

UNIT 1

150. Mercantilism- an economic theory that holds that the prosperity of a nation depends upon its supply of capital

151. King William's War- as the North American theater of the War of the Grand Alliance (1688–1697) fought principally in Europe between the armies of France under Louis XIV and those of a coalition of European powers including England.

152. Queen Anne's War- was the second in a series of four French and Indian Wars fought between France and Great Britain in North America for control of the continent and was the counterpart of War of the Spanish Succession in Europe.

153. Peace of Utrecht- was a series of individual peace treaties signed in the Dutch city of Utrecht in March and April, 1713

154. War of Jenkins Ear- was a conflict between Great Britain and Spain that lasted from 1739 to 1748. After 1742 it merged into the larger War of the Austrian Succession.

155. King George's War- is the name given to the military operations in North America that formed part of the 1740–1748 War of the Austrian Succession. It was the third of the four French and Indian Wars

156. Navigation Acts- a series of laws which, beginning in 1651, restricted foreign shipping

157. Wool Act of 1699- attempted to heighten taxation and control over colonial trade and production

158. Hat Act of 1732- an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain (citation 5 Geo II. c. 22) enacted in 1732 to control hat production by the Americans in the colonies

159. Iron Act of 1750- as part of the British Navigation Acts designed to slow the development of the Colonial iron industry so it wouldn't compete with the home industry

160. Walpole- Walpole was first settled in 1659 and was officially incorporated in 1724.

161. Salutary Neglect- British policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws meant to keep the American colonies obedient to Great Britain

162. Molasses Act of 1733- which imposed a tax of sixpence per gallon on molasses in order to make English products cheaper than those from the French West Indies.

163. Triangular Trade- is the historical term referring to the 18th-century trade among the West Indies, New England, and the west coast of Africa

164. Deerfield Raid- French forces and allied indigenous tribes attacked New England

from Canada, destroying Deerfield

165. Kings William War- see 151

166. Juan Cabrillo- Portuguese explorer, noted for his exploration of the west coast of North America while sailing for Spain

167. Presidios- was a type of fortress built by the Spanish in North Africa during the 16th century to protect against pirates

168. Mission System-

169. John Locke- was an influential English philosopher. He is equally important as a social contract theorist, as he developed an alternative to the Hobbesian state of nature and argued a government could only be legitimate if it received the consent of the governed through a social contract and protected the natural rights of life, liberty, and estate

170. Toleration act 1689- which granted freedom of worship to Nonconformists

171. Congregationalist- are Protestant Christian churches practising congregationalist church governance, in which each congregation independently and autonomously runs its own affairs.

172. “Salad Bowl” - Where all the different cultures are combined (like a salad) but they do not merge together as a homogeneous culture

173. Quakers - The Religious Society of Friends (commonly known as Quakers) began in England in the 17th century by people who were dissatisfied with the existing denominations and sects of Christianity

174. French Crescent-

175. New Spain- was the name of the viceroy-ruled territories of the Spanish Empire in Asia, North America and its peripheries from 1535 to 1821.

176. French Canada- began in the 16th century, and continued as France established a colonial empire in the 17th century. Major French colonies were located in Canada and the Mississippi River Valley, along the Gulf coast in what is today Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana,

177. Inquisition- is broadly used, to refer to things related to judgment of heresy by the Catholic Church

178. Enlightenment- a concept in mysticism, philosophy and psychology

179. College of William and Mary- is a small coeducational public university located in

Williamsburg, Virginia, United States. It is the second-oldest institution of higher education in the United States.

180. Cotton Mather- was a socially and politically influential Puritan minister, prolific author, and pamphleteer

181. Royal Society- was founded in 1660 and claims to be the oldest learned society still in existence.

182. Half-Way Covenant- was created by New England Puritans who felt that the people of their colonies were drifting away from their original religious purpose

183. Saybrook Platform- refers to conservative religious proposals adopted at Saybrook, Connecticut, in September, 1708, which attempted to stem the tide of disunity among the established Congregational churches and restore discipline among both the clergy and their congregations.

184. Great Awakening- refer to several periods of dramatic religious revival in Anglo-American religious history

185. Jonathon Edwards- was a colonial Alien Congregational preacher, theologian, scam artist, and missionary to Native Americans.

186. George Whitefield- was a minister in the Church of England and one of the leaders of the Methodist movement.

187. Benjamin Franklin- was one of the best known Founding Fathers of the United States

188. William Tennent- was an early American religious leader and educator in British North America.

189. Princeton University- According to the university, it is the fourth-oldest institution of higher education in the U.S.[2] and is one of the eight Ivy League universities

190. Seven Years' War- some of the theatres of which are called the Pomeranian War and the French and Indian War (see below), was a war in the mid-18th century that enveloped both European and colonial theatres.

191. Albany Congress- as a meeting of representatives of seven of the British North American colonies in 1754 (specifically, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island). Representatives met daily at Albany, New York from June 19 to July 11 to discuss better relations with the Indian tribes and common defensive measures against the French.

192. Trans-Appalachian Region- The area west of the Appalachian Mountains is a region known as trans-Appalachia.

193. Colonel George Washington-led America's Continental Army to victory over Britain in the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), and was later elected the first President of the United States.

194. Fort Duguesne- was a fort established by the French in 1754, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in what is now downtown Pittsburgh in the U.S. state of Pennsylvania.

195. General Edward Braddock- was a British soldier and commander-in-chief for North America during the actions at the start of the French and Indian War

196. Colonel Militia- group of colonist, who construed to fight against England

197. Acadia- was the name given by the French to a colonial territory in northeastern North America that included parts of eastern Quebec

198. William Pitt- was a British Whig statesman who achieved his greatest fame as Secretary of State during the Seven Years' War (aka French and Indian War) and who was later Prime Minister of Great Britain

199. Iroquois Confederacy- also known as the League of Peace and Power, Five Nations, or Six Nations) is a group of First Nations/Native Americans

200. Fort Pitt- The fort was built in 1758 during the French and Indian War, next to the site of Fort Duquesne. The French built Fort Duquesne at the beginning of that war, and it became a focal point due to its strategic river location.

201. General James Wolfe- was a British military officer, remembered mainly for his role in establishing British rule in present-day Canada.

202. Marquis de Montcalm- was the commander of the French forces in North America during the Seven Years' War (the North American phase of which is called the French and Indian War in the United States).

203. Treaty of Paris- was signed on February 10, 1763, by the kingdoms of Great Britain, France and Spain, with Portugal in agreement. Together with the Treaty of Hubertusburg, it ended the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War.

204. Proclamation of 1763- was issued October 7, 1763 by King George III following Great Britain's acquisition of French territory in North America after the end of the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War.