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APUSH

Period 4

9/17/2020

CH 2 and CH 3 Questions

**CH 2 Focus Question 2**

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The Southern, Middle, and New England colonies had different factors for stabilization and destabilization. The Southern Colonies began to stabilize and expand under the Headright System, which gave each person who came to the colonies 50 acres. This led to more families and a greater population arriving in the South. However, the Slaves and the inequality proved dangerous, with multiple revolts occurring during the Colonial era. The Middle Colonies also created great inequality and diversity, which were a series problem in the major cities. However, the Charter of Liberties in Pennsylvania and growing prosperity attracted many and stabilized the communities. The Northern Puritan colonies were generally the most stable, with their emphasis on family life and their Theocratic Society, which helped create order and commitment. However, as time passed and the population increased, the New England colonies had to deal with religious dissent starting from Anne Hutchinson. Every colony had struggles, but eventually overcame them to become successful.

**CH 2 Debate the Past Question 2**

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Historians over time have changed their views of Native Americans and their effects on the American Colonies. During the eighteenth century, Natives were viewed as inconsequential brutes who were destroyed by the “civilized” Europeans. Famous historians including Francis Parkman spread this belief. Over time, however, opinions changed, and by the late 1900s, many people believed that in the American West, Indians and Settlers had complex mutually beneficial relationships, and that Natives were not just simple savages. Richard White examined an example of this relationship in the Great Lakes region in *The Middle Ground.* Daniel Richter proposed in *Facing East from Indian Country* that Natives were more powerful during the 1600s. These recent historians stated that as Europeans gained numbers and strength, the Middle Ground, where Europeans and Natives had similar power, moved further and further west. These historical views on Natives were all based on evidence of their time, but Natives were not as weak or savage as they were once viewed.

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**CH 3 Focus Question 2**

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The English colonies started out as economic ventures, and they did become an important part of the Trans-Atlantic Triangular Trade. The Northern and Southern economies differed due to their climate and geography. The Southern Colonies were great for the growth of Cash Crops such as tobacco, indigo, and rice. These crops were difficult and unhealthy to grow, and plantations begin to rely heavily on slave labor, forming a heavily divided society. The Northern Colonies had colder weather and less fertile lands, which resulted in a more diverse economy. Craftsmen thrived in colonial towns and many harnessed the many rivers for waterpower. The natural resources of the North proved the most important, and the extraction industry of these to England became the heart of the newly created commercial class. This commercial class was concentrated in the port cities of the north and led to these cities becoming commercially and culturally important. Both the northern and southern colonies had economies based on the advantages of their land.

**CH 3 Debate the Past Question 1**

The reason for the existence of the slave labor system in America has been debated throughout American history. Was it a result of racism, or was it the reason for racism in America? Oscar and Mary Handlin argued that slavery was a more attractive alternative to white labor in their article, “Origins of the Southern Labor System.” The slaves were brought over through the Middle Passage, where they had no choice on their emigration. The Handlins argued encouraged plantation owners to use slave labor, which eventually spawned racism. They were challenged by Winthrop Jordan, who claimed that white racism and superiority let the treatment of Africans deteriorate to slavery with the formation of slave codes. Peter Wood, in 1974, disagreed and believed that in the start, white and black were treated similarly, and that they had an uncertain status, which changed as the demand for labor grew. In *Black Majority* he explains that they found slaves a reliable labor force. These three arguments, all question the formation of slavery.

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