

Period 2: 1607-1754

Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged.

Key Concept 2.1 Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.

I. How were Spanish, French, Dutch, and British methods of colonization different?

A. What were the characteristics of Spanish colonization?

- _____
- _____

B. What were the characteristics of French and Dutch colonization?

- _____
- _____
- _____

C. What were the characteristics of British colonization?

- _____
- _____
- _____

II. What were the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British colonies contribute to the development of the British-American system of slavery?

A. English colonies attracted both males and females who rarely intermarried with natives or Africans. (Demographic)

- How was this different than Spanish, French, and Dutch colonies.
 - _____
- What was the result of this?
 - _____

B. An abundance of land (geographic), a shortage of indentured servants (economic), and the growing European demand for colonial goods (economic) led to the Atlantic slave trade.

- Where was a majority of this land located?
 - _____
- What event contributed to a reluctance to rely on indentured servants?
 - _____

C. Know the characteristics of colonial slavery.

D. Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist slavery.

- In what way did Africans most overtly resist slavery?
 - rebellion
- What was the main result of the Stono Rebellion as pertained to slaves?
 - _____
- In what ways did Africans covertly resist slavery?
 - _____

III. What factors contributed to the regional differences among the British colonies?

A. New England Colonies

- What were the major characteristics of the New England colonies?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- How did the environment affect the type of economy they created?
 - _____

B. The Middle Colonies

- What were the major characteristics of the Middle Colonies?
 - _____
- Describe the economy of the Middle Colonies.
 - _____

C. The Chesapeake Colonies (Virginia and Maryland)

- What were the major characteristics of the Chesapeake colonies?
 - _____
- Why was the Chesapeake region so dependent on imported labor?
 - _____

D. Carolina Colonies and the British Islands of the West Indies

- Why were these colonies able to develop economies that were based on staple crops?
 - _____
- What made the demographics of these colonies different from other regions?
 - _____

Key Concept 2.2 European colonization efforts in North America stimulated cultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.

I. How did competition over resources between European rivals led to conflict within and between North American colonial possessions and American Indians?

A. Conflicts in Europe spread to North America and led to interactions between Europeans and natives.

- What were these interactions?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- How did these interactions lead to political instability?
 - _____

B. Colonies focused on gaining new sources of new labor and on producing and acquiring commodities that were valued in Europe.

- Why did European nations depend on their colonies for commodities such as fur and tobacco?
 - _____

C. Goals and interests of European leaders diverged from those of colonial citizens, leading to growing mistrust as settlers expressed dissatisfaction over a variety of issues.

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- What were the components of the Wool Act?
 - _____
- How did colonists react to it?
 - _____
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 - _____
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 - _____

II. How and why did clashes between Europeans and American Indians cause changes in both cultures?

A. Continuing interactions with Europeans increased the flow of trade and diseases into native communities, causing cultural and demographic changes.

- What were the cultural changes that occurred?
 - _____
- What were the demographic changes that occurred?
 - _____

B. Spanish colonizers began to shift to a policy of accommodation towards American Indians, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt.

- What is accommodation?
 - _____
- In what ways did the Spanish do this?
 - _____
- How did this contrast with the English policy regarding American Indians?
 - _____

C. By supplying American Indian allies with alcohol and weapons, Europeans helped increase the intensity and destruction of American Indian warfare.

Key Concept 2.3 The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies.

I. How did the “Atlantic World” interactions among Europeans, Africans, American Indians stimulate economic growth, expand social networks, and reshape labor systems?

A. The growth of the Atlantic economy created a shared labor market and an exchange of goods.

- What two things are evidence of this?
 - _____
 - _____

B. Anglicization was promoted in the British colonies.

- What is Anglicization?
 - _____
- In what ways was this promoted in the colonies?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

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- _____
- _____

C. Ideas on race were stimulated by the presence of slavery and the impact of colonial wars.

- How did British views on race differ from those of the Spanish and French?

- _____
- _____
- _____

II. Why and in what ways did colonists, who had become accustomed to a large degree of autonomy, begin to resist British efforts to strengthen its imperial control?

A. The British colonies developed mostly similar patterns of culture, laws, institutions, and governments over time.

B. Efforts to integrate Britain's into an imperial structure met with scant success because of colonial resistance.

- In what ways did the colonists resist the following British attempts to assert control?

- dominion of New England

- _____

- Navigation Acts

- _____

C. Resistance drew on colonial experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, Enlightenment influence, and greater religious independence.

- What movement is an example of the greater religious influence that was experienced by the colonists?

- _____

- How did this movement lead to greater separation between England and the colonies?

- _____

- What is republicanism?

- _____

- How did this lead to resistance against imperial control?