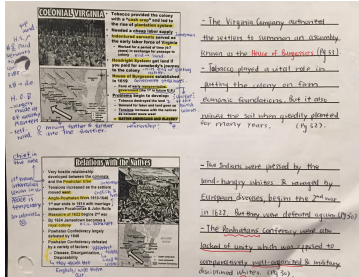


APUSH Summer Homework Reading Assignment:

- Step 1: Print out the chapter review slides.
- Step 2: Watch the chapter overview videos.
 - As you watch, annotate on the **LEFT** side of the packet. Get the big ideas
- Step 3: **Read your textbook.** Each video is already aligned to American Pageant (Kennedy), American History (Brinkley), and America's History (Henretta). Any APUSH textbook will do though. Just match the topics to the video.
 - As you read, annotate the slides with additional notes on the **RIGHT** side. Cite the page numbers you took notes from.

LIKE THIS:



APUSH
1491-1607
NATIVE AMERICAN LIFE
EARLY COLONIZATION
REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 1
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 1
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 1-2

•2

Native Americans Pre-Contact (Prior to 1492)

- Over 10,000 years before Columbus, people came to the Americas via the Bering Strait
- Native Americans developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based upon interactions with each other and the environment.
- Native American religion was very often connected to their relationship with nature
 - **Animism**: belief that non-human things (plants, animals) possess a spiritual essence



Native American Culture

- They developed different and complex societies that both transformed and adapted to their diverse environments
- Examples:
 - Southwest (**Pueblo**): lived in arid land and relied on irrigation to grow maize & other agricultural products
 - Great Basin & Great Plains (**Lakota Sioux**): lack of natural resources led to growth of nomadic lifestyle & the importance of hunting buffalo
 - Atlantic coast & Northeast (**Iroquois**): mix of agricultural & hunter-gatherer society. Established permanent villages
 - Iroquois Confederation



Colonization of the “New” World

3 G's: Gold, Glory, God

- **Gold:** New sources of wealth (trade with Asia)
- **Glory:** ^ power & status
- **God:** convert the native population to Christianity

The arrival of Columbus in 1492 (& other Europeans after) led to massive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic



- **Columbian Exchange:** Trans-Atlantic exchange of people, diseases, food, trade, ideas, etc. between the Western Hemisphere, Africa, and Europe
 - **Horses (from Europe)** dramatically change Native life
 - **Disease such as smallpox (from Europe)** lead to massive population decline as deadly epidemics spread
 - **Maize/corn (from America)** fueled population increase in Europe

EARLY COLONIZATION: Spain & Portugal

- **Treaty of Tordesillas** Spain & Portugal agree to divide up the Western Hemisphere
- Spain was the earliest to colonize North America (St. Augustine, 1565)
- **Encomienda System:** Spanish colonists received land with native people
 - Native slave labor in mining (silver) or agriculture (sugar)
 - Spanish sought to convert Native people to Catholicism
- Racially mixed populations of European, Native, and African people
 - **Mestizo:** people of mixed Indian and European heritage
 - **Mulatto:** people of mixed white and black ancestry



Attempts to change Native American beliefs led to resistance and conflict



Popé's Rebellion in 1680 leads to the death of hundreds of Spanish colonists and the destruction of Catholic churches in the area

Pueblo Revolt

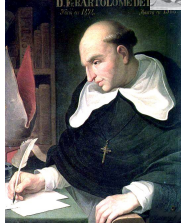


1680



“Native people strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy”

Debating Spanish Colonization

- “Debates occurred over how Native Americans should be treated and how “civilized” they were compared to European standards”
- Juan de Sepúlveda wrote “Just Causes for War Against the Indians” that justified Spanish colonization of the Americas
- Bartolomé de las Casas published in 1552 “A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies” that criticized Spanish treatment of the indigenous people



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Comparing European Colonization

- Protestant England will soon challenge Spanish colonization of North America
- Unlike the English colonist, the Spanish, French, and Dutch are going to attempt to exploit new world resources **AND** form more complex relationships with indigenous people
 - Spain and Portugal formed colonies that used Native American and African slave labor in agriculture and mining
 - France, Holland, Spain will trade, intermarry with natives

Reasons for colonization

- Mercantilism: colonies exist to enrich the Mother country
 - Access to raw materials
 - Provide gold and silver



APUSH

1588-1733

SOUTHERN COLONIES

REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 2
 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 1-2
 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 2-3

*10

ENGLAND






1588: Defeat of Spanish Armada

- **England defeats the Spanish Armada in 1588**
- **English colonization:**
 - England was a Protestant country
- **Different types of colonies (how paid for and how they are run)**
 - **Joint Stock Company:** stockholders invest in a company and share in the potential profits or losses from the colony; **Corporate colony**
 - **Proprietorship:** land given by the king to an individual or group
 - **Royal:** paid for and ruled directly by the monarchy

