|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ch 3: British Atlantic World, 1660-1750** | |
| **Period 1: 1491-1607**  Ch 1: Colliding Worlds  Ch 2: American Experiments  **Period 2: 1607-1754**  **Ch 3: British Atlantic World**  Ch 4:Growth, Diversity, and Conflict  **Period 3: 1754-1800**  Ch 5: Problem of Empire  Ch 6 Making War and Republican Governments  Ch 7: Hammering Out a Federal Republic  **Period 4: 1800-1848**  Ch 8: Creating a Republican Culture  Ch 9: Transforming the Economy  Ch 10: A Democratic Revolution  Ch 11: Religion and Reform  **Period 5: 1844-1877**  Ch 12: South Expands  Ch 13: Expansion, War, and Sectional Crisis  Ch 14: Two Societies at War  Ch 15: Reconstruction  **Period 6: 1865-1898**  Ch 16: Conquering a Continent  Ch 17: Industrial America  Ch 18: Victorians Make the Modern  **Period 7: 1890-1945**  Ch 19: Rise and Reform of Industrial Cities  Ch 20: Politics, Populists, and Progressives  Ch 21: Emerging World Power  Ch 22: Cultural Conflict, Bubble, and Bust  Ch 23: Managing the Great Depression  Ch 24: World at War  **Period 8: 1945-1980**  Ch 25: Cold War America  Ch 26: Triumph of the Middle Class  Ch 27: Walking into Freedom Land  Ch 28: Uncivil Wars  Ch 29: Search for Order in an Era of Limits  **Period 9: 1980-Present**  Ch 30: Conservative America in the Ascent  Ch 31: Confronting Global and National Dilemmas | **Essential Question**:  *(be able to write an essay based on these questions together)*  How did the South Atlantic System maintain a connection between the Old World and New World? How did this system impact development in the British colonies?   * Use of the Navigation Acts----mercantilism rules---while the colonists didn’t enjoy the taxes, it did keep them tethered to England |
| * **A. Essential Topics** (*be able to write a paragraph about each topic, using appropriate relevant vocabulary*):   + - Carolina Colony: who founded, why did they split, what made the colonies successful       * Proprietary colony meaning the government/owner could govern their land as they wish as long as their laws were similar to that of England       * Original founders were hoping to create “little England” with feudalism and establish the Church of England       * However, the original settlers in the northern part were poor families and runaway indentured servants ----they found success by raising corn, hogs, and tobacco---not really a plantation system, but more subsistence farming       * and in the southern part were transplants from Barbados and they wanted to create a “little Barbados” with a strict social order of slaves (both African and natives)-----they found success in rice with huge plantations     - Pennsylvania Colony: who founded it and why, relationship with Native Americans, describe population/immigration       * Founded by William Penn as a refuge for Quakers (see ID below)       * Had friendlier relations with the natives and purchased land from the Delaware Indians, wrote alietter to the Iroquois of their intentions to settle       * Because of the religious toleration and allowed more suffrage, poor farmers and Germans move to Pennsylvania making it the most ethnically diverse colony     - Navigation Acts: cause of acts, what did the acts say, how did the government enforce the laws, Lords of Trade     - Dominion of New England: cause, what was it, role of Governor Andros     - Glorious Revolution: what happened, impact on colonies     - Second Hundred Years War: who was England fighting, impact on colonies, impact on Native Americans     - South Atlantic System: what did it produce, impact of sugar     - Middle Passage and Slavery: treatment on ship and in New World, how did identity change, resistance, impact on society     - How did the South Atlantic system impact the New England and Middle colonies?     - Colonial government: basis for government, government organization     - Georgia colony: goal, impact on Spain     - Mercantilism and colonies: negative impacts on colonies, how did colonies get around it |
| 1. **Short identification**    1. (*be able to define and explain the significance of*):       * + Lancaster conference---Conference between the Iroquois and members of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia over issues of land--------While the Iroquois did not want to give up more land as they recognized that material possessions values decrease over time, unlike land, they were forced to concede to the colonists, showing that the colonies still needed to ally themselves with native americans         + Charles II-King of England from 1660-1685 who allowed for further settlement of the colonies including the Carolinas, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania (called the Restoration Colonies)         + William Penn----wealthy English citizen who founded the colony of Pennsylvania as a refuge for Quakers, but then becomes a refuge for all those who were persecuted         + tribalization         + Treaty of Utrecht (1713)         + Stono Rebellion         + salutary neglect |