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| --- | --- |
| **80.EQ Unit 4****What historical circumstances influenced colonial economic development, social structures, and labor systems causing variation by region?** | **80.EQ Unit 4*** 3 distinct colonial regions 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
 |
| **81.EQ Unit 4*****How did contact between Native Americans and Europeans occur & what were the impacts?***  | **81.EQ Unit 4*** + *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.
 |
| **82.EQ Unit 3*****How did the representative government take root?***  | **82. EQ Unit 4*** 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.
 |
| **83.Vocab Unit 4****What is a charter?**  | **83. Vocab Unit 4*** A Legal document that gave rights to a person or company from the king.
 |
| **84.Vocab Unit 4****What is the purpose of a colony?**  | **84. Vocab Unit 4*** An area under the full or partial political control of another country.
* Example the 13 colonies in the Americas
 |
| **85.Vocab Unit 4****What are exports?**  | **85. Vocab Unit 4*** Items a country sells to another country.
* Example cash crops like tobacco being sold by the American Colonies to Europe.
 |
| **86.Vocab Unit 4****How does a Free Enterprise system work?**  | **86. Vocab Unit 4*** The gov. only regulates companies to make it fair & 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
 |
| **87.Vocab Unit 4****What historical impact did the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut have?**  | **87. Vocab Unit 4*** The first example of a constitution (formal written plan of government) in the colonies.
 |
| **88.Vocab Unit 4****What was the role of the Virginia House of Burgesses?** | **88. Vocab Unit 4*** The representative government in the colony of Virginia (elected male white settlers).
 |
| **89. Vocab Unit 4****What are Imports?** | **89. Vocab Unit 4*** Items a country purchases from another country. Example manufactured goods sold by Europe to the Americas.
 |
| **90. Vocab Unit 4****What is a Staple Crop?** | **90. Vocab Unit 4*** Agricultural products that are always needed. Example grain
 |
| **91. Vocab Unit 4****How did Indentured Servitude work?**  | **91. Vocab Unit 4*** laborer who agreed to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America.
 |
| **92.Vocab Unit 4****What was James Town considered?** | **92.Vocab Unit 4*** A village in the east of Virginia. First permanent English settlement in North America
 |
| **93. Vocab Unit 4****How does a Joint-Stock Company work?**  | **93. Vocab Unit 4*** company in which investors buy stock, in return for a share of the future profits.
 |
| **94.Vocab Unit 4****What was the Magna Carta?** | **94.Vocab Unit 4*** The king could not raise taxes without the consent of the people.
 |
| **95.Vocab Unit 4****What was the Mayflower Compact?** | **95.Vocab Unit 4*** Rules made by pilgrims for new land that helped establish the idea of self -government.
 |
| **96.Vocab Unit 4****How did the system of Mercantilism work?**  | **96. Vocab Unit 4*** 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
 |
| **97. Vocab Unit 4****What was the Middle Passage?** | **97. Vocab Unit 4*** The Transatlantic Slave Trade
* The voyage from Africa to 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
 |
| **98. Vocab Unit 4****What was role of Parliament?** | **98. Vocab Unit 4*** Law making part of the government.
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| **99.Vocab Unit 4****Who were the Pilgrims?**  | **99. Vocab Unit 4*** A person who journeys, especially a long distance, to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion.
 |
| **100. Vocab Unit 4****What was the significance of Plymouth Massachusetts ?**  | **100. Vocab Unit 4*** A city in South East Massachusetts. The oldest town in New England, founded by the Pilgrims 1620.
 |
| **101. Vocab Unit 4****How does a Representative government work?**  | **101. Vocab Unit 4*** People chosen by the citizens to make decisions on their behalf and to represent them in the legislative assembly
 |
| **102. Vocab Unit 4****What is Toleration?**  | **102. Vocab Unit 4*** The acceptance of different beliefs
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