










































- 1  **Colonial America**
Unit 1
AP United States History
- 2  **New World Discovery and the Atlantic World**
Session 1
- 3  **Pre-Columbian Native America**
 - Land bridge concept
 - Typical civilizations
 - Common misconceptions and stereotypes
 - Kinship networks; land use; trade; religion
- 4  **Central/South American Civilizations**
 - OLMEC – Southern Mexico (near Gulf)
 - MAYA – Central America (Guatemala)
 - AZTEC – Central Mexico
 - INCA – South America
 - Examples?
- 5  **Emergence of a trading world**
 - Impact of the Crusades and Italian city-states (review from World History)
 - Trade from the Mediterranean to Africa
 - Origins of slavery (the “slavs”)
 - Importance of sugar production
- 6  **European Age of Exploration**
 - Again, a review from World History
 - Where did they go?
 - Christopher Columbus (Italian)
 - Ferdinand and Isabella
 - October 12, 1492 – Bahamas
 - Failure?
 - Why is this a world shattering event?
- 7  **When Three Worlds Collide**
 - According to Kennedy, what happens?
 - What do the three worlds contribute to the new “Atlantic World”?
 - Impact of disease
 - Economic impact
 - Historiography note: New research on the importance of the global system
- 8  **Exploration and Conquest**
 - Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
 - Spanish pattern of conquest: *reconquista*
 - Spanish Explorers and Conquistadors:
 - Balboa – Pacific Ocean
 - Magellan – circumnavigation in 1522
 - Ponce de Leon – Florida (1513/1521)
 - Coronado – New Mexico (1540-42)
 - Hernando de Soto – FL to LA (Miss. R. 1539-42)
 - Francisco Pizarro (1532)
- 9  **Exploration and Conquest, continued**
 - Portuguese Colony of Brazil – importance for the Atlantic World
 - Spanish leadership of the Atlantic
 - Spanish economy booms; leads to capitalism
 - Modern commercial banking system results









- “West Indies” become the off-shore basis
 - Encomienda system***
 - Hernan Cortez – Conquest of Mexico 1521
 - Distinguished universities – Mexico City and Lima by 1551
- 10  **Native American Resistance**
- Pope’s Revolt of 1680 – Spanish expelled from present-day New Mexico
 - Pueblos and Apaches revolt against Spanish in Santa Fe region
 - Resistance efforts also in Florida
 - Presidios – forts/missions:
 - New Mexico
 - St. Augustine, founded 1565
- 11  **North American Settlement and English Colonization**
Session 2
- 12  **North American Early Exploration**
- John Cabot, 1497-98 – present-day N.E.
 - Verrazano, 1524 – Eastern Coast
 - Jacques Cartier, 1534 – St. Lawrence River
 - Later: 1600-Samuel Champlain (Quebec)
 - Settlement of New France
 - Spanish in Florida
 - See map
- 13  **English settlement**
- What drew England to the New World? (review from text and World History)
 - Renewed rivalry with Spain / Sir Francis Drake
 - Disasters at Newfoundland and Roanoke
 - ***1588 – Defeat of the Spanish Armada
 - Why did English citizens travel to America? And where? (not just the present-day U.S.)
- 14  **Jamestown, 1607**
- Early setbacks, then leadership of John Smith
 - Disease and “starving time”
 - Organization (1619-House of Burgesses... on future slide)
 - Cultural clash with local natives
 - Powhatan War
- 15  **Success of the Virginia Colony**
- Development of tobacco (John Rolfe)
 - Broad-acred plantation system (indentured servants)
 - 1619 – House of Burgesses***
 - And, this little Dutch ship...
 - 1624 – Charter revoked; becomes a royal colony (see types of colonies in AMSCO)
 - 1675 – Bacon’s Rebellion (will discuss again in our “slavery seminar”)
- 16  **Maryland**
- 1634, George Calvert Lord Baltimore
 - Founded as refuge for Catholics
 - 1649 Act of Toleration
- 17  **Carolina Colony**
- Founded in 1670 by Barbados planters (what was going on in Barbados?)
 - Rice and indigo production; using the plantation model from sugar production
 - Slave codes (will discuss in seminar)
 - 1712 – North Carolina separated (less slaves, more whites = small farm economy and

