

APUSH UNIT 2

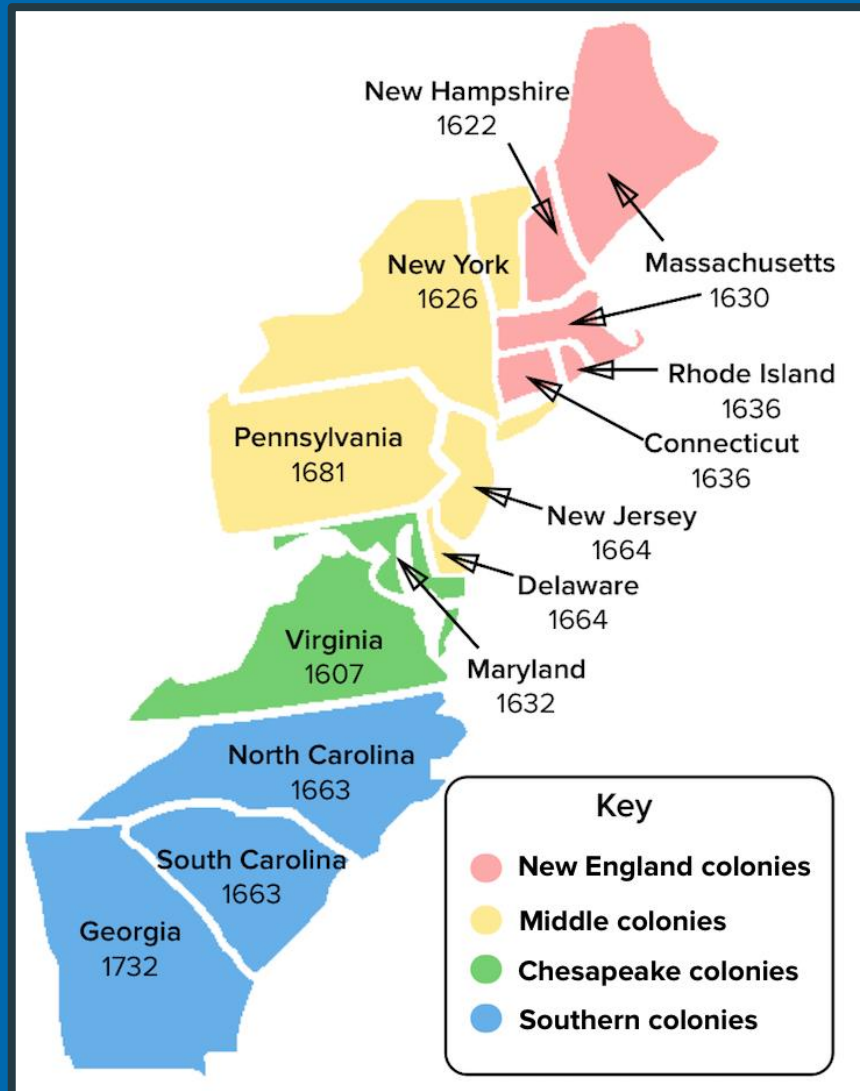
1607-1754

Key Themes to Unit 2

- European Colonization
- Regions of British Colonies
- Transatlantic Trade
- Interactions between Indians & Europeans
- Slavery in the British Colonies
- Colonial Society and Culture

Key Terms Unit 2

- Dominion of New England
- Mercantilism
- Navigation Acts
- Salutary Neglect
- Maryland Act of Toleration
- 1st Great Awakening
- Jonathan Edwards & George Whitefield
- Roger Williams & Anne Hutchinson
- Headright System & Indentured Servants
- Mayflower Compact
- Halfway Covenant
- Middle Passage and Triangle Trade

