

Lesson 2 – The Colonies as of 1750 – A Brief Overview

Worksheet

1. Economic conditions in England

- a. High _____. Due to conversion of large farms to _____ ranches. Those put out of work were called _____ Beggars.
- b. Inflation – due to influx of _____ and _____ from the new world
- c. Small farmers in England sold their land and used the money to purchase _____ in the Colonies

2. Religious conditions in England

- a. Catholics _____
- b. Puritans wanted to reform the _____ Church
- c. Separatist wanted to _____ from the Anglican Church
- d. Quakers- refused to serve in the _____ or pay _____

3. Political conditions in England

- a. Constant changing of _____
- b. Resulted in constant battle for control between _____ and _____
- c. Political upheavals; The _____ Revolution, _____ Rebellion, _____ Revolution

4. Virginia Colony – Charter granted to two companies; _____ Co.
and the _____ Co.
5. The four counties that had claims in North America in 1750.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
6. The colonies were divided into three geographic groups
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
7. Three types of colonial governments that existed in 1750
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
8. The _____ of _____ had primary responsibility and control over the financial actions of the colonies.
9. All 13 colonies existed to provide _____ support to England.
10. Governors council members were appointed by the _____ through the _____ of _____.
11. Depending upon the colony, a local colonial assembly could be called the House of _____, House of _____ or Assembly of _____.

12. The local assembly had some control over the governor because they would _____ payment.

13. The requirements to be a Member of a local assembly included;

a. Being _____

b. _____

c. Natural - _____ or naturalized British _____

d. Male over the age of _____ who _____ land or personal property above a _____ value.

14. Taxes were collected on

a. _____

b. _____ property

c. _____ profits

d. _____ tax

15. Taxes were used to support

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. Relief of the _____

16. In order to vote, a person must be _____, _____, British _____, male over the age of _____ who owned _____ or personal property above a set value.

17. The colonial court system followed _____ _____

Law.

18. Most of the land acquired by the colonies was the result of a financial arrangement between a company and the local _____.
19. Before 1754, Spain claimed land in what is now F_____, M_____, T_____, New _____ and C_____.
- At the same time they had colonies in _____, P_____, J_____ and F_____. They had been involved in slavery since _____.
 - At this time England was a Protestant Country and Spain _____.
20. By 1754, France laid claim to eastern Canada, which they called _____ France as well as the Mississippi valley which was called _____. France was considered a _____ Country.
21. The French and Indian War was primarily a conflict over _____ trade and control of expansion into the _____ valley.
22. In _____ the first slaves brought to the colonies by a _____ ship. There were a total of 19 Africans, who became _____ servants are received their freedom after _____ years.
23. Between 1650 and 1860 approximately ____ to ____ million slaves were taken from Africa. About _____ were brought to the colonies. It took between _____ and _____ weeks to travel from Africa to America.
- Slave population was not recorded until _____ when it accounted for _____ of the US population.

24. Indentured Servants entered into a contract for _____ to _____ years.
25. Opportunities or benefits provided to the native Americans by the colonies were:
- a. T_____
 - b. T_____
 - c. W_____
26. The negative impact on the natives included _____ and competition for _____. It changed their culture from _____ gathering to _____. Which caused conflicts between British, French, Spanish and the _____.
27. The First Great Awakening was from _____ to _____. This was a spiritual renewal based on a “_____” personal relationship with Christ.
- a. It is said that George Whitfield personally lead over _____ to Christ in less than _____ years.

Notes for Session #2

English farms – Sturdy Beggas

Wool production in Britain was of course not just limited to England. Landowners and farmers in both Wales and Scotland recognized the huge profits that could be made from the back of a sheep. Throughout the Highlands of Scotland in particular, some of the darkest days of Scottish history were acted out between 1750 to around 1850.

Known as the 'Highland Clearances', landowners forcibly removed tenants from their vast Highland Estates destroying dwellings and other buildings in the process and converting the land from arable to sheep farming. The resulting hardship brought famine and death to entire communities and changed the face of the Highlands forever. So bad was the situation that many Highland Scots fled their own country and sought refuge in the New World, with thousands settling along the east coast of Canada and America.

Tudors

Henry VII 1485-1509

Henry VIII 1509-1547 – Separated from Roman Church in 1536 – formed the Church of England with the King as the head

Edward VI 1547 – 1553 – Some Protestant reforms

Mary I 1553 – 1558 – Reversed his changes

Elizabeth I -1558 – 1603 – Formation of Anglican Church 1562

Stuarts

James I – descendent of Henry VII – 1603-1625

Charles I – 1625 – 1649

Charles II 1625 – 1649

Commonwealth – 1649-1660

Charles II – 1660 – 1685

James II – 1685 – 1689

William II – Prince of Orange

William III & Mary II – Close ties with France and Roman Catholic church

Anne 1714

Hanover – 1714 - 1901

George I, II, III, IV, William IV, Victoria

Puritan Revelation 1642 – 1649 (1651) English Civil War – battle over organization of the government – Establishment of Parliament and Monopoly of the Church of England ended.

Monmouth Rebellion 1685 – An attempt to overthrow James II. James was King of England, Scotland and Ireland after the death of his brother Charles II on 6 Feb 1685. He was a Catholic, and was opposed by some Protestants under the apposed kinship of James Scott, 1st Duke of Monmouth.

The abortive rebellion (June 1685) of the Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of King Charles II, against his Roman Catholic uncle King James II. About 320 persons were hanged and more than 800 transported to Barbados; hundreds more were fined, flogged, or imprisoned.

Glorious Revaluation 1688 – 1689 – Overthrow of King James II by English Parliamentarians and William III -Prince of Orange – and wife Mary II

Dutch West India Co. – a Dutch trading company founded in 1621 – Carry on economic warfare against Spain and Portugal in the West Indies, South America and the west coast of Africa – Had forts Albany, and on the Delaware River, Connecticut River)1624 – 1626)

Anglican Church – 1549 – Book of Common Prayer

Lord Baltimore – his son Cecil Calvert – 2nd Lor Baltimore – sent his brother Leonard Calvert to make the deal.

40,000 £ – about \$8M today – 200,000 £ about \$40M

Jenkins Ear war 1739 – 1748 England & Spain – Captain Robert Jenkins, - before Hose of Commons and exhibited what he alleged to be his own amputated ear, cut off in April 1731 in the East Indies by Spanish coast guards - full-scale world-wide war

France into Canada – when? – 1534 - 1763

When did France obtain the Louisiana territory? About 1643

French & Indian War (1754-1763) 1689 – 1763 – France and England – King Williams War (1689-07), Queen Anne's War (1702-13), King George's War (1744-1748)

Algonquin – Al gon kin

2nd Carnatic War 1749 – 1754 – Southern India – Power Struggle (Hyderbad & Carnatic) – each side supported by French and British

Indian Uprisings

1622 – Virginia – killed 347 people – a quarter of the population

1637 – Pequot War – against the Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and Saybrook colonies – Dutch supported Pequot and the other tribes that sought an alliance with the British.

King Philips War – 1675-76 – last major effort to drive out the English settlers due to the collapse of the fir trade – Surrender of Indian Guns, three Wampanoags hanged for murder

Iroquois Confederation – five nations and in 1722 six nations across upper NY – Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca - Tuscarora

First Great Awakening – 1730s-1760s

Wampum – tubular shell beads