**General Terminology**

* Navigation Acts: passed by Parliament to limit the amount of countries goods could be transported to (monopoly)

**Things I learned**

* Slaves were not protected under a contract therefore the slaves had no legal way to retaliate against abusive masters
* People of African descent helped increase the population
* What set the southern colonies apart from other New World slave societies of the eighteenth century?
  + The birth rate exceeded the death rate in the southern colonies, allowing the slave population to grow naturally.
* What accounted for more than one-third of New England's eighteenth-century exports?
  + Fish

**Questions Missed**

* Which region experienced the lowest rate of population growth?
  + New England
* Central difference between the lower South and upper South
  + Colonies in the upper South grew tobacco, and those in the lower South grew rice and indigo
* How did the conditions of servitude in the middle colonies in the 18th century differ for indentured servants and redemptioners?
  + Redemptioners negotiated the terms of their servitude, but indentured servants didn't have that right.
* How did the colony of South Carolina differ from other colonies?
  + Slaves completely outnumbered their white masters
* About 75 percent of the population growth of British North America in the eighteenth century derived from:
  + Natural increase (the hell does that mean?)
* What did 18th century German and Scots-Irish immigrants to the middle colonies have in common?
  + Both groups preferred to settle among their own kind
* How did the colony of Georgia differ from the other southern colonies in British North America in the first half of the eighteenth century?
  + It was founded as a refuge for England's poor, and it banned slaves.
* When settlers dispersed from eighteenth-century New England towns in search of farmland:
  + Puritan communities lost their cohesiveness