

## European Colonization in North America: Spanish, French, Dutch, & British Colonies

### I. American Before the Europeans

- A. Before the arrival of Europeans, North America was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_
1. In the \_\_\_\_\_, Indians like the Iroquois, Powhatans, & Cherokee were settled into \_\_\_\_\_
  2. In the central plains, Indians like the Sioux & Cheyenne \_\_\_\_\_ using mass-hunting techniques
  3. In central America, the \_\_\_\_\_ formed a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ & dominated surrounding Indians

### II. The Renaissance and Age of Exploration

- A. During the \_\_\_\_\_, a desire for new \_\_\_\_\_ to Asia led to an Age of Exploration
1. European explorers found new trade routes & formed \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ "discovery" of America in 1492 transformed the future of American Indians & Europeans
- B. The arrival of Europeans led to the introduction of new products between \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ called the \_\_\_\_\_
1. The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ helped improve the diets & life expectancy of people throughout the world
  2. The introduction of European grains, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_ transformed many Indian cultures
  3. The introduction of European \_\_\_\_\_ like smallpox & influenza killed as many as \_\_\_\_\_% of Native Americans
- C. Spain sent explorers called \_\_\_\_\_ to the New World to find \_\_\_\_\_ & conquer lands
1. Gold from America increased Spain's \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The success of the Spanish colonies encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ to form permanent colonies in North America

### III. The European Colonies in America: Spain, France, the Netherlands, & Britain

#### A. The Spanish Colonies in North America

1. In the 1600s & 1700s, Spain dominated \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ Americas and the SE & SW regions of North America
  - a. Spanish conquistadors searched for \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Spain converting Indians to \_\_\_\_\_ & created missions in America
2. Government: The King of Spain who sent \_\_\_\_\_ to strictly govern the colonies (Colonists could \_\_\_\_\_ & had few freedoms)
3. Economy: The economy of the Spanish colonies was based on mining gold & silver ( \_\_\_\_\_ )... & haciendas ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) using the encomienda system of Indian workers to farm cash crops like \_\_\_\_\_
4. Society:
  - a. Viceroy ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) had power & were at the top of society
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ (creoles) had land & wealth
  - c. The lack of colonial women led to \_\_\_\_\_ between white colonist & Indians (mixed-race Indians were \_\_\_\_\_)
  - d. Native \_\_\_\_\_ & African \_\_\_\_\_ made up the bottom of colonial society

#### B. The French Colonies in North America

1. In the 1600s, French explorer \_\_\_\_\_ failed to find a \_\_\_\_\_ through Canada but created the French colony of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. France claimed land from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ & controlled territory along the Mississippi River
  - b. Like Spain, the French colonists focused on wealth & converting Indians to \_\_\_\_\_
2. Economy: Most French colonists profited from the \_\_\_\_\_, small-scale farming, or lumbering

