

Period 2 (1607 – 1754) Review Sheet
Chapters 2 – 3 of the American History Textbook
Chapters of the America's History Textbook
Chapters of the American Pageant Textbook
Chapters of the Give Me Liberty! Textbook

Welcome to Period 2! This period accounts for roughly 10% of the exam. Unlike period 1, you could very well encounter a Long Essay or DBQ that is based solely on this time period.

Potential Short Answer Questions/Essay Topics Include:

- Comparing and Contrasting different British Colonies (Chesapeake and New England, for example)
- Comparing and Contrasting European Colonization (England and Spain, for example)
- Reasons for the growth of slavery and its consequences (Check out [THIS](#) video)

Why were these years chosen for this period?

1607 marks the beginning of the establishment of permanent English colonies with Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. England became a significant colonizer during this time period and competed with other European countries. Furthermore, 1754 marks the beginning of the 7 Years War (French and Indian) predominantly between the English and the French.

Key vocabulary terms to know for this time period:

Characteristics of Spanish colonization - focused on converting Natives and gaining wealth through tight control over colonies. (Think 3 Gs - period #1)

Characteristics of French and Dutch colonization - fewer inhabitants than other countries. The French and Dutch focused on trade (especially fur), alliances, and intermarriage with Native Americans.

Characteristics of English colonization - colonies were based on agriculture. English colonies saw a large number of men AND women inhabit the colonies. The English had relatively hostile relations with Native Americans.

Pueblo Revolt - Native American revolt in the late 17th century in present-day New Mexico against the Spanish. The Spanish were expelled for over 10 years. Once they regained control, the Spanish began to take a more accommodating approach to Natives and allowed some religious accommodation.

The Enlightenment - Time period that focused on reason and knowledge and promoted new ideas about government (natural rights, consent of the governed, separation of powers). These ideas helped influence the American Revolution.

Mercantilism - Economic policy that focuses on making money for the mother country. This policy favors a positive balance of trade for the mother country and the accumulation of gold and silver.

Anglicization - Process of colonies becoming and acting British. This was influenced by print culture (newspapers and writings) and communities based on English models.

R
E
A
D

T
H
I
S

F
I
R
S
T
!

Characteristics of New England colonies - founded by mostly Puritans, a group of like-minded individuals. These colonies tended to be close-knit and had longer life expectancies than other English colonies. The economy was a mix of farming and trade.

Characteristics of middle colonies - These colonies were the most diverse religiously and saw the most immigrants from Europe. The economy was based on grain.

Characteristics of southern colonies - The Chesapeake (Maryland and Virginia) relied on indentured servants initially, later replaced by African slaves. Staple crops like tobacco, rice, and sugar made the colonies prosperous.



Watch [THIS](#) video on Period 2 before you proceed. (Less than 10 minutes)

1. For each of the following countries, provide a brief summary of the goals/characteristics of colonization in the Western Hemisphere. Please make sure you include the **DEMOGRAPHICS** – makeup of the population. Want more info? Check out [THIS](#) video.

- Spain: Spain sought after precious metal such as coal and iron and wanted to spread catholicism and Spain's population increased because of the New worlds new crops. Conquered central America.
- Dutch and French: The French allowed the Natives to have autonomy and didn't really contradict any of their beliefs and the Dutch were similar to the French because they didn't send as many Europeans and they had a strong special relationship with the Native were the Dutch intermarried.
- English: The English wanted to colonized the Americas and set up their rule. They wanted to focus on the Agriculture and in some ways their population decreased because they were sending so many people to the Americas.

2. How did characteristics of British colonization differ from Spanish colonization? The Spanish were after precious metals and wanted to gain resources and such where as the British wanted to colonize and instead of precious metal they decided to go after agricultural resources.

3. What were three reasons for the development of the slave trade? There was a shortage of labor, The Americas needed quick economic development and It made it easier to keep your money and i6t gave a settler power.

