



New World Colonies U.S. History Unit Companion

Directions

- Complete the Prepare section before you begin a unit.
- Complete the Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes section as you work through each lesson.
- Complete the Review section before you take the cumulative assessment.

NOTE: Your teacher may require that you complete and submit this unit companion.

To complete this document, you must download and save the PDF. After downloading the PDF, open the Acrobat Reader program on your computer, select File and then Open. Locate and open the file saved on your computer's hard drive. Fill out the PDF in Acrobat Reader and select save. It is not recommended to fill in the form while it is open within your internet browser; it can result in loss of all entered information



Prepare

Throughout the New World Colonies unit, you will explore the following Essential Questions.

Unit Essential Questions

- How were the formation, purpose, and structure of the North American settlements of France and the Netherlands different from those of Spain?
- What were the social, cultural, and political characteristics of the British colonies in North America?
- How did European colonization of North America affect Native Americans?
- How did the Protestant Reformation and the Glorious Revolution impact the development of the British colonies?
- What role did slavery play in the American colonies?

You will learn about the following topics in the New World Colonies unit:

- differences among the Spanish, Dutch, and French colonies in North America
- methods used by Europeans to attempt to convert Native Americans
- motives of the colonists in the Chesapeake and New England colonies
- the role English political documents played in American political traditions
- motivating factors of indentured servitude
- causes and effects of the Anglo-Powhatan Wars
- reasons for the rise in slavery in the American colonies
- key economic changes in North America during the consumer revolution
- effects of the Protestant Reformation and the Glorious Revolution on the English colonies
- causes of conflict between European countries in North America

You will take a cumulative quiz and test over the content in this unit.



Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes

Each lesson is summarized on the following pages. Read the summary before a lesson to preview the most important information ahead of time, including people, places, and events. Read after a lesson to review the lesson content without rereading every word. As you complete each lesson, record information in the guided notes. Some questions have been provided for you. Take notes on other important lesson information.

Early Colonial Societies Summary

During the 1500s, Spain expanded its colonial empire to North America. Spanish settlers wanted wealth and to convert American Indians to Catholicism. Spanish colonists were at the top of colonial society, while native peoples and enslaved Africans were at the bottom. Spanish settlers brought terrible diseases that killed many Native Americans.

The North American settlements of France and the Netherlands were small compared to Spain's huge global empire. Most settlers in New France and New Netherland were focused on the fur trade. New Netherland's population was small and suffered a severe labor shortage. The Dutch West India Company imported enslaved Africans for labor. The labor shortage also meant that New Netherland welcomed non-Dutch immigrants. New Netherland enjoyed a degree of diversity and religious tolerance as a result.

Settlers who came to New France tended to fall into one of three categories: farmers, fur traders, or missionaries. The traders exchanged goods with Native Americans. The missionaries worked to convert Native Americans to Christianity.

Early Colonial Societies Guided Notes	
What were the main reasons the Spanish came to the Americas? (Slide 2)	The Spanish came to the Americas to look for wealth in gold and silver. They also wanted to convert American Indians to Catholicism.
What was the Dutch West India Company ? (Slide 3)	
Why did the Algonquian tolerate the French settlers? (Slide 3)	
How were the colonial settlements of Spain, New Netherland, and France different? (Slide 4)	

Early Colonial Societies Guided Notes

Which colonizers wanted to convert Native Americans to Christianity?
(Slide 5)

How were the different European countries methods for converting Native Americans to Christianity similar, and how were they different?
(Slide 5)

English Settlements Summary

By the early 1700s, the English had outpaced the Spanish, French, and Dutch in establishing colonies. In Chesapeake Bay, English migrants established Virginia and Maryland as business ventures. In New England, colonists built settlements so they could practice their religion freely. English colonists brought their political ideas with them. Many of these ideas came from two English documents: the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights.

Life in the colonies required a lot of labor to ensure success. Early Virginians relied on indentured servants. During the late 1600s, however, many white landowners in the Chesapeake colonies turned to enslaved Africans to end their reliance on white indentured servants. In New England, though, Puritan family members ran their homes, farms, and businesses themselves.

