged a sense of social equality and the questioning of authority.

Chapter: 3

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Slavery

- He first African slaves entered Virginia as workers in 1619, when few legal differences existed between black and white workers.
- By the 1670s and 1680s, African slavery was widespread in the Chesapeake colonies.
- The trading of slaves became an integral part of the triangular trade system.

Chapter: 3

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George Whitefield

- Anglican minister who proved to be a dynamic and charismatic preacher during the Great Awakening.
- Preached to as many as 20,000 people at a time.
- His 1740 tour of the colonies was the high point of the Great Awakening.

Chapter: 3

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Enlightenment

- 18th-century European intellectual movement that attempted to discover the natural laws governing science and society.
- Taught that progress was inevitable.
- Included philosophers who greatly influenced Americans, such as John Locke, who emphasized natural rights.

Chapter: 3

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Harvard

- 1636 – Founded by a grant from the Massachusetts general court. Followed Puritan beliefs.

Chapter: 3

Albany Congress

- 1754 meeting of representatives of 7 colonies that coordinated their efforts against French and Native American threats in the western frontier regions.
- Benjamin Franklin proposed a plan of union that was rejected by both the colonies and the British government.

Chapter: 4

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French and Indian War

- The British and French fought to expand their empires in the Americas from 1754 and 1763.
- The war spread to Europe and the rest of the world in 1756, and was called the Seven Years War.
- The British were victorious, receiving French Canada as their main spoils of the war.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 39

Currency Act

- 1764 British act forbidding the colonies to issue paper money to legal tender.
- Repealed in 1773 by the British as an effort to ease tensions with the colonies.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 40

Sugar Act

- An effort to pay for the British army located in North America, this 1764 measure taxed sugar and other imports.
- Tried to raise money from the American trade with the French West Indies.
- Harsh penalties were imposed on smugglers who did not pay the duty on sugar.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 41

Stamp Act

- To help pay for the British army in North America, Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765, imposing a tax on all legal documents and newspapers, which now had to have official stamps.
- Resistance to the Stamp Act was severe in the colonies and it was eventually repealed.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 42

Quartering Act

- 1765 British edict stating that to help defend the empire, colonial governments had to provide housing and food for British troops.
- Many colonists perceived this to be the ultimate insult, forcing them to pay for the troops that were there to control the colonies.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 43

Sons of Liberty

- Men who organized opposition to British policies during the late 1760s and 1770s.
- Founded in Boston in response to the Stamp Act.
- Organized the Boston Tea Party.
- Samuel Adams was one of their leaders.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 44

Stamp Act Congress

- Representatives of 9 colonies met in New York in October 1765.
- The document produced by the congress maintained the loyalty of the colonies to the Crown but condemned the Stamp Act.
- The Stamp Act was repealed within one year.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 45

Declaratory Act

- 1766 British law stating that Parliament had an absolute right to tax the colonies and to make laws that would be enacted in the colonies.
- Ironically, it was issued at the same time as they repealed of the Stamp Act.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 46

Townshend Acts

- 1767 parliamentary acts that forced colonists to pay duties on goods coming from England, including tea and paper, and which increased the power of the customs service.
- Colonial resistance was fierce; Boston was occupied by British troops.
- Repealed in 1770.

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Circular Letter

- Responding to the Townshend Acts, the Massachusetts Assembly circulated a letter to the other colonies, asking that they work together and jointly issue a petition of protest.
- The strong-willed response of the British authorities to the letter led the colonial assemblies to work more closely together.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 50

Boston Massacre

- A conflict between British soldiers and Boston civilians on March 5, 1770.
- After civilians threw rocks and snowballs at the soldiers, the soldiers opened fire, killing 5 and wounding 6.

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Card #: 51

Committees of Correspondence

- These first existed in Massachusetts and eventually in all the colonies.
- Leaders of resistance to British rule listed their grievances against the British and circulated them to all the towns in the colony.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 52

Tea Act

- 1773 act by Parliament that would provide the colonies with cheap tea, but at the same time force the colonies to admit that Parliament had a right to tax them.
- The Sons of Liberty resisted, most notably at the Boston Tea Party.
- Britain responded with the Coercive Acts.

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Card #: 53

Boston Tea Party

- The response to the Tea Act and additional British taxes on tea, Boston radicals disguised as Native Americans threw nearly 350 chests of tea into Boston Harbor on December 16, 1773.
- Parliament closed Boston harbor and passed Coercive Acts.

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Intolerable Acts

- Also known as the Coercive Acts.
- Term used in the colonies for the bills passed by Parliament to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party.
- These included closing Boston harbor, prohibiting local meetings, and mandatory quartering of troops in private homes.

Chapter: 4

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Declaration of Rights and Grievances

- 1774 measure adopted by the First Continental Congress.
- Stated that Parliament had some rights to regulate colonial trade with Britain, but that Parliament did not have the right to tax the colonies without their consent.

Chapter: 4

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Treaty of Paris (1763)

- Treaty that ended the French and Indian War.
- Britain gained most French territory in the New World, most importantly Canada.
- Britain gained Florida from Spain.
- France gave Spain Louisiana as compensation for the loss of Florida.

Chapter: 4

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Edward Braddock

- Seasoned British general sent to America to stop the French construction of a fort at what is now the city of Pittsburgh.
- On July 9, 1755, Braddock's force of regulars and Americans were crushed in an ambush that cost Braddock and most of his men their lives.

Chapter: 4

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Patrick Henry

- As a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, Henry introduced resolutions protesting the Stamp act.
- Proclaimed that the act showed tyranny of King George III, and reminded the king of the fates of Caesar and Charles I.
- Many considered his speech treasonous.

Chapter: 4

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Samuel Adams

- A leading opponent of British policy in the 1760s and 1770s.
- Helped organized the Sons of Liberty.
- A leader in the agitation surrounding the Boston Massacre.
- Because of the Boston Tea Party, Adams was marked for arrest by the British.

Chapter: 4

Card #: 51

Lexington

- A Massachusetts town where the first skirmish between British troops and colonial militiamen took place.
- During this April 19, 1775, fight, 8 colonialists were killed and another 9 were wounded.

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Iroquois Confederacy

- The five Indian nations (Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida).
- The key to the success of the Iroquois in maintaining their independence was that they avoided too close a relationship with either the French or British.

Chapter: 4

Ohio Valley

- The principle area of conflict between the Iroquois Confederacy, British and the French.

Chapter: 4

Gaspee Affair

- In June, 1772, the British customs ship Gaspee ran around off the colonial coast. When the British went ashore for help, colonials boarded the ship and burned it. They were sent to Britain for trial.
- Colonial outrage led the widespread formation of the Committees of correspondence.

Chapter: 4

William Pitt

- British secretary of state during the French and Indian War.
- He brought the British/colonial army under tight British control and started drafting colonists, which led to riots.

Chapter: 4

John Locke

- Locke was an English political philosopher whose ideas inspired the American revolution.
- He wrote that all human beings have a right to life, liberty, and property, and that governments exist to protect those rights.
- He believed that government was based upon an unwritten "social contract" between the rulers and their people, and if the government failed to uphold its end of the contract, the people had a right to rebel and institute a new government.

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