3. Society: Because the French needed furs, they were the most \_\_\_\_\_ with the local \_\_\_\_\_... French colonists had to be \_\_\_\_\_ & few people immigrated to America
  4. Government: Like the Spanish colonies, the French colonial gov'ts were \_\_\_\_\_ by the King of France who ruled via royal \_\_\_\_\_
- C. The Dutch Colonies in North America
1. The Dutch created a colony in present-day \_\_\_\_\_ called New Amsterdam that became New Netherland
  2. Economy: New Amsterdam was created by private investors of a \_\_\_\_\_ who hoped to profit from \_\_\_\_\_ in America
  3. Society & Government: To attract settlers, the Dutch gov't allowed \_\_\_\_\_, regardless of religion or nation, to immigrate & granted \_\_\_\_\_ to their colonists...As a result, New Netherland was one of the most free & \_\_\_\_\_ colonies in America
- D. The British Colonies in North America
1. Like the Dutch, the British settled in America through \_\_\_\_\_ of private investors
  2. British colonists came to America for a wide \_\_\_\_\_:
    - a. Some colonists came to America to escape \_\_\_\_\_, gain wealth, or gain land
    - b. Some came for \_\_\_\_\_ & to flee religious persecution
    - c. Some colonists came to escape \_\_\_\_\_ during the English Civil War
  3. As a result, the British colonies were very different from each other & were never very \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Government: Britain developed a policy called \_\_\_\_\_ that allowed colonists could create local laws & taxes in colonial assemblies... Royal governors were sent by the king, but they had \_\_\_\_\_ power
  5. The societies & economies of the British colonies were dependent upon the \_\_\_\_\_ people settled
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ colonies, like Virginia, had \_\_\_\_\_, large gaps between rich & poor farmers, & \_\_\_\_\_ labor
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_ colonies, like Massachusetts, were closely connected by \_\_\_\_\_ & families with an economy based largely on subsistence farming
    - c. Unlike the Spanish & French, the British colonists never tried hard to \_\_\_\_\_, marry, or trade with local \_\_\_\_\_, although conflicts over land were common

### **British Colonization in North America: Southern, New England, & Middle Colonies**

#### I. Settling the British Colonies

- A. Unlike the Spanish & French, the British colonies were not funded or \_\_\_\_\_ by the king:
1. \_\_\_\_\_ companies were formed by entrepreneurs in Britain who hoped to \_\_\_\_\_ by establishing a colony
  2. Once a \_\_\_\_\_ was gained from the king, the company could maintain a colony in the New World

#### II. The Chesapeake Colonies (Virginia & Maryland)

- A. Jamestown, Virginia
1. In 1606, the \_\_\_\_\_ was formed by investors hoping to find \_\_\_\_\_ in the New World
  2. In 1607, settlers founded \_\_\_\_\_, which became the first \_\_\_\_\_ British colony in America
  3. Jamestown was founded along the Chesapeake Bay in present-day \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Settlers built a fort, but struggled to survive in their first years in America
    - a. Settlers arrived looking for gold so they did not prepare to stay long in America; They did not \_\_\_\_\_ & faced \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_ took control & forced settlers to farm
    - c. Jamestown was located on a swamp & led to outbreaks of \_\_\_\_\_ among colonists

- d. Jamestown was located in territory controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ who attacked the settlement
5. After the Jamestown colonists \_\_\_\_\_, the joint-stock investors demanded that colonists find a way to make \_\_\_\_\_
- In 1612, \_\_\_\_\_ introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in Jamestown which was popular in Europe & made investors money
  - Tobacco became so \_\_\_\_\_ that colonists planted more, built large \_\_\_\_\_, & expanded to find new land for farming
  - Due to the \_\_\_\_\_ of tobacco, the Jamestown settlement expanded into the \_\_\_\_\_ colony
6. Tobacco created a need for \_\_\_\_\_ to plant & pick the tobacco
- To meet the demand for workers, landowners in Virginia used \_\_\_\_\_ from England
    - Indentured servants were typically \_\_\_\_\_ who agreed to work for a land owner for \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for their travel to America
    - In 1618, Virginia introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ which gave \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who brought an indentured servant to America
    - The large population of \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain led thousands of people to immigrating as indentured servants by 1700
    - Indentured servants were worked hard, treated \_\_\_\_\_, & many \_\_\_\_\_ before their contracts ended
  - In addition to indentured servants, Virginia landowners also used African \_\_\_\_\_ who were first brought to Jamestown in 1619
    - In the mid-1600s, \_\_\_\_\_ indentured servants came to America as the British \_\_\_\_\_ improved; As a result, African slavery replaced indentured servitude as the dominant labor system in Virginia
    - African slaves were transported from Africa to America on slave ships across the “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

