

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

III. West Europeans 16th, 17th 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