

8th Grade U.S. HISTORY: CHAPTERS 3 & 4 TEST

Chapter 3: *The English Colonies*

COLONIES

New England Colonies

	Geography	Settlers	Government	Economy
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sandy coast, good ports, rich pastures, forests- Harsh winters & warm summers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Founders: Pilgrims (Puritans)- People wanted to practice religion freely	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Theocracy- Mayflower Compact	Crop and livestock farming, lumber, shops, shipping
Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Coastal lowlands; flat, rocky woodlands- Hot, humid summers & cold, snowy winters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Founders: Roger Williams & Anne Hutchinson- People who wanted to preach different religious ideas than the Puritans in Massachusetts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Self-governing- Centered around religious freedom.	Farming, lumber, shipbuilding, fishing, whaling, trade, slave trade
Connecticut	Forested hills Snowy winters On the seacoast Fertile Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Founders: Thomas Hooker- Puritans seeking true religious freedom and a new settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Fundamental orders</u> was the first written plan of government for any of the colonies- It promoted voting, making Connecticut like a democracy)- Their charter gave them more freedom than the other colonies- King tried to take back charter, but they hid it in the Charter Oak, which became a symbol of freedom	Shipbuilding, whale hunting, fishing.
New Hampshire				

Middle Colonies

	Geography	Settlers	Government	Economy
New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetlands along the coast & Hudson, forested mountains - Cold, snowy winters and hot, humid summers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Founders: Dutch/West Indies, James Duke of York - People who came were Dutch and English people who came seeking new lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar to a monarchy; the duke of York was the "monarch" - The duke finally allowed an elected assembly in 1683 - The colonists had to fight for years to get an elected assembly to represent them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People mostly fur trapped, as there were a lot of animals in New York, as well as shipping, slave trading, merchants and tradesmen. - People also farmed and mined for iron.
Pennsylvania	Many Trees, hills, and fertile soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Founders: William Penn - Along with other people who wanted to be free from religious persecution 	Self-Governing government that were peaceful people Welcomed all religions Quakers were founded here.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming crops and dairy - Many Merchants and track despeople - Lumbermen and Much shipbuilding - Poor people have a chance to make a living for themselves
New Jersey	because no one	cares about new	jersey lmao rip	
Delaware				

Southern Colonies

	Geography	Settlers	Government	Economy
Maryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cold, rainy winters and hot, humid summers - Low, fertile land surrounding the Chesapeake Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Founders: Lord Baltimore (Sir George Calvert) - Catholics and Protestants seeking religious and political freedom - Protestant and Catholic settlers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self-governing - New king was King Charles I (Cecil Calvert, the new Lord Baltimore) - Leonard was named governor - Passed first law regarding religious liberty, but it only applied to Christians (not Atheists and Jews) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming (crops, beef, dairy), lumber, shipping, fishing, iron mining

Virginia	Coastal lowlands, wooded mountains Mild winters and hot, humid summers	Sir Walter Raleigh and the Virginia Company English landowners, skilled laborers, bricklayers, and people that were seeking profit	Self governing, not as racist as African Americans were treated as indentured servants rather than slaves and had the same rights as other citizens As the colony progressed slavery became a way of life for Virginia and a fourth of the population were slaves	Large plantations that grew cash crops and became wealthy very fast.
North Carolina				
South Carolina				
Georgia	Short, Mild winters and long hot humid summers Wetlands and red-clay plains with forested mountains.	George II and James Edward Oglethorpe People who were debtors from English prisons and Europeans seeking religious freedom as well as cheap land.	Self-Governing with strict laws against the general population and specific ideals how the colonists should live	Farming, immense wealth through cash crops and no need for skilled workers

