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

**Key Concept 2.2: The British Colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain’s control.**

Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.

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

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| 2.2.I | Although colonists were closely tied to the British in trade and culture, exchanges in trade, religion, ideas, and politics united colonists and made them distinctive from the British. | How religious and ethnic diversity along with the Great Awakening and Enlightenment contributed to pluralism and intellectual exchange.  How the development of autonomous English-modeled political communities, intercolonial trade, emergence of trans-Atlantic print culture, and the spread of protestant evangelism led to a gradual Anglicization of the formerly somewhat pluralistic colonies.  How British attempts to control the colonies, especially in regard to trade, often failed but nevertheless contributed to conflicts with colonists.  The ideological background by which colonists resisted British attempts at increased political and economic control. |  | Pluralism, autonomous, evangelism, Anglicization, ideology, |  |