Colony of Roanoke (Walter Raleigh, 1587) falls (Lost Colony)



*11

- **Chesapeake colonies:** Virginia and Maryland (upper southern region)
- **1st permanent English colony in North America established at Jamestown in 1607**-motive was wealth
- **Setup under a joint stock company Virginia Company**
- **Starving Period:** many of the original settlers die of disease, starvation, etc.
- **John Smith established military discipline and saved the colony**
- **John Rolfe introduced the cultivation of tobacco**

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COLONIAL VIRGINIA





- Tobacco provided the colony with a “cash crop” and led to the rise of **plantation system**
- Needed a cheap labor supply
- **Indentured servants** served as the early labor force of Virginia
 - Worked for a period of time (4-7 years) in exchange for passage to colony
- **Headright System:** get land if you paid for somebody's journey to the colony
- **House of Burgesses** established in 1619
 - Form of early **representative government** (the 1st in future U.S.)
- **Problems** begin to develop:
 - Tobacco destroyed the land
 - Demand for labor and land goes up
 - Tensions increase with the natives as colonist move west

NATIVE AMERICANS AND SLAVERY



Relations with the Natives

- Very hostile relationship developed between the colonists and the **Powhatan tribe**
- Tensions increased as the settlers moved west
- **Anglo-Powhatan Wars 1610-1646**
- 1st war ends in 1614 with marriage between Pocahontas & John Rolfe
- **Massacre of 1622** begins 2nd war
- By 1624 Jamestown becomes a royal colony
- **Powhatan Confederacy** largely defeated by 1646
- Powhatan Confederacy defeated by a variety of factors:
 - Disease, Disorganization, Disposability



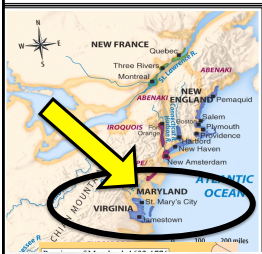
Labor Relations & the Transition to Slavery

- Early period the primary labor source was indentured servants
- 1st Africans arrive in the colony 1619
- **Bacon's Rebellion (1676)**
- **Background:** Growing frustration with:
 - lack of land (Gov. Berkeley did not allow land hungry settlers to move too far west)
 - Lack of political power (House of Burgesses dominated by plantation elite)
 - Wanted govt in Jamestown to do something about Native American attacks
- **Nathaniel Bacon** leads a rebellion against Indians on the frontier & burned Jamestown
- **Impact:** Leads to **transition to AFRICAN CHATTEL SLAVE LABOR**
 - Demonstrates tension in colonial society between social classes and regions (backcountry vs. east)



5

Another Chesapeake Colony: Maryland



- **Proprietorship: Lord Baltimore** given land by the king
- **Act of Toleration (1649): religious freedom for all Christians (Intended especially to protect Catholics)**
 - Sorry Jews, Muslims, etc.

A L A W o f M A R Y L A N D C o n c e r n i n g R E L I G I O N .

That such as in a well-governed and Christian Commonwealth, Measures concerning Religion and the Honor of God ought to be in the full power of the Legislature, and not in the hands of a few private persons, is the first principle of Liberty, and the foundation of all good Laws. And that the same principle, which is the basis of all Liberty, is also the basis of all good Laws, is the second principle of Liberty, and the foundation of all good Laws. And that the same principle, which is the basis of all Liberty, is also the basis of all good Laws, is the third principle of Liberty, and the foundation of all good Laws.

16

Southern Colonies



- **South Carolina:** cash crop (rice) plantation economy, wealthy aristocratic elite, African slave labor
 - North Carolina- different: small tobacco farmers, less reliance on slavery
- **Caribbean (Barbados & Jamaica):** cash crop (sugar cane), strict slave labor system from the start
- **Georgia:** served as a buffer colony against Spanish & French threat, penal colony for debtors, and originally banned slavery
 - Would later become a plantation based slavery society

APUSH
1620-1700

NEW ENGLAND & MIDDLE COLONIES
REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 3

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 2-3

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 2-3

18

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

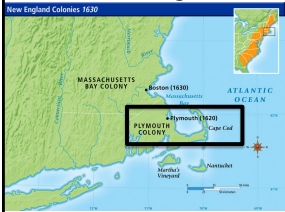


Religious motives for colonization, male & female settlers, tight knit communities, mixed economy

