

Period 1: 1491-1607

Native American Tribes

- Southwest: Pueblos lived in the southwestern U.S. and depended on maize cultivation. Climatic change forced them to abandon technologically advanced communities and disperse (known as the Great Migration).
- Great Plains: Many tribes depended on hunting buffalo and agriculture for survival, such as the Sioux and Cheyenne.
- Atlantic Seaboard: Atlantic coast Algonquians hunted, fished, and grew corn. The Iroquois Confederacy became one of the most powerful forces in the pre-contact NE.
- Women typically did farm labor while men hunted and cleared lands.

Spanish Exploration and Conquest

- See Chapter 1 for pre-Columbian explorers, including Leif Eriksson (Norse, first European to have reached North America), Hernan Cortes (captured the Aztec Empire), John Cabot (recorded the North American coastline), and Amerigo Vespucci (discovered South America).
- **Columbian Exchange**-Transfer of plants, animals, foods, communicable diseases, and ideas between Europeans and native peoples. This led to disease like smallpox and syphilis. Spread of tobacco.
- **Encomienda system**-Spanish crown granted colonists authority over a certain number of natives. The colonist had to protect those natives and convert them to Catholicism, and in exchange, the colonist was entitled to their labor and tribute.
- In the **Spanish Model of Colonization**, the crown kept strict control over their colonies with (1) a hierarchical government, (2) mostly male colonists, and (3) exploitation of natives and slaves.
 - Limited emigration to America
 - Colonies could only buy manufactured goods from Spain
 - Roman-Catholic priests imposed religious views, and missionaries persuaded natives to adopt Christianity by comparing native beliefs to Christian values.
- Intermarriage was common-**Mestizos** had mixed European and native blood, **Zambos** had mixed African and native blood. This resulted in a complex social hierarchy.
- **Spanish naval armada** kept the rest of Europe from gaining territories in the new world. Defeated by British in 1588.

Relations with Native Peoples

- **Spain** conquered and enslaved natives, converted them to Catholicism, intermarriage was common.
- **France** had friendlier relations, allied with natives and adopted some native practices to avoid risky confrontations. **Metis** had French and Indian blood.
- **England** attempted to exclude Native Americans as much as possible, and launched wars of extermination against the Indians. They came in great numbers so intermixing was rare.

Period 2: (1607-1754)

The English Arrive

- **English population boom** resulted in people moving to North America to escape famine, disease, and poverty in overcrowded cities.
- **English Protestant Reformation-**
 - Started by the ideas of **Martin Luther** and John Calvin, who thought that religion should be just between man and the bible, and so the pope should not have total power.
 - **Doctrine of Predestination**-Individual salvation was subject to a divine plan, not individual actions. Impossible to know who would be “saved.”
 - Puritans lived with strict piety and emphasized “original sin.”
 - King Henry VIII wanted a divorce, and the Church of England broke away from the Roman Catholic Church (the change was mostly political and not theological).
 - **Puritans** wanted a full reformation in England. Within that group, **Congregationalists** wanted to stay and reform it, and **Separatists** wanted to leave the church altogether.
 - ----> Puritans wanted to move to America to practice religious beliefs.
 - **Divine Right of Kings** resulted in dissenting clergymen moving to NA to escape control of the crown (rulers tried to enforce religious stances)
- **English Civil War (1642-1646)**-War broke out between **Royalist** supporters of Charles I and **Parliamentarians**. Charles I was executed in 1649, and Oliver Cromwell became the **Lord Protector**.
 - Migration largely ceased because Puritans dominated the Parliament.
- **English Restoration**-Stuarts and Charles II were restored to power, though Parliament could exercise some checks. Gave **restoration colonies** (NY, NJ, PA, DE, NC, SC) to supporters. Migration started up again.

