

THE NEW WORLD (2 and 3)

Early European exploration and colonization resulted in the redistribution of the world's population as millions of people from Europe and Africa voluntarily and involuntarily moved to the New World.

Exploration and colonization initiated worldwide commercial expansion as _____ products were exchanged between the Americas and Europe. In time, colonization led to ideas of _____ government and religious _____ that over several centuries would inspire similar transformations in other parts of the world.

NEW WORLD SETTLEMENTS

There were three main colonial regions that developed when the early Europeans began settling in the New World—New England Colonies, Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. Complete the chart on the next page using the “Standards for Students” for answers. Note the similarities and differences for each of the regions. Using this chart, you should be able to describe the early settlements and their motivations, the economics of each region (how the settlers fed themselves and met their basic needs), and some of the social characteristics of each of the three regions. The political life of the colonies is summarized in the chart below.

POLITICAL LIFE IN THE COLONIES—DIFFERENCES BUT SIMILARITIES (3)

New England Colonies	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies
—the use of <u>town meetings</u> (an “_____” direct democracy model) in the operation of government	—incorporated a number of <u>democratic</u> principles that reflected the basic rights of _____	—maintained <u>stronger ties with Britain</u> , with planters playing leading roles in _____ colonial legislatures

The merging of various cultures (the American Indians with the European and later the African cultures) presented conflicts and challenges— some which still remain today.

CONFLICTS WITH THE AMERICAN INDIANS (2)

- Explorations and settlements of the _____ in the American colonies and _____ in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, often led to violent conflicts with the American Indians.
- The Indians lost their traditional territories and fell victim to _____ carried from Europe, as contrasted with French exploration in _____ where relations were more cooperative.

DEVELOPMENT OF SLAVERY AND INDENTURED SERVITUDE (2 and 3)

- The first Africans were brought to work on tobacco plantations in _____ (date).
- The African slave trade and the development of a slave labor system in many of the colonies resulted because of plantation economies and _____ shortages.
- Larger and larger numbers of enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies (a journey that was known as the “_____”).
- Some of the labor needs in Virginia were met by _____.
- Slavery-based agricultural economy in the Southern colonies would lead to eventual conflict between the North and South resulting in the _____.

THE “GREAT AWAKENING” (3)

The Great Awakening was a religious movement that swept both Europe and the colonies during the mid-1700s. It led to the rapid growth of _____ religions such as the Methodists and Baptists and challenged the established religious and governmental order. The Great Awakening had a major impact on the American Revolution. Most of the colonists wanted the freedom to practice the _____ of their choice. Many believed in missionary work—often among the American Indians. The thinking associated with the Great Awakening influenced both social and religious practices in the New World.