The English in the Chesapeake had settled at the center of the Powhatan empire. This powerful group of Algonquian was unhappy about the English arrival. Tensions ran high, and eventually, war broke out.

English Settlements Guided Notes	
Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America? (Slide 2)	The first settlement was founded at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.
How did the settlers in the Chesapeake eventually earn a living? (Slide 2)	
Who were the Puritans, and why did they come to North America? (Slide 3)	

English Settlements Guided Notes

From where did many of the English colonists' political ideas come? (Slide 4)	
What was the significance of the Mayflower Compact ? (Slide 4)	
Why did indentured servants come to the colonies? (Slide 5)	
Why did colonists in the Chesapeake turn to slave labor? (Slide 5)	
What were the reasons for the Anglo-Powhatan Wars? (Slide 6)	

Triangular Trade Summary

A wealthy colonial class, known as the gentry, developed in the Chesapeake tobacco colonies and elsewhere. Members of the gentry became great consumers of British goods. An increased supply of goods from England during the 1700s led to what is known as the consumer revolution.

Slavery was a major part of life in the British colonies by the 1700s. Some slaves dealt with their situation by actively resisting. Others tried to adapt to their lives in the Americas. They kept their traditional African customs and healing techniques. Everyday life involved hard work, but slave communities developed rich cultures.

As European settlements grew throughout the 1600s, European goods flooded native communities. Soon, this began to change Native American life dramatically. New weapons made warfare deadlier. Groups waged war against one another, and those who had European weapons dominated those who did not. European diseases, to which the Native Americans had no immunity, were a great threat to the native population. Many died wherever Europeans settled.

Triangular Trade Guided Notes	
Why did English colonists turn from using indentured servants to slaves for labor? (Slide 2)	Indentured servants had a set term of three to seven years, and the colonists wanted a permanent labor supply.
What jobs did enslaved Africans do in the Americas? (Slide 3)	
What impact did the enslaved African population have on the colonial economy? (Slide 3)	

Triangular Trade Guided Notes

What was the consumer revolution? (Slide 4)	
What cultural traditions did enslaved Africans develop? (Slide 5)	
How did Native American ideas about land ownership differ from Europeans'? (Slide 6)	
What effect did European diseases have on Native Americans? (Slide 6)	

Protestant Reformation Summary

During the early 1500s, Martin Luther, a German Catholic monk, publicly demanded reforms of the Catholic Church. His actions resulted in the Protestant Reformation. French lawyer John Calvin led the Reformation movement from Geneva, Switzerland. Spanish leaders tried to stop the spread of Protestantism in Europe and the New World. Newly Protestant nations, especially England and Holland, competed for control of territory and the spread of their religious beliefs there.

A struggle between King Charles I and Parliament led to the English Civil War, from 1642 to 1649. Parliamentary forces won, and the monarchy was dissolved. Oliver Cromwell headed a new English Commonwealth. After Cromwell’s death, the English people asked Charles II to take the throne during the Restoration. King Charles II added new colonies and enacted the Navigation Acts.

James II assumed the throne after Charles II’s death. James II was Catholic and believed in an absolute monarchy. Many English feared a loss of rights. Opponents overthrew the king in the Glorious Revolution of 1688–1689. This paved the way for the Protestant reign of William and Mary and the English Bill of Rights.

Protestant Reformation Guided Notes	
To what did Martin Luther object? [Slide 2 and “Martin Luther (1483–1546)”]	He objected to many of the Catholic Church’s practices, including the sale of indulgences as a forgiveness for one’s sins.
What did John Calvin believe? (Slide 2 and “John Calvin”)	
How did Spain try to stop Protestantism from spreading? (Slide 3)	

Protestant Reformation Guided Notes

Why did the idea of religious freedom become important in America? (Slide 4)	
What caused the English Civil War? (Slide 5)	
What is salutary neglect ? (Slide 5)	
What did the English Bill of Rights protect? (Slide 6)	

Colonial Change Summary

Two major cultural movements strengthened English colonists' connections to Great Britain during the 1700s. One was the First Great Awakening, an evangelical religious movement of the 1730s and 1740s. The Great Awakening began in Great Britain and then spread to the colonies. The second was the Enlightenment, an intellectual and cultural movement that also began in Europe and spread to the colonies. It emphasized science and reason—the use of sufficient grounds for explanation—over superstition and blind faith. The writings of Enlightenment thinkers such as John Locke, Isaac Newton, and Voltaire spread new ideas about openness, investigation, and religious tolerance throughout Europe and the Americas.

