

Unit One: The Foundation of the North American Colonies

Textbook Readings: Chs 1-4 (pp. 2-127)

Tentative Schedule: August 17—September 4

Ch 1—WED 8/19

Ch 2—MON, 8/24

Ch 3—THU, 8/27

Ch 4—TUE, 9/1

Unit 1 Test—FRI, 9/4

Projects: Summer Assignments; America Indian-European Contact Quick-write; Hawthorne Short Story Response.

Themes:

- 🌐 Impact of Contact on the “New World”: Virgin Soil Epidemics, Columbian Exchange, and Ethnogenesis
- 🌐 Causes and Direction of European Exploration and Colonization of the New World: Spanish, French and English Perspectives
- 🌐 Establishment and development of West Indies and Southern Colonies: Virginia, Maryland, Georgia and Carolinas
- 🌐 Development of Tobacco Economy, Plantation System, Indentured Servitude, and Slavery.
- 🌐 Establishment and development of New England: Plymouth, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.
- 🌐 Establishment and development of the Middle Colonies: New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey.
- 🌐 Ebb and flow of colonial independence and royal control.
- 🌐 Conflict with Native Americans: Anglo-Powhatan Wars, Metacom’s (King Phillip) War, Tuscarora and Yamasee Wars.
- 🌐 Regional Economic, Social and Political patterns: New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies, as well as the Backcountry.
- 🌐 Colonial crises: Bacon’s Rebellion, Salem Witch Trials, and the Half-way Covenant.
- 🌐 The rise of slavery in the colonies & the role of the institution in the growth of the British Empire.

Key Terms:

Wisconsinian Ice Age

Bering Land Bridge Hypotheses

Little Ice Age

Reformation

John Calvin & Calvinism

Iroquois Confederacy

Treaty of Tordesillas
encomienda

Pope’s Rebellion (1680)

Conquistadores

Bartholomé de Las Casas

mestizos

Black Legend

voyageurs

Proprietary, Charter & Royal
Colonies

Virginia Company

Joint Stock Company

Plantation/Cash Crop System

Yeoman farmer

West Indies

Headright system

Primogeniture

Captain John Smith

John Rolfe

Anglo-Powhatan Wars

House of Burgesses

Indentured Servant

Middle Passage

Church of England

Mercantilism

Great Puritan Migration

Mayflower Compact

John Winthrop

William Bradford

The "elect"/"visible saints"

Antinomianism

Anne Hutchinson

Roger Williams

Pilgrims/ Separatists

Puritans

Praying Towns

Dutch West India Company

Navigation Laws

Virtual Representation

Oliver Cromwell

Restoration

Glorious Revolution

Lord Baltimore

James Oglethorpe

Toleration Act

William Penn

Benjamin Franklin

Quakers

Fundamental Orders of CT

Metacom’s/King Philip’s War

New England Confederation

Sir Edmund Andros

Dominion of New England

Pequot War of 1637

William Berkeley

Nathaniel Bacon

Bacon’s Rebellion

Leisler's Rebellion
College of William & Mary
Harvard & Yale
Partible Inheritance

Half-way covenant
Salem Witch Trials
Phyllis Wheatley
Anne Bradstreet

Slave Codes
society w/slaves; slave society



National History Standards Addressed:

Era 1: Three Worlds Meet (Beginnings to 1620)

- ✿ **Era 1, Standard 1**—Comparative characteristics of societies in the Americas, Western Europe, and Western Africa that increasingly interacted after 1450.
 - ⊕ Standard 1A: The student understands the patterns of change in indigenous societies in the Americas up to the Columbian voyages.
 - ⊕ Standard 1B: The student understands changes in Western European societies in the age of exploration.
- ✿ **Era 1, Standard 2**—How early European exploration and colonization resulted in cultural and ecological interactions among previously unconnected peoples.
 - ⊕ Standard 2A: The student understands the stages of European oceanic and overland exploration, amid international rivalries, from the 9th to 17th centuries.
 - ⊕ Standard 2B: The student understands the Spanish and Portuguese conquest of the Americas.

Era 2: Colonization and Settlement (1585-1763)

- ✿ **Era 2, Standard 1**—Why the Americas attracted Europeans, why they brought enslaved Africans to their colonies, and how Europeans struggled for control of North America and the Caribbean.
 - ⊕ Standard 1A: The student understands how diverse immigrants affected the formation of European colonies.
 - ⊕ Standard 1B: The student understands the European struggle for control of North America.
- ✿ **Era 2, Standard 2**—How political, religious, and social institutions emerged in the English colonies.
 - ⊕ Standard 2A: The student understands the roots of representative government & how political rights were defined.
 - ⊕ Standard 2B: The student understands religious diversity in the colonies and how ideas about religious freedom evolved.
 - ⊕ Standard 2C: The student understands social and cultural change in British America.
- ✿ **Era 2, Standard 3**—How the values and institutions of European economic life took root in the colonies, and how slavery reshaped European and African life in the Americas
 - ⊕ Standard 3A: The student understands colonial economic life and labor systems in the Americas.
 - ⊕ Standard 3B: The student understands economic life and the development of labor systems in the English colonies.

APUSH Topic Outline Addressed in this Unit:

1. Pre-Columbian Societies

- Early inhabitants of the Americas
- American Indian empires of Mesoamerica, the Southwest, and the Mississippi Valley
- American Indian cultures of North America at the time of European contact

2. Transatlantic Encounters and Colonial Beginnings, 1492-1690

- First European contacts with Native Americans
- Spain's empire in North America & French colonization of Canada
- English settlement of New England, the Mid-Atlantic region, and the South
- From servitude to slavery in the Chesapeake region
- Religious diversity in the American colonies
- Resistance to colonial authority: Bacon's Rebellion, the Glorious Revolution, and the Pueblo Revolt