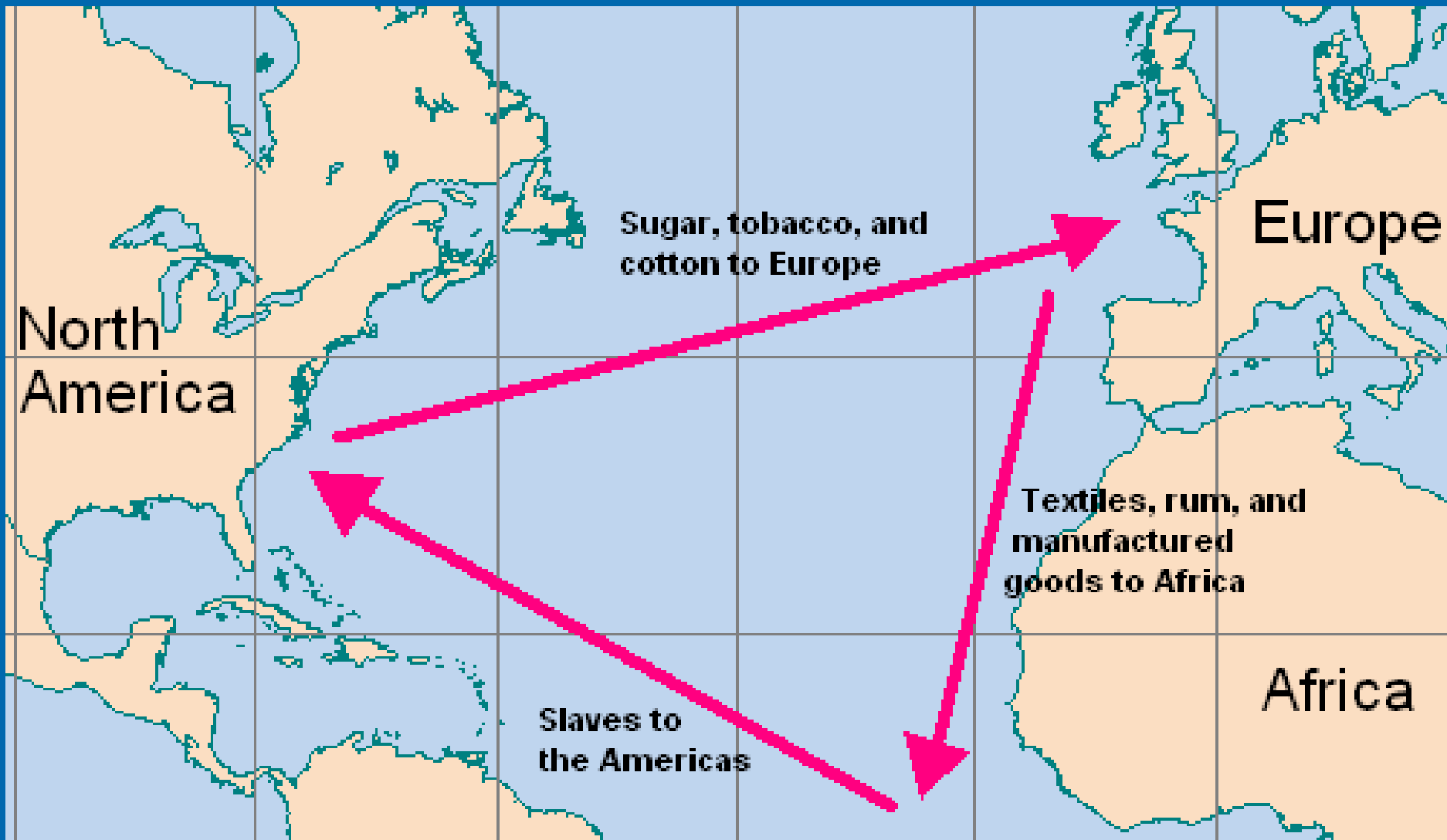


- In 1629 Puritans get royal charter
- Don't want to leave Church of England, just clean out its impurities
 - Established a colony in the Massachusetts area; Boston became its hub
("A City Upon A Hill")
John Winthrop

City Upon A Hill



- Roger Williams exiled in 1635 but escaped and sets up new settlement in R.I.
 - R.I. becomes area of refuge for those known as dissenters
- In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was put on trial by the Puritans and banished
 - She bragged that she had received her beliefs directly from God
 - Travelled to R.I. and later New York
 - killed by Indians in New York





➤ The Pequot Indians

- a powerful tribe in area of Connecticut River

➤ 1637 – the Pequot War

- Whites (with some Indian allies) attacked Pequot village on Mystic River,
- Pequot tribe was virtually annihilated

