**Pre-Colonialism**

**Terms:** Columbian Exchange, Pilgrims, Mayflower Compact**,** Separatists, “city upon a hill”, Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams, New Amsterdam, Henry Hudson, William Penn, Quakers, Chesapeake Colonies, Tobacco, Nathaniel Bacon, William Berkley, Salem Witch Trials

**Questions to answer:**

1. Be able to label all 13 major colonies, cities, and bodies of water on colonial map
2. Understand differences between the three regions of colonies (New England, Middle, Southern)
3. What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange?
4. How did geography and climate contribute to the differences between the northern and southern English colonies?
5. In what way did **religion** play a role in the development of New England as opposed to the Southern region?
6. In what ways were the northern and southern colonies alike? Different? Give examples.
7. What do the Salem witch trials and Bacon’s Rebellion indicate about colonial social and political life?

**Colonialism**

**Terms:** Middle Passage, Stono Rebellion, Mercantilism, Navigation Acts, **Reasons for Colonial Colonies Beginning (see notes & chart)**, Examples of Indian Resistance, Role of women in the colonial family

**Questions to answer:**

1. Why did planters in Virginia begin to turn to African slavery and away from indentures as a source of labor in the mid 1600s?
2. What role did indentured servants play before mainstream slavery began in the colonies?
3. Describe the contributions Africans provided to America’s economic and social development.
4. In what ways did Tobacco contribute to the development of the Southern colonies?
5. What were the New England Colonies, Middle Colonies, and Southern Colonies? Which were called the Chesapeake colonies? “Bread Basket” colonies? Restoration colonies?

**Terms:** Immigrant workers, triangular trade, Middle Passage, Great Awakening, Jonathon Edwards, George Whitefield, John P. Zenger Trial, Enlighenment, John Locke

**Questions:**

1. What factors contributed to make colonial society “more equal” than European society?
2. What were the causes and consequences of the Great Awakening?
3. Describe the colonial social structure in the 18th century. What social groups were at the high end and which groups were at the low end?
4. How was the relationship between the British and the British colonists before the Glorious Revolution and after the Glorious Revolution?
5. What was the South Atlantic System? Which crop started the movement?
6. Describe Triangular Trade? Who was involved? What was being traded? What impact did it have on different continents?

**French and Indian War**

**Vocabulary**: Treaty of Paris 1763, French and Indian War, George Washington, Albany Plan, “Join or Die”, Proclamation of 1763.

1. Geographically, what was the extent of French control in N. America?
2. What regional dispute ultimately led to the French and Indian War?
3. What was the purpose of the Albany Conference, Who called it together?
4. Why did the Albany Plan of Union fail? Why is it important?
5. What were the general terms of the Paris Treaty of 1763?
6. What impact did the war have on British/ American relations?
7. How did the aftermath of the war change British colonial policy in regards to land?

**PRE-REVOLUTION**

**Vocabulary** – Mercantilism, Stamp Tax, Quartering Act, Virtual Representation, “No Taxation W/O Representation”, Stamp Act Congress, Sons of Liberty, Townsend Acts, Boston Massacre, Committees of Correspondence, Samuel Adams, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, Quebec Act, 1st Continental Congress, John Adams, Battle of Lexington, Hessians.

1. What were some of the “roots” (beginnings) of the Revolution?

2. What were the colonial criticisms of British Mercantilism?

3. What was the major legal argument the colonials gave for opposing British taxes?

4. Describe the tactics used by colonials to oppose taxation. Which were most effective? Why?

5. Was the American Revolution more economic or political in nature? Defend your opinion.

6. Were the colonials justified in rebelling against Britain? Explain.

7. Evaluate American preparedness for war. What were their greatest strengths? What were their greatest weaknesses?

8. Describe the purposes of the 1st Continental Congress and the 2nd Continental Congress.