**Vocabulary**

- **Bias** - to show favoritism toward a group
- **Cash crop** - crops grown specifically to sell
- **Charter** - permission to start something; for example, a colony
- **Colonization** - settlement of the colony
- **Colony** - land claimed by a country in a different area of the world. Settlers are sent to this area to maintain the claim.
- **Duties** - a tax on imports
- **Economic reasons** - issues relating to how people make money for their families; the production of goods and services
- **Free enterprise** - businesses compete for consumers who are free to decide where to purchase goods. Government has little control.
- **Grievance** - complaint
- **Great Awakening** - widespread Christian movement in the American colonies in 1730s-1740s
- **Great Migration** - thousands of English people moved to the Americas between 1630 and 1640
- **Indentured servants** - person who receives passage to North America in exchange for work. Indentured servants worked without pay for a certain period of time.
- **Joint Stock Company** - business funded by a group of people who make an investment and share in profits and losses
- **Mercantilism** - an economic theory that required the colonists to benefit the mother country by exporting and importing goods to/from England
- **Middle Colonies** - New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania
- **Middle Passage** - voyage that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the West Indies
- **Monarchy** - system of government in which power is held by a king or queen
- **Navigation Acts** - a series of laws that forced the colonies to trade only with England
- **New England Colonies** - Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire
- **Plantation system** - large farm that grew cash crops, such as cotton or tobacco
- **Political reasons** - issues relating to government and a citizens' relationship with government
- **Pilgrim** - person who wanted to separate from the Church of England
- **Protective Tariff** - a tariff placed on foreign goods to protect domestic industry
- **Puritan** - person who wanted to 'purify' or reform the Church of England
- **Region** - area that is similar in climate, geographic features, and economic
- **Slave** - someone who was purchased and forced to work. Africans were sold and brought to the colonies to work on plantations
- **Slave trade** - buying and selling of humans for forced labor
Social reasons - issues relating society including people, language, religion, education, art, etc.

Southern Colonies - Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia

Staple crop - crops that are always in demand.

Triangular Trade - trade route that existed between the 13 colonies, Africa, and the West Indies. Items traded included rum, sugar, and slaves.

Tariff - tax placed on goods coming into a country

Important People

John Smith - saved Jamestown by implementing the "work or starve" rule.

John Rolfe - made Jamestown prosperous by growing tobacco. He married Pocahontas which helped relations between the settlers and the Native Americans.

William Penn - Quaker who founded Pennsylvania as a refuge for Quakers. Pennsylvania had a democratic form of government

Roger Williams - started Rhode Island after he was removed from Massachusetts. He believed in the separation of church and state.

Anne Hutchison - removed from Massachusetts for saying God spoke directly to her.

James Oglethorpe - founded Georgia as a place for debtors.

Lord Baltimore - founded Maryland as a safe haven for Catholics.

Documents/Institutions

Magna Carta - document written in 1215 that limited the power of the king and listed rights of citizens

English Bill of Rights - document written in 1689 that gave power to Parliament and listed more rights of English citizens

Virginia House of Burgesses - established in 1619 as the first representative assembly in the 13 colonies

Mayflower Compact - written in 1620 to set up a government system for all aboard the Mayflower. It was the first example of self government in North America.

Fundamental Order of Connecticut - the first written constitution in colonial America

Important Dates

1607 - Jamestown was established. This is the first permanent English settlement in North America.

1620 - Pilgrims founded Plymouth Rock

Government Information

Representative government - government in which people elect representatives to make laws on their behalf.

Bicameral legislature - a lawmaking body made up of two houses, or groups.