

What We Will Cover as New England, the Middle Colonies, and the South Develop in the last half of 1600s and first half of 1700s

1. What continues in the colonies
 - Legislative/representative assemblies and the power to tax
 - Voting by male colonists (not women)
 - Established churches (AKA sanctioned churches – *sanction* with its meaning of official approval)
 - Mercantilism (in England, the Navigation Acts)
2. Changes in England
 - Glorious Revolution – why *glorious*
 - After 1707 a new name and organization Great Britain
3. Major intellectual movements in Europe and later the English colonies:
 - Starting in the 1600s the Age of Enlightenment or the Age of Reason
 - In science Issac Newton
 - In governmental theory John Locke - social contract
 - In religion in a different way, deism
 - In the 1700s, in the colonies Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and more
4. Economy of the 3 regions – Be able to distinguish their economies in these areas:
 - The staples – tobacco, rice, indigo – where?
 - Who carries the goods to trading markets and who doesn't have ships?
 - Where are the ports? (What's a port?)
 - Immigrants – from where to where?
 - Indentured servants – from where to where now?
 - Slave importation – where now?
and Stono
and slave codes? (currently unsupported area of your textbook but have a primary—a slave code—in
 - Headright – where now?
5. Education in the 3 regions– not covered in your textbook
 - Basic education
 - Higher education
6. Government – a quick table
7. Great Awakening in the colonies and England
Caution: this is a religious movement, but it is not anti-science.

WCJC Department: History – Dr. Bibus
Contact Information: 281.239.1577 or bibusc@wcjc.edu
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