

Vocabulary Terms

Unit 4

Vocab 8 EQ

<u>**Charter**</u> A Legal document that gave rights to a person or company from the king.

Colony- An area under the full or partial political control of another country. Example the 13 colonies in the Americas

Export- Items a country sells to another country. Example cash crops like tobacco being sold by the American Colonies to Europe.

Free Enterprise The government only regulates companies to make it fair and leaves citizens free to produce whatever goods wanted and buy goods from any country. *Free Trade: The U.S. can trade with any country it wants to

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - The first example of a constitution (formal written plan of government) in the colonies.

House of Burgesses-The representative government in the colony of Virginia (elected male white settlers).

Import- Items a country purchases from another country. Example manufactured goods sold by Europe to the Americas.

<u>Staple Crop-</u> Agricultural products that are always needed. Example grain

Indentured Servant- laborer who agreed to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America.

Essential Questions

What historical circumstances influenced colonial economic development, social structures, and labor systems causing variation by region?

Three distinct colonial regions, Northern, Middle, and Southern, developed in America based on the settler's unique reasons for immigration, cultural traits, and economic needs.

New England Colonies: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut

- People: Mostly Puritans from England
- Climate: Long cold winters, rocky soil, vast forests
- Economy: Shipbuilding, timber, fishing, whaling, merchant trade

Middle Colonies: Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware

- People: Diverse population from different European countries, Quakers
- Climate: milder winters, longer growing season, good soil for cash crops
- Economy: Cash crops of wheat, other grains, fruits, vegetables, artisans

Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

- People: English Anglicans, Catholics, enslaved Africans
- Climate: Warm, rainy, year-round growing season, rich soil for cash crops

Economy: dominated by plantations, cash crops of tobacco, rice, indigo, and cotton

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James Town- A village in the east of Virginia. First permanent English settlement in North America.

Joint-stock company-A company in which investors buy stock, in return for a share of the future profits.

Magna Carta- The king could not raise taxes without the consent of the people.

Mayflower Compact- Rules made by pilgrims for new land that helped establish the idea of self - government.

Mercantilism- British government imposed strict control over the colonial economy. American colonies were discouraged from producing manufactured goods and encouraged to buy British goods. America's trade with other countries was also restricted

Middle Passage- Also referred to as the Transatlantic Slave Trade The voyage from Africa to the Americas that the Africans took to become slaves in the Americas. Demand for labor in plantation systems in the southern colonies increased the need for slaves as southern plantations (large farms) produced "cash crops" for export, including tobacco, indigo, and rice.

<u>Parliament-</u> Law making part of the government.

<u>Pilgrim</u> - A person who journeys, especially a long distance, to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion.

Plymouth - A city in South East Massachusetts. The oldest town in New England, founded by the Pilgrims 1620.

Representative government- People chosen by the citizens to make decisions on their behalf and to represent them in the legislative assembly

Toleration - The acceptance of different beliefs.

Essential Questions

How did contact between Native Americans and Europeans occur & what were the impacts?

- Contact occurred through cultural exchanges, resistance efforts, and conflict.
- European diseases wiped out large portions of Native Populations.
- English and Spanish Colonial settlements took land from Native Americas.
- The trappers and missionaries helped New France to grow by working with the indigenous people & trading furs. The French married Native American women and worked with the Natives to be able to survive.
- Missionaries wanted to convert the natives to Christianity.

How did the representative government take root?

- The Mayflower Compact, Virginia House of Burgesses and Fundamental Order of Connecticut were the first representatives of the Americas.
- Colonial political developments were influenced by British political traditions, Enlightenment ideas, and the colonial experience.
- Self-governing structures were common, and yet varied across the colonies.

7th S.S.

December 2019

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
16	17	18	19	20	21
			MAP QUIZ #4	Current Events	
				Due	
23	24	25	26	27	28
Chrisimas Break No School	Christmas Break No School	Christmas Break No School	Christmas Break No School	Christmas Break No School	
30 Christmas Break	81 Christmas Break				
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7th S.S.

January 2020

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
] Chrisimas Break No School	2 Chrisimas Break No School	3 Chrisimas Break No School	4
5	6 BACK TO SCHOOLI	7	8	Colony Detective HW Due	10	11
12	13	14	15	16 Vocab Quiz	17	18
19	20 Martin Luther King Day - No School	21	22	23	Colonies Project Due	25
26	27	SIGN EQ Quiz				