

APUSH PERIOD 2 GUIDE

1607-1754

KEY CONTENT

- Jamestown
- Puritan
- Great Awakening
- Enlightenment
- George Whitefield
- Jonathan Edwards
- Roger Williams
- Anne Hutchinson
- Jamestown/Tobacco
- John Rolfe
- Indentured Servants
- King Philip's War
- Pueblo Revolt
- Slavery
- Salutary Neglect
- Zenger Case
- Dominion of New England
- Stono Rebellion
- Bacon's Rebellion
- Mercantilism
- Navigation Acts
- Triangle Trade
- Ben Franklin
- Middle Passage
- New Lights vs Old Lights
- Pequot War
- Leisler's Rebellion
- Salem Witch Trials
- House of Burgesses
- Headright System
- Mayflower Compact
- Great Migration
- Half-Way Covenant
- William Penn/Quakers

KEY CONCEPTS

Key Concept 2.1: Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

Key Concept 2.2: The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.



MAIN IDEAS

- Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.
- In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors. (New England, Chesapeake, Middle, Southern)
- Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas.
- Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another. (Anglicization)
- Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies.

