## The Early Chesapeake

### Big Idea Questions

- **How did tobacco lead to conflict with Native Americans?**
  - What is the Chesapeake?
    - ________________
  - Jamestown:
    - 1607, first permanent English settlement
    - ____________ colony: group of individuals shared in profits and losses of colony
    - “Starving Time”: Winter 1609 – 1610, fevers, deaths, etc.
    - John Smith: helped save colony from starvation
  - Tobacco:
    - Introduced by John Rolfe, hated by King James I
    - Made $ for colonists, exhausted land, led to expansion, conflict with Natives
      - ________________
  - Expansion:
    - Headright System:
      - ____________ acres of land
      - New settlers received 50 acres of land
      - If someone paid the passage of an immigrant, the ____________ would receive 50 acres (encouraged indentured servants)
  - 1619: 2 Important Events
    - House of ______________________________ – elected representatives in VA
    - 1st group of Africans arrive in “America”
  - Conflict with Natives:
    - ____________ confederacy – no longer a threat by 1644

### Guided Notes

- **Why did the Headright System benefit the wealthy?**
  - Maryland:
    - Founded by the second Lord Baltimore
    - Fared better than early Virginians did
    - ____________ – Freedom of worship to all Christians
  - Bacon’s Rebellion (Virginia – 1676)
    - Gov. Berkeley did not allow settlement past a line
    - In the “___________,” many famers were underrepresented in the House of Burgesses
    - Conflict between ________________ and “westerners” like Bacon
    - Bacon almost took control, died suddenly
    - Significance?
      - Movement towards ________________ for labor
      - Shows tensions between ________________
The Growth of New England

Plymouth:
- Pilgrims were ______________________ – wanted to break away from the Anglican Church
- Mayflower Compact – established a government led by ______________________ rule
- Relations with Natives – many Native died a few years before from disease; Natives taught colonists to farm and hunt
- William Bradford – governor of Plymouth

Puritans:
- King Charles I (early 17th century) began to target Puritans (wanted to purify the Church of England, not break away)
- 1629 – led by ________________________, they received a charter and eventually settled in Massachusetts Bay

Puritan beliefs:
- Predestination, focus on reading the Bible – led to schools
  - “___________________________”
- Church members were the only people allowed to vote or hold a political office
- Did not extend ________________________ to others

Thomas Hooker:
- Founded ________________________; established a constitution, Fundamental Orders

Roger Williams
- Extreme _________________________, wanted MBC to completely break away from the Church
- Also advocated separation of church and state and payment to ________________________ for land
- Banished to RI
  - All ________________________ could worship

Anne Hutchinson:
- Challenged the power of ________________________, and rights of women
- After her banishment, many churches restricted women’s rights further

Pequot War:
- Conflict over ________ and trade, Peqouts were decimated

King Philip’s War:
- Started over ________, lasted several years
- Eventually the whites won, Wampanoag’s were weakened

The Restoration Colonies

Carolina:
- Similar to ____________, headright system, religious toleration to all Christians
- North: ____________________________
In what ways were Roger Williams and William Penn similar?

How did colonists get around the Navigation Acts?

- South: ____________________________________________

  _______________: originally belonged to the Dutch, various groups, some religious
tolerance and local governments

  N.J: Was a proprietor colony, becomes a royal one
  - Most citizens were ____________________________

  Quakers:
  - Believed in an “ _______________ light”
  - All could attain salvation, did not favor ______________________

  _______________ had many rights in church – could
  become preachers, speak publicly
  - Pacifists, no paid clergy

  William Penn:
  - Founded PA as a ___________________________ colony
  - Paid ________________________________ for their land
  - “ ________________________________” – toleration
    of many religious groups

Borderlands and Middle Grounds

Caribbean Islands:
  - ______________________ became the most important crop

    – slave labor
  - Harsh ______________________
  - Important trading partner with British North America

Spanish in North America:
  - Favored converting Natives to Christianity
  - Enlisted them as trading partners
  - ____________________________

Georgia:
  - Founded by ____________________________ as:

    ____________________________

    ____________________________

  - Originally excluded Africans, slavery, and Catholics
  - Later, GA began to develop when slavery was introduced,
    instituted plantations modeled after_________________________

  _______________ settled in the interior of N.A., beneficial
relationship with Natives

The Evolution of the British Empire

Mercantilism:
  - Colonies exist for the benefit and wealth of the
    ____________________________ country

  ______________________ Acts:
  - Colonists could only trade with ____________________________
  - Colonists could only ship certain goods (enumerated
Articles) to England - Tobacco

Benefits of Navigation Acts on colonies?
- ______________________________ blossomed, growth of lumber and iron industries

Dominion of England:
- Created by James II, combined the control of several colonies under Sir __________________________
- Andros strictly enforced the ______________________ Acts, hated by many colonists

Glorious Revolution:
- James II is overthrown, ________________________________ installed as joint rulers
- Andros and the Dominion of England were overthrown
- MA and Plymouth combined as a royal colony

Jacob Leisler:
- Overthrew NY leader Francis Nicholson
- Demonstrated tensions between ______________________________

Impact of Glorious Revolution?
- Colonists successfully resisted some English policies
- Strengthened their belief that England should consider their views

Past Essay Topics

Compare and contrast the ways in which economic development affected politics in Massachusetts and Virginia in the period from 1607 to 1750. (2005)

In what ways did ideas and values held by Puritans influence the political, economic, and social development of the New England colonies from 1630 through the 1660s? (DBQ, 2010)