

## **Ch. 1: New World Beginnings**

### 1. Great Ice Age:

- Lowered the level of sea. Land bridge connecting Eurasia to N America
- Immigration of game & Asian nomadic hunters.
- Became the "native Americans."

### 2. Agriculture:

- Main - corn cultivation (maize)
- "Three - sister" farming (corn, beans, and squash)
- Rich diet
- Clever farming technique
- High population densities i.e. Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee

### 3. Mound Builders:

- Ohio River valley settlements.
- Mysteriously fell into decline around the year 1300.

### 4. Iroquois:

- To sustain a strong military alliance
- Formed Iroquois Confederation between tribes for military alliance against possible hostiles.
- Threatened the Native American neighbors & Europeans later on.

### 5. Christian crusaders:

- Muslim took over the Holy Land (Jerusalem)
- What: indirect discoverers of the New World
- Military campaigns led them to acquire taste in foreign goods in Asia.
- Many attempts to find other routes to Asia from Europe.

### 6. Muslim middlemen:

- Were between the Christian crusaders and the East,
- Had very high prices,
- European consumers and distributors to find a less expensive route

### 7. Marco Polo:

- Returned to Europe in 1295 and told of 250 year trip to China,
- Indirect discoverer of the New World because his book stimulate desires for a cheaper route

### 8. Portuguese practices:

- Adopted the Arab and African practice of slave trading,
- Built up systematic traffic in slaves to work on sugar plantations on islands off of African coast,
- Forty thousand slaves traded in latter half of the 15th century

### 9. Spain:

- The kingdom of Spain became united in the late 15th century,
- Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, wanted to beat Portuguese in reaching the Indies

### 10. Columbus:

- Italian seafarer who was first, on October 12, 1492 landed on an island in the Bahamas,
- One of the most successful failures in history,
- Looked for a route to the Indies, but instead, America

### 11. Hispaniola (1493):

- Columbus discovers New World (1492) for Spain; sent back to trade
- Caribbean Island where Columbus landed 17 ships, 1200 men, cattle, swine, And horses; including terrible diseases
- Horses spread throughout New World; depopulation of Native Americans (90% Perished)

### 12. Other Organisms:

- Columbus brought more men to New World
- Seeds of Old World plants and diseases hidden on travelers' clothes

-Native American immunities failed and mass depopulation occurred

### 13. Treaty of Tordesillas:

- Europe realized New World full of hidden treasures
- 1494- Treaty between Spain and Portugal splitting New World; Spain received majority
- Spain becomes dominant exploring and colonizing power

### 14. Balboa:

- See "Treaty of Tordesillas"; Spanish Conquistadores
- 1492- Discovered Pacific Ocean for King
- Spain dominance of seas; "smaller world"

### 15. Magellan:

- See "Treaty of Tordesillas"; Spanish Conquistadores
- 1522- His ship was the first to circumnavigate the globe (though he was killed in the Philippines)
- Spain dominance of seas; "smaller world"

### 16. Ponce de Leon

- A Spanish explorer in 1513 and 1521
- Was searching for gold in Florida but it was rumored he was looking for the "fountain of youth"
- Killed by a Native American

### 17. Francisco Pizarro

- A Spanish explorer in South America
- Crushed the Incas (Peru) in 1532
- Responsible for Spain being the world's leader in silver production
- Most of it came from the mines in Potosi, Bolivia
- The silver discovery led to the foundations of the modern commercial banking system
- Propelled trade with Asia

### 18. Hernando Cortes

- He went from Cuba to Mexico in 1519 and picked up two interpreters
- One of the interpreters was Malinche/Dona Marina who spoke the Mayan language, Nahuatl, and Spanish
- He crushed mutiny from his own crew by stranding them on the continent
- He had a few allies who were enemies of the Aztecs
- Montezuma (Aztec ruler) tried to be courteous, but the Spaniards were too greedy
- Montezuma believe Cortes was the god Quetzalcoatl
- On June 30, 1520 the Aztec kicked the Spaniards out of Tenochtitlan
- In August 1521, with the help of spreading smallpox, Cortes took over Tenochtitlan
- Cortes helped to create the mestizos (mixed) race

