

Exercise walk-through

2.2

European Colonization

AP United States History

Match the strategy, then explain its mechanism

Period 2: **1607–1754**. These are teaching summaries, not historical quotations:

- A Few European settlers rely on Native trading partners to obtain furs for export.
- B Many farming settlers seek additional land for agricultural settlement.
- C Resource extraction relies on institutions controlling Native labour and society.

Match French/Dutch, British and Spanish colonial patterns to the cases. Explain how the economic goal shaped relationships, rather than only naming an empire.

The Regions of British Colonies

British North America was not one place. Four regions developed distinct societies.

- The **Chesapeake** and **North Carolina** grew prosperous exporting **tobacco**, a labour-intensive crop. Labour came first from **indentured servants** and increasingly from enslaved Africans.
- The **New England** colonies, initially settled by **Puritans**, developed around small towns with **family farms**, a mixed economy, and unusually high life expectancy.
- The **middle colonies** supported a flourishing export economy based on **cereal crops**, and attracted the broadest range of European migrants, producing the most **ethnically and religiously diverse** region.
- The colonies of the **southern Atlantic coast** and the **British West Indies** used long growing seasons for **rice** and **sugar**, cash crops so labour-hungry that enslaved Africans became a majority of the population in places.

Convergence and divergence in colonial society

toward similarity

a gradual **Anglicization** – British goods, print culture, legal forms and political vocabulary

the Enlightenment

crossed the Atlantic with the same trade, supplying the political language of the 1770s

the First Great Awakening

the religious revivals of the 1730s and 1740s – and the first genuinely intercolonial experience

toward difference

the goals of European leaders and colonists increasingly **diverged**

resistance

colonists opposed imperial control by **overt and covert means** long before 1775

the Pueblo Revolt

1680 – organised resistance that drove the Spanish out of New Mexico for over a decade

Anglicization and divergence happen **at the same time**, and that tension is what the period's comparison prompts are built on.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the French and Dutch pattern.

[2]

2.2 State the English pattern and what English colonists sought.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the French and Dutch pattern.

[2]

2.1

- relatively few Europeans, relying on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export

2.2 State the English pattern and what English colonists sought.

[2]

2.2

- a comparatively large number of male and female migrants focused on agriculture, settling on land taken from Native Americans and living separately; they sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom and improved living conditions

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The relationship to native peoples follows from what each colony wanted.

(a) State what each of the three needed.

[3]

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(a)

- Spanish – labour; French and Dutch – trading partners; English – land

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The relationship to native peoples follows from what each colony wanted.

(b) State why the English case differs most.

[1]

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(b) State why the English case differs most.

[1]

(b)

- land cannot be shared, so the English aim required displacement

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 French and Dutch colonial efforts involved

[1]

☐

A relatively few Europeans

B mass migration

C no trade

D plantation agriculture

3.2 English colonists settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived

[1]

☐

A separately

B intermarried

C indistinguishably

D under their government

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- separately

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 One colonial power intermarries with native peoples and another lives separately from them.

(a) State the underlying difference.

[1]

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(a)

- what each colonial project needed from native peoples

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 One colonial power intermarries with native peoples and another lives separately from them.

(b) Explain the connection to what each wanted.

[2]

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(b)

- a fur trade needs partners and works better with alliance and intermarriage, while an agricultural settlement needs the land itself and therefore displaces