4. Why can the Pueblo Revolt be seen as a **WATERSHED** event in Spanish colonial history? (Make sure you know **WATERSHED**!) Need info on the Pueblo Revolt? Check out [THIS](#) video. When the Pueblo fought back the Spanish and won it was a turning point in SPanish Colonization because it started to show the decline of the SPanish because they had been in the AMericas for so long and tribes knew what to expect.

5. What does Anglicization mean? What are examples of this occurring? **To convert a foreign word or phrase to its english counterpart. Such as changing Juan in Spanish to John in English.**
6. What is *Mercantilism*? How did colonists get around this policy? **Mercantilism is the economic theory that trade generates wealth and is stimulated by the accumulation of profitable balances, which a government should encourage by means of protectionism.**
7. How did the Enlightenment encourage colonial resistance? **The enlightenment encourage colonial resistance because the enlightenment gave the idea of progress and in the minds of the Europeans expansion was progress and for the resistance being conquered and enslaved was not progress.**
8. What were three reasons for the growth of slavery? Answers to the following questions on slavery can be found [HERE](#). **High European demand for cash crop, difficulting enslaving the Natives, and lack of indentured servants.**
9. Why did African slavery replace Native American slavery on the Encomienda System? **African slavery replace the encomienda system because Lots of the Natives slaves were dying of easily and since people were interbreeding with Natives their kids would be half and half and their for undefinable by the system.**
10. Why did African Slavery replace indentured servitude in the English colonies AFTER 1676? (Turning Point in American History) **African slavery replaced indentured servitude because there was no span for how long a slave had to serve. It was from birth to death and there was no system of labor. It was simply do as your master says.**
11. What were two examples of slave resistance? **Nat turner rebellion of 1831 and the stono rebellion of 1739.**
12. Complete the table below on the characteristics English colonial regions. (Think politics, economics, religion, demographics, labor systems, etc.

If you need further assistance, watch [THIS](#) video and [THIS](#) video.

Chesapeake	Both	New England
Plenty of slavery	Both had agricultural economy.	Small scale of slavery
Cash crops tobacco	Land owning males can vote only.	lived in small towns
Rural settlements	Not very religiously tolerant.	Family Farms
Lower life expectancy		Higher life expectancy
Governor appointed by England.		

--	--	--

Document Analysis

“For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us. So that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause Him to withdraw His present help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word through the world.”

- John Winthrop, 1630

Need help with this document? Check out [THIS](#) quick video.

1. How does Winthrop view his people? **Winthrop views the people as god's chosen people.**
2. What would happen to Winthrop's people if they did not follow through with their mission? **Lose support of god and be mad an example of**
3. What is the **Purpose** of Winthrop's speech? **To explain to Puritans why the came to MBC**



“God requireth not a uniformity of religion to be enacted and enforced in any civil state; which enforced uniformity sooner or later is the greatest occasion of civil war, ravishing of conscience, persecution of Christ Jesus in his servants, and of the hypocrisy and destruction of millions of souls.”

- Roger Williams, “A Plea For Religious Liberty” - 1644

Need help with this document? Check out [THIS](#) quick video.

1. How does Williams view religious toleration? **He is very religiously tolerant**
2. How does this differ from John Winthrop? **This differs because winthrop had no room for anything else but his religion while Williams was more free and open. Winthrop was not in favor of religious toleration.**

3. What is the **Purpose** of Williams' speech? **To allow communities how are religiously tolerant to develop.**

"Be it enacted ... no goods or merchandise whatsoever shall be imported into, or exported out of, any colony or plantation to his Majesty, in Asia, Africa, or America ... in any ship or bottom, but what is or shall be of the built of England, Ireland, or the said colonies or plantations ... and navigated with the masters and three fourths of the mariners of the said places only ... under pain of forfeiture of ships and goods."

- Navigation Act, April 1696

Need help with this document? Check out [THIS](#) quick video.

1. What is the **Purpose** of this Act? **To control trade with the English colonies.**

2. When England loosely enforced this law, that was an example of..... **Salutary Neglect.**

3. What are implications of England loosely enforcing this law? (Think long-term consequences.....)
Emboldens colonists to resist future taxes/ laws due to increased freedoms.

4. Who is the **Intended Audience** of this document? **The English colonies.**