

APUSH PERIOD 2: 1607-1754 REVIEWED!

PERIOD 2: BIG IDEAS

- ✓ There were similarities and differences between Spanish, French, English, and Dutch colonization of North America
- ✓ The English colonies were largely allowed to govern their own affairs and oftentimes ignored English mercantile laws (Period of Salutary Neglect prior to 1754)
- ✓ Native Americans and Europeans engaged in a variety of complex relationships
- ✓ The horrible institution of slavery developed in the colonies

IMPORTANT: “**Different societies** emerged as Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America.”

Diverse patterns of colonization:

- 1) Different imperial goals
- 2) Different cultures
- 3) Different environments



“Spain sought to establish **tight control** over the process of colonization in the Western Hemisphere and **to convert and/or exploit** the native population.”

- ✓ Christopher Columbus
- ✓ Columbian Exchange
- ✓ Treaty of Tordesillas
- ✓ Spanish Conquistadores (know some examples)
- ✓ Encomienda system
- ✓ Saint Augustine (1565)
- ✓ Mercantilism
- ✓ Spanish Missionaries
- ✓ Mestizo / Race in colonial Spain
- ✓ Pueblo Revolt (Pope’s Rebellion)



“French and Dutch colonial efforts involved **relatively few** Europeans and used **trade alliances** and **intermarriage** with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.”

North American, Spanish, French and British Territories circa 1700



FRENCH STUFF

- ✓ Samuel de Champlain (1608)
- ✓ French Huguenots
- ✓ Catholic Jesuit Missionaries
- ✓ Fur Trading economy
- ✓ Huron alliance
- ✓ “coureurs de bois”
- ✓ French colonial government structure

DUTCH STUFF

- ✓ Settled New York region
- ✓ Dutch West India Co.
- ✓ New Amsterdam
- ✓ Diverse colony
- ✓ Beaver Wars

English colonies were different from their European rivals:

1. Large numbers of men and women
2. Established permanent economic settlements
3. Hostile relationship with native people



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)



NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- Puritan religious motives for colonies
 - Pilgrims, Mayflower Compact, William Bradford
 - John Winthrop “City Upon a Hill”, Mass. Bay Co.
- Close-knit homogeneous society
 - Town Hall meetings
 - Harvard University
 - **Contrast:** Roger Williams Rhode Island, Anne Hutchison, Salem Witch Trials, Half Way Covenant
- Mixed economy agriculture & trade



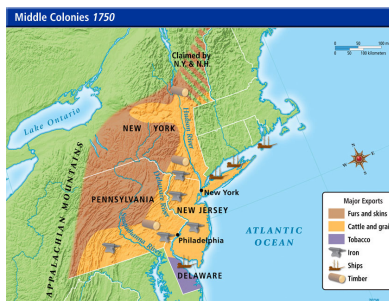
MIDDLE COLONIES

Diverse

- Demographic
- Religious
 - William Penn’s “Holy Experiment” in Pennsylvania. (Quakers)
- Ethnic
 - Dutch presence (New York)
 - German, Scots-Irish in Penn. & other places

Export economy

- Mixed economy
 - “Bread basket”



CHESAPEAKE COLONIES & NORTH CAROLINA

Economic Motives: Virginia

- Jamestown est. 1607
- Virginia Company of London
- Starving Time
- John Smith discipline
- John Rolfe & cultivation of cash crop tobacco (plantation economy)
- Labor Force: white indentured servant to African chattel slavery (Bacon's Rebellion 1676)

Maryland

- Lord Baltimore
 - Catholic refuge
 - Act of Religious Toleration (1649)



SOUTHERN COLONIES

- South Carolina & Georgia
- West Indies (Jamaica, Barbados)- sugar plantations

Slave labor cash crops

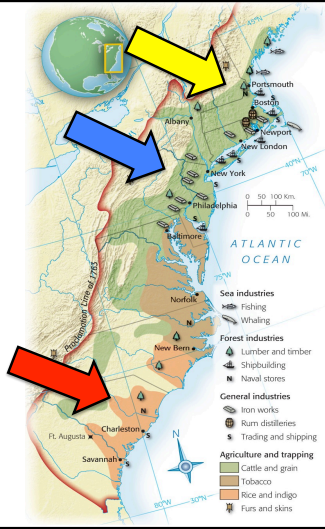
- South Carolina
 - Rice- cash crop
 - Plantation economy
 - Majority of population slaves



