

Unit 1 Vocabulary

Essential Questions.

1. Were the Americas "discovered" or were they conquered?
2. Many of the early settlers felt that God had "paved the way" for their being here. What evidence did they find here that supported that feeling?
3. Know the differences in the approaches to exploration or colonization among those who showed interest in the Americas (Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, and English). Why were some of these successful and why were some failures over time?
4. What were the prevailing attitudes and behaviors exhibited by the European settlers toward the Native American population?
5. What type of relationship developed between the colonies and their "managers" in England that led to the colonist feeling "free" to develop as they saw fit?
6. Compare and contrast the different social structures that characterized New England and the Chesapeake colonies during the first 100 years of their development.
7. What accounts for the dramatic increase in population in the colonies before 1750?
8. What circumstances led to the introduction of slavery into the colonies?
9. What was the economic relationship of the colonies to Europe during this period? How was it beneficial to the colonies? How was it detrimental to the colonies?
10. What was the role of religion in the early colonies? To what extent is it accurate to say that religion was the reason for there being colonies in the first place as has been so often maintained?

Specific Terms

(1491-1607) 1. Maize cultivation, 2. American Southwest societies, 3. foraging/hunting, 4. Northwest/California, 5. Great Plains societies, 6. agricultural/hunter-gatherer, 7. Northeast & Atlantic Seaboard, 8. Spanish & Portuguese Exploration, 9. Columbian Exchange, 10. encomienda, 11. African slavery

(1607-1754) 12. Spanish, 13. French, 14. Dutch, & 15. British colonizers; 16. indentured servants, 17. New England colonies, 18. Puritans, 19. Chesapeake & North Carolina, tobacco, 20. West Indies, 21. Pueblo Revolt, 22. "Atlantic World", 23. Anglicanization, 24. Enlightenment, 25. mercantilism,

Terms:

Marco Polo	Lord Baltimore	Walter Raleigh	Jonathan Edwards
Francisco Pizarro	Christopher Columbus	James Oglethorpe	George Whitefield
John Rolfe	Humphrey Gilbert	Hernando Cortes	Phyllis Wheatley
Vasco da Gama	Oliver Cromwell	John Smith	Benjamin Franklin
nation-state	royal charter	squatter	John Peter Zenger
joint-stock company	slave codes	primogeniture	old and new lights
middle passage	indentured servitude	Dominion of New England	Paxton Boys
enclosure	proprietor	conquistadors	Regulator movement
Renaissance	Spanish Armada	Virginia Company	Molasses Act
<i>mestizos</i>	Restoration	Maryland Act of Toleration	Samuel de Champlain
House of Burgesses	black legend	Treaty of Tordesillas	Robert de la Salle
John Calvin	Peter Stuyvesant	John Winthrop	Edward Braddock
Anne Hutchinson	William Laud	King Philip	William Pitt
Roger Williams	Thomas Hooker	John Cotton	James Wolfe
Henry Hudson	William Penn	Sir Edmund Andros	Pontiac
William Bradford	Separatists	the "elect"	Huguenots
freemen	doctrine of a calling	Fundamental Orders	Proclamation of 1763
Franchise	"visible saints"	covenant	Bacon's Rebellion
patroonship	conversion	antinomianism	jeremiads
predestination	Protestant Reformation	Navigation Laws	headright system

Bible Commonwealth
Pilgrims
Quakers
Calvinism
General Court
The Great Awakening
William Berkeley

Mayflower Compact
Great Puritan Migration
Mayflower
Puritans
yeoman
Albany Congress
Nathaniel Bacon

Dutch West India Company
Glorious Revolution
New England Confederation
Protestant ethic
Massachusetts Bay Company
Institutes of the Christian Religion
Half-Way Covenant