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US History I – Chapter 3 Study Guide

Key Terms:

* Cash Crop – crop grown primarily for profit
* **Plantation** – large commercial estates where many laborers lived on the land and cultivated the crops for the landowners
* Indentured Servant – individual whose contract to work for a colonist for a specified number of years in exchange for transportation to the colonies, food, clothing, and shelter
* Gentry – wealthy landowners in the south, also called the planter elite
* Subsistence Farming – farming only enough food to feed one’s family
* **Slave Code** – set of laws that formally regulated slavery and defined the relationship between enslaved Africans and free people
* Town Meeting – a gathering of free men in New England town to elect leaders which developed into the local town government
* **Selectmen** – men chosen to manage the town’s affairs
* Meetinghouse – Puritan houses located near the church
* Bill of Exchange – credit slips given by English merchants to planters in exchange for sugar or other goods
* **Triangular Trade** – 3 way trade New England merchants established with Caribbean colonies and England
* **Artisan** – skilled worker who practices a trade or a handicraft
* **Entrepreneur** – one who organizes and manages and assumes the risk of a business or enterprise
* **Capitalist** – person who invests new wealth, particularly money, in a business
* Mercantilism – theory that a state’s power depends on its wealth
* **Dominion of New England** – when English government merged Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Rhode Island
* Glorious Revolution – a bloodless change of power when King James fled and William & Mary assumed the throne
* **Natural Rights** – right to liberty, life, and property as proposed by John Locke
* **Great Awakening** – religious movement during the 1700s that stressed dependence on God
* Rationalism – emphasis on logic and reasoning
* Pietism – devoutness
* Revival – large public meeting for preaching and praying

People:

* **Sir William Berkeley** – wealth planter-governor who dominated the Virginia Society
* **Nathanial Bacon** – member of the governor’s council who wanted to attack Native Americans for destroying his plantation, was the cause of a war
* **Olaudah Equiano** – African American who was kidnapped from his home in Africa by fellow Africans, traded to Europeans, shipped to America, and wrote a book that told about his journey
* **King Charles II** – ruler of England who wanted less importing and more exporting in England
* **King James II** – ruler of England who rejected the advice of Parliament, was openly Catholic, and was replaced by his daughter and her husband
* **Sir Edmund Andros** – 1st governor-general of the DoNE, enforced laws that made the locals very angry
* **Mary & William of Orange** – replaced King James II during the Glorious Revolution
* **John Locke** – philosopher who spoke of natural rights, wrote the *Two Treatises of Government*
* **Jean Jacques Rousseau** – took Locke’s ideas and published the *Social Contract* and argued with the government that people should make their own laws
* **Baron Montesquieu** – Enlightenment writer who divided political power into 3 branches to maintain checks and balances
* Jonathan Edwards – NE minister who aimed to restore spiritual intensity
* George Whitefield – Anglican minister who warned people of listening to other ministers who have not been born again

Essays:

* What were some differences between plantation owners who were called the **gentry** and the **yeomen**?
  + Gentry – wealthy planter elite, who lived closer to the waters
  + Yeoman – less wealthier planters who lived in the backcountry; more inland
* What was the purpose for **Bacon’s Rebellion**?
  + To give more power to the plantation owners and to expand more into Native American territories
  + Nathanial Bacon was responsible for all of this
* What was travel & life like for a slave who came to the New World?
  + Taken from their homes in Africa
  + Tied up and around their necks
  + Traded to the Europeans who branded them
  + Then they were put on ships and sailed across the Atlantic Ocean
  + Life on the ship was cramped and filled with disease, little food, starvation
  + Those who got sick were thrown overboard
* New England life was very much centered on the Church and religion. How did the townspeople respond to witch accusations and how did their faith play a factor in their behavior and treatment of those accused?
  + Townspeople were very quick to sentence witches
  + Some people accused their neighbors of being a witch simply because of past grievances or hatred towards them, not necessarily because they were really a witch
  + Their religion prompted them to sentence witches because they believed witches were Satan’s helpers and needed to be punished/killed
* As colonies grew, they were recognized for their resources and manufacturing. How did England systematically try to keep the colonies inferior to them? Which laws did it pass and how did colonists respond to these laws?
  + New England merchants needed to go through various English checkpoints before finally executing a trade
  + Their entire system of trade was altered by new laws that prevented them from trading freely
  + Navigation Act – anything imported/exported from the colonies must go through England and ¾ of the crewmembers on the ship had to be English
  + Staple Act – forced colonial ships who stopped in England to pay taxes before venturing out to their final destination, this brought a lot of revenue to the English
* Many revolutions experience death and bloodshed. Please explain what was the Glorious Revolution and why it was also called the Bloodless Revolution?
  + It was a transfer of power from King James II to William of Orange & Mary
  + This transfer of power came about with no bloodshed as King James II ran away and gave the throne to William & Mary
* The Enlightenment vs the Great Awakening. Describe the purpose for both movements and include at least 2 famous figures and what they believed (make sure to use some of the vocabulary you learned in class).
  + Enlightenment – movement that denied Church authority, emphasized rationalism and natural rights
    - John Locke – proposed the natural rights of life, liberty, and property
    - Montesquieu – proposed the separation of powers within government (3 branches)
  + Great Awakening – religious movement which emphasized the renewal of a person’s faith in God and stressed an individual’s pietism (devoutness)
    - Jonathon Edwards – restore NE spiritual intensity
    - George Whitefield – founder of Methodism