

## STUDY GUIDE: SETTING THE STAGE—COLONIZATION, RISING TURMOIL, AND REVOLUTION (1492-1783)

### THE ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- In what ways did economic, geographic, and social factors, including religion, determine the character of each of the thirteen colonies?
- To what extent were ideas of individual freedom and representative government established in colonial society before the American Revolution?
- To what extent did changes in British policies toward the American colonies after 1763 cause the American Revolution?
- To what extent were Americans united in their opposition to the British during the American Revolution?

### IN A NUTSHELL:

- Beginning in the early 1600s, English settlers established the American colonies in pursuit of adventure, fortune, and liberty.
- Regional differences began to emerge and affect the political agendas of the people within the American colonies.
- Ideas of representative government, religious freedom, and freedom of the press were well established in the colonies by the time of the American Revolution.
- After the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, tension increased between American colonists and the British government.
- After the end of the American Revolution in 1781, the British recognized American independence.

### KEY TERMS:

#### EVENTS

Christopher Columbus expedition, 1492  
Cortés invaded Mexico, 1519  
Jamestown (VA) established, 1607  
First Africans brought to N. America, 1619  
Female indentured servants brought to America, 1619  
Mayflower Compact signed and Plymouth colony settled, 1620  
Half-way Covenant, 1662  
Bacon's Rebellion, 1675-1676  
Glorious Revolution in England, 1689  
Salem Witch Trials, 1692  
John Peter Zenger trial, 1735  
Great Awakening, 1730s-1740s  
Albany Congress, 1754  
French and Indian War, 1754-1763  
Peace of Paris, 1763  
Proclamation of 1763  
Sugar Act, 1764  
Stamp Act & Stamp Act Congress, 1765  
Declaratory Act, 1766  
Townshend Acts, 1767  
Boston Massacre, 1770  
Boston Tea Party, 1773  
Intolerable Acts (aka Coercive Acts), 1774  
First Continental Congress, 1774

Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775  
Second Continental Congress, 1775  
*Common Sense* published, 1776  
Declaration of Independence signed, 1776  
Battle of Saratoga, 1777  
Treaty of Alliance, 1778  
Battle of Yorktown, 1781  
Articles of Confederation take effect, 1781  
Treaty of Paris, 1783

#### PEOPLE

Christopher Columbus  
Hernan Cortes  
John Smith  
John Rolfe  
Powhatan  
John Winthrop  
Roger Williams  
Anne Hutchinson  
William Penn  
Jonathan Edwards  
John Locke  
Benjamin Franklin  
Pontiac  
George Grenville  
Sam Adams  
King George III  
Thomas Jefferson  
Thomas Paine  
George Washington  
Marquis de Lafayette  
Charles Cornwallis

## OTHER TERMS

Encomienda  
Columbian Exchange  
Enlightenment  
Pilgrim (Separatist)  
Puritan  
charter  
Calvinism  
Quaker  
triangular trade  
middle passage  
indentured servant  
Deism  
Navigation Acts  
mercantilism  
salutary neglect  
writs of assistance  
Admiralty Courts  
Quartering Act  
virtual representation  
Sons of Liberty  
Committees of Correspondence  
Patriot  
Loyalist

## ALSO...

The names, origins, and locations of the thirteen original colonies