### 19. Pope's Rebellion

- The Spanish conquistadores didn't find any precious metals in New Mexico
- The Roman Catholics however started baptizing people forcefully
- Due to the oppression of the native customs, a rebellion occurred in 1680
- Pueblo rebels destroyed every Catholic Church in the province and killed a bunch of priests
- They rebuilt ceremonial religious chambers on the ruins of the Spanish Plaza in Santa Fe

### 20. Black Legend

- A false concept that the conquistadores merely tortured and "killed for Christ," stole the natives' gold, and infected them with smallpox
- But they also grafted their culture, laws, religion, and language, which laid (sp?) the foundation for Spanish-speaking nations
- They were the first to create an empire in the "New World" that spread from CA to FL to Tierra del Fuego

## **Ch. 2: English in America**

### 1. King Henry VII:

- broke with the Roman Catholic Church in the 1530s and launched the English Protestant Reformation.

### 2. Francis Drake

- After Francis Drake pirated Spanish ships for gold then circumnavigated the globe, Elizabeth I knighted him on his ship. Obviously, this reward angered the Spanish who sought revenge

### 3. Invincible Armada:

-Spain attacked Britain but lost in the Spanish Armada's defeat of 1588. This opened the door for Britain to cross the Atlantic. They swarmed to America and took over the lead in colonization and power.

### 4. Primogeniture:

-Laws that allowed only the eldest son to inherit lands and estates.  
-Younger sons had to seek fortune in other ways, such as creating joint stock companies.

### 5. Virginia Company:

- Charter granted by King James I in 1606.  
-Guaranteed the colonists' traditional English rights, and established Jamestown.

### 6. John Smith;

- The man who was saved from death by Pocahontas.  
-Saved Jamestown from collapse by taking a leadership role.

### 7. Peace treaty 1646:

- It banished the Chesapeake Indians from their ancestral lands and separated the Indian settlements from the white settlements.

### 8. Powhatan's Confederacy:

- Powhatan loosely controlled several dozen small tribes when the English first landed.  
-Attempted good relations, but ended up fighting against the settlers in the Anglo- Powhatan Wars.

### 9. Tobacco Industry:

-John Rolfe the husband of Pocahontas became the father of the tobacco industry and economic savior of Virginia.  
1662 he perfected the methods of raising the tobacco as well as getting rid of its bitter tang.

### 11. James I:

- The king of England, who grew increasingly hostile to Virginia. The reason for this was that he detested tobacco and he distrusted the House of Burgesses, calling it a "seminary of sedition." In 1624 he made Virginia a royal colony directly under his control by revoking the charter of the bankrupted Virginia Company.

### 12. Lord Baltimore:

- The founder of the Maryland colony, and of a prominent English Catholic family. He permitted unusual freedom of worship at the outset. This meant that he welcomed Protestants from Virginia or of other sects. However this turned to disaster as more Protestants threatened to submerge Catholics.

### 13. Sugar:

- formed the foundation of the West Indian economy. It was the rich man's crop, compared to tobacco which could be easily planted. Sugar cane had to be planted extensively to yield commercially viable quantities of sugar. The need for land and for labor to clear it and then mill the sugar made sugar cultivation a capital-intensive business. Planters ended up importing enormous numbers of African slaves. Black slaves outnumbered white settlers in the English West Indies by four to one in 1700

## **Ch. 3: Northern Colonies**

### 1. predestination:

- 1st moment of creation, some souls -the elect- had been destined for eternal bliss and other for eternal torment. Good work would not save those whom predestination had marked the internal fires.

### 2. Separatists:

- A tiny group of puritans vowed to break away from the Church of England most famous congregation of separatists fleeing royal wrath, departed for Holland in 1608

### 3. Mayflower compact:

- Before disembarking the pilgrim leader drew up and signed the brief Mayflower Compact although setting an invaluable precedent for later written Constitution this document was not a Constitution at all. Simple agreement to form a crude government. Compact signed by 41 males, pact was a promising step toward genuine self-government

### 4. William Bradford:

-Chosen Governor 30 times in the annual elections, among major worries he feared that independent, non puritan settlers "on the particular" might corrupt his godly experiment in the wilderness

5. Massachusetts Bay:

- Massachusetts Bay enterprise was singularly blessed. Well-equipped expedition of 1630 w/ 11 vessels carrying nearly a 1,000 immigrants started the colony off on a larger scale than any of the England settlements

6. Gov Winthrop: did not like democracy, first gov of the bay, served for 19 years

7. Anne Hutchinson: challenged puritan orthodoxy, banished from colonies due to challenges on the church

8. Rhode Island: Roger Williams fled to Rhode Island area 1636, established a colony for those seeking refuge from debt and persecution and religious freedom.

