Name: _____ Chapter 2 (Pages 34-64)

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	The Early Chesapeake	
	What is the Chesapeake?	
How did tobacco lead to conflict with Native Americans?	 Jamestown: 1607, first permanent English settlement colony: group of individuals shared in profits and losses of colony "Starving Time": Winter 1609 – 1610, fevers, deaths, etc. John Smith: helped save colony from starvation Tobacco: Introduced by John Rolfe, hated by King James I Made \$ for colonists, exhausted land, led to expansion, conflict with Natives 	
Why did the Headright System benefit the wealthy?	 Expansion: Headright System:	
	indentured servants) 1619: 2 Important Events House of – elected representatives in VA 1st group of Africans arrive in "America" Conflict with Natives: confederacy – no longer a threat by 1644 	
	 Maryland: Founded by the second Lord Baltimore Fared better than early Virginians did Freedom of worship to all Christians Bacon's Rebellion (Virginia – 1676) Gov. Berkeley did not allow settlement past a line In the "" many famers were underrepresented in the House of Burgesses Conflict between and "westerners" like Bacon Bacon almost took control, died suddenly Significance?	

	The Growth of New England
	Plymouth:
Why was the Mayflower Compact an nportant step for future governing documents?	 Pilgrims were – wanted to break away from the Anglican Church Mayflower Compact – established a government led by rule Relations with Natives – many Native died a few years before from disease; Natives taught colonists to farm and hunt William Bradford – governor of Plymouth
	Puritans:
	 King Charles I (early 17th century) began to target Puritans (wanted to purify the Church of England, not break away) 1629 – led by, they received a charter and eventually settled in Massachusetts Bay Puritan beliefs: Predestination, focus on reading the Bible – led to schools "" Church members were the only people allowed to vote
	or hold a political office
	 Did not extendto others
Why could Anne Hutchinson be seen as more of a threat than Roger Williams?	Thomas Hooker: Founded; established a constitution, Fundamental Orders Roger Williams Extreme, wanted MBC to completely break away from the Church Also advocated separation of church and state and payment to for land Banished to RI
	All could worship
	 Anne Hutchinson: Challenged the power of, and rights of women After her banishment, many churches restricted women's rights further
	 Pequot War: Conflict over and trade, Peqouts were decimated King Philip's War: Started over, lasted several years Eventually the whites won, Wampanoag's were weakened
	The Restoration Colonies
	 Carolina: Similar to, headright system, religious toleration to all Christians North:

	• South:
	• South:
	: originally belonged to the Dutch, various groups, some religious toleration and local governments
In what ways were	NJ: Was a proprietor colony, becomes a royal one
Roger Williams and	Most citizens were
William Penn	
similar?	Quakers:
	 Believed in an " light"
	 All could attain salvation, did not favor
	 had many rights in church – could
	become preachers, speak publicly
	 Pacifists, no paid clergy
	William Penn:
	 Founded PA as a colony
	 Paid for their land
	• "" – toleration
	of many religious groups
	Borderlands and Middle Grounds
	Caribbean Islands:
	 became the most important crop
	– slave labor
	• Harsh
	 Important trading partner with British North America
	Spanish in North America:
	 Favored converting Natives to Christianity
	 Enlisted them as trading partners
	°
	Georgia
	Georgia:
	• Founded byas:
	 Originally excluded Africans, slavery, and Catholics
	 Later, GA began to develop when slavery was introduced,
	instituted plantations modeled after
▶	
	settled in the interior of N.A., beneficial relationship with Natives
	The Evolution of the British Empire
How did colonists	·
get around the	Mercantilism:
Navigation Acts?	 Colonies exist for the benefit and wealth of the
	country
	Acts:
	 Colonists could only trade with
	 Colonists could only ship certain goods (enumerated

I	
	articles) to England - tobacco
	Benefits of Navigation Acts on colonies?
	• blossomed, growth
	of lumber and iron industries
	Dominion of England:
	 Created by James II, combined the control of several colonies under Sir
	 Andros strictly enforced the
	Acts, hated by many colonists
	Glorious Revolution:
	 James II is overthrown,
	installed as joint rulers
	 Andros and the Dominion of England were overthrown
	 MA and Plymouth combined as a royal colony
	Jacob Leisler:
	 Overthrew NY leader Francis Nicholson
	 Demonstrated tensions between
	Impact of Glorious Revolution?
	 Colonists successfully resisted some English policies
	 Strengthened their belief that England should consider
	their views
	Past Essay Topics
	Compare and contrast the ways in which economic development affected politics in Massachusetts and Virginia in the period from
	1607 to 1750. (2005)
	In what ways did ideas and values held by Puritans influence the political, economic, and social development of the New England colonies from 1630 through the 1660s? (DBQ, 2010)