**EOC Review**

**Chapter 1 - Colonialism**

* Mercantilism was a theory based on the belief that rulers should accumulate as much gold and silver as possible. Mercantilists encouraged European rulers to acquire colonies in the Americas as a source of precious metals and for favorable terms of trade.
* The rise of trans-Atlantic trade encouraged the development of colonies.
* Most of England’s Southern Colonies (Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia) began as commercial ventures. Investors hoped to make money and colonists sought their own land. The Southern Colonies had a long growing season and a warm climate. Colonists became successful by planting tobacco, cotton and indigo, and exporting these crops to England.
* Several New England Colonies were founded for religious reasons (the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the Puritans in Massachusetts Bay, and Roger Williams in Rhode Island). Connecticut and New Hampshire were settled by colonists from Massachusetts. New England had harsh winters and a short growing season. New Englanders became especially active in shipbuilding, fishing and trade.
* Several of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies (New York, New Jersey and Delaware) were captured by the English from the Netherlands. Another Mid-Atlantic Colony, Pennsylvania, was founded by William Penn as a home for Quakers. The Mid-Atlantic Colonies showed greater diversity than elsewhere. Their climate was milder than farther north or south, and they became the “bread basket” of the thirteen colonies.
* Different groups of Africans were captured by rival tribes, marched to the coast of West Africa and sold to Europeans engaged in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade. The captives were chained together and crammed into ships for the “Middle Passage”—the crossing of the Atlantic to the West Indies or the thirteen colonies. Enslaved Africans were harshly treated, sold at auctions, and forced to labor on plantations, as house servants and at other tasks. Southern planters relied increasingly on enslaved Africans to grow the crops they exported to England.
* despite their harsh treatment, Africans contributed to colonial architecture, agriculture, and foodways; for example, African ways of growing rice were adopted by farmers in South Carolina.
* The thirteen colonies displayed great ethnic diversity with English, African, Scots, Scots-Irish, Dutch and German settlers. Each group made contributions to colonial society, including foods, furniture and housing styles, clothing and words that were adapted to the English language.
* The thirteen colonies also displayed great religious diversity, with different Protestant groups, Catholics and Jews.
* Colonial merchants, especially from New England, engaged in triangular trades—for example, their ships carried rum and manufactured goods to Africa, enslaved Africans from Africa to the West Indies (Caribbean), and sugar from the West Indies to New England.
* The colonists enjoyed the traditional rights of English subjects, including the right to trial by jury guaranteed in Magna Carta in 1215. Because England was so far away, the colonists also developed their own forms of self-government: the House of Burgesses (1619); the Mayflower Compact (1620); the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639); and William Penn’s Frame of Government
* (1682). By 1750, all the colonies had a colonial assembly and a governor (usually chosen by the British government). During the period of Salutary Neglect, the British let the colonists largely govern themselves.
* The Great Awakening was an outburst of religious feelings in the colonies in the mid-18th century. Preachers urged their listeners to seek salvation. The Great Awakening challenged traditional authority, brought colonists together in large assemblies, encouraged people to think for themselves, and helped to unify the colonies