Chesapeake

- Chesapeake characteristics: Mostly young men, low rate of childhood survival (so immigrants gained more power), families were few and small, tobacco led to more spread-out farming communities.
- **Jamestown (1607)**-
 - Funded by a **joint stock company**, in which a group of investors bought the right to establish New World plantations from the king, called the **Virginia Company**.
 - **“Starving time”** in the winter of 1609-1610-Captain John Smith imposed military discipline on colonists resistant to labor.
 - Algonquian **Powhatan Confederacy** traded food to colonists for weapons (English initiated raids on Powhatan’s people, and Powhatan tried and failed to attack settlers).
- **Indentured servitude**-In return for free passage and “freedom dues” of clothes, tools, and livestock, servants promised to work for employer for a period of time.
 - Extremely difficult, and most men didn’t survive the term of service. Immigrants suffered from disease in the **seasoning process** in first summer.

- **Headright system**-Developed by VA Company in 1617 to attract tobacco laborers, new colonists given 50 acres of land.
 - Encouraged indentured servitude system because masters got both laborers and land.
- House of Burgesses in VA was an assembly of representatives elected by white landowning men.
- Cecilius Calvert of MD offered freedom of religion to all Christian settlers to protect Catholic rights.

New England

- New England characteristics: No freedom of religion, travelled in family groups, work was to be communal, church and state were interconnected, healthier and lived longer, (1676) more large and tight-knit communities.
- **Plymouth** was a Puritan colony in New England. In the **Mayflower Compact**, they created a representative democracy based on consent of the governed (not God). **Squanto** was a Patuxet Indian who interpreted and taught the pilgrims to plant.
- **Congregationalists** established the **Massachusetts Bay Company** led by **John Winthrop**. He urged the colonists to be a “city upon a hill.”
 - Doctrine of the Covenant-Everyone works together for community because they had been chosen by God.
 - The **communal land grant system** had men (usually from the same English village) apply together for a land grant to set up a town. Land was distributed around town centers.
 - **Anglicization** was significant because although the colonies of the New World were established to be different than England, more and more it appeared that the colonies adopted English customs in all kinds of way, including the wealthy English way of life.
- Religious intolerance-**Roger Williams** was banished for teaching the separation of church and state and then founded Providence. **Anne Hutchinson** was banished for preaching the covenant of grace.
- In the **Pequot War**, colonists defeated and almost destroyed the Pequot Indians who had resisted settlers in the Connecticut Valley.
- Formation of the **middle colonies** (largely focused on farming grain, high diversity):
 - The **Quakers** believed in radical egalitarianism. **William Penn** formed PA as a religious haven.
 - James, Duke of York took NY from Dutch Netherland, but did not disturb much of Dutch daily life.
 - The Carolinas were split into 2 colonies in 1729, with a constitution drafted by John Locke.
- **Iroquois Confederacy** maintained a powerful defensive alliance.

Early Colonial Events

- **Pueblo Revolt of 1680**-Rebelleled against Spain and successfully drove the Spaniards from New Mexico.

