**Period 2: Colonization and development of a unique identity in the 13 colonies, 1607-1754**

**Key Concept 2.1: Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.**

Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.

**Standard Subject Understandings Content Vocabulary/Identifications Academic Vocabulary Readings**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.1.1 | Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations. | Spanish, French, Dutch, and English models for colonization, their differing relations with natives, variants of Christianity, and reliance or non-reliance upon coerced labor. | Isthmus of Panama, *conquistadores*, Aztecs, *encomienda* system, *asiento* system, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, St. Lawrence River, Huguenots, Quebec, New France, Mississippi River, Louisiana, northwest passage, New Amsterdam, Dutch West India Company, St. Augustine, Santa Fe, Pueblo Revolt, Texas, San Diego, Inca, Franciscan Order, Bartolomé de Las Casas, New Laws of 1542, Valladolid Debate, Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda, Huron v. Iroquois, Scotch-Irish, Corporate colonies, Jamestown, joint-stock companies, Royal colonies, Virginia, Proprietary colonies, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Spanish Armada, Virginia Company, dysentery, malaria, John Rolfe, tobacco, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Anglican Church, Protestant Reformation, predestination, Separatists, Pilgrims, Puritans, Massachusetts Bay Company, Boston, Great Migration, House of Burgesses, Mayflower Compact, indentured servants, Maryland, Act of Toleration, British Isles, Headright System, Bacon’s Rebellion, Chesapeake Area | Migration patterns, imperial goals, economic competition, subjugation, secular, religious freedom, religious toleration, land grants, class system, serfdom, conservative, culture, expelled, river valley, distinctive, charter, representative government, colonial subjects, enterprise, economic risk, Protestants, dissent, monarch, theologian, moderates, persecution, assembly, self-government, rudimentary, constitution, freemen, autocratic, democratic, nobleman, proprietorship, statute, divinity, resentment, repealed, sects, room and board, hereditary slavery, bondage, bondage, overproduction, antagonized, dictatorial powers, frontier, insurrection | AMSCO: 7-13, 23-29;“Mayflower Compact”;“City Upon a Hill” |