Ch. 4 Reading Guide: Colonial Life in the 17th Century (pg. 62-76)

Learning Targets:

<u>Target # 1:</u> I can identify differences in various European colonization patterns; List factors of a strong British-Colonial relationship as well as early resistance to British control; Identify examples of European conflict among one another and native groups; AND list similarities and differences among British colonial regions in North America.

<u>Target # 2:</u> I can describe differences in colonization patterns and interactions among various colonial European powers and native groups (using historical thinking skills); explain factors of a strong British-Colonial relationship as well as early resistance to British control; And analyze similarities and differences among various regions of British colonies in North America.

Big Ideas:

- o The Southern & Chesapeake colonies saw slow growth during much of the 1600s
- While greater demand in Europe for tobacco aided colonial growth, land expansion led to conflicts with natives over territory and resources
- Indentured servitude began to wither away, while African slave labor took a firm grasp on southern colonial life
- Due to religious influence and climate, the New England colonies developed differently than the southern colonies
- Over time, the grasp of the Puritan elite began to lessen as more people began to migrate to New England

Prediction Statement (50 words or less): What is one prediction you have about what you will learn based on the big ideas above?

Key Questions:

The Unhealthy Chesapeake (pg.62) Know: Chesapeake colonies 1. Identify and explain at least 2 factors that contributed to the relatively slow population growth in the early decades of the Chesapeake region?	
 The Tobacco Economy (pg. 63-64) Know: tobacco cultivation, indentured servitude, headright system What conditions in Virginia created the need for indentured servants? 	
3. Explain how the system of "indentured servitude" and the "Headright system" worked?	
Frustrated Freemen & Bacon's Rebellion (pg. 64) Know: William Berkeley, Nathaniel Bacon, Indentured Servitude, Bacon's Rebellion 4. What factors led to "Bacon's Rebellion"?	

5. How did this event spark the transition from indentured servitude to African enslaved labor?	
<u>Colonial Slavery (pg. 64-69)</u> Know: Encomienda, slave codes, chattel slavery 6. After reading about the treatment of enslaved Africans in the English colonies (see slave codes), how might this have differed from the Spanish treatment of Native American laborers?	
<u>The New England Family (pg. 70-72)</u> Know: Puritans, plantation life 7. What major differences existed between Southern families/women and families/women in New England?	
Life in the New England Towns (pg. 72) Know: Town meeting, House of Burgesses 8. Briefly describe how settlement patterns & expansion in New England towns differed from those in southern colonies.	
Half-way Covenant & Salem Witch Trials (pg. 73) Know: Jeremiad, Half-Way Covenant, & Salem Witch Trials 9. What did the jeremiad sermons, <u>Half- Way Covenant</u> , & <u>Salem Witch Trials</u> mean for the Puritan Church's firm grasp in New England?	
New England Way of Life (pg. 74-75) Know: New England geography, New England economy 10. How did the environment shape the economy of New England?	

Per____

Due Date_____

Summary Exit Ticket:

Compare & Contrast (3 parts)

Although New England and Chesapeake regions were largely settled by peoples of English origins. By 1700 these regions had evolved into two distinct regions.

#1. Explain ONE example of a social/cultural difference that existed between the two colonial regions.

#2. Explain ONE example of a difference in family life between the New England and Chesapeake regions.

#3. Give ONE example of a difference in labor system(s) that existed between the two colonial regions.