Compare & contrast with the **Chesapeake region**

19

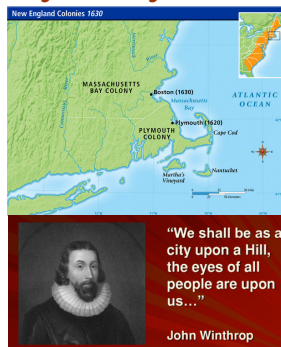
Plymouth Colony



- Protestant Reformation sparked dramatic changes in Europe and lead to rise of Puritanism
- Puritans wanted to purify the church
- Pilgrims: Separatists who wanted to break away from the Anglican church-
- Pilgrim's sought to establish a colony: Land at Plymouth
- Mayflower Compact signed prior to arrival: agreement established a basic government based upon majority rule
 - Established basis of self government
- Governor William Bradford
- Local native leader Squanto helped the colony survive its early years

Massachusetts Bay Colony

- In 1629 Puritan John Winthrop received a charter to est. the Massachusetts Bay colony
- Goal: Wanted to be as a "City Upon a Hill"
- Religion was extremely important in the New England colonies--education (Harvard)
- Religious freedom was reserved ONLY for Puritans
- Church membership was a requirement for participation in politics
- Town Hall Meeting became an important part of direct democracy in colonial America (all church going males could participate)
- Economy: mixed economy



John Winthrop

"We shall be as a city upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us..."

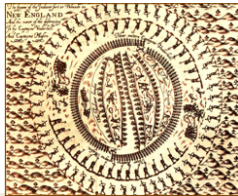
21

Religious Dissent

- **Roger Williams** questioned Puritan leadership
- Called for complete **separation of church and state** and criticized the colonies treatment of Native Americans
 - Banished from the colony
 - Founded Providence, Rhode Island
 - **1st colony with complete religious freedom**
- **Anne Hutchison** challenged the accepted role of women within the church by openly speaking out against church leaders



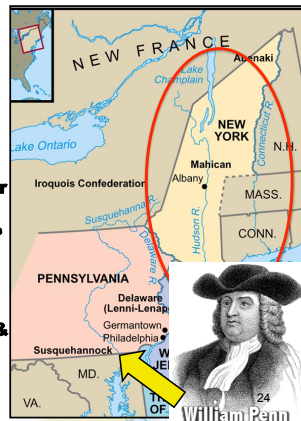
Conflict with Native Americans



- **Pequot War (1630's):** New England colonists wipe out Pequot tribe
- **New England Confederation (1643):** military alliance intended to defend the NE colonies against potential threats
- **King Philip's / Metacom's War (1675-76):** leader of the Wampanoags defeated by colonists
 - End of major Native resistance to the New England colonies

Middle Colonies: Breadbasket

- **New York was originally a Dutch colony called New Amsterdam**
 - Charles II sends a military expedition and grants area to his brother James the Duke of York (1664)
- **Pennsylvania (1681) founded by William Penn as a refuge for Quakers ("Holy Experiment")**
 - Very liberal colony- representative assembly
 - Treated Native Americans fairly
 - Religious toleration & freedom
 - Extended rights to women
- **Demographically, religiously, & ethnically diverse**
- **Economics: wheat, corn ("breadbasket"), trade, etc.**



- **Mercantilism:** colonies to enrich the mother country
- **Salutary Neglect**
- **Navigation Acts:** 1) trade carried only in English or colonial ships 2) trade had to pass through English ports 3) certain enumerated goods from the colonies could be exported only to England (tobacco, etc.)
 - Smuggling was a problem
- **Dominion of New England (1686):** implemented to increase royal control over the colonies
 - Sir Edmund Andros appointed by the king
 - Very unpopular: enforced the Navigation Acts, limited town meetings, etc.
 - Ends with Glorious Revolution of 1688

COLONIAL POLICY

25

APUSH

1607-1775

ENGLISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 4-5

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 2-3

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 3-4

26

Key Point: Regional differences existed between the British colonies:

Reasons for Differences

- 1.) Who came
- 2.) Why they came
- 3.) Environmental & geographic variations (climate, natural resources, etc)

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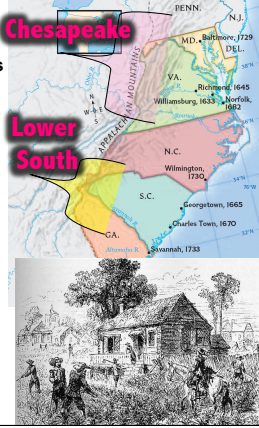
NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- Puritan religious motives for colonization
- Close-knit homogeneous society (settlements centered around towns)
- Importance of religion, family, and education (schools required)
- Town Hall meetings (adult male church members)
- Received large number of immigrants & high birthrate
- Mixed economy: agriculture, trade, shipbuilding



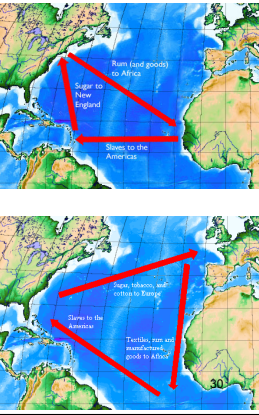
Southern Plantation Colonies

- Male dominated society, warmer climate, harsh life, lower birth rate
 - Defined hierarchy of wealth & status (southern gentry)
- Cash crop plantation economy
- Few cities develop
- Labor system: indentured servants to slavery (Especially after Bacon's Rebellion)
 - Reasons for transition to slavery: 1) abundance of land 2) shortage of indentured servants 3) no way to enslave native population 4) European demand for colonial goods
- Majority slave population in South Carolina



