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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. |
| **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 |