

Chapter 5.1 Early American Culture

Name _____

Date _____

Apprentice: learned a trade from an experienced craftsman.

Great Awakening: was a series of Christian revivals that swept through the Thirteen Colonies between the 1730s and 1740s.

Jonathan Edwards: fiery American evangelist who wrote Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God. It helped fuel the first Great Awakening.

George Whitefield - a great preacher, started an orphanage

Benjamin Franklin: Enlightenment thinker and writer who published Poor Richard's Almanac.

John Locke : Enlightenment Thinker who proposed the ideas of natural rights of all citizens.

Main Idea: The British Colonies were shaped by prosperity, literacy, and new movements in religion and thought.

In England fewer than 5% of people owned land, in the colonies land was plentiful. Only white land owners could vote. Land ownership helped determine social position. Church seats were divided by rank, colonists were expected to tip their hats or curtsy to their betters.

Women were farm wives who performed tasks and made products their families needed. Some women did hold trades. Women could not vote.

Families had many children. Children were expected to be useful. At 6 boys would be "breeched." Around 11 they became apprentices.

Colonial children learned to read so they could read and understand the Bible. Newspapers became popular in the colonies. It was a quick way for ideas to be spread to large groups of people.

Ben Franklin produced Poor Richard's Almanac. The Almanac included weather reports, star charts, and home remedies.

The spread of ideas and thinking led to two great movements throughout the colonies. The Great Awakening, and the Enlightenment.

The Great Awakening: a religious revival in the colonies.

Jonathan Edwards was a famous preacher during the time. He used frightening imagery to bring people to faith.

George Whitefield - a great preacher, started an orphanage

The Enlightenment: emphasized science and reason as paths to knowledge.

Ben Franklin and John Locke were Enlightenment figures. Locke believed in natural rights for all people. Those ideas are kept by the founding fathers and Enlightenment ideas are all throughout the earliest documents of our American history.

Summary :

Chapter 5.2 Roots of Representative Government

Name _____

Date _____

Magna Carta: written in 1215, limited the power of the king of England.

Parliament: England's chief lawmaking body.

Edmund Andros : appointed Royal governor of the Dominion of New England.

Glorious Revolution: The change of power from King James II to William and Mary was known as this because there was no bloodshed.

English Bill of Rights: a document drafted to protect the rights of English citizens and parliament.

salutary neglect- a time period where England left her colonies alone to govern themselves.

John Peter Zenger: publisher of the New-York Weekly Journal, criticized new York's governor for fixing the election.

Main Idea: Colonists expected their government to preserve their basic rights as English subjects.

English colonists expected certain rights that came from living under an English government. The "rights of Englishmen" developed over centuries and the first step toward guaranteeing these rights came in 1215.

the colonies had governed themselves with colonial assemblies, however they were still under the authority of the King of England.

They were subject to taxes and laws imposed by parliament and the monarchy.

The colonists began to clash with those appointed by the king to rule over them.

James II ruled England it its colonies with "total authority"

He appointed Edmund Andros as governor of the Dominion of New England

Andros angered the colonists by removing their assemblies, taking charge of the milita, and got rid of juries for those accused of breaking trade laws.

Colonists stopped paying taxes in protest, the loudest rebels were imprisoned by Andros.

In England, the Parliament decided to overthrow the king for not respecting their rights and for trying to fill up Parliament with Catholics. James had dismissed Parliament and they were outraged.

James was removed and replaced by his protestant daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange.

The change of power is known as the Glorious Revolution.

William and Mary agreed to uphold the English Bill of rights, a document drafted to protect and respect the rights of English citizens and parliament.

This established a principle that government was to be based on laws made by Parliament, not on the desires of a ruler.

Americans were quick to claim these rights, they jailed Andros and asked Parliament to restore their old government.

They were given back their assemblies, they threw Andros in prison and asked Parliament to restore their old government.

A royal governor still ruled over the colonies.

Salutary neglect- England left the colonies alone to govern themselves. Colonists got used to acting on their own.

John Peter Zenger: publisher of the New-York Weekly Journal, criticized new York's governor for fixing the election.

He was arrested for his words because it was illegal to criticize the government in print.

Andrew Hamilton defended Zenger, and he was released because he spoke the truth.

Summary :

Chapter 5.3 The French and Indian War

Name _____

Date _____

French and Indian War- war between England and France and their Native American Allies in the American Colonies.

Seven Years War: a worldwide struggle for empire between France and Great Britain between 1756-1763.

Albany Plan of Union- First formal plan to unite the American colonies.

Battle of Quebec: Turning point in the French and Indian War

Treaty of Paris- ended the Seven Years war, and divided France's empire in North America among the British and Spanish allies.

Proclamation of 1763: forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachian mountains.

Summary :

Main Idea: Britain's victory in the French and Indian War forced France to give up its North American colonies.

France and England were rivals in the American colonies. They competed for land and for furs. The English settled North America's eastern coast. By the late 1600s, the French had claimed the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as well as the entire Great Lakes region.

French Colonists in New France were mostly fur traders, many carried goods on canoes into remote parts of New France.

The English competed with the French for furs. Different Native American groups competed to supply furs to the Europeans. The fur trade created economic and military alliances between the Europeans and their Native American trading partners.

*Huron and Algonquin allied with the French
Iroquois allied with the British*

Iroquois trapped all the beavers in their land and drove the Huron and Algonquin west to claim more land and control the fur trade. Iroquois expansion threatened the French fur trade. The French armed the Huron and Algonquin tribes. The British armed the Iroquois.

By the 1750s, British traders and settlers also wanted part of the fur trade in the Ohio River valley. The colony of Virginia also claimed the area and built a fort at the head of the Ohio River. Soon the French took over the fort, calling it Fort Duquesne. Then, Washington's forces built a second fort, called Fort Necessity.

On July 3, 1754, the French and their Native American allies started the French and Indian War by attacking Fort Necessity. Washington surrendered. This war became part of the Seven Years' War between France and Britain.

Meanwhile, Benjamin Franklin proposed a plan that the British colonies band together for defense. He called it the Albany Plan of Union. The colonial legislatures turned down the plan.

In 1755, British forces under General Edward Braddock attacked Fort Duquesne. Although the British numbered 2,100 men, they were defeated by fewer than 900 French and Native American troops. Then, in 1757, William Pitt, Britain's new secretary of state, sent top British generals to America. He also paid American colonial troops to fight. In just a matter of two years, the British had captured and taken control of 6 French forts, including Fort Duquesne.

In 1759, British troops captured Quebec, the capital of New France. The Battle of Quebec was the turning point of the French and Indian War. This "Seven Years' War" ended in 1763 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. France gave up most of its land in North America, while Britain claimed almost all of North America east of the Mississippi. France gave New Orleans and Louisiana to Spain, who had been France's ally during the war. Spain also took back Cuba and the Philippines from Britain in exchange for Florida.

When the French withdrew, the British took over French forts. They refused to give supplies to the Native Americans as the French had. In 1763, Native Americans attacked British forts and settlers. These attacks are known as Pontiac's Rebellion named after one of the Ottawa war leaders.

The rebellion made the British government realize that defending Western lands would be costly. Parliament issued the Proclamation of 1763, forbidding colonists to settle west of the Appalachians. This made the colonists angry.