SLAVERY IN COLONIAL AMERICA

- Triangular trade (3 part trade route): Slaves and goods moving from Africa, the Caribbean, and the colonies
- The journey from Africa to the Western Hemisphere was known as the "Middle passage"
- Slave culture: Blend of African and American cultures
 - Variety of tribes from different parts of Africa
- Stono Uprising, 1739 South Carolina: one of the few slave revolts in colonial America
 - Tried to get to Spanish Florida where they were promised freedom
 - Rebellion was defeated and contributed to stricter laws regulating slaves
- Most common resistance to slavery: work slowdowns, running away, fake illness, etc.



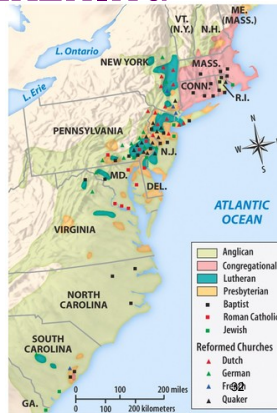
Religion in the Colonies

- Religious passion was fading in the New England colonies
- **Half Way Covenant (1662)**: individuals could become partial church members even if did not have a conversion
- Religious freedom?
- The Massachusetts Bay colony **DID NOT** allow freedom of religion
- Some religious toleration existed in a few British colonies
 - Pennsylvania: Quakers!
 - Rhode Island: Separation of church and state
 - Maryland- only to Christians
- **Salem Witch Trials**: Salem, Massachusetts 1692
 - 19 people hung and 1 pressed to death
 - Reflect growing tension over changing nature of the colony (religious to profit driven commercialism)

-31

GREAT AWAKENING

- **Great Awakening** was a religious revival in the 1730-40s that spread throughout the colonies
 - Many people convert
- **Jonathan Edwards**: “Sinners in the Hands of Angry God”
- **George Whitefield**: Introduced an new energized style of evangelical preaching
- **New Lights** (supporters) vs. **Old Lights** (against)
- **IMPACTS**: New Universities formed (Dartmouth, Princeton, Brown, etc.)
- Greater religious independence & diversity (new churches formed)
 - Strengthened calls for separation of church & state
- 1st mass movement shared amongst colonists



\$\$\$ MERCANTILISM \$\$\$

- Various **mercantile laws** were passed to regulate colonial trade and to benefit England (**Navigation Acts, Molasses Act**)
 - The goals and interests of European leaders at times diverged from those of colonial citizens
 - But **salutary neglect** (relative indifference to colonial governance)

Good: Colonial shipbuilding developed (especially in New England colonies),

- provided protection of the British military
- Provided Chesapeake tobacco a monopoly in England

Bad: Restricted development of colonial manufacturing

- Had to buy higher priced manufactured goods from England
- Farmers had to accept lower prices for their enumerated crops

-33

William of Orange and Mary, daughter of King James II

The map illustrates the Eastern United States, highlighting the Dominion of New England (yellow) and other British colonies (pink). Key locations include Philadelphia, New York, St. Mary's City, and the Hudson River. The map also shows the Atlantic Ocean and a scale bar indicating distances up to 100 miles and 100 kilometers.

THE
New-York Weekly JOURNAL
Containing the Speeches, Debates, and Proceedings
OF THE
LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.
BY
J. B. LEECH, JR., EDITOR.
J. B. LEECH, JR., PRINTED BY
J. B. LEECH, JR., 10 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

The map illustrates the Eastern United States with major cities and rivers. Three large arrows (yellow, blue, red) point from the top left towards the Atlantic Ocean, indicating the flow of goods. The map includes a legend for various industries and a scale bar.

Legend:

- Sea Industries:** Fishing, Whaling
- Forest Industries:** Lumber and timber, Shipbuilding, Naval stores
- General Industries:** Iron works, Iron-drawlaries, Trading and shipping
- Agriculture and trapping:** Cattle and grain, Tobacco, Rice and indigo, Furs and skins

Major Cities and Rivers: New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Ft. Augusta, Albany, New Haven, Hartford, New London, New Bedford, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, New Haven, Hartford, New London, New Bedford, Boston.

Scale: 0 50 100 Km, 0 50 100 Miles

Ethnic diversity of the colonies

How were the colonies ethnically, religiously, politically, and socially different and/or similar to one another?

Predominant Ethnic Group	
African	Scots-Irish
Dutch	Scots
English	Swedish
German	Welsh

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