- more reliance on tobacco, not rice)
- 18  **Last of the colonies, Georgia**
- 1 • 1733, General James Oglethorpe
 - Haven for debtors
 - Primarily a buffer from Spanish Florida (brief overview of the history of SC vs. FL)
- 19  **Commonality of the So. Colonies**
- Staple Crops: Tobacco/Rice/Indigo
 - Indentured Servants → Slavery (and different types of slavery)
 - Wide scattering of plantations, no real big cities (other than Charles Town & Williamsburg)
 - Religious Tolerance (somewhat) – too spread out for established churches and schools
 - Large landholdings = aristocracy (social caste system emerged)
- 20  **The Northern Colonies**
- Session 3
- 21  **Religious Background**
- Reformation: Luther and Calvin
 - Henry VIII's split with the Catholic Church; subsequent problems → Elizabeth I
 - Puritans
 - Unhappy with the Church of England
 - Separatists vs. Non-separatists
 - Separatists: Holland – America (Mayflower)
 - Missed Virginia, landed further north (???)
- 22  **Plymouth Colony, 1620**
- Chose the site at Plymouth Bay
 - Mayflower Compact
 - Harsh winter, and organization: Wm. Bradford
 - Remained separate until 1691
 - Significance?
- 23  ***Errand into the Wilderness***
- Massachusetts Bay Colony**
- Why did the “non-separatists” leave? (review English history)
 - Great Puritan Migration, 11 ships
 - John Winthrop and “The City Upon a Hill”
 - How was this colony different than others?
- 24  **New England Spreads Out**
- Thomas Hooker goes west
 - 1635-Hartford Settlement; 1639-Connecticut River colony (Fundamental Orders)
 - 1638-New Haven (eventually merged with CT)
 - 1623-Maine absorbed as part of M.B.C.
 - New Hampshire
 - Economy of “New England”? Labor source?
- 25  **Dissenters**
- Roger Williams → Rhode Island
 - Anne Hutchinson
 - Role of “dissenters” in early American History
- 26  **Clashes with the Natives**
- Pequot War, 1637
 - Massacre on the Mystic River
 - King Philip's War, 1675-1676
 - Significance?

– (view historians debate)

- 27  **Early Signs of Unity & Independence**
- New England becomes the root of colonial problems
 - 1643 – New England Confederation
 - 1684 – Massachusetts charter revoked; Dominion of New England formed (why?)
 - Mercantilism (will discuss again – session # 6)
 - Protest to the Dominion; resolved by the Glorious Revolution (1688) and salutary neglect
- 28  **The Middle Colonies**
- Session 4
- *Note: the designation of “middle colonies” does traditionally include New York
- 29  **New Netherland to New York**
- 1609 – Henry Hudson
 - Dutch West India Company, founded New Amsterdam (company town?)
 - “Atlantic creoles” – social diversity; religious diversity as well (significance?)
 - Problems for the Dutch (Swedes, then English)
 - 1664 – British take over easily (why didn’t they fight?)
- 30  **Other Europeans**
- New Jersey/Delaware: Originally part of New Sweden until Dutch defeat (led by Peter Stuyvesant)
 - Legacy of the Dutch in the region (including New York)
- 31  **Penn’s Holy Experiment**
- The Quakers
 - William Penn; 1681 land grant
 - Advertised for settlers
 - Religious toleration (refuge for Quakers)
 - Uniqueness of Pennsylvania
 - Slavery?
- 32  **Commonality of the Middle Colonies**
- NY, NJ, DE, PA
 - “Bread colonies” – grain farming
 - Fertile soil
 - Buffer between New England and south
 - Good rivers, good land
 - Ethnically mixed population
 - Religious toleration and democratic control
- 33  **Review of the “13 colonies”**
- Order of settlement (see timeline) – relation to English history?
 - “Restoration” colonies (covered in Kennedy 4)
 - Commonalities:
 - Religion? (differs by colony/region)
 - Labor source (indentured servants, slaves, etc?)
 - Affected by mercantilism and British policies
 - Economics
 - Similar society and social structure
 - Representative government!!!
- 34  **Slavery in Colonial America**
- Session 5
- SEMINAR