Differences Between Regions

	New England	Middle	Southern
Geography	Barely Any farming Seasons, Cold winters	Longer farming seasons with enough time to grow food, cold winters and hot, humid summers.	Long farming seasons, great for growing, hot summers, cold winters
Economy	Had to make money with what they had (shipbuilding, wood cutting, fishing, whaling etc.) Educated People	Were able to sell food crops for money but still had highly skilled crafters Less educated	Immense income through cash crops, no need for skilled workers, least educated, most slaves

Chapter 4: The Political, Social, and Economic Influences on the English Colonies

The Enlightenment

Enlightenment Thinker	Ideas
Thomas Hobbes	Humans are naturally selfish; Strong central government for the common good
John Locke	“Father of Classic Liberalism” Inalienable rights: life, liberty, property Social Contract Theory: if those inalienable rights are not protected, then government should be replaced
Baron de Montesquieu	Federalism: government should be divided into three equal branches; judicial, legislative, and executive.
Jean-Jacques Rousseau	Checks and Balances: each branch is equal and has power over each other. Direct Democracy: Everyone had the right to have a say in things
Voltaire	Freedom of Speech: all people should be able to express themselves freely without punishment.
Adam Smith	Capitalism (free market) & Competition: this forces the prices to be set more realistically for the people.
Beccaria	Justice: There must be procedures in place in the justice system so people have the <u>right to a speedy trial</u> and reasonable punishments.

What was the Enlightenment?	What were the effects of the Enlightenment?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Known as The Age of Reason• Intellectual movement that was meant to reform society using reason and the scientific method.• Promoted thinking and independence• Promoted science, mathematics, and reason• Ideas about man and nature influenced colonies and European	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonists were challenged to apply reason to things instead of blindly accepting and tolerating things• Convinced the colonists’ brains (as opposed to their hearts) to revolt against England.• Influenced the Revolution

leaders	
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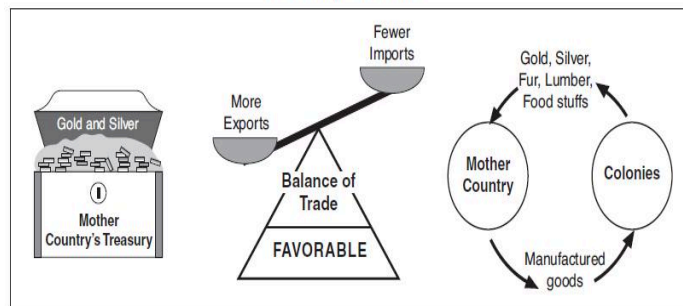
The Great Awakening

What was the Great Awakening?	What were the effects of the Great Awakening?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appealed to the heart and focuses on individual experiences with God. Began to spread across the colonies and revived religion. Sermons that were passionate and awakened people's interest in religion again. Allowed the people to question the King's rule and that God alone had power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United the colonists Revived religion in the colonies Made people more spiritual and independent Colonists realized that they did not need to rely on England. Convinced the colonists' hearts to rebel against England Taught people that everyone was equal in God's eyes, so they decided that they should not be ruled by a King. Let to revolution of America against England.

The Enlightenment = Convinces the MIND to rebel
The Great Awakening = Convinces the HEART to rebel

Mercantilism ↓↓↓

- A nation should have **more exports than imports**
- That way, they don't spend more money than they earn
- Colonies sold raw materials (worth less than manufactured goods)
- Manufactured goods were sold by the England to the colonies
- The English made the better profit
- This made the colonists angry
- The Navigation Acts restricted the colonists' trading rights



Benefits of Mercantilism to England

- 1) Maintains wealth
- 2) Control over colonies by limiting trade
- 3) New market for their goods (colonies)
- 4) Favorable balance of trade
- 5) Buy cheap, sell high
- 6) No competition

Salem Witch Trials

Navigation Acts

- Prevented colonies from trading with any country other than England
- Prevented colonies from manufacturing goods
- This ensured that there England did not have to compete with other countries for the resources in the colonies
- This also ensured that the only way the colonies could get manufactured goods was by importing from England