#### B. Social Hierarchy in the Chesapeake

- \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ plantations were at the top of society
- Poor, \_\_\_\_\_ were the largest class; Most were former indentured servants
- There were few \_\_\_\_\_ in Virginia, which made it difficult for colonists to \_\_\_\_\_ or to have families
- \_\_\_\_\_ were often mistreated
- \_\_\_\_\_ were at the bottom of society

#### C. The Virginia House of Burgesses

- Virginia colonists needed \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain order but the British government was thousands of miles across the Atlantic Ocean
- In 1619, Virginians formed the \_\_\_\_\_ which was the first \_\_\_\_\_ assembly in America
- Virginia was a royal colony so it had a \_\_\_\_\_ chosen by the king, but the House of Burgesses made the important decisions regarding \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. Bacon's Rebellion

- Even though the leaders of the House of Burgesses were elected, they were \_\_\_\_\_ who did not always represent the poor farmers of the colony
- Former indentured servants in western Virginia suffered from low tobacco prices & frequent \_\_\_\_\_
- Poor farmers, led by \_\_\_\_\_, blamed Virginia's governor for not protecting them & started a rebellion
- Bacon's Rebellion proved to rich Virginians that \_\_\_\_\_ were better than indentured servants because slaves would never ask for \_\_\_\_\_

### III. The New England Colonies (Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Haven, New Hampshire)

#### A. The colonists who first settled in New England came for \_\_\_\_\_ reasons

- Religious disagreements in Britain led to divisions in the Anglican Church

2. \_\_\_\_\_ believed in the Calvinist idea of \_\_\_\_\_ & tried to live strictly "Christian" lives without sin
  3. Puritans believed that the Anglican Church compromise too far by allowing some \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Some \_\_\_\_\_ Puritans were known as \_\_\_\_\_ because they unwilling to wait for church reforms
- B. Pilgrims, the Plymouth Colony, and Mayflower Compact
1. The Separatists became " \_\_\_\_\_ " when they formed a joint-stock company, gained a charter, & created the \_\_\_\_\_ colony in America
  2. Before landing in America, the Pilgrims created the \_\_\_\_\_ agreeing to work together as a "civil body politick"...The Mayflower Compact was the first example of \_\_\_\_\_ in America
  3. When the Pilgrims founded Plymouth in 1620, they faced disease & \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Pilgrims received help from local natives like Squanto & Massasoit...& celebrated the first \_\_\_\_\_ to honor the local Indians
- C. Puritans and the Massachusetts Colony
1. When the Separatist \_\_\_\_\_ came to America, the Puritans remained within the Church of England
  2. But when the \_\_\_\_\_ came to power, Puritans felt the time was right to leave Britain
  3. In 1630, the Puritans arrived in \_\_\_\_\_ & created the New England colony of \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. From 1630 to 1640, Puritan leader \_\_\_\_\_ led 16,000 Puritans to the Massachusetts Bay colony as part of the " \_\_\_\_\_ "
    - b. John Winthrop wanted to build Boston as a " \_\_\_\_\_ " to be a \_\_\_\_\_ to other Christians
- D. Massachusetts was a different colony from Virginia:
1. Puritans came to America for religious \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Puritan settlers usually came as \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Settlers \_\_\_\_\_ for the common good, built \_\_\_\_\_, & focused on subsistence farming
  4. New England was a more \_\_\_\_\_ place to live than Virginia so colonists lived longer
- E. Social Hierarchy in New England
1. \_\_\_\_\_ served a government leaders & were at the top of New England society
  2. The majority of the New England population were \_\_\_\_\_ who were loyal to the local community
  3. At the bottom of society was the small population of \_\_\_\_\_ landless laborers & servants
- F. Government in in the New England colonies centered on the \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_
1. Each New England town was independently governed by local church members
  2. All adult male \_\_\_\_\_ were allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ for local laws & taxes
- G. As the Massachusetts colony grew, it spawned 4 new colonies: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Haven, Connecticut
1. Connecticut was important for creating the first written \_\_\_\_\_ in U.S. history called *The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut*
  2. New England Puritans did not like ideas that \_\_\_\_\_ from their own beliefs
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ was banished from Massachusetts for demanding that Indians be paid for their land; He formed \_\_\_\_\_ in 1636
    - b. Anne Hutchinson was \_\_\_\_\_ for challenging Puritan authority
- H. As the New England colonies expanded into new lands, conflicts with \_\_\_\_\_ arose
1. The \_\_\_\_\_ in 1637 was the 1<sup>st</sup> major British-led attack on Indians & led to the death of 600 Indians
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ broke out in 1675 when the Wampanoag Indians raided towns, killing \_\_\_\_\_ of the colonial New England men
- I. The Half-Way Covenant and Salem Witch Trials
1. By the 1660s, many New England towns experienced a \_\_\_\_\_ in church \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Churches responded with the \_\_\_\_\_ which gave full church membership to people who had not had a “\_\_\_\_\_ experience”
  - b. This compromise brought people back to the church, but showed the \_\_\_\_\_ importance of religion in New England
2. Religion played a role in the Salem \_\_\_\_\_ trials in 1692 when several young \_\_\_\_\_ accused people of being witches
- a. The hysteria was caused by tensions over \_\_\_\_\_ ownership, Indian attacks, & religious disagreements
  - b. As a result of the trials, \_\_\_\_\_ people were killed & \_\_\_\_\_ citizens were jailed

