

Name: _____

Chapter 3 (Pages 65-97)

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
How did Bacon's Rebellion contribute to a decline in indentured servants?	The Colonial Population <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indentured servants:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• $\frac{3}{4}$ of Chesapeake immigrants in 17th century• Served 4-5 years of labor in exchange for _____• Factors that promoted indentured servants:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Native population did not make good laborers• _____ system• Decline of indentured servants:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indentured servants would become free• _____• Women and Families in the Colonies:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chesapeake:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High mortality rate affected traditional families• High birth rate for married women (every 2 years)• New England:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family was more stable than South – lower _____• Close-knit families were common• _____ played a large role in daily life• Similarities?:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fewer rights than men• Had many _____• Beginnings of Slavery:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 million Africans were forced to come to the Americas• " _____ "• Mid-1690s: Royal African Company of England lost their monopoly on the slave trade• Slave Codes: laws that regulated the behavior of slaves<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____, etc.• Changing Sources of European Immigration:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• French, German, Irish, Scottish, etc. begin to emigrate in large numbers<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Edict of _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allowed Huguenots (French Protestants) to practice their religions• Germans settled in _____• Scots-Irish settled in North Carolina, especially on the " _____ "<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Largest group in the 18th century	
	The Colonial Economies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similarities between regions:	

- _____ was common throughout
- Trade with _____
- Southern Economy:
 - Tobacco in the Chesapeake:
 - More tobacco = more _____
 - Demand caused problems of overproduction in 1640s
 - GA and SC = _____
 - Extreme conditions, many whites refused to do
 - SC = indigo
 - Important _____
 - Farms and plantations dominated the South, so few cities developed
- Northern Economic and Technological Life:
 - Large-scale farming did not develop in _____
 - Colder climate, rocky terrain
 - Middle Colonies (NY, PA) produced _____
 - Commercial economy was important
 - New industries grew by 1650s:
 - Lumbering, mining, fishing, ship building
- The Rise of Colonial Commerce:
 - Most colonists did not have specie (_____)
 - Commerce based on barter
 - “_____.”
 - Interaction between Europe, Africa, and the Americas
 - British Navigation Acts required colonists to only trade with Britain
 - Colonists got around these laws by _____!

Patterns of Society

- In England, most people did NOT own _____; not the case in the colonies
- The Plantation:
 - Started in the Chesapeake – tobacco
 - Plantations were far from towns -> different governments than in _____
 - Large plantations may have provided _____ and chapels
- Plantation Slavery:
 - Most slaves lived on large plantations
 - Slaves developed a unique _____
 - _____ Rebellion:
 - SC – 1739, 100 Africans revolted, stole weapons, killed many whites
 - As a result, laws became more _____ regulating slaves
 - Most slaves resisted slavery by _____
- The Puritan Community:
 - Town played a large role in daily life

<p>How could The Enlightenment be seen as a cause of the American Revolution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divided up land, provided _____ • Town _____ – yearly elections (males, landowning, church members) • “Halfway Covenant” – increased church _____, but sacrificed religious purity • _____ Witch Trials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hysteria throughout MA • Accused tended to be _____, widowed, and middle-ages • Reflected religious and _____ tensions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the accused were “_____” which challenged Puritan society • Cities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philly and NY had over 25,000 by late 1700s • Emerged as trading centers • Established government • New _____ emerged and spread • Inequality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealthy had increased power in _____ and society • Men had more power than women <p style="text-align: center;">Awakenings and Enlightenment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tensions between Protestants and Catholics (New France) • RI: _____ could worship freely • Westward expansion led to a decrease in power of church • The Great Awakening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1730s – 1740s, everyone can develop a new relationship with _____ • George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards • _____ • New sects, or branches, emerge • The Enlightenment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement _____ from religion • Reason, not faith, could find knowledge • Helped undermine the power of traditional authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MA law required every town to have a public school (1647) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of close _____ and religion • Literacy rates were high among white males • In most (all) instances, slaves were prohibited from reading • Prior to 1763, 4 out of 6 colleges were founded as preacher schools • The Spread of Science: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lightning Rod • _____ of small pox • Concepts of Law and Politics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Peter Zenger Trial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criticism of government officials was _____ 	
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<p>Which essay would you feel more comfortable with?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonial governments enjoyed self-government<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonial legislatures were powerful• _____ – colonists were left alone, as long as they were profitable <p>Past Essay Topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Geography was the primary factor in shaping the development of the British colonies in North America.” Assess the validity of this statement for the 1600s. (2005 Form B)• Analyze the origins and development of slavery in Britain’s North American colonies in the period 1607 to 1776. (2011)	
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