Period 2 Vocabulary

1.

 a. *Casta* system – A system in colonial Spain of determining a person’s social importance according to different racial categories.

 b. mulatto – A person who had one parent who was white and another parent who was black. If mulattos were born into slavery in a Spanish colony (i.e., their mother was a slave), they would be slaves also, but if their mother was free, they were free.

 c. Metis – A person of mixed race who had one white parent and another parent who was American Indian.

2.

3.

 a. Great Migration to Massachusetts, 1630-1640 – Beginning with 700 people led by Governor John Winthrop, a great migration of Puritans from England brought over 20,000 people – mostly families- to New England over a 10 yr. period.

b. Pilgrims –Separatists who left England in search of religious freedom and sailed to America on the Mayflower in 1620, establishing the colony of Plymouth.

c. \*Puritans – English Protestants who wanted to create a “community of saints” or “city upon a hill” that would serve as a model of Christianity.

d. Providence, Rhode Island, 1636 – Founded by Roger Williams who had led a small group of colonists out of MA. RI was the first English colony to establish separation of church and state, granting complete religious freedom. AKA “the sewer” colony

4.

 a. Pennsylvania, 1682 – Founded by William Penn, who received a colonial charter from King Charles II in payment of a debt owed to Penn’s father. Penn established PA as a haven for Quakers, guaranteeing liberty of conscience and granting freemen the right to alter the government.

 b. Quakers – Religious group that settled PA. Often known as the “Society of Friends,” Quakers believed in an “Inner Light” that would guide them toward religious truth.

5.

 a. \*Chesapeake – Common term for the two colonies of MD and VA, both of which border on Chesapeake Bay.

 b. Jamestown, 1607 – The first permanent English settlement in North America. Located in VA, the colony was founded by more than 100 colonists dispatched by the London Company. After a period known as the “starving time,” John Smith provided the leadership needed to make the colony successful.

c. John Rolfe- British colonist in Virginia who developed a method of cultivating and curing tobacco.

d. \*indentured servitude- system of labor in which a company or individual paid a person’s passage to America in return for a contract of repayment through servitude.

e. headright system – The grant of 50 acres of land for each settler brought to VA by a colonist.

f. Georgia, 1732 – Founded by James Oglethorpe as a haven for debtors, GA became the last of the original 13 British colonies in North America.

6.

 a. mercantilism – Economic system based on trade in which a nation establishes colonies for its own economic benefit.

 b. triangular trade – A system of trade between Africa, the Caribbean, and American colonies that involved slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods.

7.

 a. Pequot War, 1636- conflict between the Pequot Indians in Connecticut and the colonists of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut. The Pequot were defeated and driven from the area.

 b. Beaver Wars, mid 1600’s- a series of wars in the mid 1600’s in which the Iroquois, who allied with the English and Dutch, fought the Huron and Algonquin tribes, who were backed by the French. The wars were fought over land and the monopolization of the fur trade.

 c. \*King Phillip’s War, 1675-1676 – the last significant effort by the Indians of southern New England to drive English settlers. The Indians were led by Metacom, the Pokumoket chief whom English settlers called “King Phillip.”

 d. \*Pueblo Revolt, 1680 – An uprising of Indians in Santa Fe against Spanish colonization.

 e. Chickasaw Wars – War in the 1700s between the Chickasaw, allied with the British, against the French, who were allied with the Choctaw and Illini. The war was fought over land, primarily for control of the MS River.

8.

 a. First Africans brought to America, 1619 – A Dutch ship brought 20 Africans to Virginia, the first Africans to arrive in the present-day United States. Until 1680, indentured servants from Europe were far more numerous in the English colonies than African slaves. After 1680, the number of indentured migrants from Europe diminished and African slavery increased.

 b. \*Chattel slavery – System of labor in which one person is owned as the property of another person. The owner has absolute power over the life and liberty of the slave.

 c. middle passage – Route followed by indentured servants and slaves across the Atlantic to America.

 d. Stono Rebellion, 1739 – South Carolina slave revolt that prompted the colonies to pass stricter laws regulating the movement of slaves and the capture of runaways.

 e. New York Conspiracy, 1741 – A plot by slaves and poor whites to burn NY. Over 170 people were arrested for participating in the plot. Most were hanged, burnt, or deported.

9.

 a. House of Burgesses, 1619 – An elected lawmaking body, established by the VA Company to allow representative government in VA.

 b. Mayflower Compact, 1620 – The first social contract for a NE colony. Drafted and signed by 41 adult male Separatists fleeing religious persecution by King James of England. Granted political rights to all male colonists who would abide by the colonies laws.

 c. Maryland Toleration Act, 1649 – A law passed by the Md. Colonial assembly mandating toleration for all Trinitarian Christian denominations. (Md. Had been founded in 1632 by Cecilius Calvert as a haven for Catholics.)

 d. Establishment of the Dominion of NE, 1686 – an attempt by King James II to place MA, CT, RI, NJ and NY under the control of one royal governor. Colonists viewed the Dominion as an attempt to take away their rights and the Dominion was dissolved in 1689.

 e. established church – A church that is supported by taxes from citizens, regardless, of their personal religious beliefs. The Church of England (Anglican Church) became the established church in several colonies.

 f. \*The Enlightenment (Age of Reason)- 18th century philosophical movement in Europe that emphasized reasons and individualism rather than tradition and faith.

 g. \*Great Awakening, 1730s-1760s – Evangelical religious revival that swept through Britain’s North American colonies. The Great Awakening strengthened beliefs in religious freedom and challenged the status of established churches.

 h. George Whitefield – Christian preacher whose tour of the English colonies attracted big crowds and sparked the Great Awakening.

 i. Jonathan Edwards – Pastor and revivalist who served as the most important leader of the Great Awakening. His sermon, “Sinners in the Hands of and Angry God,” became representative of the evangelical beliefs of the Great Awakening.

10.

 a. Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676 – Armed rebellion in VA against Governor William Berkeley, who had the support of the British government. Forces from England came to VA to suppress the resistance and reform the colonial government to one that was more directly under royal control.

 b. Leisler’s Rebellion, 1689 - Rebellion against royal officials representing the Dominion of NE. Led by Jacob Leisler, a German merchant in NY. He was executed when he refused to surrender to a royal governor.

 c. Wool Act, 1699 – English law that made it illegal to ship wool from the American colonies. The law was designed to assist the British wool industry.

 d. Molasses Act, 1733 – A British law that established a tax on imports on molasses, sugar, and rum from non-British colonies. The law was loosely enforced and New England imported great quantities of West Indian sugar for manufacturing rum.

 e. smuggling - As a way of ignoring British restrictions on colonial trade, colonists engaged in widespread smuggling. Smugglers who got caught were often freed by sympathetic American juries.

 f. Navigation Acts, 1651-1696 – Attempt by England to assert its control over American trade by passing a series of laws that regulated colonial trade to England’s benefit.

 g. salutary neglect – Unofficial policy of non-enforcement of trade laws. Salutary neglect lasted throughout most of the 1600s and 1700s.