

Period 2

1607-1754

Key Concepts

Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.

In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.

Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas.

The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control. Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.

Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic

Timeline

- Jamestown **1607**
- House of Burgesses **1619**
- African slavery begins in the colonies **1619**
- Mayflower Compact **1620**
- Massachusetts Bay Colony **1629**
- Roger Williams banished **1629**
- Act of Toleration **1649**
- King Phillip's War **1675-1676**
- Bacon's Rebellion **1676**
- Salem Witch Trials **1692**
- First Great Awakening **1730s-1740s**
- The Zenger Case **1735**

Terms, people, and events

- Joint-Stock companies
- John Smith and Pocahontas
- Puritans
- John Winthrop
- Chesapeake and New England colonies
- William Penn
- Mercantilism
- Acts of Trade and Navigation
- Triangular trade
- European immigration from England, German,
- Scotch-Irish, France, Netherlands, and Sweden
- Regional differences between the Southern, Middle,
- and New England colonies
- Salutary neglect
- First Great Awakening
- Jonathan Edwards
- George Whitfield
- The Enlightenment
- John Locke (*Two Treatises of Government* and "Natural Laws")

