

You will be reading Chapter 1 and 2 of the textbook and taking brief notes on their contents. The Chapter PDFs are linked in this assignment, and there is a note template for you to fill out as you read. You can print out this document and take hand-written notes, or you can make a copy of it and type for notes.

Guided Reading & Analysis: A New World: Chapter 1 - A New World of Many Cultures, 1491-1607,

↑ Use this link to access Chapter 1 of the textbook

Key Concepts For Unit 1:

Key Concept 1.1: As **native populations** migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly **complex societies** by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

Key Concept 1.2: Contact among **Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans** resulted in the **Columbian Exchange** and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

Guided Reading - This will be due during the second week of school - (it is not due on the first day of class)

As you read the chapter (linked above), jot down your notes in the right-hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

1. Cultures

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes. Write down a few notes for each concept as the read through the textbook
Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and each other.	Cultures of Central and South America...
As settlers migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed quite different and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.	Cultures of North America...
	Language...
	Southwest Settlements...
	Northwest Settlements...
	Great Plains...
	Midwest Settlements...

	Northeast Settlements... Atlantic Seaboard Settlements...
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2. Europe Moves Toward Exploration,

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
New technology, new knowledge, and new goals spurred European exploration.	Improvements in technology... Religious conflict...

3. Expanding Trade

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
Economic motives drove exploration, and "discovery" altered the European, African, and America economically, politically, and culturally.	New Routes... Slave Trading... African Resistance... Developing Nation-States...

4. Early Explorations,

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic. The arrival of Europeans	Christopher Columbus... Columbus's Legacy...

in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.	Exchanges... Dividing the Americas... Spanish Exploration and Conquest... English Claims... French Claims... Dutch Claims...
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5. Spanish Settlements in North America

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.	Florida... New Mexico... Texas... California...

6. European Treatment of Native Americans

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group. European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians	Spanish Policy... English Policy... French Policy...

dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples	Native American Reaction...
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Guided Reading & Analysis: The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire: Chapter 2-

↑ Use this link to access Chapter 2 of the textbook

Key Concepts For Unit 2:

Key Concept 2.1: Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

Key Concept 2.2: The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.

As you read the chapter (linked above), jot down your notes in the right-hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

1. Early English Settlements

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
Seventeenth-century Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization. Spain sought to establish tight control over the process of colonization in the Western Hemisphere and to convert and/or exploit the native population. French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe. Unlike their European competitors, the English eventually sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending relatively large numbers of men and women to acquire land and populate their settlements, while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians. Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.	The English Model, 3 types of colonial charters... Early English Settlements... Jamestown... Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay

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2. Early Political Institutions

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
From the very beginning, the colonies began taking steps toward self-rule. The development of colonial political systems contributed to the development of American identity and would later cause conflict with Great Britain.	Representative Government in Virginia Representative Government in New England Limits to Colonial Democracy

3. The Chesapeake Colonies

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies. The British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.	Religious issues in Maryland... Act of Toleration... Protestant Revolt... Labor Shortages... Indentured Servants... Headright System... Slavery... Economic Problems... Conflict in Virginia...

	Bacon's Rebellion... Lasting Problems...
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4. Development of New England

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.	Rhode Island Connecticut New Hampshire Halfway Covenant
Clashes between European and American Indian social and economic values caused changes in both cultures.	New England Confederation King Philip's War

5. Restoration Colonies

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.	The Carolinas... South Carolina... North Carolina... New York New Jersey Pennsylvania and Delaware... Quakers... William Penn... "Holy Experiment"... Delaware... Georgia: The Last Colony... Special Regulations... Royal Colony...

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6. Mercantilism and the Empire

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the "Atlantic World" had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America. "Atlantic World" commercial, religious, philosophical, and political interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American native peoples stimulated economic growth, expanded social networks, and reshaped labor systems. Britain's desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy.	Mercantilism and the Empire... Acts of Trade and Navigation... Impact on the Colonies... Enforcement of the Acts... The Dominion of New England... Permanent Restrictions...

7. The Institution of Slavery

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
The British-American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.	Increased Demand for Slaves... Slave Laws... Triangular Trade...

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