

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.

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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:
- Dutch and French:
- English

2. How did characteristics of British colonization differ from Spanish colonization?

3. What were three reasons for the development of the slave trade?

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.

5. What does Anglicization mean? What are examples of this occurring?

6. What is *Mercantilism*? How did colonists get around this policy?

7. How did the Enlightenment encourage colonial resistance?

8. What were three reasons for the growth of slavery? Answers to the following questions on slavery can be found [HERE](#).

9. Why did African slavery replace Native American slavery on the Encomienda System?

10. Why did African Slavery replace indentured servitude in the English colonies AFTER 1676? (Turning Point in American History)

11. What were two examples of slave resistance?

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

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?

2. What would happen to Winthrop’s people if they did not follow through with their mission?



3. What is the **Purpose** of Winthrop's speech?

"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?

2. How does this differ from John Winthrop?

3. What is the **Purpose** of Williams' speech?

"Be it enacted ... no goods or merchandizes 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?

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

3. What are implications of England loosely enforcing this law? (Think long-term consequences.....)

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