

Chapter Four Structured Notes

Please Study your PowerPoint Slides!

- 🌐 The Puritans were a religious group that wanted to separate from the church in England.
- 🌐 Puritan people were religious; no one could work on the Sabbath (Sunday.)
- 🌐 The Massachusetts Bay Company setup their own assembly to govern themselves. This was called the General Court.
- 🌐 The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut limited the government power in the colony of Connecticut.
- 🌐 Ann Hutchinson criticized the religious beliefs of the Puritans. She was placed on trial.
- 🌐 The Puritans and Native Americans were at war because they were in competition for the same lands to live on.
- 🌐 In town meetings settlers discussed and voted on many issues that would impact the colonies.
- 🌐 People in New Amsterdam were granted large parcels of land. Owners of these huge lands or manors were called patroons.
- 🌐 The king gave land to one or more of his people; in turn the owners could rent the land. These lands were called proprietary colonies. New Jersey separated from New York and became a proprietary colony.
- 🌐 The land in the Middle colonies had better growing conditions than in England.
- 🌐 Many colonists grew cash crops, produce that was sold to the world market.
- 🌐 Pennsylvania was founded by a Quaker named William Penn.
- 🌐 Quakers believed that all people were equal under the eyes of God.

- 🌐 The Mason Dixon Line was a border between Maryland and Pennsylvania.
- 🌐 The Act of Toleration provided religious freedom for all Christians. This freedom in many colonies was excluded from Jewish people.
- 🌐 Nathaniel Bacon organized some angry men and women against the Indians. He led a revolt against the Native American villages.
- 🌐 Slave codes were the laws that controlled the large number of slaves
- 🌐 The trip from Africa to the Americas that started the slave trade was called the Middle Passage.
- 🌐 The belief that one race is superior to another is called racism.
- 🌐 Mercantilism: Economic theory that a nation becomes strong by building up its gold supply and expanding trade.
- 🌐 Import: Goods brought into a country
- 🌐 Export: Goods sent to markets outside a country
- 🌐 Triangular trade: Colonial trade route between New England, the West Indies and Africa
- 🌐 Legislature: Group of people who have the power to make laws

- 🌐 **Navigation Acts:** A series of laws to regulate trade between the colonies and England
 - Passed to ensure that only England benefited from trade with the colonies.
 - Encouraged colonists to build their own ships!
 - New England became a prosperous shipbuilding center!
 - Colonial merchants did not have to compete with other merchants
 - BUT....***
 - Many colonists resented them because they felt that **ONLY** England benefited from them!

- 🌐 **Triangular Trade:** Colonial trade route between New England, the West Indies and Africa
 - New England to the West Indies: Fish and lumber
 - The West Indies to New England: Sugar and molasses
 - New England to Africa: Rum, guns, gunpowder, cloth and tools
 - Africa to the West Indies: Slaves

- 🌐 **Great Awakening:** Religious movement in the colonies.
 - Caused people to split from their own church and start new ones.
 - The growth of new churches caused the colonists to become more tolerant of other religions.

- 🌐 The Puritans supported public education in the colonies because they believed that all people had a duty to read and study the Bible!

- 🌐 **Enlightenment:** A period of time where people began using reason and logic to understand the world.
 - Benjamin Franklin represented the Enlightenment spirit!
 - He discovered electricity.
 - He invented the lightning rod.
 - He organized a fire company in Philadelphia.
 - He organized the first lending library.