Period 2: 1607-1754

AP United States History · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
subjugating /ˈsʌbdʒuːgeɪtɪŋ/	The Spanish were **subjugating** the Aztecs by force.
trade alliances /treɪd əˈlaɪənsɪz/	The French formed **trade alliances** with Native Americans.
fur /fɜː/	The French traded for **fur** in Canada.
male and female migrants /meɪl ænd ˈfiːmeɪl ˈmaɪgrənts/	Both **male and female migrants** came to New England in families.
Chesapeake /ˈtʃesəpiːk/	The **Chesapeake** colonies grew tobacco.
tobacco /təˈbækəʊ/	**Tobacco** was the main crop in Virginia.
indentured servants /ˌɪnˈdentʃəd ˈsɜːvənts/	**Indentured servants** worked for several years to pay for their trip.
Puritans /ˈpjʊərɪtnz/	The **Puritans** came to New England for religious freedom.
family farms /ˈfæmɪli fɑːmz/	New England had small **family farms**.
cereal crops /ˈsɪərɪəl krɒps/	The middle colonies grew **cereal crops** like wheat.
ethnically and religiously diverse /ˈeθnɪkli ænd rɪˈlɪdʒəsli daɪˈvɜːs/	The middle colonies were **ethnically and religiously diverse**.
rice /raɪs/	South Carolina grew **rice**.
sugar /ˈʃʊgə/	The Caribbean islands grew **sugar**.

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headright system	The **headright system** gave land to people who paid for settlers' trips.
Roger Williams	**Roger Williams** founded Rhode Island and supported religious freedom.
Toleration Act	Maryland's **Toleration Act** protected Christians of different churches.
lax attention /læks əˈtenʃn/	Britain's **lax attention** let the colonies govern themselves.
self-governing institutions /self ˈgʌvənɪŋ ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃnz/	The colonies built **self-governing institutions** like assemblies.
Mayflower Compact	The **Mayflower Compact** was an early agreement to govern together.
Dominion of New England	The **Dominion of New England** took away colonial self-rule.
Atlantic economy /ətˈlæntɪk ɪˈkɒnəmi/	The **Atlantic economy** linked Europe, Africa and the Americas.
triangular trade	The **triangular trade** moved goods, enslaved people and sugar between three regions.
Middle Passage	The **Middle Passage** was the terrible voyage of enslaved Africans.
mercantilism /ˈmɜːkæntəlɪzəm/	**Mercantilism** says a country gets rich by exporting more than it imports.
Navigation Acts /ˌnævɪˈgeɪʃn ækts/	The **Navigation Acts** controlled colonial trade.

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salutary neglect /ˈsæluːtəri nɪˈglekt/	**Salutary neglect** meant Britain did not enforce its trade laws.
accommodation /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/	Some groups chose **accommodation** instead of war.
conflict /ˈkɒnflɪkt/	**Conflict** over land led to wars with Native Americans.
military conflict /ˈmɪlɪtəri ˈkɒnflɪkt/	Disputes over land led to **military conflict**.
Pequot War	The **Pequot War** was fought in New England in 1636–1638.
	1636–1638
Metacom's War	**Metacom's War** was a major war between colonists and Native Americans.
Bacon's Rebellion	In **Bacon's Rebellion**, poor settlers rose up in Virginia.
Pueblo Revolt /pˈweblәʊ rɪˈvәʊlt/	The **Pueblo Revolt** drove the Spanish out of New Mexico.
chattel slavery /ˈtʃætl ˈsleɪvəri/	Under **chattel slavery**, enslaved people were treated as property.
strict racial system /strɪkt ˈreɪʃl ˈsɪstəm/	A **strict racial system** separated free whites and enslaved Africans.
slave code	The **slave code** gave enslaved people no rights.
Stono Rebellion	The **Stono Rebellion** was a revolt of enslaved people in South Carolina.

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pluralism /ˈplʊərəlɪzəm/	The middle colonies showed **pluralism**: many groups lived together.
Anglicization /ˌæŋglɪsaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Anglicization** made colonists more like the English.
Enlightenment /enˈlaɪtənmənt/	The **Enlightenment** praised reason and freedom.
First Great Awakening /fɜːst greɪt əˈweɪkənɪŋ/	The **First Great Awakening** was a wave of religious excitement.
Jonathan Edwards	**Jonathan Edwards** was a preacher of the Great Awakening.
George Whitefield	**George Whitefield** preached to huge crowds in the colonies.
Benjamin Franklin /ˈbendʒəmɪn ˈfræŋklɪn/	**Benjamin Franklin** was a printer, scientist and writer.
Zenger trial	The **Zenger trial** helped establish freedom of the press.
diverged /daɪˈvɜːdʒd/	The colonies **diverged** from Britain in their ideas about rights.
comparison /kəmˈpærɪsn/	Make a **comparison** of the northern and southern colonies.

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