

Created the colony of Virginia in 1607. The primary motive of those who founded the British colony was

A joint stock company business venture led mainly by men. Its main cash crop was tobacco.

Virginia's first colonial representative lawmaking government body

Cash crop of Jamestown (Virginia); known as black gold; criticized by King James.

Battle named after Native American leader; he led Massachusetts' Native American tribes in resisting Puritan takeover of Indian land

This war took place in the early 1700s; the Natives of Jamestown were defending their land against Colonists; turned into a full war.

This rebellion began because natives were protecting the Ohio River Valley territory from Colonial invasion.

This rebellion was caused by economic hardship and distrust of Virginia colonists who were unable to acquire land.

They settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony to escape religious persecution. However, any one who disagreed with their beliefs was rejected and persecuted.

This occurred in response to fewer Puritans joining the church. It allowed partial church membership for the children and grandchildren of the original Puritans.

Founded Pennsylvania as a refuge. It was founded on the principles of social equality, religious tolerance, and fair dealings with the Indians.

The first French Colony in North America; economy was based on the fur trade

The belief that for a country to be wealthy and powerful they needed to accumulate gold and silver, have more exports than imports, and establish colonies for raw materials

An interdependent trade system between the American Colonies, Britain, and Africa. Encouraged by mercantilism. *It resulted in an increase in the southern agrarian economic cash crop system.*

The hardest part of the triangular trade route that brought slaves from Africa to the West Indies and North America.

Brought to the North and South America through the Triangular Trade system. They coped with their horrible circumstances through music, dance, and art.

This was the way the British ruled the Colonies (self-rule). It ended with unfair taxes being placed upon the colonists after the French and Indian War.

An American colonist who emerged during the colonial period as a symbol of social mobility and individualism. He also served as an ambassador in Europe.

Response to declining religious fervor, Revivals, Born Again, Religious devotion.

Pastor during the Great Awakening known for his sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

War between the French/Indians and the British and Colonists; resulted in heavy taxing of the colonists.

Represented the call for colonial unity during the French and Indian War

This treaty ended the French and Indian War. Resulted in major land loss for French and gain for Britain.

Americans were forbidden from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains in an effort to limit their conflicts with Native Americans.

Required the colonists to pay taxes on printed items such as newspapers, legal documents, playing cards, etc.

Required colonists to pay taxes on all imports.

This document was written by Thomas Jefferson, influenced by John Locke and stated that the colonists wanted freedom from Great Britain.

The first full battle of the American Revolution.

During this battle, George Washington used guerilla warfare to attack the enemy when the least expect it; "Crossing of the Delaware"

Training camp for soldiers after Trenton; harsh winter and low supplies.

Considered the turning point of the Revolutionary War because the French pledged their support.

The final battle of the American Revolution; British General Cornwallis surrendered.

The symbol of French support for the American colonies; French General.

Prussian General who trained continental soldiers at Valley Forge

Followed her husband faithfully all the way through the Revolutionary War

Treaty between Great Britain and the new United States; set the western boundary of the United States at Mississippi River.