**Chapter 1—New World Beginnings (BC-1769)**

**Big Picture Questions**:

1. What developments in Europe and Africa led Europeans to explore, conquer, and settle in the New World?
2. In what ways did native populations develop different and increasingly complex societies due to their environment?
3. What changes and conflicts emerged when the societies of Europe, Africa, and the Americas collided after 1492? (Look at the impact of the Columbian Exchange.)
4. How did Spain conquer territory in the New World, and what were the main characteristics of Spanish colonization in North America? (Look only at the Spanish Southwest and St. Augustine.)

Identifications:

Mestizos Popé’s Rebellion (Pueblo Revolt) Black Legend

Encomienda Columbian Exchange Conquistadors

**Chapter 2—The Planting of English America (1500-1733)**

**Big Picture Questions**:

1. Why did England begin to colonize in the New World? Where did they first set up colonies? Evaluate England’s overall successes and failures.
2. List the main characteristics of each of the southern colonies of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Identify major similarities among all the southern colonies.
3. How did the English settlers and the Native Americans interact in the southern colonies? What were the results of these interactions?

Identifications:

Roanoke Island primogeniture Francis Drake Act of Toleration (1649)

joint-stock company House of Burgesses Sir Walter Raleigh Barbados Slave Code

Jamestown John Smith Spanish Armada Starving Time

Powhatan Confederacy Buffer colony Enclosure Movement

Indentured Servants 1st & 2nd Anglo Powhatan Wars John Rolfe

**Chapter 3—Settling the Northern Colonies (1619-1700)**

**Big Picture Questions**:

1. Why did Puritans come to the New World? How did Puritan beliefs shape the political and religious characteristics of the New England colonies (Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island)?
2. Describe relations between the Puritans of New England and the Native American tribes of this region.
3. Compare and contrast the New England colonies with the southern colonies. Address reasons for settlement, role of religion, and relations with the Native Americans.
4. Why and how were the middle colonies founded (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware)? What were the political, economic, and religious characteristics of each of these colonies?
5. Explain how colonists in the middle colonies interacted with Native Americans.

Identifications:

Church of England (Anglicans) Puritans John Calvin Quakers

Separatists (Pilgrims) *Mayflower Compact* Massachusetts Bay Colony William Penn

John Winthrop—“city upon a hill” salutary neglect John Cotton ☺ King Philip’s War

Anne Hutchinson Roger Williams Metacom New England Confederation

Pequot War predestination Navigation Laws Dominion of New England

**Chapter 4—American Life in the Seventeenth Century (1607-1692)**

**Big Picture Questions**:

1. Describe the economy, demographics, social structure, labor patterns, and everyday life of the southern colonies (Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia).
2. Explain the causes, main events, and results of Bacon’s Rebellion.
3. How did economic, geographic, and social factors encourage the growth of slavery as an important part of the economy of the southern colonies between 1607 and 1775?
4. Describe the economy, demographics, social structure, labor patterns, and everyday life of the New England colonies.
5. Explain the causes, main events, and results of the Salem Witch Trials.
6. What are some similarities shared by all the colonist, regardless of the region where they lived?

Identifications:

Indentured servants William Berkely headright system Stone Rebellion

half-way covenant Chattel slavery *The Scarlett Letter* Salem Witch Trials

Nathaniel Bacon Middle Passage slave codes Town Meetings

**Chapter 5—Colonial Society on the Eve of the Revolution (1700-1775)**

**Big Picture Questions**:

1. How are the colonies of the eighteenth century different from the colonies of the seventeenth century? In other words, how did the colonies change over time? Look at demographics, economic structure, social structure, political institutions, daily life, religion, culture to help you with your answer.
2. What were the causes, main events, and results of the First Great Awakening?
3. Explain how the English colonies in North America were linked economically to Europe, Central America, Africa, and South America.

Identifications:

Pennsylvania Dutch Molasses Act (1733) George Whitefield

Jonathan Edwards Zenger Trial Triangle Trade

“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” Great Awakening

Paxton Boys Royal/Propreitary/self-govering colonies Ben Franklin’s *Poor Richard’s Almanac*

**Chapter 6—The Duel for North America (1608-1763)**

**Big Picture Questions**:

1. Compare and contrast the colonies of New France with those of Britain’s colonies in North America.
2. What were the causes, main events, and results of the French and Indian War? Why did Britain win?
3. Why was the French and Indian War viewed as one of the causes of the American Revolution?

Identifications:

Salutary neglect Albany Congress New France

Ben Franklin—“Join or Die” Pontiac’s Rebellion

Treaty of Paris, 1763 Proclamation Act of 1763