**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.**

Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.1.3 | The development of trade and economic competition, and the effects of trade and competition on European rivalries, American Indian peoples, and relationships between Great Britain and its 13 American colonies. | How an Atlantic economy developed to facilitate the exchange of goods and slaves between the Europe, Africa, and the Americas.  How continued trade led to cultural, economic, and demographic changes for American Indian communities.  How European rivalries used alliances and conflicts with American Indian peoples to strengthen their colonial empires.  How the goals and interests of European powers began to differ from those in the American colonies, especially the 13 British colonies, and how these changes led to political and economic conflict.  How British colonial conflicts with American Indians led to various wars.  How American Indians resisted Spanish conquest, and how the Spanish eventually accommodated some aspects of American Indian culture in the Southwest. | John Rolfe, raid on Jamestown, “praying towns,” Wampanoags, Metacom, King Philip’s War, Pequot War, Bacon’s Rebellion, Beaver Wars, mercantilism, Navigation Acts, English Civil War, Glorious Revolution, Dominion of New England, triangular trade, Middle Passage, rice plantations, tobacco farms, Halfway covenant, Pueblo Revolt, subsistence farming,  Albany Plan for a Union | Supply and demand, comparative advantage, opportunity cost, favorable balance of trade, core economy, dependent economy, proxy war, accommodation, monopoly, self-sufficiency, trade regulation, parent country, enumerated goods, smuggling, immigrants | AMSCO, 2015 ed. 35-37, 48, 69-70 |