- 35  **Mercantilism and Salutary Neglect; Colonial Economy and Society**
Session 6
- 36  **Mercantilism**
- Goals / balance of trade
 - Timeline:
 - 1651: Navigation Acts
 - 1685-88: Dominion of New Eng → salutary neglect
 - Hat Act of 1732; Molasses Act of 1733
 - Colonial trade during salutary neglect
 - (eventually this neglect will end in 1763)
 - Significance of British economic policy
- 37  **Colonial Economy**
- Review by region
 - Trade with the Atlantic World (including the triangular trade)
 - Commercial Economy
 - Agricultural Economy; wealth = land; why?
 - 1760s – ½ of England’s world trade is with the American colonies
- 38  **Colonial Economy, continued**
- Monetary system
 - English limited use of money
 - Gold and silver required for imports
 - Result: colonial paper money, with two important consequences: inflation, yet independence
 - Transportation
 - Use of waterways
 - Horse and Stage; Postal System by mid-1700s
 - Inhibit earlier independence?
- 39  **Colonial Society**
- South: extremely class-based (pyramid example)
 - Enforcement of slavery becomes more strict due to economic needs as well as slave revolts (examples)
 - Most famous example: 1739 Stono Rebellion
 - Lower white class: former indentured servants to later small farmers
 - Middle: more mobility; but land still a factor
 - North: land/wealth/religious status; The New England Town
 - Other areas not currently under British control: Florida, Lower Mississippi valley
- 40  **Family**
- Family the economic/social center in New England
 - Marry young, having more babies (why?)
 - 90% on farms; higher standard of living than Europe
 - Traditional roles of women?
 - New England?
 - Elsewhere?
- 41  **Population Growth & Social Groups**
- Surge in population, 1700s (stats)
 - Africans & African-Americans largest surge
 - Other Europeans: where did they go? why?
 - Germans and Scots-Irish
 - Diversity by region?

- How did geography affect society in the colonies?
 - Examples by region?
- 42  **Typical professions and activities**
 - Clergy important, especially in New England
 - Doctors and Lawyers??
 - Main business is agriculture; secondary was manufacturing
 - New England/northern goods drive triangular trade and international trade (cause of stricter British laws?)
 - Importance of taverns?
- 43  **Religion in America and the coming of age**
Session 7
- 44  **Religious Society**
 - Only two “established”: Congregational & Anglican
 - Most are Protestant
 - See chart – Kennedy, p. 95
 - Exceptions: Catholics, Jews, Atheists, even Muslims
 - Religious toleration (review by region)
 - Uniqueness of the American Anglicans:
 - Prosperous farmers, merchants, etc
 - No Archbishop, directly under English control
- 45  **Declension in Puritan New England**
 - Half-Way Covenant
 - Salem Witch Craft Trials, 1692
- 46  **The Great Awakening**
 - Strongest during the 1730s & 1740s
 - Jonathan Edwards; George Whitefield
 - Reactions? Where?
 - “New Lights”... leads to higher education
 - Divisions in Congregational and Presbyterian churches
 - Major significance of the movement?
- 47  **Education**
 - Formal education usually for males
 - New England: primary schools and grammar schools (first tax-supported)
 - 1647 Law: 50+ primary; 100+ grammar
 - Middle Colonies: church supported or private / tutors or teachers lived with families
 - Southern Colonies: education by parents, some had tutors
 - Colleges (see chart in Kennedy, p. 98)
- 48  **Culture and Politics – the coming of age of the colonies!**
 - Art still European; Architecture blends old world with new
 - Benjamin Franklin – most famous American?
 - Press; John Paul Zenger case (1734-1735)
 - Colonial government
 - Representative legislative bodies
 - Voting by property eligibility
 - Becoming more “democratic”
 - Colonial Folkways
- 49  **Alas, the end!**
Time to review...