9. Fundamental Orders: 1639 drafted by members of new Connecticut River colony. in essence a constitution.

10. Pequot War: 1637 hostilities brew between English settlers and Pequot tribe. Pequot annihilated by English settlers with help of allied Narragansett Indians.

11. King Philip's War:

Why: Conflicts between whites and Indians because of new English settlements on East Coast

What: - 1675-1676

-Metacom a.k.a. King Philip united Indians against the English

-Attacked 52 Puritan towns and destroyed 12

Result: -Metacom beheaded

-Indians lost spirit and disbanded

12. New England Confederation:

Why: England involved in Civil Wars and ignoring the colonies

What: - the 4 allied colony groups of Bay Colony (Mass.), Plymouth (Mass.), New Haven (Conn.), and other Connecticut colonies

-Each colony had 2 votes

-Dealt with intercolonial problems

Result: First step towards colonial unity

13. Dominion of New England:

Why: Massachusetts upset England by ignoring England's orders

What: -England-instituted confederation of New England, New York, and East & West New Jersey

-Bolstered colonial defense

-Confined American trade to only with England

Result: The Dominion collapsed because the Americans heard of the Glorious Revolution

14. Sir Edmund Andros:

Why: England needed a leader for the Dominion of New England

What: -Tactless head of the Dominion that caused conflict with the Church of England

-Ruthless with new laws: revoked land titles, curbed town meetings, etc.

Result: Found trying to escape during the Dominion collapse and sent back to England

15. Glorious (or Bloodless) Revolution 1688-1689:

Why: English sick of oppression by James II

What: Overthrowing of James II and enthroning of William II and Queen Mary

Result: Dominion of New England collapsed

16. Dutch East India Company:

Why: Dutch Republic had become a leading colonial power

What: -Powerful Dutch Republic company in the East Indies for 300+ years

-Supported at one time an army of 10,000 men and a fleet of 190 ships  
Result: Sent Henry Hudson to explore and discovered the Hudson River

#### 17. New Amsterdam

-(Later New York City)

- Was a company town run by and for the Dutch company, in the interests of the stockholders
- no toleration for freedom of speech, religion, or democracy (Quakers savagely abused for a while)
- local body with limited lawmaking power was eventually est. in response to protests of the colonists

#### 18. Peter Stuyvesant

-A despotic governor of New Amsterdam who opposed democracy.  
and surrendered New Amsterdam to the English.

#### 19. Quakers

-Also known as the Religious Society of Friends, they were devoted, democratic people that were against violence, war, military service, and taxes. Thus, not very liked by religious and civil authorities

#### 20. William Penn

-1681:Granted a charter and founded Pennsylvania as a refuge for Quakers. His liberal land policy attracted many.  
GRANTED FREEDOM OF RELIGION

#### 21. Middle Colonies (NY, NJ, DE, PA)-Common Features

- 1)Fertile Soil
- 2)Heavy exports of grain and FUR trade
- 3)Lumbering, shipbuilding
- 4)Ethnically mixed
- 5)Religious tolerance
- 6)Land more easily acquired
- 7)more democratic

#### 22. Hands-off Policies

-British left colonists to create their own local governments, churches, and intercolonial trade

### **Ch. 4: American Life 17<sup>th</sup> Century**

#### 4. Bacon's Rebellion:

- upset landless freemen in the Chesapeake, disfranchised by the House of Burgesses
- led by Nathaniel Bacon (Va)
- upset @ Gov. Berkeley's friendliness towards Indians
- attacked Indians, torched Jamestown, and caused the Gov. to flee
- uprising died w/ Bacon
- tensions remained in Va and planters began to turn 2 slaves 4 labor

