P Political	E Economic	G Geographical	\$ Social		
Reasons for Exploration					
 Competition between nations National pride Defeat of Spanish Armada 	 Mercantilism-increase wealth of Mother Country Find gold and other resources Seek new trade routes-Northwest Passage 	 Population growth near large bodies of water Appalachian Mountains discouraged western settlement 	 Explorers seeking fame and adventure Desire to spread Christianity Curiosity 		
Reasons for Colonization					
 Defeat of Spanish Armada causes shift in world power Britain, Spain and France compete for land in North America to increase their power Settlers seek political freedom 	 Mercantilism-market for goods/service Mercantilism-source of raw materials Seeking gold and other economic opportunities and better way of life 	 Climate, topography and natural resources enticed people to settle in certain areas Majors cities formed along the fall line Different climates and geography led to different economic growth within certain regions 	 Escape religious persecution Religious freedom (some colonies) Adventure Social mobility 		

Key People	Key Events	Key Locations	Key Dates
Pilgrims	Establishment of Roanoke, Jamestown, Plymouth	New World	Jamestown Founded 1st permanent settlement Founded for ECONOMIC reasons
Puritans		Old World	
Quakers	Founding of the 13 colonies	Spain (Europe)	
Catholics		France (Europe)	
Roger Williams	Great Migration	England (Europe)	1620 • Arrival of Pilgrims
Anne Hutchinson	1 st Great Awakening	North America	Founded for RELIGIOUS reasons Signing of the Mayflower
	Bacon's Rebellion	South America	
			Compact

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Colonial Regions Traits						
New England Colonies						
Physical	Economic	Human				
 Rocky soil Fast moving rivers Short growing seasons Cold climate Deep harbors Numerous ports 	 Fishing Whaling Forestry Shipping Subsistence farming Triangular Trade 	Separatists (Pilgrims)Puritans				
Middle Colonies						
Physical	Economic	Human				
Fertile soilDeep harborsNumerous portsModerate growing season	 "Breadbasket" (grew grains) Cash crops Shipping & trade 	 Religious diversity Ethnic diversity ("Melting Pot") Religious tolerance (Quaker influence) 				
Southern Colonies						
Physical	Economic	Human				
 Rich, fertile soil Slow moving rivers- transportation of people & products Long growing season for crops 	 Plantations depended on large labor force Cash crops- tobacco, indigo, rice 	Aristocratic plantation ownersRelied on slave labor				

Columbian Exchange				
Positive Effects	Negative Effects			
 Introduction of new plants & animals Improvement of European diet 	Spread of diseasesDecrease of Native American populationSlavery expands			

Growth of Representative Government

Magna Carta//1215

- First document to limit power of the English monarch
- Trial by Jury o Giving more rights to noblemen and freeman

House of Burgesses//1619

- Virginia law-making body
- 1st Representative assembly

English Bill of Rights//1688

- An agreement to respect rights of English citizens in Parliament
- Ban on cruel & unusual punishment & excessive fines
- Right of petition
 - Free elections
- Requires Parliament's approval for certain monarchial actions

Mayflower Compact//1620

- Obey laws agreed upon for the good of the colony
- Established the idea of self-government and majority rule

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut//1639

- 1st written Constitution in colonies
- Non-church members could vote

Religion in the Colonies Pilgrims (Separatists) & Puritans were escaping religious persecution Rhode Island Founded on religious freedom Quakers-allowed all people to worship freely Maryland Catholics