#### IV. Middle (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware) & Southern Colonies (North & South Carolina, Georgia)

##### A. The Middle Colonies

1. The 1<sup>st</sup> “middle” colony was \_\_\_\_\_ created by the Dutch West India Company
  - a. To attract settlers, the Dutch recruited Swedes, Germans, & Africans; New Netherland became very \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Britain \_\_\_\_\_ the Dutch a colony between their Chesapeake & New England colonies
  - c. In 1664, Britain \_\_\_\_\_ the Dutch colony from Governor Stuyvesant & renamed it \_\_\_\_\_
2. One of the most important middle colonies was Pennsylvania which was founded by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1681
  - a. Penn was a member of a religious sect called \_\_\_\_\_ who believed in the “Inner Light,” all people are equal, & that people can \_\_\_\_\_ directly with God
  - b. Penn founded his colony as a “\_\_\_\_\_” to promote religious \_\_\_\_\_; He bought land from the \_\_\_\_\_, banned \_\_\_\_\_, & allowed a diverse population to move there
3. The middle colonies had two of the best ports for \_\_\_\_\_ in America: \_\_\_\_\_ & New York City

##### B. Southern Colonies

1. The Lower South colonies were the \_\_\_\_\_ British colonies to be formed
2. The Carolinas & Georgia developed like Virginia with a \_\_\_\_\_ economy, slavery, & gaps between rich & poor colonists
3. Georgia was created by James Oglethorpe as a \_\_\_\_\_ between Carolina & Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ & was populated by British debtors & prisoners
4. In addition to the 13 colonies in North America, Britain also had colonies in the \_\_\_\_\_...Colonies like Barbados & Jamaica were profitable, especially producing \_\_\_\_\_ for Britain

#### **Life in the British Colonies**

##### I. The Government & Economy of the British colonies

A. The \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_ colonies were very different from each other...Yet they shared some common traits in their political, economic, & social characteristics

##### B. Government in the Colonies

1. All British colonies were governed with a policy called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. British Parliament & the king controlled the colonies, but \_\_\_\_\_ its policies as long as Britain \_\_\_\_\_ from the colonies
  - b. Almost all the colonies had a royal \_\_\_\_\_, but their salaries were paid by the colonists so governors rarely overturned local laws
  - c. This loose control allowed the colonists to create their own \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. Colonial assemblies were \_\_\_\_\_ made up of colonists who passed their own \_\_\_\_\_ & taxes
    - ii. Typically, colonial assemblies were controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_

