US History H+ Name: Quang Huynh

Chapter 2

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. **No answer should be one word or sentence**. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Explain what motivated England to establish American colonies?** The establishment of American colonies by England was motivated by having the idea of making profits. England viewed the settlements as a method to sell and barter goods to nations more than it can buy. England was motivated by religion and the idea of wealth.
2. **Identify the hardships that the first English colony at Jamestown experienced in its first decade?** The first English colony at Jamestown had struggled and experienced many hardships in the first decade. These hardships included not being ready for the amount of death and problems they were about to face. The colonies did not expect and aren’t prepared for the diseases, drought, starvation, attacks, and a source of food in the first decade.
3. **What were the characteristics of the English colonies in a) New England b) the Middle Colonies and c) the Southern Colonies?** There were three sections of the English colonies. The three sections included New England, the Middle Colonies and the Southern Colonies. The characteristics of the colonies in New England were made up of many hills and very forested. Furthermore, the land was not very suitable for farming since it had rocky land along with cold, long winters. This made farming not a reliable source of food, so people had to fish and hunt for food. In addition, the people of New England were religious and saw community as very important. This made boat builders, craftsmen and lumberjacks as fitting occupations for people in New England. New England included Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Then, the Middle Colonies had fertile land and a warmer climate than New England. The Middle Colonies’ valleys and rivers made it very worthy for farming in the region. Farmers raised livestock and grew many cash crops. The people of the Middle Colonies had other great occupations such as merchants and miners, moreover, the people of this region had a very diverse population and encouraged religious freedom. Finally, the conditions in the Southern Colonies made it perfect to for farming and raising livestock. There are crops that only grew in the conditions in the south and many of the labor came from slaves. The slaves had little to no rights and seen their families getting separated. Many slaves were treated very harshly and had many traumatic experiences. Although the south was notorious for its slave labor, the south had more religious freedom than New England.
4. **What was Bacon’s Rebellion and what effect did it have on the English colonial experience?** The Bacon’s Rebellion was the first revolt in the American colonies. The rebellion was caused by Nathaniel Bacon who banded together with others to protest against the government for not protecting the colonists enough. They protested by burning Jamestown. Furthermore, this rebellion was believed to harden the racial lines of slavery due to the involvement of both whites and blacks. The effect that it had on the English colonial experience would be the replacement of indentured servants with African slaves. This would become the main labor force and later became harsh establishments built for hard labor.
5. **Why did European settlement lead to the expansion of hostilities among the Indians?** European settlements would cause hostility towards the Indians because it led to profit. Europeans found that exploiting the natives lead the way to success and fortune. While others who didn’t make use of the natives had hard lives, which included massive amounts of labor, death and no money. Thus, the main reason why European settlements led to the expansion of hostilities among the Indians is because it was a scheme to make money and do less labor for themselves.
6. **Identify each of the following and explain their significance to United States history:**
   1. *Puritans* – Members of the Church who had wanted to reform and purify the Church of England and wanted to develop a community that was taught their religion’s practices and beliefs within New England.
   2. *Headright system* ­– A system that is a legal grant of 50 acres of land to American settlers. This system was made to attract more colonists to come to the Thirteen Colonies. The Headright System had a huge role in expanding the population in North America. This system was used by the Virginia Company of London only when settlers and their family members came with them to the colonies.
   3. *Virginia House of Burgesses* – The House of Burgesses was established in 1619 where it was meant to levy taxes and make laws. It was the first legislative body in the colonies and poorly funded and managed. Eventually, the colonies took this idea and made self-governing bodies.
   4. *Proprietary colonies* – Colonies that were ruled by one person who was chosen as a king or the queen. The colony that was founded as a grant of land by the king or queen, then distributing that land to groups or individuals. Most of these colonies were run under a colonial charter agreement. Some examples of Proprietary colonies included Carolina, Pennsylvania and Maryland.
   5. *Royal colonies* – Royal colonies were under the total control of a monarch. A royal governor and council were appointed by Great Britain in royal colonies. An instance of a royal colony was the current king at the time had made New Hampshire a royal colony.
   6. *Mayflower Compact* – The Mayflower Compact was an agreement for self-government in the Americas. The agreement was between the Pilgrims about how the Plymouth colony should be ran. It was then signed by 41 men on the Mayflower who agreed, and it set the foundation of the Plymouth government structure.
   7. *King Philip’s War* – An attempt by the Natives to get back control of their land. The war was fought between the Native Americans and Colonists and the cause of the war was due to the Natives getting taken advantage of by the colonists. Battles would occur in New Hampshire between the Wampanoags led by Metacom and the colonists. Then, a war would begin when the government of Massachusetts tried to insert a court jurisdiction over their local Natives. The results of the war were very bloody and enforced the idea onto Americans that the Natives were savages. Metacom was captured and killed, along with his family being sold into slavery. The native villages were destroyed, and villagers were either sold into slavery or killed.
7. **Explain what made it possible for England to establish successful colonies by the 1700s?** It was possible for England to establish successful colonies by the 1700s since new inventions, tools, innovations, and the spread of information led to colonies being successful. Information such as being able to grow food, planting crops, bartering and labor. Essentially, the colonists traded with the natives for goods. This eventually led to slave labor where slaves grew crops in harsh conditions for the European colonists. Moreover, the use of tools helped with the growth of crops and farming in general.