**Chapter 2**

Transportation of Borderlands

*Reviewing Objectives*

**A thorough study of Chapter Six 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. How the lives of colonists were shaped by contact with Native Americans and how the Indians’ world was also transformed.
3. The causes and significance of Bacon’s Rebellion.
4. The background of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and its founders, the Puritans.
5. The conditions in Puritan Massachusetts Bay that spawned such dissenters as Robert Williams and Anne Hutchinson.
6. The expansion of the original settlements and the influence of the New World frontier on the colonists.
7. The significance of the Caribbean colonies in the British-American colonial system.
8. How the Spanish colonies in the Caribbean and in north America continued to flourish and the impact this had on the British-American colonial system.
9. The reasons for the founding of each of the original thirteen colonies and the West Indian provinces.
10. The early economic, religion, 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.

# Chapter II

# Pertinent Questions

**The Early Chesapeake**

1. What conditions and circumstances that characterized the first permanent English settlements?
2. What serious difficulties did the Virginia colonists duffer from the moment they landed?
3. After the colony was established, what efforts did the Virginia Company make to attract settlers and make the colonists more happy and productive?
4. Explain the importance of tobacco in the development of the Virginia colony.
5. What led to Virginia becoming a royal colony?
6. The survival of Jamestown was, in the end, largely the result of what?
7. What were the origins of the colony of Maryland? How did Maryland’s early development differ from that of Virginia?
8. What ere the origins of the political turmoil in Virginia during the 1670s?
9. How was Bacon’s Rebellion related to the political unrest in Virginia, and what effect did the rebellion have on the development of that colony?

###### The Growth of New England

1. Describe the background of the Pilgrims and their motives for coming to America.
2. How did the Pilgrims’ experience with the Indians differ markedly from that of settlers in Virginia?
3. How did the turbulent events in England generate interest in colonization among certain English Puritans? What did these Puritans hope to accomplish?
4. What did the Puritans believe to be their purpose in coming to America, and how did church and state cooperate to achieve this goal?
5. How did the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company influence the colony’s first government?
6. How did the colony of Connecticut originate? Rhode Island? What does this expansion reveal about the colony of Massachusetts Bay?
7. What was the controversy surrounding Anne Hutchinson, and what does it reveal about Puritan religious and social beliefs?
8. What factors made relations between Indians and colonist in New England such a disaster for Native Americans?
9. What were the causes and consequences of the Pequot War and Kings Philip’s War?
10. How were the Pequot War and Kips Philip’s War crucially affected by earlier exchanges of technology between the English and the tribes?

**The Restoration Colonies**

1. How did the Stuart Restoration affect those English colonies already established in America? How did it affect attitudes about founding more settlements?
2. How did the political, economic, social, and religious institutions established in Carolina reflect the proprietors’ motives for starting the colony?
3. What caused the Carolina settlements along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers to develop differently from those in the Albemarle area?
4. What sort of social order took root in the colony of Carolina? Why did it differ from that proposed under Carolina’s Fundamental Constitution?
5. How did the existing Dutch settlements and institutions influence the development of New York?
6. Why did power in New York remain widely dispersed? Who shared this power?
7. What beliefs and practices characterized the Quakers, and how did their influence make Pennsylvania a unique colony?

**Borderlands and Middle Grounds**

1. What were the major British Caribbean colonies and under what circumstances were they obtained?
2. Why did British colonists in the Caribbean turn to African slaves as a source of labor? Explain.
3. In what ways were the Caribbean settlements important to the British?
4. Why was it difficult to establish a stable society and culture in the Caribbean colonies?
5. What were the principal Spanish colonies north of Mexico and what role did they play in the development of the empire?
6. Explain the relations between the Spanish in the Southwest and their French rivals.
7. How ere the Spanish outposts in North America different from the English outposts along the Atlantic seaboard?
8. How did the purposes for which Georgia was founded differ from those of previous colonies? How were they similar?
9. Explain the relationships between Europeans and Native Americans in the “middle grounds.”

**The Evolution of the British Empire**

1. What attempts did England make to regulate its colonies between 1660 and 1700? What moved the mother country to consider regulation at this time, and how was it enforced?
2. What were the origins of the Dominion of New England, and what was the colonial reaction to it?
3. What impact did the Glorious Revolution have on England’s North American colonies?

**The American Environment**

1. What were the “other pilgrims” that came to the New World with the Europeans?
2. How was “the colonization of America as much a biological invasion as a cultural one?

**Summary**

During the seventeenth century, colonies were established in British North America, and the colonists began to perceive themselves as a hybrid breed. Before 1660, most colonies began as private ventures (with charters from the king), but the motives that brought them into being were as varied as the sociopolitical systems they developed. After 1660, proprietary colonies became the norm, and charters indicated a closer tie between the "owners" of a colony and

the king, who granted the charter. As a result of this colonization effort, by the 1680s England had an unbroken string of provinces stretching from Canada to the Savannah River. As the colonies matured, their inhabitants began to exhibit a concern for control of local affairs and an independence of interests that eventually came to trouble the British Empire. It was a time when colonists began to sense that they were both English and American, a dual personality that

was to lead to trouble and confusion on both sides of the Atlantic. The problem was that at the very time that the American colonists were developing attitudes and institutions distinctly American, England, fully aware of the potential of its colonies, began to tighten its control of its possessions.