

tobacco/plantations

a cash crop which depleted the soil
which led to widely-spaced
plantations

indigo, rice, sugar

southern (South Carolina) plantation
crops which required
lots of water

indentured servants

people who came to work for a
landowner for a number of years in
exchange for passage to America

slave codes

laws designed to control the slave population...no education, no assembly, no legal rights.

fishing & shipping

the main occupations of New
England...one of the richest fishing
areas in the world

town meetings

New England democratic form of government. Towns were built around a “common” as opposed to the more rural South

Harvard/Yale

Harvard, in Massachusetts, was the first U.S. college. It, like Yale in Connecticut, was originally a seminary for preachers.

Triangle Trade

colonies for raw materials, the mother country for manufactured goods, and Africa for slaves.

Glorious Revolution*

the revolution which brought William
& Mary to the throne, followed by
the enactment of the English Bill of
Rights(1688).

John Peter Zenger

Zenger was involved in a court case
(He criticized the governor.) which
led to the establishment of freedom
of the press

The Enlightenment*

the 18th century belief that reason was the primary source and legitimacy for authority.

Pennsylvania “Dutch”

German (Deutsch) settlers in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania long rifles

German craftsmen made spiral
grooves inside barrel for
more accurate

Poor Richard's Almanack

an annual “book of wisdom” with
weather predictions, practical tips,
and humorous sayings

Benjamin Franklin

inventor, founder of postal service,
signer of the Declaration &
Constitution

Scots-Irish

Scottish Presbyterians, “official bulldozers” of the colonies who moved further west to be independent of the expanding colonial population

Great Awakening

the religious revival of the 1730's
led by Jonathan Edwards, George
Whitfield, John and Charles Wesley

Jonathan Edwards

“Sinners in the Hands of
an Angry God”

George Whitefield*

Considered by some as the founder of the evangelical movement, he had a tremendous effect on the unification of American colonists.

John & Charles Wesley

the preachers who helped evolve the Methodists, teaching people a method to incorporate religion into their everyday lives.

Jacques Cartier

A French explorer who sailed down the St Lawrence River to claim Canada for France, he explored the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

Consumer Revolution*

the industrial revolution led to mass
production and the availability of
cheaper goods which even the poor
could but

Samuel de Champlain*

the “Father of New France”
who founded Quebec

Robert de LaSalle

the original “French Texan” who
settled the Mississippi delta

fur/New France

made the French colonies
successful... the trappers allied with
the Indians

Middle Ground*

Albany Plan of Union

Franklin (1754) wanted the colonies
to unite to fight the French &
Indians... “Unite or Die”

Fort Duquesne

fort on the Ohio River, site of
present day Pittsburgh, where
Washington fought in the F & I War

George Washington

Hired at 22 to survey for the English, GW was involved in the first shots of the French & Indian War (Seven Years War).

French & Indian War

The war between England & France began over a dispute over the boundary on the Ohio River. The American colonists gained experience which later helped in the Revolution.

James Wolfe - Quebec

The Battle of Quebec was won through this officer's battle plan. It was a turning point in the war.

Acadians

The British captured Nova Scotia
and sent the Acadians to Louisiana.
These are the Cajuns.

Royal African Company*

given a monopoly over the British
slave trade, led by James,
Duke of York.