

# American history I Exam 1 Outlines

## Transatlantic Encounters Outline

- I. Native Americans
- II. West Africans
- III. West Europeans

### I. Native American Cultures

Matrilineal

- Religions
- Group mentality
- Conservation

Maize

Cities

Tenochtitlan

Population

## Advanced Native Americans

Maya

Inca

USA Dwellings

Mounds, Teepees

## 2. Native Americans living in US

A. Adena “Mound-builders” Ohio Valley

B. Anasazi

Southwest, Pueblos

C. Northwest Indians

Eskimos

D. Mississippian mound culture

Cahokia

E Iroquois

Mohawks, Senecas, Coyugas, Onondaga, Oneidas

## II. West African Cultures

Rice

cities

Timbuktu

Religion  
Polytheistic  
animism  
shamans  
Islam

Expansion of Islam

Patrilineal

Slavery in Africa

2. West African Empires

- A. Ghana
- B. Mali
- C. Songhai Empire

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### **III. West Europeans 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

Political Trends

Absolutism

Constitutionalism  
England

Economic Trends–  
Feudalism to Capitalism

Social Trends-  
Patrilineal  
Population Growth

Religious Trends  
Reformation–  
Martin Luther

## 2.) European Powers at Discovery

Spain  
*Reconquista*  
Ferdinand  
Isabella

France

England

Habsburg Dynasty  
Charles V

Events leading up to European Discovery

Vikings

Exploration

Portugal

Vasco de Gama

Technology

Spanish Conquest and Colonization

Columbus 1492

Conquistadores

Hernán Cortés

Francisco Pizzaro

Ponce de León

Coronado

Questions

Spanish imperialism motives?  
How did Spanish win?

## “Discovery” Consequences

### 1. **Columbian Exchange**

Old World to New World  
small pox, measles  
horses, cattle, pigs  
wheat, rice, sugar, coffee

New World to Old World  
syphilis  
turkeys  
potato, corn tomato, tobacco

2. Indians

3. African slave trade

4. Conflicts

Treaty of Tordesillas

Conclusions:

## **European Colonization, England and France** **Outline**

I. England's & Frances

### **1. England**

Reformation

Henry VI Anglican Church

Elizabeth

Ireland

Spanish Armada 1588

### **2. France**

II. Early Settlement Attempts

France

French Cartier

England

Roanoke

Purpose of Colonization:

France

fur

England

English Colonization

Motivations

Methods of Settlement:

Indentured Servant

Head rights

Prisoners

Slavery

Trading Companies

Regional Diversity:



## 1. Chesapeake Bay

### Virginia

Jamestown 1607

John Smith, John Rolfe, Pocahontas

### Maryland

Lord Baltimore

first proprietary colony

### Economy:

tobacco

slave labor

economic reasons

Anglican

House of Burgesses

## 2. New England-

Pilgrims 1620

Mayflower Compact

Puritans

“City of God”

Predestination

### 3. Middle Colonies

New York & New Jersey

Dutch

Peter Stuyvesant

Pennsylvania

Quakers

William Penn

### 4. South

Carolina

Rice

### Last Colonies

Georgia

A. Buffer

B. Philanthropy; James Oglethorpe

Protestants

C. debtors

### Salzburger Immigrants in Colonial Georgia

# **Northern Colonies: Dissent, Expansion, and Indian Conflicts Outline**

## I. Dissent

- Ann Hutchinson

## Antinomianism

- Roger Williams

## II. Expansion

## III. Early Encounters between Puritans and Indians

- Pilgrims
- Initial Native American Response
  - Samoset
  - Squanto
  
- English attitudes to the Indian
  - Indian slavery

## IV. Puritan & Indian Conflicts

Indian tribes, New England

1

### Tensions between English and Indians

Pequot War, 1636-37

Narragansett

- Fort Mystic
- Sadqua Swamp

Edward Johnson

John Underhill

Pequot Massacre

King Phillips War

# **American Life During the 17th Century Outline**

## 1. Slavery

- Indians
- Blacks
- West Africa
- Middle Passage
- Slave codes

## African Americans Culture

## 2. Representative Governments legislature

## 3. Colonial Culture and Family Life

## 4. Domestic Violence

Bacon's Rebellion

Salem Witch Trials

## *House of the Seven Gables*

■ Nathaniel Hawthorne

Half Way Convent

## Colonial Society on the Eve of the Revolution Outlines

I. Unifying Forces:

1. The Enlightenment

Deism

Enlightenment & Political Thought

Thomas Hobbes

John Locke

Enlightenment & Economics

■ Adam Smith

2. Great Awakening

3. Education

4. Religions

II. immigrants

## The Duel For North America, 1608-1763 OUTLINE

### I. New France

■ Champlain

### II. Queen Anne's War 1702-13

### III. Top European Powers, 18th Century

**1. France**

**2. Great Britain**

■ Act of Union

- House of Hanover
  - George I
  - George II
  - George III

#### IV. King George's War

### **V. French and Indian War 1756-63**

Washington

Austria & France & Russia v. Britain & Prussia

Native Americans

Battlefield in North America

Fort Duquesne --

Quebec

Edward Braddock

George Washington

### **French and Indian War & Revolution**



Proclamation of 1763

## Road to Revolution, 1763-1774 Outline

Rise of Antagonism

● 1. Mercantilism

Navigation Laws

- Currency Act
- Sugar Act
- Quartering Act
- Stamp Act

Colonial Responses

● Stamp Act Congress

British Response

- 1. Revoked Stamp Act
- 2. Declaratory Act
- 3. Townshend Acts

● taxes

● 1. Boston Massacre

Samuel Adams  
King George III

● 2. Boston Tea Party

■ Governor Hutchinson

■ 3. Coercive Acts

American & British Strengths Weaknesses

Divisions among Americans

● Whigs

● Tories

Lexington and Concord, 1775

● “Minutemen”

● Gage

● Paul Revere

Lafayette

Baron von Steuben

## American Revolutionary War, 1775-1783 Outline

King George III

Second Continental Congress

- Olive Branch Petition
- Prohibitory Act

Independence Voices

- Thomas Paine
- *Common Sense*
- Patrick Henry

Declaration of Independence

## Colonial Support for the Revolution

- 1/3 pro-British
- 1/3 opposed to British rule

## North v. South

- Tories vs. Whigs

## Phases

- I. 1775-78
- II. 1778-81
- III. 1781-83

## War in the North Bunker Hill, 1775 Canada

## War in the Middle Colonies Trenton Saratoga, 1777

- Benedict Arnold

## War in the South

- Savannah
- Charleston

## Yorktown, 1781

- Cornwallis

How did the Americans win?

## Treaty of Paris