##### C. The Economy of the British Colonies

1. The American colonies were an important part of the \_\_\_\_\_ network
  - a. The colonies produced profitable \_\_\_\_\_, such as tobacco, wheat, fish, indigo, & whale oil
  - b. Britain sold \_\_\_\_\_ back to the colonists, like clothing, tea, guns, & tableware
  - c. Increased demand for colonial raw materials, increased the demand for \_\_\_\_\_

2. This network created a series of \_\_\_\_\_ among America, Europe, & Africa
3. By the 1650s, Britain began to embrace the economic policy of \_\_\_\_\_ based on the idea that the colonies exist to generate \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Mercantilism is based on the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_ in which a nation exports more than it imports
  - b. Mercantilism meant that Britain began to control & \_\_\_\_\_ colonial \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. In 1660, Britain began the first of a series of \_\_\_\_\_ designed to \_\_\_\_\_ colonial trade & increase British wealth
    - ii. The Navigation Acts required the colonists to trade \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Differences Among the British Colonies

A. All 13 of the British colonies participated in the trans-Atlantic trade...But regional differences led to a long-term division between the “\_\_\_\_\_” & “\_\_\_\_\_” colonies

### B. The Southern Colonies

1. Southern economies were dominated by \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture, \_\_\_\_\_ rather than cities, large gaps between rich & poor, and \_\_\_\_\_ & indentured servants
  - a. English colonists typically made up the plantation owners in the \_\_\_\_\_ lands in the east
  - b. Former English indentured servants, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants moved to the “\_\_\_\_\_” with poor soil, near Indians, & lived in poverty
2. \_\_\_\_\_ in the South was far more common than in the Northern colonies
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_% of Southern slaves were \_\_\_\_\_, most on plantations
  - b. Slaves came from a variety of places in \_\_\_\_\_ & had a variety of languages & cultures
    - i. Slaves used \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain their African culture
    - ii. Slave families were common, but \_\_\_\_\_ were not recognized
    - iii. Slave religion often \_\_\_\_\_ African rituals with \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. Slaves resisted by \_\_\_\_\_, slowing down work, or sabotaging equipment; In the \_\_\_\_\_ 150 slaves attacked & \_\_\_\_\_ over 20 whites

### C. The Northern Colonies

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ economy was more \_\_\_\_\_ than the South
  - a. Northern farms typically were \_\_\_\_\_ & grew multiple crops like \_\_\_\_\_, corn, & livestock
  - b. In addition to farms, the Northern economy focused on lumber, \_\_\_\_\_, fishing, iron works
  - c. Northern cities like Boston, Philadelphia, & New York were important ports for international \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. Northern cities gave people more professional & trade \_\_\_\_\_ than anywhere in the colonies
    - ii. \_\_\_\_\_ represented opportunity in America by rising to fame through his printing business, \_\_\_\_\_ inventions, & political writings
2. Slavery existed in Northern colonies where most \_\_\_\_\_ worked on small-scale farms or as domestic servants
3. Like in the South, English, Germans, & Irish immigrants lived in the backcountry as \_\_\_\_\_

## III. The Great Awakening

A. By the 1700s, \_\_\_\_\_ attendance in the colonies had \_\_\_\_\_

B. In the 1730s & 1740s, the \_\_\_\_\_ began as preachers used \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage religious conversions

1. Preachers like \_\_\_\_\_ & George Whitefield were popular evangelists
2. Preachers used “\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_” & camp revivals” to encourage people to examine their faith
3. The Great Awakening led to a rise of new religious denominations like \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Great Awakening took place in all colonies & became the first \_\_\_\_\_ event

