

Just the Facts . . . American Colonization

Vocabulary

Bias - to show favoritism toward a group

Cash crop - crops grown specifically to sell

Charter - permission to start something; for example, a colony

Colonization - settlement of the colony

Colony - land claimed by a country in a different area of the world. Settlers are sent to this area to maintain the claim.

Duties - a tax on imports

Economic reasons - issues relating to how people make money for their families; the production of goods and services

Free enterprise - businesses compete for consumers who are free to decide where to purchase goods. Government has little control.

Grievance - complaint

Great Awakening - widespread Christian movement in the American colonies in 1730s-1740s

Great Migration - thousands of English people moved to the Americas between 1630 and 1640

Indentured servants - person who receives passage to North America in exchange for work. Indentured servants worked without pay for a certain period of time.

Joint Stock Company - business funded by a group of people who make an investment and share in profits and losses

Mercantilism- an economic theory that required the colonists to benefit the

mother country by exporting and importing goods to/from England

Middle Colonies - New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania

Middle Passage - voyage that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the West Indies

Monarchy - system of government in which power is held by a king or queen

Navigation Acts - a series of laws that forced the colonies to trade only with England

New England Colonies - Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire

Plantation system - large farm that grew cash crops, such as cotton or tobacco

Political reasons - issues relating to government and a citizens' relationship with government

Pilgrim - person who wanted to separate from the Church of England

Protective Tariff - a tariff placed on foreign goods to protect domestic industry

Puritan - person who wanted to 'purify' or reform the Church of England

Region - area that is similar in climate, geographic features, and economic

Slave - someone who was purchased and forced to work. Africans were sold and brought to the colonies to work on plantations

Slave trade - buying and selling of humans for forced labor

Social reasons - issues relating society including people, language, religion, education, art, etc.

Southern Colonies - Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia

Staple crop - crops that are always in demand.

Triangular Trade - trade route that existed between the 13 colonies, Africa, and the West Indies. Items traded included rum, sugar, and slaves.

Tariff - tax placed on goods coming into a country

Important People

Thomas Hooker - Puritan clergyman who left Massachusetts and founded Hartford settlement. In 1639 the colony of Connecticut was formed. He helped write the first written plan of government in the colonies - FOC.

John Smith - saved Jamestown by implementing the "work or starve" rule.

John Rolfe - made Jamestown prosperous by growing tobacco. He married Pocahontas which helped relations between the settlers and the Native Americans.

William Penn - Quaker who founded Pennsylvania as a refuge for Quakers. Pennsylvania had a democratic form of government

Roger Williams - started Rhode Island after he was removed from Massachusetts. He believed in the separation of church and state.

Anne Hutchison - removed from Massachusetts for saying God spoke directly to her.

James Oglethorpe - founded Georgia as a place for debtors.

Lord Baltimore - founded Maryland as a safe haven for Catholics.

Documents/Institutions

Magna Carta - document written in 1215 that limited the power of the king and listed rights of citizens

English Bill of Rights - document written in 1689 that gave power to Parliament and listed more rights of English citizens

Virginia House of Burgesses - established in 1619 as the first representative assembly in the 13 colonies

Mayflower Compact - written in 1620 to set up a government system for all aboard the Mayflower. It was the first example of self government in North America.

Fundamental Order of Connecticut - the first written constitution in colonial America

Important Dates

1607 - Jamestown was established. This is the first permanent English settlement in North America.

1620 - Pilgrims founded Plymouth Rock

Government Information

Representative government - government in which people elect representatives to make laws on their behalf.

Bicameral legislature - a lawmaking body made up of two houses, or groups.