

APUSH Period 1-2 Study Guide

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Sources: Adapted from *Cracking the AP U.S. History Exam: 2016 Edition* by The Princeton Review © 2015; Advanced Placement Youtube Channel: AP U.S. History Playlist 2020

Key Ideas (Period 1: 1491-1607; Period 2: 1607-1754)

***Note: These two periods are put together to better emphasize their cause and effect.

- **Specialized Colonies:** region-specific characteristics
- **Natives/Slave Relations:** increased contact, direct impact on economic characteristics, severe effect on culture

Important Ideas to Understand

- Discovery of New World
- Exploration Era: mainly Spain, France, and Great Britain
 - Spain: Latin America, South America regions
 - Purpose: gold and silver mining
 - Mainly **solo males** traveled due to the mining purposes
 - France: West of what would later become the U.S. region
 - Purpose: fur trade, alliance with Natives
 - Mainly **solo males** traveled
 - Great Britain: East side of what would later be U.S. territory
 - Purpose: agricultural colonies
 - **Whole families** migrated over
- Social/Cultural Effects
 - Social Structure
 - **Fluid** in Spain and France due to intermarriage → solo males!
 - Creoles, mulattoes, etc.
 - **Rigid** in Great Britain: families migrated over, so rare intermarriage to indigenous people
 - Native Americans and African Americans quickly placed at the bottom

- Cultural Blending:
 - Natives: voodoo religion (their religion mixed with Christianity), mixed languages
- Conflicts with Natives
 - Result of land encroachment
- Separate Colonies
 - Different economies → Different life norms

North (New England Colonies, Bread-Basket Colonies)	South (Chesapeake Region, Southern Colonies)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Farms grew grain crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not as labor intensive ○ Did not need slaves to farm ● Close-knit towns due to smaller farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Farms grew tobacco, indigo, rice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Labor intensive crops ○ Used slaves ● Large farms with aristocratic societies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Isolated farms → people not as close-knit

****Note: These differences pave the way for the conflict and tensions in Period 5!!*

Notable Events

****These are often asked about in DBQs; know their cause and effects!*

- **New World Discovery**
 - **Columbian Exchange:** transfer of animals, plants, slaves across Atlantic region
- **Jamestown:** first English settlement in Americas
 - Purpose: gold
 - Starvation: rich, spoiled solo males migrated to mine gold, no women to fulfill domestic tasks
 - Captain John Smith: fostered relations with Natives
 - Natives taught them how to plant crops, saved them from starvation
- **Plymouth:** Settlement started by Puritans
 - **Puritans:** believed in Calvinist predestination; wanted to purify the Anglican church
 - Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - Religion and state tied together
 - Leaders of Puritan communities were often religiously devoted; laws governing their communities were religion-based
- **Bacon's Rebellion (1676):** named after its leader, Nathaniel Bacon
 - Rebellion due to large amount of unsatisfied, newly freed **indentured servants** (see Important Terms below)
 - The colonies were limited to a certain amount of land east of the Mississippi River. Indentured servants were allowed to find their own land and farm, once they were freed from their masters. Soon enough, there wasn't enough land to go around, and indentured servants were left with no land and starving.
 - Result: indentured servants were no longer trusted as a good source of labor
- **Stono Rebellion (1739):** led by escaped slaves
 - Slaves rose up and killed their masters, tried to escape to Spain's Florida territory but were caught and executed
 - Result: tightened and stricter slave codes
- **First Great Awakening:**
 - Inspired by Europe's Enlightenment

- Burst of **protestant denominations**
- Negative sentiment towards “elect clergy”
 - Especially in Puritan communities when citizens were unhappy with corrupt political religious leaders
- Big Idea: All people, no matter their status, can be saved
 - **Contrasted** the Puritan ideology of **Calvinist predestination** (in which God decides who will be saved before any person is born, so those at the top of the social structure go to heaven because of who they are. Those at the bottom will not be saved no matter what they do throughout their life because they are *predestined* to be condemned by God)
- **Native Americans**: constant conflict due to land encroachment, broken treaties
- **Expansion of Slavery**: cause/effect chart →

Cause	Effect
Bacon's Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Farmers need a new form of labor that they can trust ● Indentured servants often avoided jobs in the South, going to Northern areas ● Southern tobacco farming started investing in slaves more often ● Slaves brought Westward and Southern farmers expanded their land
Stono Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Further strengthened restrictions on the lives of free and enslaved African Americans, enforcing the idea of their sub-human existence
Birth of Chattel Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Much cheaper than slave trade/purchase; became much more popular ● See <u>Important Terms</u>

Growing Cash Crop Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of Southern dependence on cash crops (tobacco) → increased demand for slaves
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Important Terms

****Note: these terms are both ideas and extra details that extend from the main details above. Understanding these terms allow you to talk/write about them on DBQs that assess your knowledge on the topics above.*

- **New England Colonies:** Northern most, such as the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- **“Bread-Basket” Colonies:** Middle Colonies, such as Pennsylvania and NJ
- **Chesapeake Region:** Maryland, Virginia, etc.
- **Southern Colonies:** Georgia, the Carolinas, etc.
- **Encomienda System:** essentially another form of slavery; used on Native American laborers
- **Headright System:** a landowner gets land for every “head” he pays to travel to the New World; Pay for someone else’s trip to America, and you get land
- **Indentured Servitude:** done with the citizens of Great Britain, especially for those who could not pay their trip over to the New World
 - A master pays for your trip to the New World, you work for him/her to pay off that money and once you do so, you are free and can start your own life away from your master.
- **Chattel Slavery:** a child born from an enslaved mother is enslaved by the same matter once he/she is born
 - Essentially a master breeding his own slaves from slaves he had already bought, making this form of labor the cheapest and most popular
- **Kinship Ties:** a sort of family connection between slaves, which rose as a result to families being separated during auctions
 - Represents resistance and strength against oppression

- **Mercantilism:** economic concept in which a “mother country” creates colonies with the purpose of obtaining raw materials from such colonies for the mother country’s benefit
 - The economic policy between Great Britain and her New world colonies
- **Salutary Neglect:** A period of relative colonial autonomy; not much control from Great Britain over colonial affairs
 - The end of this period is what leads into the Revolution of Period 3
- **Navigation Acts:** acts passed by Parliament to regulate colonial trade, restricting colonial exports to only Great Britain
 - Largely ignored by colonists
 - Not strongly enforced by Great Britain
 - A great example of change/continuity (Period 3)

****Note: Understand how the political, economic, and societal characteristics of these periods are intertwined in a very complex way, leading to the organization of information seen above: key ideas, the more precise details, cause/effect, and important terms. While this guide does not include absolutely everything regarding the period, it is only a guide to better help form connections between the major events/ideas of this period. Good luck!*