- **King Phillip's War**-Wampanoag chief led allied revolt against colonists, did significant damage and pushed back settlers, but the Indian alliance was eventually defeated. Marked end of Indian presence among New England colonists.
 - **Bacon's Rebellion (1676)**-Indentured servants rebelled with Nathaniel Bacon to get more land. Showed the ineffectiveness of indentured servitude and led to slavery.
 - **Atlantic Slave Trade (triangular trade)**-Raw materials to Europe, manufactured goods for African slaves, slaves sent back to colonies to produce raw goods.
 - **Middle Passage** was the grueling stretch of trade from Africa to the Americas.
 - English came to associate dark skin with inferiority to rationalize enslavement.
 - **Mercantilism**-Aimed to make countries economically self-sufficient by trading with colonies and trying to control as many resources as possible. Economic power resides primarily in a positive trade balance and control of hard currency. The goal was for colonies to provide raw materials to the parent country.
 - **Navigation Acts (1651-1673)**-Restricted colonial trade to revolve around England. Trade from colonies had to be facilitated through English ships, imports to colonies had to first visit England, some colonial goods could only go to England, and colonies could not produce products that competed with England.
 - **Salutary Neglect** meant that there was no effective enforcement. To fix this, the British set up **vice-admiralty courts (no jury)** and **Boards of Trade** to regulate colonial commerce and review colonial legislation.
 - **Colonial governments** had a governor appointed by the king, and bicameral legislatures with a directly elected lower house and an upper house made up of appointees who advised the governor. They had a large degree of autonomy.
 - **Dominion of New England**-Crown saw Puritan New England as a place to exert authority. Abolished charters and assemblies, Sir Edmund Andros installed as an autocratic governor.
 - **Glorious Revolution (1689)**-Protestant bloodless coup, King James I replaced by William and Mary. They tightened the crown's authority over the colonies. **Court parties** (crown) vs. **country interest**.
 - **King William's War**-France vs. England, ended by the Peace of Ryswick. Colonists feared another war, and this fear led to the **Salem Witchcraft Crisis of 1692**.
 - **King George's War (1739)**-British vs. Spanish ships led to conflicts with French. Military demand helped colonies, but hurt them in the sense that their economies were so dependent on England and the Caribbean.
 - **Stono Rebellion (1739)**-20 slaves tried to attack SC stores and escape to FL, but they were captured and killed by militia. Led to more restrictive laws governing the behavior of slaves.
 - **New York Conspiracy (1741)**-Blacks were executed for allegedly conspiring to rebel.
- *See Chapter 4 notes for details such as the regulator movements, John Peter Zenger, and colonial life*

Great Awakening

- **Enlightenment (1650)**-European intellectual movement that borrowed heavily from ancient philosophy and emphasized rationalism over emotionalism or spirituality.

- European thinkers started analyzing nature and the workings of the universe, explained world by experimentation and abstract reasoning, challenged preexisting beliefs.
- 2 Treatises of Government (1691)-John Locke challenged “divine” hierarchical political order by saying that men had natural rights which could not be taken away, government could be overthrown if they violated these rights.
- **First Great Awakening (1730s-1760s)**-Religious revivalism brought forth the idea that people need to have a relationship with God in order to be saved. It was a reaction to the Enlightenment. Created new sects of religion like Methodists and Baptists (more religious tolerance of diversity), new ideas swept through the colonies.
 - **Jonathan Edwards**-Preached need for complete religious dependence throughout New England. Caused many colonists to convert because of emotional release from sin.
 - **George Whitefield** toured the colonies preaching human helplessness and divine omnipotence. Big audiences and emotional appeals spread Great Awakening values.
 - **“New Lights”** were revivalists who appealed to common folk with egalitarian themes (only two categories were saved or damned, not gender, class, etc), and questioned religious, social, and political orthodoxy.
 - **“Old lights”** were orthodox clergymen and followers, generally the genteel elite.
 - Emphasis on direct and emotional spirituality.

Do multiple choice on Chapters 1-4 and in review guide

Period 3: (1754-1800)

French and Indian War (Seven Years War)

- **Albany Congress (1754)**-Delegates from 7 colonies gathered in Albany in response to the French threat. They wanted the Iroquois to abandon neutrality and coordinate the defenses of the colonists, but the Iroquois didn’t listen to them.
 - Adopted a **Plan of the Union** for an intercolonial elected legislature, which was rejected by local governments who did not want to give up the right to tax.
- **French and Indian War (1754-1763)** was a “war for empire” fought between British and French. Began when the French tried to stop British settlers from entering the Ohio Valley.
 - **George Washington** made the mistake of attacking the French without instructions. He was trapped inside Fort Necessity and had to surrender (1754). This ignited war and ensured no Indian support for the British.
 - Britain formally declared war in 1756. **William Pitt** led the war effort and got more American support and troops.
 - **Battle of Quebec (1759)**-English took French by surprise and defeated Quebec.
 - Iroquois allied with British to gain a post-war advantage.
 - **Treaty of Paris (1763)**-France gave LA and west of Mississippi to Spain, Spain gave Florida to Britain, and Britain got Canada and east of the Mississippi.