#### 5. Slave trade:

- planters needed a new source of labor after Bacon's
- many were brought over, began heavily around 1670/1680
- the most went to Portugal and S. America
- huge slave pop. In S.- outnumbered the whites

#### 6. slave codes:

- huge # of slaves in S. colonies
- to make distinct legal differences b/w slaves and indentured servants
- made blacks and their children property for life of their white masters
- racial discrimination increased

#### 7. Hierarchy:

- more slaves= gap b/w rich and poor
- top= sm. # of great planters (monopolized land and pol. Power)
- Below= sm. Farmers (largest group)- owned few slaves
- lower= landless whites (usually former indentured servants)
- bottom= black slaves
- professional class was slow to emerge and few cities

- a lot of power in a few hands

#### 8. Families

- New Englanders migrated as families, unlike Chesapeake, who migrated alone. Early marriage, child every 2 years. Death from childbirth common. Children raised by parents and grandparents.

#### 9. Southern Women

- Economically secure due to frail families. Property rights due to early death of husbands (New England women gave up property rights at marriage)

#### 10. New England Towns

- tightly knit society, concern about moral health of community. Orderly growth, new towns chartered by colonial authorities. Town hall surrounded by houses, village green, elementary education in towns w/ 50+ families.

#### 11. Colleges

- Harvard College founded 1636 by Massachusetts Puritans for ministry training. 1693 Virginians established William and Mary College.

#### 12. Town meeting:

-Period of time in which mass hysteria took place among the people of the new England colonies, the town would all come together to determine who was a witch in the "witch hunt"

#### 13. Halfway Covenant:

-Church membership in 1662, offered to people who were not yet converted to Puritanism, expressed extreme dedication involved in religion

#### 14. Witch hunt:

-Puritan groups in New England colony, ended in 1693, led to legal lynching in 1692 where 19 individuals were hung, 1 was pressed to death, and 2 dogs got hung.

#### 15. New England soil:

-Heavily glaciated, caused difficulty in farming for the winter, leaving puritans to work with the soil, "nutmeg state"

#### 16) Individual Ownership:

- New England settlers felt duty to "improve" land by building roads and fences, new idea to Native Americans (recognized the right to use the land); settlers condemned Native Americans for "wasting" land by under-utilization (justification for exploitation)

#### 17) Natural Harbors:

- New England settlers focused on shipbuilding and commerce, used timber from forests to build ships, exploited codfish ("sacred cod")

#### 18) Yankee Ingenuity:

- Settlers moved across the country and modeled towns after New England, claimed by all Americans as a proud national trait, began in New England, high idealism and national character

#### 19) Frontier Life:

- No class distinctions, most colonists were farmers, women wove, cooked, cleaned, and cared for the children, men cleared land, fenced, planted, cropped, land was cheap

### **Ch. 5: Eve of Revolution**

#### 1. Natural Fertility:

-1175 - 2.5 million people,  
-white immigrate just as many as black.  
-Most amazing was colonists were having more kids than immigrant's in. 2X every 25 yrs.

#### 2. Pennsylvania Dutch:

-Germans.  
-Fleeing persecution (religion), econ oppression, and war.  
-Protestant dominates religion.  
-1/3 colony pop. Very traditional lived in backcountry of Penn.

### 3. Scots-Irish:

- English speaking. (Scots lowlanders not Irish. were transplanted to Ireland. Irish (catholic) hated Scots Presbyterianism.
- Oppressed by Ireland and England, moved to Western most Penn. (caused fights with natives)

### 4. Stratification:

- People sought to go from rags to riches in America.
- Tried to escape social hierarchy just to start in a new one again.
- People worried about New England becoming just as hierarchical as old England. (1st = leading planters, merchants, lawyers, officials, clergymen) (2nd = professional men) (3rd = Land owning farmers) (4th= lesser tradesmen, manual workers, hired hands) (5th = criminals, indentured servants) (Last = slaves)

