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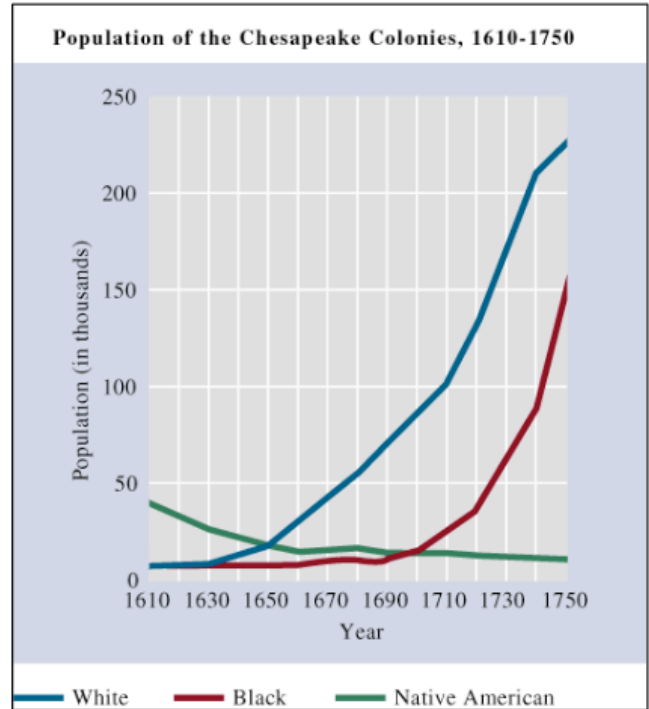
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**UNIT II (1607-1754) Ch. 2 Student Outline – The Thirteen Colonies and The British Empire**

**SECTION 1 - Period Overview, p.23**

Consider the data in the chart at right as well as page 1 of the text when completing this section.

1. Period 2 begins with 1607 and ends in 1754. As the colonies increased in number, size, and power during this Colonial Era, the population of the eastern seaboard changed. Based on your knowledge of history and the data in the graph at right, explain three reasons for the demographic shift in the Chesapeake. (Chesapeake colonies include Virginia and Maryland)



1. Describe the **DIFFERENCE** between the *types of charters* granted by the English crown –
  - a. Explain **WHY** you think different charters even existed –
2. Describe 3 reasons why the *English* were motivated to populate/colonize the America's in the early 1600s –
  - a. **Spanish Armada:**
  - b. **Increased opportunity:**
  - c. **Joint-Stock Company:**
3. Describe the *differences* and *similarities* of the early English settlements of Jamestown, Plymouth, and Massachusetts Bay in the following contexts –
  - a. **Motives for settlement:**
  - b. **Charter status:**

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**c. Adaption to environment:**

**d. Political institutions:**

4. Describe the irony of the **Act of Toleration** in Maryland –
  
5. Describe why the **southern colonies (Chesapeake region)** needed more labor than the **northern colonies (New England)** –
  
6. Explain each of the following *labor systems* –
  - a. **Indentured Servants:**
  
  - b. **The Headright System:**
  
  - c. **Slavery:**
  
7. Describe the circumstances behind, the immediate impact, and the long term impact of Bacon's Rebellion –
  
8. Describe how each of the following individuals or events contributed to the development of New England –
  - a. **Roger Williams:**
  
  - b. **Anne Hutchinson:**
  
  - c. **Thomas Hooker:**

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**d. Halfway Covenant:**

**e. New England Confederation:**

**f. King Philip's War:**

9. Explain how the *English Restoration* led to the development of the following English colonies and describe each of them –

**a. The Carolinas:**

**b. New York:**

**c. New Jersey:**

**d. Pennsylvania:**

i. Describe difference between the Quakers in Pennsylvania and the Puritans in New England:

**e. Georgia:**

10. Define *mercantilism* –

11. Explain how the *Acts of Trade and Navigation* represent England moving toward mercantilist policies –

12. Explain how the colonies reacted to the trade and navigation acts –

13. Explain why *slavery* was increasingly important in the southern colonies –

14. Describe *triangular trade* –

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Excerpt: *A People's History of the United States*, Howard Zinn, 1980

Some historians think those first blacks in Virginia were considered as servants, like the white indentured servants brought from Europe. But the strong probability is that, even if they were listed as "servants" (a more familiar category to the English); they were viewed as being different from white servants, were treated differently, and in fact were slaves. In any case, slavery developed quickly into a regular institution, into the normal labor relation of blacks to whites in the New World. With it developed that special racial feeling—whether hatred, or contempt, or pity, or patronization—that accompanied the inferior position of blacks in America for the next 350 years—that combination of inferior status and derogatory thought we call racism. Everything in the experience of the first white settlers acted as a pressure for the enslavement of blacks.

Excerpt: *History of Slavery in America*

In the 17th century, a majority of slaves were American Indians. From 1650 through 1750, the slave population very gradually changed from American Indian to almost exclusively African-Americans. Beginning in the 1660s, the previously shaky and indefinite legal status of African-Americans was beginning to be decided, as slave codes were enacted in many states making all members of non-white races slaves for life. By 1680, slaves were established as chattel, with few legal rights. The main source of labor was indentured servants on southern plantations, and when the first Blacks arrived, they were just that. It was a temporary status that ended with freedom. Some of those first Black servants became free and even owned their own slaves later on. The reason for this change in servant to slave was the burgeoning tobacco business made it all possible. Tobacco, unknown to Europe until the mid-16th century, required huge Southern plantations, and slave labor of a magnitude never before seen was established to work the fields. A resultant slave trade across the Atlantic Ocean -- the notorious "Middle Passage" -- forcibly brought at least 12 million Africans to what is now the United States. Around 80 percent (7 million) were exported in the 18th century. Over time the system created a caste that was nearly impossible to break out of, legally or culturally.

Are these primary or secondary sources?

How will you analyze this type of source differently from the other?

-----  
Using your knowledge of history as well as your analysis of the two documents, answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- a. Briefly explain ONE major difference between these two accounts of slavery in the colonial era.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- b. Briefly explain ONE additional piece of outside information not found in either document (historical evidence) that would support Zinn's position.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- c. Briefly explain ONE additional piece of outside information not found in either document (historical evidence) that would support the second position.

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**Create a map of the 13 Colonies.**

Recommendations: label colonies, use color to illustrate the three colonial regions, create a key, and write a caption summarizing the significance of the map.



- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Massachusetts  | New Hampshire  |
| Connecticut    | Rhode Island   |
| New York       | New Jersey     |
| Pennsylvania   | Delaware       |
| Virginia       | Maryland       |
| North Carolina | South Carolina |
| Georgia        | New Spain      |
| New France     |                |

- Maine (part of Massachusetts – not a colony)  
Vermont (part of New York and disputed with New Hampshire)

Key

<input type="checkbox"/>	NEW ENGLAND (Northern Colonies)
<input type="checkbox"/>	MIDDLE COLONIES
<input type="checkbox"/>	SOUTHERN COLONIES

Answer the multiple-choice questions by writing the correct answer in the spaces below:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

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Please answer **Short Answer #4** in the spaces below:

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4** on this page only. Do **NOT** write outside the box.

Q3

or

Q4