

The Colonies Before the War

Characteristics of 18th Century Colonial America

- Enormous _____ throughout the 1700s
 - Due to: _____,
 - Largest colonies: VA, MA, PN, NC, MD
- The American melting pot
 - 66% English, 20% African
 - Remaining: Scots Irish, German, Dutch, Irish, French, Welsh, Jews

Colonial Lifestyle

- Traditional family roles
- Colonial Occupations
 - Clergy _____
 - Agriculture _____
 - Politics growing as an occupation
- Highest standard of living
 - Generally lower mortality rates than Europe
 - Land was cheap, although less available in southern plantation system
 - _____ were about _____

Class Struggle

<p>Structure of Colonial Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Small upper class <input type="checkbox"/> Most were yeoman farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Small merchants, laborers <input type="checkbox"/> Indentured servants and jailbirds <input type="checkbox"/> Slaves 	<p>Frontier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Few class distinctions <input type="checkbox"/> Those with upper-class pretensions were resented <input type="checkbox"/> Attempt to recreate European stratification failed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Emerging middle class <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic traditions protected against complete upper class control
--	---

Colonial Economy

- _____
- Manufacturing
 - Small industries
 - _____ : shipbuilding
 - Cottage industry
- Trade
 - High _____
 - Once British demand for American products peaked Americans sought other markets
- Transportation
 - _____
 - Waterways most important: Population located _____.

Continue the sentence...Slaves were brought to the New World from _____

Colonial Religion

- Most common religions
 - Anglican Church: Official faith in several colonies
 - Congregational Church
 - Presbyterian Church
 - Quakers
 - Jews

Religious toleration

- ❑ Toleration came about in large part due to non-church members.
- ❑ Eventually led to separation of church and state (except for New England)

The 1st Great Awakening

- ❑ **The 1st** _____
- ❑ Led by powerful “ _____ ” preachers
- ❑ Appealed to _____, and commitment to _____
- ❑ Jonathan Edwards
 - ❑ Most influential theological writer and thinker of the movement
 - ❑ Blasted the idea of salvation through good works; dependence on God's grace is paramount
 - ❑ _____
 - ❑ His famous sermon “ _____ ”
- ❑ _____ History
- ❑ Mainly in _____
- ❑ Reaction to the elaborate theological doctrines and emotional stagnation of established churches
- ❑ Results
 - ❑ Created _____ (e.g. Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, etc.)
 - ❑ Brought religion to _____
 - ❑ Undermined the older clergy
 - ❑ Encouraged a new wave of _____

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Old Lights: Orthodox clergymen deeply skeptical of emotionalism and theatrical antics of the revivalists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ New Lights: _____ the Awakening for revitalizing American religion and used _____ followers.
---	--

Education

<p>New England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ _____ ❑ Primary and secondary schools established early ❑ Communities of 50 families or more required to build public schools <p>Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Some public education ❑ Many well-to-do families sent their sons to colleges in England 	<p>South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ _____ to teach their children ❑ Plantation living made cities, schools, and churches spread out <p>College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Primary focus on the training of new clergy, not academics <p>Eventually move _____</p>
---	--

-----End of KP2-----

The French and Indian War

1754-1763, the end of Key Period 2 is 1754, which is when the period of Salutary Neglect ends and the 7 Years War begins. Things will never be the same in the colonies as and a Revolution is brewing

A Clash of Empires

- ❑ Wars _____
- ❑ Conflict over _____
 - ❑ Expansion of British settlement; Fertile land
 - ❑ Access to Mississippi River and Great Lakes

Albany Plan of Union

- Albany Congress: _____
- Albany Plan: First _____
 - Drafted by Benjamin Franklin
 - The colonial governments were to select members of a 'Grand Council,' while the British Government would appoint a 'president General.'
 - Adopted by delegates. Individual colonies rejected it: not enough independence. British rejected it: _____

Effects of the War

<p>Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ in the Americas • It _____ • Britain's _____ for the <i>ungrateful</i> colonials created _____ 	<p>Colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United them under a _____ for the first time • It created bitter feelings towards the _____ • No _____
---	--

Tensions along the Frontier:

<p>Pontiac's Rebellion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Pontiac, Ottawa chief, _____ his lands to the British • Led an Indian alliance against whites in the _____ • British retaliated with _____: blankets infected with smallpox distributed among the Amerindians (sound familiar?) _____ • Rebellion subdued in October, 1763 	<p>The Paxton Boys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ weary of the colonial assembly's inattention to their vulnerability to Indian attack • Requests for soldiers, guns, etc. were _____ by the legislators, many of whom were Quakers (Pacifists) • A group of Paxton men _____ (even those at peace) • Tribes placed under protection of the gov't. • Paxton Boys _____; meeting between Paxton leaders and colonial officials set up by Benjamin Franklin
--	--

British Backlash

- _____
 - _____ Pontiac's Rebellion
 - _____; only intended to be temporary
- *British aim:* _____
- *Colonists' view:* Infuriated; _____
- Colonials generally ignored the Proclamation

Evaluate the extent to which the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War), 1754-1763 marked a turning point in American relations with Great Britain. You must write 5 complete sentences to get full credit.