

Question	Notes			Extra Information/ Evidence
Comparison of European colonialism				
	Goals	Economic activities	Relations with Native Americans	
Spanish	Conquest, extract wealth, spread Christianity	Sugar, tobacco, coffee; gold, silver	Encomienda and casta systems	
French	Extract wealth, trade, spread Christianity	Fur, fish	Intermarriage to secure trade relationships	Jesuit missionaries
Dutch	Trade	Shipping, fur, finance/banking	Minimal interaction	New Amsterdam = New York City
English	Extract wealth, new territory, religious freedom and improved living conditions.	Joint-stock companies funded colonies; tobacco, timber, furs	friendly/reliant at first; tension over land → wars	Enclosure Movement meant less available land in England
Comparison of English colonial regions				
	Economic activities	System of government	Religious and social makeup	
Chesapeake	Tobacco plantations	royal charter, House of Burgesses	Wealthy planters, indentured servants, enslaved Africans, Anglican, Catholic	Virginia
New England	Subsistence farming, fishing, timber/shipbuilding	Mayflower Compact, self-governance, town hall meetings	Puritan/ Congregationalist, family-oriented	Massachusetts
Caribbean/ Carolinas	Tobacco, sugarcane, rice, indigo	proprietary charters	Anglican, landed gentry, enslaved Africans	

Middle Colonies	wheat, barley, corn	proprietary charters	Pennsylvania founded by Quakers but religiously tolerant, diverse society, enslaved Africans	
Transatlantic Exchange				
Define "mercantilism".	Competing for a supposed finite wealth in the world, governments strictly regulated their imperial economies to protect trade and profit from rivals.		Navigation Acts	
Explain the transition from indentured servitude to African-based chattel slavery.	Profitability of cash crops created a growing demand for labor. Indentured servitude proved inefficient and problematic with regard to colonial society and the growing slave trade from Africa to the Caribbean was convenient and inexpensive.		Bacon's Rebellion	
Describe the development of political thought in the British North American colonies? How did this evolve into an American identity?	<p>Enlightenment thought from Europe influenced colonial thinking. Natural rights and the social contract theory exposed some concerns regarding the monarchy and lack of representation in Parliament.</p> <p>Enlightenment thinking also affected religious thought, indirectly prompting the revival of religious fervor. New notions of rejecting religious and political authority struck a chord in the colonies.</p>		Great Awakening New vs Old Lights	