## The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

### I. North America Before the French & Indian War (1754-1763)

- A. By 1750, Britain & France had become serious \_\_\_\_\_ because:
1. Both nations used \_\_\_\_\_ to expand their colonial claims in order to increase their wealth
  2. Britain & France went to \_\_\_\_\_ 3 times in \_\_\_\_\_ from 1690-1750
  3. These wars in Europe meant that their \_\_\_\_\_ would \_\_\_\_\_ too
- B. During the 1700s, both the British & French colonies were growing; \_\_\_\_\_ disputes along the \_\_\_\_\_ Valley led to the French & Indian War
- C. The growth of the British & French colonies impacted \_\_\_\_\_ too:
1. The French increased their \_\_\_\_\_ with Native Americans along the Ohio River Valley
  2. The spread of British colonists into the backcountry & across the \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains led to numerous Indian conflicts
- D. In 1754, colonists from across the British colonies met at the \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the common problem of Indian attacks:
1. Benjamin Franklin proposed the *Albany Plan of Union* for a coordinated \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The plan was not approved; The colonists lacked the \_\_\_\_\_ to solve a common problem

### II. The French & Indian War (1754-1763)

- A. Turning Point: 1754
1. In 1754, VA governor sent 22 year old \_\_\_\_\_ to protect an Ohio Company claim
  2. Washington's troops were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ from Fort Duquesne; This clash proved to be the beginning of the French & Indian War
- B. The French & Indian War
1. \_\_\_\_\_ & their North American colonists VS. \_\_\_\_\_, their colonists, & Indian allies
  2. The war started in North America (1754-1763), but became part of a larger, " \_\_\_\_\_ " war called the Seven Years War (1756-1763) due to \_\_\_\_\_ among empires
  3. Fighting the French & Indian War:
    - (a) Britain was losing during the early years of the war
    - (b) The colonists saw this war as another European conflict & did not help \_\_\_\_\_ or raise \_\_\_\_\_ as much as England expected
    - (c) But, in 1757, British Prime Minister William Pitt issued a " \_\_\_\_\_ " to win the war
- C. The war officially ended with the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1763
1. France lost \_\_\_\_\_, most of its empire in India, & claims to lands east of the Mississippi River
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ gained all French lands in Canada & exclusive rights to the Caribbean slave trade
  3. Spain got all lands west of the Mississippi River, New Orleans, but lost \_\_\_\_\_ to England

### III. Effects of the French & Indian War

- A. The French & Indian War changed the relationship between Britain & the American colonists:
1. Colonists were excited about the possibility of new \_\_\_\_\_ in the west now that the \_\_\_\_\_ were gone
  2. Colonists learned new guerilla fighting tactics from the \_\_\_\_\_
  3. William Pitt's "blank check" led to huge \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Parliament expected \_\_\_\_\_ to help \_\_\_\_\_ off these debts
  5. More decisions would now be made by the British \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Other problems strained the relationship between Britain & the colonists after the war:

1. The expensive British \_\_\_\_\_ was not removed from America
2. The Ottawa Indians, led by Chief \_\_\_\_\_, attacked frontier settlers who flooded into the Ohio Valley (Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763)
3. Britain had to spend more \_\_\_\_\_ defending colonists in the \_\_\_\_\_

C. After Pontiac's Rebellion, the British Parliament created the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1763:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ colonists from moving across the Appalachian Mountains
2. Colonists were \_\_\_\_\_ because this limited their ability to gain \_\_\_\_\_
3. Colonists were mad that this decision was made by Parliament & not in \_\_\_\_\_

D. The French & Indian War brought an end to \_\_\_\_\_ & began parliamentary sovereignty

1. English officials assumed that Parliament must have ultimate authority over ALL \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
2. The British began governing their colonies more \_\_\_\_\_
3. New taxes & laws were passed without asking colonial assemblies
4. As Britain assumed more \_\_\_\_\_, the colonists tried to hang onto the power of their colonial assemblies
5. This shift would prove to be the beginning of the long road towards colonial \_\_\_\_\_

### Mapping European Imperial Colonies in North America

**North America in 1750**



**North America**

