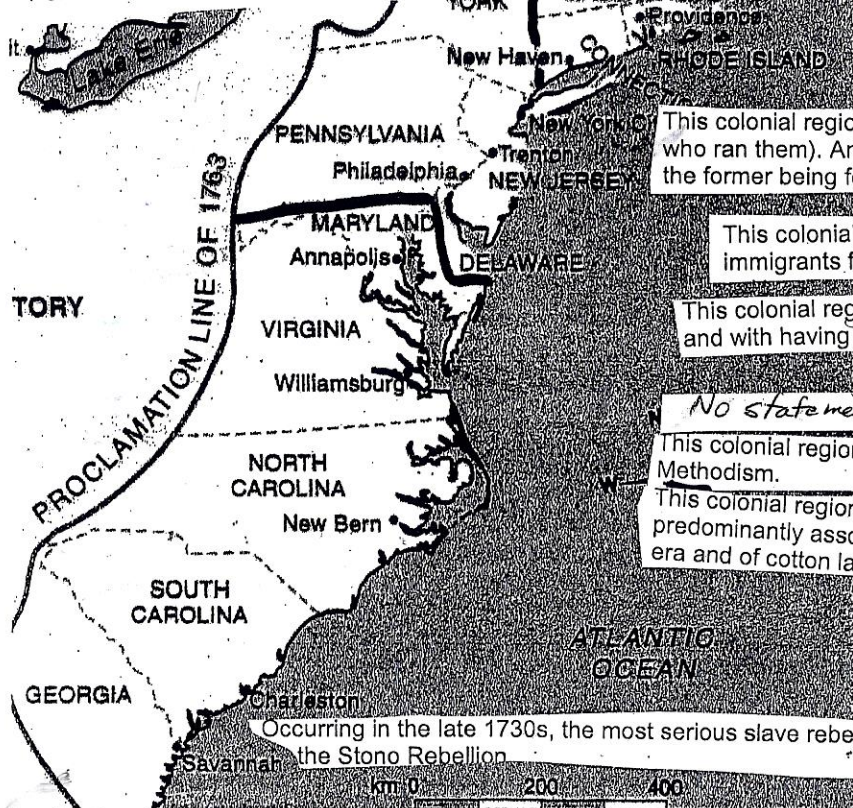


In Salem, charges of witchcraft caused considerable turmoil in the late 1600s and reflected the disruptions in New England.

New England Colonies

These two colonies are both representative of New England: Massachusetts and Connecticut

These two colonies are both representative of the Middle Colonies: Pennsylvania and New York



This colonial region included a colony requiring towns to financially support basic education. The region developed the colleges of Harvard and, later, Yale to educate clergymen, with Yale being formed by conservatives concerned about the religious liberalism of Harvard.

This colonial region began as a refuge for Separatists and Puritans, two wings of Calvinism. Calvinism continued to be dominant, with varied organizational structures occurring, including Congregationalist.

- In New England,
- most farm families had several servants.
 - the social structure was characterized by wide gaps between the rich and the poor
 - land ownership was widespread.
 - few colonists owned their own land.

Which of the following statements regarding colonial life expectancy is **MOST** accurate?

- Widows and orphans formed a substantial proportion of the New England population.
- Life expectancy was higher in the Chesapeake region owing to the warmer climate.
- New England life expectancy was higher in comparison to other colonies.
- Middle men in the Chesapeake region in the 1600s typically lived shorter lives than women.

Middle Colonies

This colonial region included dame schools for basic education (schools named for the unmarried or widowed Quaker women who ran them). Among the colleges that this colonial region developed are colleges now known as Princeton and Columbia, with the former being founded during the Great Awakening and the latter being formed for secular education.

This colonial region is predominantly associated with diverse religions, such as Quakers, Anglicans, and Dutch Reform, with immigrants from England and Europe (including Germans).

This colonial region is predominantly associated with diverse religions, with diverse agriculture and trades, with export of wheat, and with having the largest ports in the colonies (as well as other cities).

Southern Colonies

No statement on education

This colonial region is predominantly associated with the Anglican religion, but is later influenced by religions such as Methodism.

This colonial region also exported wood and naval stores (products used when building or maintaining wooden ships), but it is predominantly associated with export of commercial crops that relied on slave labor (crops of tobacco and rice in the colonial era and of cotton later).

By the end of the 1600s, Virginia could **BEST** be described as plantation society, dominated by a slaveholding aristocracy.

Which of the following were factors in Bacon's Rebellion?

- A conflict erupted between frontier settlers and Native Americans.
- Governor Berkeley refused to assist the frontier settlers with the militia.
- The rebellion was a fight between the Virginia backcountry in the west and the Virginia Tidewater aristocracy in the east.
- all of the above

Chesapeake colonies

- consisted of Maryland and Virginia.
- shifted to use of enslavement of blacks instead of white indentured servitude in the late 1600s
- had high death rates
- all of the above.

During the 1700s, the bulk of the slaves sent to the North American colonies were supplied by the British slave merchants.

Georgia was founded to serve as a haven for the poor and also to

- provide another slave economy.
- produce rum for sale in the West Indies.
- serve as a buffer between the English colonies and Spanish Florida.
- provide a haven for the pacifistic Moravians.

Occurring in the late 1730s, the most serious slave rebellion of the colonial period was the Stono Rebellion

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