



AP US HISTORY

Unit 2: 1607 - 1754

UNIT 2

REVIEW



the note ninja

1

# EUROPEAN COLONIZATION

## Spanish:

- Native American Resistance -> settlements  
develop slowly
- Focused on spreading Catholicism to  
counter expanding Protestant influence

## French & Dutch:

- French -> Came for money in the fur trade, intermarried  
& built connections with Natives -> trade was crucial
- Dutch -> Dutch West India Co. controls New Amsterdam  
(economic benefit!), settlements near coastal trading posts

## English:

- In England, their population grew faster than their  
economy -> more poor families sought  
opportunity in the Americas
- England had a large number of male & female migrants,  
including single women & families -> farming  
& claiming land

# SETTLEMENTS

## Plymouth & Massachusetts Bay (New England):

- 1534 -> Church of England breaks from Roman Catholic Church but keeps many traditions the same
- Those who believe the Church should completely break away are Pilgrims -> persecuted -> used Mayflower to settle in Plymouth
- Those who believe the Church should simply reform (moderates) -> Puritans -> persecuted -> they go to Massachusetts Bay

## Chesapeake & The Carolinas (South):

- Chesapeake colonies -> Virginia & Maryland
- Carolinas -> North & South split in 1729
- Tobacco was important -> need for slave labor

## Pennsylvania & New York (Middle):

- Pennsylvania -> Quakers -> Liberal & religiously tolerant
- New Amsterdam -> Becomes New York

# TRANSATLANTIC TRADE

## Triangular trade:

- Expand European power
- Americas send raw materials to Europe + Africa
- > Europe supplies Africa & America with finished goods -> Africa transported slaves to the Americas

## Mercantilism:

- Wealth is generated by maximizing exports to the mother country

## Navigation Acts:

- British Empire limits colonial trade to England only
- Pros: Aided New England Colonies shipbuilding + Chesapeake colonies tobacco monopoly
- Cons: Hindered economic development of colonies  
-> they were restricted

# NATIVE & EUROPEAN INTERACTIONS

## Alliances:

- Sometimes, Natives allied with European powers to defend their culture

(ex: 1626 -> Macahican Indians + Dutch settlers attack Mohawk Indians)

## King Phillip's/Metacom's War (1675-78):

- Tribe Wampanoag unites other Natives against the King to stop them from encroaching on Native territory -> colonists win -> ends most Indian resistance in New England

## Bacon's Rebellion (1676-77):

- Nathaniel Bacon rebels against Sir William Berkeley for failing to protect them against Indian attacks -> burns Jamestown to the ground
- Highlights stark differences in class & conflict btwn. settlers & natives

## Pueblo Revolt (1680):

- Pueblo tribes united against the Spanish, Spanish driven from area till 1692

# LABOR SYSTEMS

## The Colonies:

- Indentured servants -> people under absolute rule of master for a fixed time
- Landowners look for more sources of labor -> slavery
- Southern colonies had more financial incentives for slaves

## Slavery Laws:

- Colonies pass laws to keep Africans in slavery for life (1660s-Early 1700s)
- Bans on interracial marriage, slavery becomes an "inherited trait"
- The need for low-cost labor + "dependable workforce" -> slavery becomes common
- Most slaves sent to West Indies

# COLONIAL SOCIETY (PT. 1)

Rapid population growth in Americas -> high birth rates & migration

## New England Colonies:

- Rocky soil, long winters -> subsistence farming -> mix of commerce and agriculture. Less reliant on slaves, Puritan dominated -> less religious tolerance

## Middle Colonies:

Rich soil -> wheat and corn -> family farms. Most ethnically diverse & tolerant. More reliant on slaves.

## Southern Colonies:

Small subsistence farming & plantations -> cash crops -> cotton, tobacco, rice indigo. Hot climate & most reliant on slaves.

# COLONIAL SOCIETY (PT. 2)

## Great Awakening (1730s-40s):

- Religious revival of Protestant Evangelism  
focusing on individual experience w/ God ->  
emotionalism -> unifying and democratizing for  
colonists
- More emphasis on individual religious experience  
over authority
- Splits in denominations -> supporters & opponents

## Enlightenment (1685-1815):

- Movement away from tradition ->  
emphasis on reason
- Social contract & natural rights -> John Locke
  - Sharp turn away from authority
- Starts leading to diverging interests w/ the  
British