In addition to the Great Awakening and the Enlightenment, wars also linked the American colonies to Britain. Great Britain fought four separate wars against France from the late 1600s to the mid-1700s over rule of North American territories. The War of Jenkins' Ear pitted Britain against Spain. The French and Indian War (1754–1763) was the final war between Britain and France in America. France lost most of its territory in North America at the end of the war. The war initially strengthened the bond between American colonists and Britain.

Colonial Change Guided Notes	
What were the beliefs of the leaders of the Great Awakening ? (Slide 2)	They rejected traditional and formal means of worshipping and favored revivals focused on preaching and emotional connection.
Who were George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards? (Slide 2)	
What new churches developed as a result of the Great Awakening? (Slide 2)	
What were some of the ideas of the Enlightenment ? (Slide 3)	

Colonial Change Guided Notes

Why was Georgia founded? (Slide 3)	
Over what did colonial powers fight in North America? (Slide 4)	
What was the outcome of the French and Indian War ? (Slide 4)	



Unit Review – Key Words

Identify the following terms from the New World Colonies Unit. Your descriptions should be as detailed as possible. Include names, dates, and relevant facts related to the key word. Be sure to explain why each person or term is important.

Remember to download and save this PDF before writing your information.

Key Word	Description
Dutch West Indies Company	The Dutch West Indies Company was a powerful Dutch trading company founded in 1621.
patroonships	
Ann Hutchinson	
English Bill of Rights	
House of Burgesses	
indentured servant	

Key Word	Description
Jamestown	
John Winthrop	
Magna Carta	
Mayflower Compact	
Roger Williams	
William Penn	
chattel slavery	
maroon communities	
Middle Passage	
wampum	
English Bill of Rights	
Glorious Revolution	
John Calvin	
Martin Luther	
Protestant Reformation	
Restoration	
salutary neglect	

Key Word	Description
Enlightenment	
French and Indian War	
Great Awakening	



Unit Review – Key Questions

Before the unit assessment, answer the key questions. Each question contains a tip to assist you in locating the material in the course content. Remember that some content may be presented in a multimedia presentation. Refer to the transcripts for text versions of that content. You may want to add your own note in the first column about the location of the information. Write the answers in your own words, and test your memory of each answer by covering the answer column while quizzing yourself.

Key Question / Location	Answer in Your Own Words
How did a desire to spread Christianity impact some Europeans' relationships with Native Americans? (Early Colonial Societies)	Some European Christians who wanted to convert Native Americans resorted to force. They forced them to give up their beliefs and traditions and even tried to separate children from their parents.

Key Question / Location	Answer in Your Own Words
How was the founding of the Chesapeake colonies different from that of the New England colonies? (English Settlements)	
What English documents formed the basis of many English colonists' political ideas? (English Settlements)	
How did the American colonies address their labor needs? (Triangular Trade)	
What conflicts developed between English settlers and Native Americans? (Triangular Trade)	
What was the result of an increase in slavery in the Americas in the 1700s? (Triangular Trade)	
What was the consumer revolution? (Triangular Trade)	
What was everyday life like for enslaved people? (Triangular Trade)	

Key Question / Location	Answer in Your Own Words
How did European expansion impact Native Americans? (Triangular Trade)	
How did the Protestant Reformation and Glorious Revolution affect North America? (Protestant Reformation)	
How did the Great Awakening affect the American colonies? (Protestant Reformation)	
What were the causes and effects of conflicts among European countries in North America? (Colonial Change)	