Ethnic diversity of the colonies



Economic diversity of the colonies



DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIAL IDENTITY:

RELIGIOUS: Development of religious freedom and diversity

- Rhode Island: Roger Williams est. separation of church & state
- Pennsylvania: William Penn & Quakers
- Maryland: Haven for Catholics & "Act Of Religious Toleration"- freedom to all Christians!
- First Great Awakening (1730s-1740s)- religious diversity, challenge authority
 - Jonathan Edwards "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
 - George Whitefield
- **HOWEVER: Religious freedom was not a reality in all of the colonies.**

POLITICAL: Development of democratic institutions

- Mayflower Compact (1620) early colonial self-government
- New England colonies: Town Hall meetings for adult male church members
- Virginia: House of Burgesses (1619) 1st representative assembly
- Pennsylvania: Elected representative assemblies
- Trial by jury in most colonies
- Impact of Enlightenment ideas
- **HOWEVER: Most colonist excluded from politics (gradual development of democratic ideas)**

ANGLICIZATION of the BRITISH COLONIES

- Political systems based on English models, English legal traditions, commercial ties, Enlightenment ideas, religious influences, connection to Atlantic world, etc.

IMPORTANT: As the colonies developed, their interest oftentimes **conflicted** with the goals and interests of the mother country. This led to **growing mistrust** between the colonies and England.



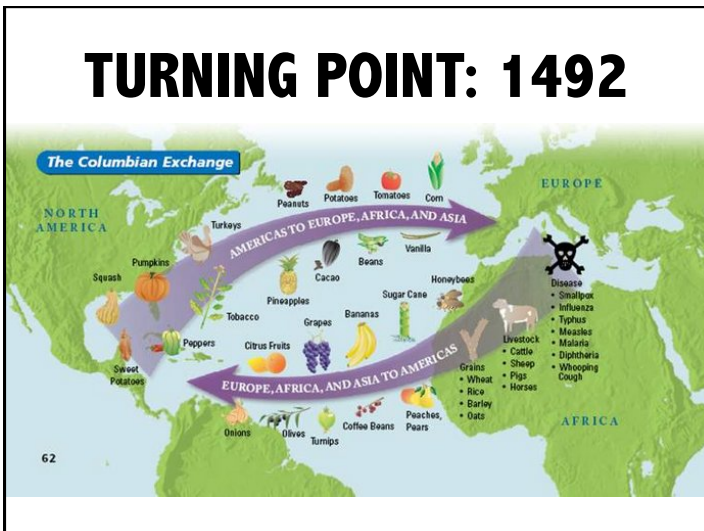
EARLY CONFLICT WITH ENGLAND

- **Mercantilist laws** attempted to restrict the economic activity of the colonies
 - **Navigation Acts** (only trade with England, English ships, ports, enumerated goods)
 - Many colonist ignore these laws (smuggling) and trade with Britain's rivals
 - **Molasses Act, Hat Act** – intended to protect British economic interest
- **Dominion of New England** (1686)- increase royal control over colonies
 - New England colonies, NY, NJ
 - **Sir Edmund Andros** restrict political and economic rights of colonist
 - Overthrown following **Glorious Revolution**
- **Westward Expansion**
 - English colonist enter into disputed territory (**Ohio Valley**) claimed by France
 - Attempt to restrict colonial expansion (**Proclamation of 1763**)

KEY POINT: “**Resistance to imperial control** in the British colonies drew on colonial experiences of **self-government**, evolving local **ideas of liberty**, the political thought of the **Enlightenment**, greater religious independence and diversity, and an **ideology** critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.”

1754 Salutary neglect begins to come to an end!

TURNING POINT: 1492



Some stuff to make you APUSH Smart.....

- ✓ Interactions with European settlers caused tremendous demographic and cultural changes amongst Native American & African communities.
- ✓ Spain and France tended to attempt to accommodate some aspects of Native American culture.
- ✓ English colonization tended to reinforce their own worldviews on land and gender roles

IMPORTANT: “The British–American system of **slavery developed** out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.”