- In 1664 English soldiers moved to attack New Netherland (Dutch control of NYC)
- Dutch colony had little ammunition and poor defenses;
 - Stuyvesant surrenders without firing a shot . Area renamed New York for the Duke of York
 - England gained a harbour strategically located between the northern and southern colonies
 - England now controlled the entire Atlantic coast (Maine to Carolinas)

- Only hope for Indians to resist whites was to unite
- 1675 – 1676 – King Philip's War
 - Metacom (known as King Phillip to whites)
 - United Indians and attacks white settlements
 - Was beheaded & son & wife sold into slavery
 - Indians weakened and demoralized after defeat; never posed a serious threat to N. E. colonists again

- Early 1600s – 1660 English Civil War took place (start era of salutary neglect)
 - England neglected the colonies, allowing them to become semi-independent
- 1660s – Charles II restored to throne
 - England begins taking much more active role in management of colonies

Sir
Edmund
Andros'
Dominion
of New
England



➤ Purpose of the Dominion of New England

- Weaken independence of colonies
- Provide for united defense against Indians

➤ Navigation Laws

- Restricted trade between America and foreign countries
 - Americans did not support restrictions and smuggling became common (like drug smuggling today)

➤ 1688 – 1689 – Glorious (Bloodless) Revolution in England

- English deposed Catholic King James II
- Enthroned Mary who was Protestant
- A Boston mob rose to overthrow Andros who was caught trying to escape in women's clothing and sent back to England

➤ 1680 – Popé's Rebellion

- Pueblo Indians in **New Mexico** rebelled against Spanish & forced Catholic conversion
 - Destroyed churches, killed scores of priests, and hundreds of Spanish settlers
- Took nearly 50 years for Spanish to reconquer Pueblos after Popé's Rebellion

- **Indentured servants** were white English farmers displaced by the enclosure movement
 - They voluntarily trade labor for several years to get a transatlantic passage and “freedom dues” after their time was up (a few barrels of corn, clothing, and possibly a small piece of land)
- The **headright system** : for every indentured servant who was brought over the master, or payer, would receive 50 acres of land. This led to a rapid expansion of indentured servitude and the need to push further West for more land.

Nathaniel
Bacon and
the end of
Indentured
Servitude
Virginia
(1676)



Se ipse pinxit.

SR. NATHANIEL BACON.

T. Chambers sculp.

From an Original at the Lord Viscount Grimston's, at Gorhambury.

The Half-Way Covenant and the *Salem Witch Trials (1692)*

- Mid 1600s, religious enthusiasm began to die down:
 - Puritan preachers began using the “*jeremiad*”, or strong calls to repentance and stronger faithfulness
- In 1662 *the Half-Way Covenant* introduced
 - Weakened the purity of the original settlements
 - Eventually, Puritan church was opened to all, purity was sacrificed for wider participation

Salem Witch Trials reflected widening of economic classes in New England and fear that Puritanism was being corrupted by commercialism

Most of the accused witches came from families associated with Salem's growing market economy in town

The accusers came mostly from subsistence farming families

North America 1713



- Great Awakening began in 1734 in Northampton, Massachusetts with **Jonathan Edwards & later George Whitefield**
 - Fought idea that good works were enough to be saved – God’s grace was only way to get to heaven
 - Brought back many to the church and created new “Lighter” churches (Baptists and Presbyterians)
 - Founded new universities (Princeton, Brown, Rutgers, Dartmouth)

