1. Push Factor- CONDITIONS THAT CAUSE PEOPLE TO MOVE OR FLEE THEIR NATIVE LAND.
2. **Pull Facto**r- Conditions that lure people to a new area.
3. **joint stock company**- A company made up of a group of shareholders or investors who bought the right to establish plantations from the king. Each shareholder contributes some money to the company and receives some share of the company's profits and debts. Primary way that British people were able to come to the New World. Demonstrates economic motivation for exploration.
4. **Virginia Company**- The first joint-stock company in the colonies; Formed by Bartholomew Gosnald. founded Jamestown; promised gold, conversion of Indian to Christianity, and passage to the Indies
5. **Jamestown**-First permanent British colony established in New World (in 1607); Located in Virginia. Poor site selection, brackish water, mosquito infested, surrounded by Natives.
6. **John Smith**- Jamestown's survival was largely due to his leadership; established harsh martial law in the colony to ensure that those who did not work would not eat.
7. **Chief Powhatan**- the supreme ruler of most of the tribes in the Chesapeake Bay region in 1607.He initially traded with the colonists before the relationship between the two deteriorated. In 1609 he ordered his warriors to lay siege to James Fort, which was the catalyst for the infamous “starving time”.
8. **Pocahontas**-Chief Powhatan's daughter; Instrumental in preserving peace in Jamestown
9. **“starving time”**- a period of forced starvation initiated by the Powhatan Confederacy to remove the English from Virginia. The campaign killed all but 60 of the 400--colonists during the winter of 1609-1610.
10. **John Rolfe** -Eased tensions b/t colonists and Indians when he married Pocahontas; discovered a new strain of tobacco; Tobacco cultivations became crucial to Virginia's economy; established the plantation system
11. **Puritans** -Protestants who wished to purify the Anglican Church by breaking away from Catholic practices.
12. **Pilgrims (Separatists)** -Radical Protestants who wished to break from the Anglican Church entirely; Left England to settler in Netherlands but did not approve of the "Dutchification" of their children; enveutally settled in New World to avoid religious persecution
13. **Plymouth Colony (Plymouth Bay)** -Chosen as the settlement site by the Pilgrims; located in present-day MA
14. **Mayflower Compact** -Regarded not as a constitution but as an agreement; Recognized James I as sovereign leader and all settlers as governing body; Agreed to majority rule. Established the roots of democracy.
15. **indentured servants**- colonists who received free passage to North America in exchange for working without pay for a certain number of years
16. **William Bradford** -30-time governor of Plymouth (1621-1657), very popular leader; distributed land among settlers to encourage farming. He developed private land ownership; Helped the colony survive droughts, crop failures, and Indian attacks.
17. **Visible saints** - In Calvinism, those who publicly proclaimed their experience of conversion and were expected to lead godly lives. Only 'visible saints' should be admitted to church membership."
18. **Strangers**- In Calvinism, those people who were not full members of the church.
19. **Predestination** - Primary idea behind Calvinism; states that salvation or damnation are preordained and unchangeable; core belief of the Puritans who settled New England in the seventeenth century.
20. **Massachusetts Bay Company**- Founded in 1629 by non-Seperatist Puritans
21. **Great Migration** -Many Puritans emigrated from England to America in the 1630s and 1640s. During this time, the population of the Massachusetts Bay colony grew to ten times its earlier population
22. **John Winthrop**- Governor of MBC; Wished to create "city upon a hill" in which morals were strictly enforced. He became the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and served in that capacity from 1630 through 1649. A Puritan with strong religious beliefs. He opposed total democracy, believing the colony was best governed by a small group of skillful leaders. He helped organize the New England Confederation in 1643 and served as its first president.
23. **“city on a hill”** -
24. **Protestant Ethic** –
25. **Anne Hutchinson** -Dubbed a heretic and banished from MBC b/c of her radical beliefs in antinomianism.
26. **Antimonianism**-idea that God communicated directly to individuals instead of through the church elders. She was forced to leave Massachusetts in 1637. Her followers (the Antinomianists) founded the colony of New Hampshire in 1639.
27. **Roger Williams** -Minister from Salem; extreme Separatist who argued legality of MBC and Plymouth b/c both colonies were built on Indian land which the King had no authority over; Strongly believed in separation of church and state, King should have nothing to do with religious matters;
28. **"Liberty of Conscience"**- A doctrine defended by Roger Williams that noted that the church and state ought to be separate. He didn't want the church to be contaminated by the power struggles of the state.
29. **House of Burgesses**- First miniature parliament authorized by London Company in 1619 in British American colonies; representative self-gov't; grant revoked by James I who thought assembly was dangerous and made VA a royal colony
30. **Great Migration**- Turmoil in England caused 150,000+ settlers to migrate to New World; ended with the outburst of English Civil War
31. **Act of Toleration**-
32. **English Civil War**-
33. **Oliver Cromwell** -
34. **Restoration** -
35. **James Oglethorpe** -founded GA, the last British American colony established, as a haven for debtors as well as a buffer state to prevent any Indian or Spanish incursions from the South (FL)
36. **plantation colonies**-
37. **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**-FIRST modern constitution in American history; established a democracy controlled by citizens; modeled CN's future colonial charter and state constitution
38. **Glorious Revolution** -England's bloodless revolution in which James II was dethroned and replaced by William and Mary; Andros was subsequently arrested and shipped to England; Dominion and Navigation Laws no longer enforced
39. **Salutary Neglect** -
40. **Navigation Laws**-
41. **Quakers** -
42. **William Penn** -Founded Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers and as an experiment of liberal ideas in gov't while making a profit
43. **New England Colonies**-
44. **Middle Colonies**-
45. **Southern Colonies**-
46. **Nathaniel Bacon** -
47. **Bacon’s Rebellion** -Freedmen (former indentured servants) had difficulty working and living within the colonies and would often squat on Indian land; after several attacks from Indians, the freedmen requested protection from the gov't (Berkeley); when he refused to send aid and instead enacted policies to help the Indians, the freedmen were outraged; Nathaniel Bacon, an aristocrat and member of the House of Burgesses began mobilizing a militia to protect whites from Indians; massacred Indians and set fire to Jamestown causing Berkeley to flee; after Bacon died of disease, Berkeley crushed the rebellion; SIGNIFICANCE: colonists began to realize how dangerous indentured servants were becoming and upped slave imports
48. **Town Meetings (New England)**-
49. **Salem witch hysteria**-
50. **Paxton Boys** -
51. **staple crops**-
52. **The Great Awakening**-First mass social movement in American history; religious revival initiated by Jonathan Edwards
53. **Anglican Church** -
54. **Congregational Church**-The Congregational Church was founded by separatists who felt that the Church of England retained too many Roman Catholic beliefs and practices. The Pilgrims were members of the Congregational Church. The Cambridge Platform stressed morality over church dogma.
55. **Jonathan Edwards** -credited with starting the Great Awakening in Northampton in 1734; encouraged the idea of salvation thru good works and emphasized eternal damnation; powerful, logical writer and speaker
56. **George Whitefield** -most influential figure of The Great Awakening; amazing orator who appealed to the Bible; founded methodism in GA and SC
57. **old lights / new lights** -Orthodox and liberal clergymen; deeply skeptical about the emotionalism and theatrical antics of revivalists/Supported the Awakening for revitalizing religion and used emotionalism to impact their followers
58. **John Peter Zenger / Zenger Trial**-Put on trial for criticizing the corrupt moral governor; claimed that he was only printing the truth, not libel; jury ruled in favor of Zenger thus giving editors a bit more freedom as to what they could print