- A. Lack of racial mixing in the English colonies
 - Development of rigid racial hierarchy
- B. African chattel slavery emerged (1619)
 - lots of land
 - shortage of indentured servants
 - Could not enslave native peoples
 - growing European demand for colonial goods
- C. Strong belief in British racial and cultural superiority
 - the British system **enslaved black people for life**
 - led the British colonists into **violent confrontations with native peoples.**
- D. Africans developed both overt and covert **means to resist** the dehumanizing aspects of slavery.

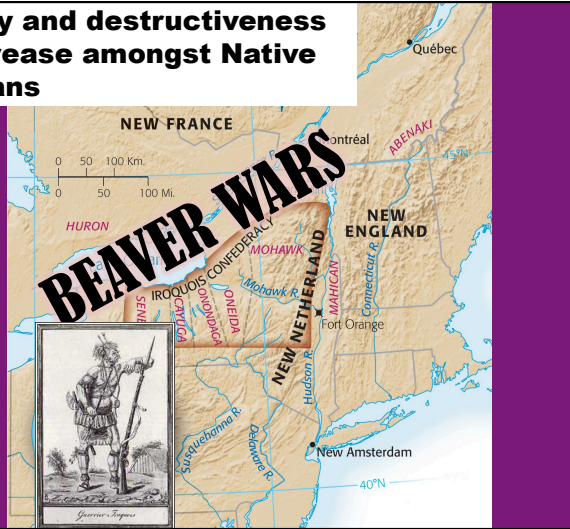


“European colonization efforts in North America stimulated **intercultural contact and **intensified conflict** between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.”**

- New England Colonies**
 - Pequot War (1636-37)
 - King Phillips War (1675-76)
- Chesapeake**
 - Anglo-Powhatan Wars (1610-40s)
 - Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)
- Southern Colonies**
 - Stono Rebellion (1739)
- Spanish Colonies**
 - Pueblo Revolt (1680)
- French/Dutch Colonies**
 - Beaver Wars (mid 17th century)



Intensity and destructiveness will increase amongst Native Americans



AP Subject Score Roster (2010)
This roster lists all students and their AP scores for each subject, along with a table summarizing the total numbers of each AP score (1 to 5) and average score in that subject. If the school designated class sections on student answer sheets, the data displayed are specific to a particular section of the course.

United States History, All									
Section Summary	Score	5	4	3	2	1	Total Students	Average Score	Subject Summary
Score	1	4	3	2	1	48	3,929	4.8	
Total Students	9	12	12	1	1	48		3.875	

AP Subject Score Roster (2011)
This roster lists all students and their AP scores for each subject, along with a table summarizing the total numbers of each AP score (1 to 5) and average score in that subject. If the school designated class sections on student answer sheets, the data displayed are specific to a particular section of the course.

United States History, All									
Section Summary	Score	5	4	3	2	1	Total Students	Average Score	Subject Summary
Score	1	5	4	3	2	41	4,146	4.146	
Total Students	17	15	7	2	0	41		4.146	

AP Subject Score Roster (2012)
This roster lists all students and their AP scores for each subject, along with a table summarizing the total numbers of each AP score (1 to 5) and average score in that subject. If the school designated class sections on student answer sheets, the data displayed are specific to a particular section of the course.

United States History, All									
Section Summary	Score	5	4	3	2	1	Total Students	Average Score	Subject Summary
Score	1	4	3	2	1	14	1,887	3.887	
Total Students	14	13	12	10	1	47		3.879	

AP Subject Score Roster (2013)
This roster lists all students and their AP scores for each subject, along with a table summarizing the total numbers of each AP score (1 to 5) and average score in that subject. If the school designated class sections on student answer sheets, the data displayed are specific to a particular section of the course.

United States History, All									
Section Summary	Score	5	4	3	2	1	Total Students	Average Score	Subject Summary
Score	1	3	4	3	2	1	13	2,819	4.146
Total Students	13	25	14	10	1	53		3.679	

AP Subject Score Roster (2014)
This roster lists all students and their AP scores for each subject, along with a table summarizing the total numbers of each AP score (1 to 5) and average score in that subject. If the school designated class sections on student answer sheets, the data displayed are specific to a particular section of the course.

United States History, All									
Section Summary	Score	5	4	3	2	1	Total Students	Average Score	Subject Summary
Score	1	5	4	3	2	1	20	4,212	4.212
Total Students	20	26	3	3	0	52		4.212	

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