### 5. plagues

- exposed to new diseases
- had poorly trained physicians (not esteemed profession)
- smallpox (affected 1 out of 5 people, including George Washington)
- diphtheria (1730s epidemic - thousands died, mostly younger people)
- treatments included bleeding (most popular treatment) and powdered dried toad

### 6. triangular trade

- prosperous agricultural (including cattle, grain, tobacco, indigo, etc.) and fish markets in colonies (see picture on p. 89 for specifics)
- high profit from slaves and English textiles fueled trade
- traded between England, America, Africa, and the West Indies (see picture on p. 91 for specifics)
- led to economic and population developments
- most of British merchant marines were American-built (timber, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine)

### 7. trade imbalance

- as colonial exports were thriving, they demanded more and more English products
- unfortunately, the slow-growing English population
- began to import more colonial goods than the amount of British goods being exported
- British made their profits as "middle men" (colonial goods to other markets), got a large cut in profit
- colonies wanted to seek out foreign (non-English) markets and do own trading (would lead to no cuts for English "middle men")

### 8. Molasses Act

- because British traders were afraid of this cutting of their profits from colonial goods
- 1773 Parliament passed Molasses Act
- act aimed at stopping colonial trade with countries, except England (of course)
- especially meant to cut off trade with the FRENCH West Indies and encourage trade with BRITISH West Indies
- would have struck a blow to American international trade and lower standard of living
- however, colonists responded by bribing and smuggling their way around the law
- foreshadowed imperial crisis as Britain tried to control faraway colonies

### 9. taverns

- as travel by roads became a more common form of transportation
- along the main routes of travel and in the cities, taverns popped up everywhere
- provided places for people to gather and talk about politics, gossip, and discuss agitation
- were important meeting places for discussions during the Revolutionary movement

### 10. "established" churches

- The Anglican Church and Congregational Church
- Anglican church or the Church of England became the official faith in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and a part of New York. This church also established a kingly authority so the British could impose on American daily life.
- Congregational Church had grown out of the Puritan Church and was located in all the colonies except for Rhode Island. Members of this church became well-known denominations and the stirring of rebellion

### 11. Roman Catholics

- still generally discriminated against
- if there were less Catholics people would be able to worship or not worship as they please

### 12. The Great Awakening

- Because of religious tenet the stage was set for a revival and became known as the First Great Awakening

- Jonathan Edwards was a preacher with fiery preaching methods, emotionally moving many listeners to tears while talking of the eternal damnation that nonbelievers would face after death. He began preaching in 1734, and his methods sparked debate among his peers. Most famous sermon was "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
- George Whitefield was even better than Edwards
- These new preachers were met with skepticism by the "old lights" or the traditional clergymen.
- The Great awakening led to the founding of "new light" centers like Princeton, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth.
- The Great Awakening was the first religious experience shared by all Americans as a group.

### 13. George Whitefield

- started four years later than Edwards.
- He had rare gifts of speaking and was able to persuade even skeptical Ben Franklin to empty his pockets into the collection plate.
- Imitators copied his emotional shaking sermons and his heaping of blame on sinners

### 14. Bible Readings

- was stressed for the individual worshiper
- to help make good Christians rather than good citizens

### 15. University of Pennsylvania:

- In new England college education was regarded as more important than instruction in the ABC's.
- 9 local colleges were established during the colonial era. Benjamin Franklin made a significant contribution to the launching of the University of Pennsylvania.
- First American college free from denominational control.
- Many more educated political and religious figures.

### 16. Painters:

- Benjamin West and John Singleton Copley succeeded in ambition to become famous painters.
- Could not find many subjects to sit for long periods of time and a painting was expensive.
- Beginning of American painting was unpopular because it was too expensive.

### 17. Poor Richards Almanack:

- Written and edited from 1732 to 1758, by Ben Franklin
- This famous publication, contained many pithy sayings. Called from the thinkers of the ages, emphasized such homespun virtues as thrift, industry, morality, and common sense.

### 18. Ben Franklin:

- Science was rising above the shackles of superstition and making progress.
  - Ben Franklin was the only first rank scientist produced in the American Colonies.
- Famous for discovering electricity with a kite, and inventing bifocal spectacles.
- Franklin became the most famous scientist in the world but some clergymen felt his discovering of electricity was "presuming on God" by attempting to control the artillery of the heavens.