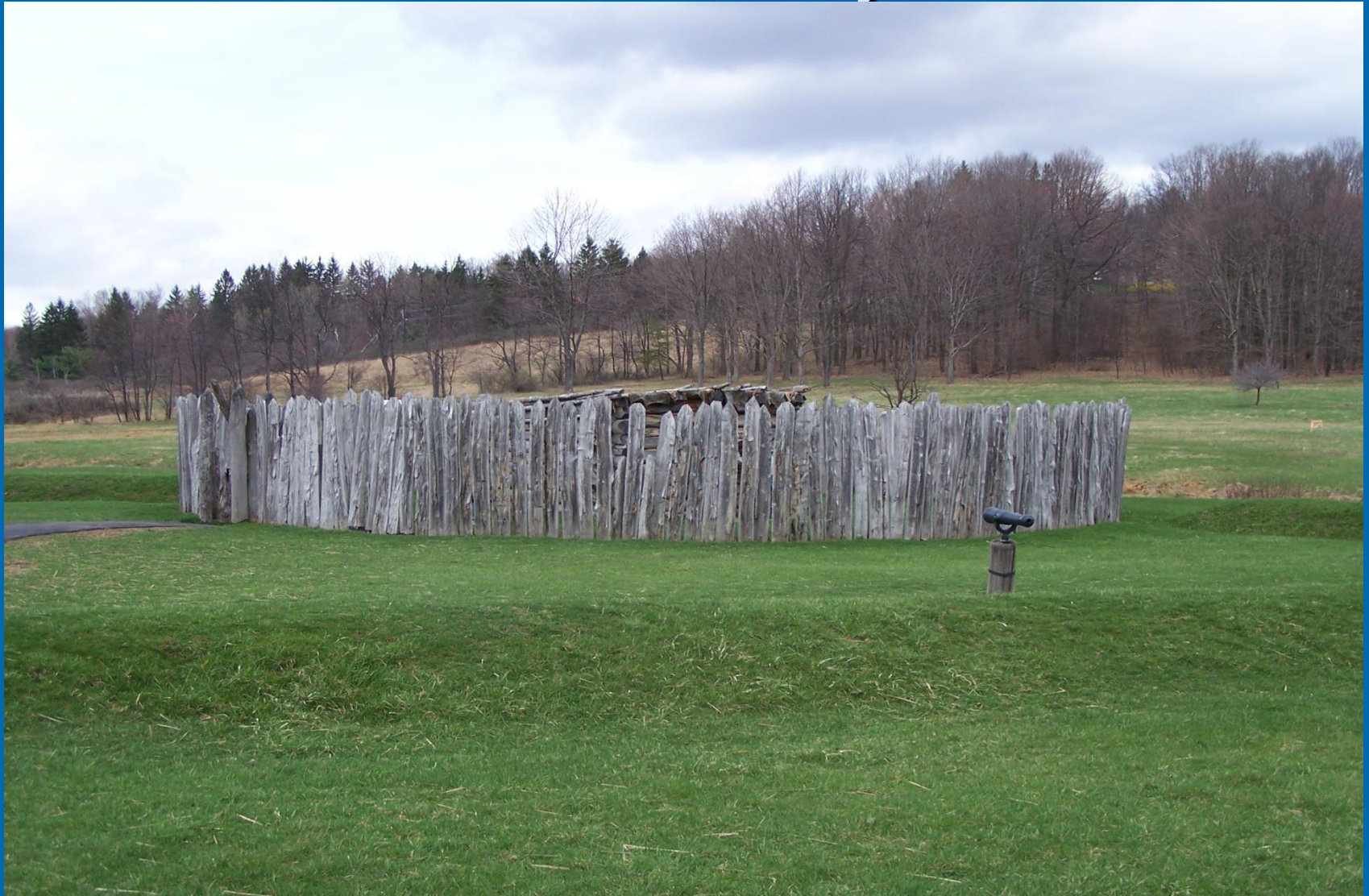
The Trial of Peter Zenger 1735



- During the mid-1700s, Ohio Valley became the primary area of fighting between France and the British colonists
 - British colonists wanted Ohio Valley
 - France wanted to link its holdings in the Mississippi Valley and Canada
 - The most important Fort was Duquesne (doo-kain); where the three rivers meet (now the site of Pittsburgh)

- 1754, George Washington sent to Ohio as a lieutenant colonel, commanding about 150 men from Virginia
 - Came upon a small French force, attacked, and killed French leader
 - Quickly built Fort Necessity in the area
 - The French returned with reinforcements, and forced Washington to surrender
 - (thus Washington loses the very first battle he ever fights in)

A Reconstruction of Fort Necessity



Short Answer Question 2018

- A) Briefly describe ONE specific historical difference between the role of religion in Spanish colonization and in the Colonization of New England
- B) Briefly describe ONE specific historical similarity between the role of religion in Spanish colonization and in the colonization of New England
- C) Briefly explain ONE specific historical effect of religion on the development of society in either the Spanish colonies or the New England colonies.