

## Period 2: 1607-1754

AP US History ■ Period 2

AP US History



Period 2: 1607-1754

### What we will cover

- 1 Four Colonizers, Four Strategies
- 2 The Regions of British Colonies
- 3 Transatlantic Trade
- 4 Interactions with American Indians
- 5 Slavery in the British Colonies
- 6 Colonial Society and Culture

# 1

## Four Colonizers, Four Strategies

## Four Colonizers, Four Strategies

Period 2 runs from 1607 to 1754 – from Jamestown to the eve of the Seven Years' War. Its central question is why European colonies turned out so differently from one another.

- **Spain** extracted wealth from the land, developing institutions built on **subjugating** 征服 native populations – the encomienda system carried over from Period 1.
- **France** and the **Netherlands** sent relatively few Europeans and relied on **trade alliances** 贸易同盟 with American Indians, especially in **fur** 毛皮.
- **Britain** attracted a comparatively large number of **male and female migrants** 男女移民, who came to settle and farm rather than only to extract.

## Four Colonizers, Four Strategies, continued

That last difference matters most.

Because British colonists arrived as families and wanted land, they displaced native peoples rather than trading with them – which made British-Indian relations more violent than French ones.

## The goal predicts the relationship

| EMPIRE                              | WHAT IT WANTED                 | WHAT FOLLOWED                                                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SPAIN</b>                        | wealth extracted from the land | encomienda labour, a formal caste system                        |
| <b>FRANCE &amp; the NETHERLANDS</b> | trade, above all in fur        | few settlers, alliances and intermarriage with American Indians |
| <b>BRITAIN</b>                      | land to settle and farm        | many male and female migrants, displacement, sustained conflict |

An empire that came to **trade** made allies; an empire that came to **settle** displaced people. The goal predicts the relationship

# 2

## The Regions of British Colonies

Period 2: 1607-1754

↳ The Regions of British Colonies

### Four regions, one set of questions

|               | New England                           | Middle colonies                         | Chesapeake                                  | Southern coast and West Indies          |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Geography     | cold, thin soil, short growing season | fertile, temperate                      | warm, long season, navigable rivers         | long growing season, subtropical        |
| Main export   | mixed farming, fishing, shipping      | cereal crops (the 'bread colonies')     | tobacco                                     | rice and sugar                          |
| Labour system | family labour                         | family labour and indentured servants   | indentured servants, then enslaved Africans | enslaved Africans, a majority in places |
| Society       | Puritan towns, high life expectancy   | most ethnically and religiously diverse | scattered plantations, high mortality       | rigid racial hierarchy                  |

geography → the crop → the labour system → the society

- The **Chesapeake** 切萨皮克 and **North Carolina** grew prosperous exporting **tobacco** 烟草, a labour-intensive crop. Labour came first...
- The **New England** colonies, initially settled by **Puritans** 清教徒, developed around small towns with **family farms** 家庭农场, a...

Period 2: 1607-1754

↳ The Regions of British Colonies

### The Regions of British Colonies

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

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

## The Regions of British Colonies, continued

One political feature was shared.

Distance from London, and Britain's initially **lax attention** 松散管理, let the colonies create **self-governing institutions** 自治机构 – colonial assemblies that later shaped resistance to imperial control.

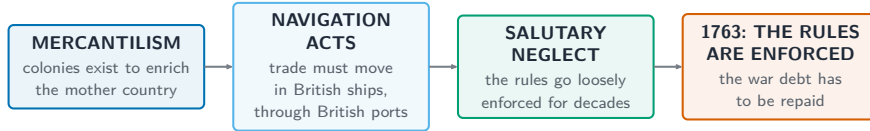
# 3 Transatlantic Trade

## Transatlantic Trade

An **Atlantic economy** 大西洋经济 developed in which goods – and enslaved Africans and American Indians – were exchanged around the ocean rim. Continuing trade increased the flow of goods in and out of American Indian communities, changing them too.

The **Navigation Acts** 航海条例 required colonial trade to move in British ships through British ports.

The laws were old; the enforcement was new



In between, colonists grew used to **trading freely and governing themselves**. The anger of the 1760s is a reaction to the **change**, not to the laws — which were already a century old

## 4 Interactions with American Indians

### Interactions with American Indians

Contact produced both **accommodation** 调适 and **conflict** 冲突, and the balance differed by empire and region.

British expansion led to sustained **military conflict** 军事冲突 with American Indians over land, resources, and boundaries.

# 5

## Slavery in the British Colonies

Period 2: 1607-1754

↳ Slavery in the British Colonies

### Slavery in the British Colonies

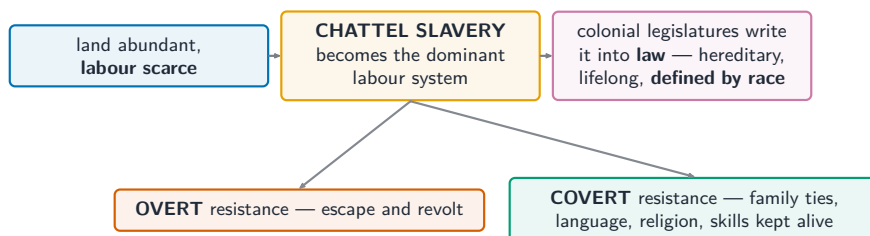
All the British colonies participated in the **Atlantic slave trade** to varying degrees, because land was abundant and labour scarce.

Slavery became hereditary, life-long, and defined by race – a legal structure, not merely a practice.

Period 2: 1607-1754

↳ Slavery in the British Colonies

### From a labour shortage to a legal racial system



The exam expects **both** kinds. An answer that mentions only rebellion has left out most of the evidence

# 6

## Colonial Society and Culture

Period 2: 1607-1754

Colonial Society and Culture

### Colonial Society and Culture

Two opposite processes ran at once.

Toward **diversity**: the presence of different European religious and ethnic groups produced a significant degree of **pluralism** 多元并存, most visibly in the middle colonies.

# 7

## Comparison in Period 2

## Comparison in Period 2

The unit ends with **comparison** 比较, the reasoning skill this period is built to teach: the regions differ enough that almost any claim about "the colonies" needs qualifying.

## Exam tips

- Answer the **why** behind regional difference: geography set the crop, the crop set the labour system, and the labour system set the society.
- Never treat "the colonies" as one place. A comparison question wants New England *against* the Chesapeake, with evidence from each.
- **Mercantilism** is the theory, the **Navigation Acts** are the policy, and **salutary neglect** is the lax enforcement that made later enforcement feel like tyranny.
- For slavery, give **both** overt and covert resistance; and note that slave codes made slavery *racial and hereditary*, which is the change being tested.
- The **Pueblo Revolt** is the go-to example of successful native resistance; British-Indian conflict is the go-to contrast with French trade alliances.
- Match your answer to the task verb. **Briefly describe** takes one or two accurate sentences, while **Evaluate the extent** needs a thesis that takes a position.

# 8

## Recap

## Period 2 – key takeaways

### 1 Regions

geography → crop → labour → society

### 2 Empire

mercantilism / Navigation Acts / salutary neglect

### 3 Slavery

racial and hereditary; overt *and* covert resistance

### 4 Compare

never “the colonies”; New England vs Chesapeake

## Check yourself

- 1 Why did Chesapeake labour differ from New England's?
- 2 Mercantilism, Navigation Acts, salutary neglect – which is the policy?
- 3 What did slave codes change about slavery?
- 4 Name one successful Native resistance in this period.

**Answers:** tobacco needed bound labour ▪ Navigation Acts ▪ racial and hereditary ▪ Pueblo Revolt