### 19. John Peter Zenger:

- He was a newspaper printer whose paper had assailed the Corrupt royal governor in NY. He was charged with seditious libel, but found not Guilty because of freedom of the press. It was a great banner achievement for The press and the beginning of democracy.

### 20. Colonial legislative body:

- Practically every colony had a legislative branch
- Composed of a two-housed body. The upper house or council was appointed by the The people appointed crown and the lower. The legislation would vote on Taxes necessary for the colonial government.

### 21. Voting Rights:

- The colonies were not yet a true democracy, so voting was not Extended to everyone. There were property requirements to vote, and yet a lot of land owners didn't want to vote since they were fearful of democratic excesses. The right to vote however did help get misbehaving rascals out of office and helped transition the colony to a democracy.

### 22. Striking Similarities:

- Even though North American Colonies and Britain were



In separate locations, they had striking similarities. Both were English in language and customs, protestant in religion, had a measure of self-government, and both had good communication and transportation. Each part was slightly different, but all the same at the same time.

## **Ch. 6: Duel for North America**

### 1. Champlain:

- “father of New France.” (Quebec)
- friendship w/Huron Indian tribes
- French & Huron vs. Iroquois (win)
- Iroquois hamper French expansion into Ohio Valley & ally with British

### 2. Coureurs de Bois

- French fur trappers-beaver (high demand in euro)
- “runners of the woods” drinkers, free spenders, free livers and lovers.
- recruited Indians
- slaughtering beaver: demonstrates shattering effect on traditional Indian life from contacts with Europeans

### 3. William & Queen Anne’s War

- British v. French and Indian allies
- guerrilla warfare
- British win: reward French Acadia, Newfoundland & Hudson Bay

### 4. War of Jenkin’s Ear 1739:

- English v Spanish: Caribbean Sea & Georgia colony
- French Allied with Spain
- New Englanders invade New France & take French fortress Louisbourg
- Peace treaty 1748: gave Louisbourg back to French, New Englanders furious

### 5. George Washington 1754:

- Washington sent to Ohio to secure VA holdings
- Washington 1<sup>st</sup> to fire at French
- French take Fort Necessity in July 1754
- British fear more bloodshed up root French in Nova Scotia.

### 6. Albany Congress:

- 1754, summoned by British government near Iroquois country. Only seven of the 13 colonies showed up. --Purpose was to keep scalping knives of Iroquois loyal to the British in the spreading war. Chiefs were -presented with gifts, including guns.

### 7. Braddock:

- 60 year old officer sent to Virginia. Set out in 1755 with 2 thousand men to capture Fort Duquesne.
- His expedition moved slowly, but opened a road to the West. George Washington was one of his aides.

### 8. William Pitt:

- Known as the "Great Commoner", common people loved his leadership.
- Foremost leader in London government during 1757.
- Earned the title "Organizer of Victory".

### 9. Quebec:

- James Wolfe sent a detachment to poorly protected piece of Quebec.
- The British attackers faced a French army on the outskirts of Quebec; French were defeated, though both commanders fell fatally wounded.
- City Surrendered to British.

### 10. French and Indian War:

- the North American chapter of the Seven Years War
- fought between the French and the British with various American Indian forces on both sides
- largely a land dispute between Britain and France about colonial territories
- ended officially with France's signing of the Treaty of Paris which resulted in France's loss of all territories East of the Mississippi

11. Effects of the French and Indian War:

- Britain gained control of French Canada
- Spain gained Louisiana and New Orleans in compensation for its loss of Florida
- Britain reigned its influence over all of French America East of the Mississippi
- separated many Native American tribes and disunited the native people

12. Pontiac:

- leader of the Pontiac Rebellion against the British
- fought by natives who were dissatisfied with British policies in the Great Lakes Region after the French and Indian War
- Bloody battles were fought under Pontiac but a treaty was signed with him, which attempted to bring a diplomatic end to the war

13. Proclamation of 1763:

- meant to establish the new British Empire and create diplomatic relations with the Native Americans
- gave the British a monopoly of land acquired from the British
- tried to separate the colonists from the natives while maintaining trade