Period 2 Major Ideas and Events (1607-1754)

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| Event/Date:  (If the date is not provided, you must find it! [when applicable]) | Description/Significance:  (Make sure to include WHY the event is significant as well as the factual information) |
| Corporate Colonies |  |
| Royal Colonies |  |
| Proprietary Colonies |  |
| Jamestown (1607) |  |
| What were the early problems that Jamestown endured? |  |
| Why did Jamestown transition to a Royal Colony?  (1624) |  |
| Plymouth  (1620) |  |
| What were the early hardships that the Plymouth Colony endured? |  |
| Massachusetts Bay Colony  (1630) |  |
| Representative Assembly in Virginia  (1619) |  |
| Representative Government in New England  (1620) |  |
| What were the limits to Colonial Democracy? |  |
| Maryland  (1632) |  |
| Act of Toleration |  |
| Protestant Revolt  (late 1600s) |  |
| Indentured Servants |  |
| Headright System |  |
| What did a Dutch ship bring to Virginia in 1619? What were the implications for the New World? |  |
| What economic problems did the Chesapeake colonies endure? |  |
| Bacon’s Rebellion  (1676) |  |
| What two long-lasting disputes in colonial Virginia were highlighted by Bacon’s Rebellion? |  |
| Rhode Island  (1644) |  |
| Anne Hutchinson |  |
| Connecticut |  |
| Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639) |  |
| New Haven |  |
| New Hampshire |  |
| Halfway Covenant |  |
| New England Confederation  (1643) |  |
| King Philip’s War  (1675-1676) |  |
| Why were New American colonies referred to as Restoration Colonies? |  |
| South Carolina  (1729) |  |
| North Carolina  (1729) |  |
| New York  (1644) |  |
| New Jersey  (1664) |  |
| Pennsylvania “The Holy Experiment”  (1681) |  |
| Quakers and William Penn |  |
| Delaware  (1702) |  |
| Georgia  (1732) |  |
| What were the special regulations that Georgia required of its inhabitants? |  |
| Why did Georgia become a royal colony? |  |
| Mercantilism |  |
| What were the three rules for colonial trade according to the Navigation Acts passed between 1650 and 1673? |  |
| What were the impacts of the Navigation Acts on the colonies? |  |
| How were the Navigation Acts enforced? |  |
| Dominion of New England  (1686) |  |
| What were the 3 factors that the increased demand for more slaves? |  |
| List some of the restrictions put on slaves. |  |
| Triangular Trade |  |
| Middle Passage |  |
| Why were there spectacular gains in population during the 18th century in the colonies? |  |
| Who was journeying to the colonies? |  |
| Where were new immigrants settling? |  |
| List 4 general characteristics of the development of the 13 colonies. |  |
| What was life like for men in the colonies? |  |
| What was life like for women in the colonies? |  |
| New England |  |
| Middle Colonies |  |
| Southern Colonies |  |
| Why were some colonies forced to print paper money? |  |
| Compare and contrast travel on land and by water in the colonies. |  |
| What were some challenges that each religious groups faced in the colonies? |  |
| The Great Awakening  (1730s & 1740s) |  |
| Jonathan Edwards |  |
| George Whitefield |  |
| What was the religious impact of the Great Awakening? |  |
| What were the political impacts of the Great Awakening? |  |
| Poor Richard’s Almanack (1732-1757) |  |
| How did Elementary Education differ from colonial region to region? |  |
| The first colonial colleges were sectarian. What does that mean? What major event prompted their creation? |  |
| What was one of the only professions to enjoy widespread respect? |  |
| Why were lawyers not needed in colonial America? In what time period would they gain respect? |  |
| The Zenger Case  (1735) |  |
| The Enlightenment |  |
| *Two Treatises of Government* |  |
| What did the structure of government look like the colonies? |  |
| Who was allowed to vote in Colonial America? |  |