

American History 1

Unit One Study Guide

Below are 30 statements that will be useful to know for the test on Wednesday.

- Bacon's Rebellion was one cause of the decline of indentured servitude in Virginia.
- Climate (weather) is the factor that made the most difference in how agriculture affected the economies of the colonies.
- European settlers had a great advantage over the Native Indians because of guns.
- Europeans introduced contagious diseases to the Americas that caused the deaths of thousands of Native Americans in the 1500s and 1600s.
- Georgia was initially founded as a place for English prisoners.
- In return for allowing salutary neglect, England expected colonial cooperation with its economic policies.
- In the 1600s, Virginia attracted many colonists because the headright system promised land.
- In the mid-1700s, slave labor in the Middle Colonies existed but was not essential to the economy.
- It was a common belief that great lords owned everything in Europe.
- John Winthrop, leader of the Puritans, wanted Boston to be a "City upon a hill" - a representative city for other Puritan towns.
- Southerners used African slaves in part because it was easier to buy slaves than to hire indentured servants.
- Spain explored and established colonies in the Americas in part to search for gold and other riches.
- Subsistence farming prevailed in the North while the plantation system prevailed in the South.
- The animal that changed the way the Indians of the Great Plains lived was the horse.
- The colonists in Jamestown ultimately survived by learning to cultivate tobacco, a popular trade item in Europe.
- The Columbian Exchange is the global trafficking of goods and ideas between the Eastern and Western hemispheres.
- The first permanent English colony in America was Jamestown.
- The French came to the Americas primarily to profit from the fur trade.
- The Middle Colonies were much more diverse than the New England and Southern Colonies.
- The name of the colonial system the Spanish created in which land owners received grants from the king and used local Natives as slave labor is the encomienda system.
- The Navigation Acts were passed by the English government to ensure that the colonies remained profitable for England.
- The New England colonies' economy was based on trade and industry.
- The purpose of the Proclamation of 1763 was to avoid conflicts with Native Americans by stopping colonists from migrating west.
- The result of the French and Indian War was the British were successful in driving the French from North America.
- The South had self-sufficient plantations while Puritan New England had towns.
- The South made most of its money from trading cash crops like tobacco, indigo and sugarcane.
- Triangular trade refers to trade routes linking the Americas, Africa and Europe.
- Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Spain gained the Louisiana Territory, including the city of New Orleans.
- Unlike the Spanish, the French took little land from Native Americans.

- William Penn desired cooperation and respect from Native Americans living in the Pennsylvania province.