

STAAR Review Cards
Chapter 6 Life in Colonial
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New England

a region of northeastern United States comprising Maine and New Hampshire and Vermont and Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut, The colonial region that had short growing seasons and poor soil

Triangular Trade

A three way system of trade during 1600-1800s Africa sent slaves to America, America sent Raw Materials to Europe, and Europe sent Guns and Rum to Africa

Mid-Atlantic Colonies

Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Diversity, tolerance, all were restoration colonies and all held proprietary charters. "The Bread Basket" wheat exporters.

Southern Colonies

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; very rural with large farms "plantations" with use of slave labor; tobacco, cotton, indigo, and rice were grown with tobacco being the largest cash crop

Magna Carta

This document was signed by King John in 1215. It was the first document that limited the power of the government., protecting the rights of the people.

English Bill of Rights of 1689

English Bill of Rights (1689): Repeats some of early docs (trials and say in taxes), but added right free speech in parliament, to bear arms, no cruel and unusual punishment, and no Catholic king.

House of Burgesses

the first elected legislative assembly in the New World established in the Colony of Virginia in 1619, representative colony set up by England to make laws and levy taxes but England could veto its legislative acts.

Salem Witchcraft Trials

trials in Salem Massachusetts in 1691, that led to the deaths of twenty people after young girls charged people with practicing witchcraft.

John Peter Zenger

Journalist who questioned the policies of the governor of New York in the 1700's. He was jailed; he sued, and this court case was the basis for our freedom of speech and press. He was found not guilty.

Great Awakening

Religious revival in the American colonies of the eighteenth century during which a number of new Protestant churches were established.

Mercantilism

an economic policy under which nations sought to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by selling more goods than they bought

Atlantic Slave Trade

Lasted from 16th century until the 19th century. Trade of African peoples from Western Africa to the Americas. One part of a three-part economical system known as the Middle Passage of the Triangular Trade.

Cotton Mather

minister, part of Puritan New England important families, a scholar, one of first americans to promote vaccination of smallpox when it was believed to be dangerous, strongly believed on witches, encouraged witch trials in salem

Phillis Wheatley

First African American female writer to be published in the United States. Her book Poems on Various Subjects was published in 1773, pioneered African-American literature. One of the most well-known poets in America during her day; first African American to get a volume of poetry published.

Plantation System

System of Southern agriculture before the Civil War which depended heavily on slave labor

Jonathan Edwards

American theologian whose sermons and writings stimulated the Great Awakening, a period of renewed interest in religion in America, Puritan minister, led revivals, stressed immediate repentance, wrote "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

George Whitefield

one of the preachers of the great awakening; known for his talented voice inflection, known to bring many a person to their knees

Benjamin Franklin

American patriot, writer, printer, and inventor. During the Revolutionary War he persuaded the French to help the colonists., Published Poor Richard's Almanac, , author of the Albany Plan of Union