

FOUNDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES

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Outcomes: Students will

- A. describe geological and geographic conditions that set the stage for North American history
- B. describe the origin and development of the major Native American cultures
- C. explain the developments in Europe and Africa that led up to Columbus's voyage
- D. explain the changes and conflicts that occurred with the collision of Native, European, and African cultures
- E. describe the Spanish conquest of Mexico and South America and identify the major features of Spanish colonization and expansion
- F. state the factors that led England to begin colonization
- G. describe the development of the Jamestown colony from its disastrous beginnings to its later prosperity
- H. describe the cultural & social changes that Indian communities underwent in response to English colonization
- I. describe changes in the economy and labor system in Virginia and other Southern colonies
- J. indicate the similarities and differences among the Southern colonies
- K. describe the Puritans and their beliefs and explain why they left England for the New World
- L. explain the basic governmental and religious practices of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- M. explain how conflict with religious dissenters, among other forces, led to the expansion of New England
- N. explain why New York, Pennsylvania, and the other middle colonies became so ethnically, religiously, and politically diverse
- O. describe the central features of the Middle Colonies and how they differed from New England
- P. describe the basic population structure and social life of the colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries
- Q. compare and contrast the different populations and ways of life of the southern colonies and New England
- R. explain how the problems of indentured servitude led to political trouble and the growth of African slavery
- S. describe the slave trade and the character of early American slavery
- T. explain how the New England way of life centered on family, town, and church, and describe the changes that affected this way of life
- U. describe the various conditions affecting women and family life in 17th century colonies
- V. describe the basic population and social structure of the 18th century colonies and indicate how they changed since the 17th century
- W. explain how the economic development of the colonies altered patterns of social prestige and wealth
- X. explain the causes and effects of the Great Awakening

- Y. describe the origins and development of education, culture, and the learned professions in the colonies
- Z. describe the basic features of colonial politics, including the role of various formal and informal political institutions

- AA. explain why France and Britain engaged in their great contest for North America and why Britain won
- BB. explain how the series of wars with France affected Britain's American subjects and helped pave the way for their later rebellion against the mother country
- CC. describe France's North American empire and compare it with Britain's colonies
- DD. explain how North American political and military events were affected by developments on the larger European stage

Outline

- I. Chapter 1: New World Beginnings: Three Cultures and Two Ecosystems Collide
 - A. Geological history of North America
 - B. Native American civilizations
 - 1. Tribes
 - 2. Ways of life
 - C. European Cultures
 - 1. Spanish Conquistadores
 - 2. The Columbian Exchange
 - a) Old World <=> New World
 - b) environmental impact
 - c) devastation of Native population
 - D. African

- II. Chapter 2: The Planting of English America
 - A. reasons for timing of English efforts--developments in England
 - B. reasons for foundation, founders, order of each colony
 - C. relations between whites and Indians
 - D. Virginia
 - 1. Jamestown
 - 2. House of Burgesses
 - E. Maryland
 - F. North America v. West Indies
 - G. Carolina (both)
 - H. Georgia

- III. Chapter 3: Settling the Northern Colonies
 - A. The Puritans
 - 1. Protestant Reformation in England: Anglicans v. Puritans
 - a) Beliefs--PREDESTINATION
 - b) The Separatists
 - 2. The Separatists: Plymouth (1620)
 - a) Mayflower Compact
 - 3. Massachusetts Bay (charter 1629, founded 1630)
 - a) government: the town meeting
 - 4. New Hampshire (1623, charter 1679)
 - 5. Connecticut (1635, charter 1662)
 - B. The Dissenters
 - 1. Maine (1623, charter 1629)
 - 2. Rhode Island (1636, charter 1644)

- C. Other Europeans
 - 1. New Netherland (1613), New York (1664)
 - 2. Swedes: Delaware (1638)
 - D. The Friends Colonies
 - 1. beliefs
 - 2. West Jersey (1664)
 - 3. East Jersey (1664)
 - 4. **PENNSYLVANIA** (1681)
 - E. New England v. the Middle Colonies v. the southern colonies
- IV. Chapter 4: American Life in the Seventeenth Century
- A. The Chesapeake
 - 1. Way of life
 - a) life expectancy
 - b) character of immigrants & family life
 - 2. Tobacco Economy => demand for labor
 - a) indentured servitude
 - (1) headright system
 - (2) Bacon's Rebellion
 - b) SLAVERY: slavery & prejudice reinforce each other
 - (1) the Middle Passage and Triangular Trade
 - (2) conditions of Slavery
 - B. New England
 - 1. family life
 - 2. Town life: unity of Puritanism & closeness
 - 3. Geography
 - 4. Social problems
 - a) declining conversions led to 1662's Half-Way Covenant
 - b) Salem Witch Trials
 - (1) Why?
 - (2) impact
 - 5. Influence of Puritans on America
 - a) Puritan CHARACTER
 - b) Protestant work ethic and capitalism
 - c) case study: Cotton Mather
 - d) other influences
- V. Chapter 5: Colonial Society on the Eve of the Revolution
- A. Demographics
 - 1. age of population
 - 2. racial/ethnic diversity
 - 3. Social Structure
 - 4. occupations
 - a) professional
 - b) working class
 - c) agricultural
 - B. technology, industry, and infrastructure
 - C. religions
 - 1. dominant denominations
 - 2. The Great Awakening
 - D. education
 - E. culture, literature, and journalism
 - F. colonial politics
 - G. colonial customs

- VI. Chapter 6: The Duel for North America
 - A. The French in North America
 - 1. Quebec
 - 2. expansion: Louisiana
 - B. The French and Indian War/Seven Years' War
 - 1. causes
 - 2. aftermath
 - a) loss of New France
 - b) British-American cooperation and friction
 - c) beginning of American cooperation
 - d) Indian relations