



AP US HISTORY

Periods 2 Packet 2023-2024

NAME _____

DATE _____ PERIOD _____

Period 2 Packet:

DUE ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2023



DIRECTIONS: PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PACKET TO INCREASE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF PERIOD 1. YOU MAY USE MS. FORD'S WEBSITE ([HTTPS://FORDR.WEEBLY.COM](https://fordr.weebly.com)) AND YOUR TEXTBOOK TO COMPLETE ALL ASSIGNMENTS IN THIS CLASS. YOU MAY NOT USE WIKIPEDIA! VOCABULARY COMPLETION ON YOUR PAPER (HANDWRITTEN) IS EXTRA CREDIT!

Checklist for Period 2: Check off the tasks as you complete them.

- TASK 1: WHAT ARE WE LEARNING? WHY?**
 - AS A CLASS, WE WILL REVIEW THE COLLEGE BOARD LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS TO UNDERSTAND WHAT WE WILL SEE ON THE AP EXAM.
- TASK 2: READ THE TEXTBOOK AND VIEW THE RELATED VIDEOS:**
 - FOLLOW THE PACING CALENDAR GIVEN TO READ CHAPTERS 2 – 4A: A NEW WORLD (**TEXTBOOK PGS. 49–151A**)
 - WATCH DR. FORD'S VIDEOS THAT CORRESPOND WITH YOUR READING.
 - YOU MAY TAKE NOTES AS YOU READ/VIEW TO HELP YOU ENGAGE WITH HISTORY.
- TASK 3 VOCABULARY AND PEOPLE TO KNOW:** THIS SECTION IS **EXTRA CREDIT** IF YOU COMPLETE IN THE FOLLOWING WAY: PLEASE PROVIDE GOOD DEFINITIONS FOR THESE TERMS AND PEOPLE ON YOUR PAPER (HANDWRITTEN – NO ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED) .
- TASK 4 GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS:** FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS AT THE TOP OF EACH GRAPHIC ORGANIZER AS YOU RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONS OR PROVIDE THE REQUIRED INFORMATION. **REMEMBER: YOU WILL NEED COMPUTER ACCESS TO WATCH THE VIDEOS.**
- TASK 5 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS:** READ THIS PACKET'S PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES. AS YOU READ, PLEASE ENGAGE IN WITH THE DOCUMENT BY:
 - IDENTIFYING THE POINT OF VIEW (POV) OF THE AUTHOR.
 - HIGHLIGHTING IMPORTANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT OF THE PIECE.
 - WHO IS THE INTENDED AUDIENCE? WRITE THIS AT THE TOP IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.
 - WHAT DO YOU THINK THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT WAS IN ITS TIME? WRITE THIS IN THE BOTTOM SPACE PROVIDED.

ALL WORK MUST BE COMPLETED IN DARK BLUE OR BLACK INK! WHEN YOU TAKE THE AP EXAM IN MAY, YOU MUST WRITE WELL IN INK! COMPLETING THIS DOCUMENT IN INK HELPS YOU TO PRACTICE WRITING IN PEN.

Reading Quizzes

YOU WILL HAVE READING QUIZZES AS INDICATED ON THE PLANNING CALENDAR.

IF YOU CHOOSE TO TAKE NOTES, YOU WILL BE ALLOWED TO USE THESE ON YOUR QUIZ AFTER THEY ARE CHECKED BY DR. FORD. ***NOTE: READING/ VIDEO NOTES ARE NOT REQUIRED!**

Vocabulary Quiz

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2023

People to Know Quiz

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2023

Unit Exam

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2023



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Task 1: What are we learning? Why?

THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES AND KEY CONCEPTS WILL GUIDE OUR LEARNING OF THIS UNIT. AS WE REVIEW, WHAT DOES THE COLLEGE BOARD WANT US TO KNOW FOR THE AP EXAM?

Required Course Content Objectives and Key Concepts	Supporting Evidence
<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE A: Explain the context for the colonization of North America from 1607 to 1754.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-2.1.I: Spanish, French, 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. ○ KC-2.1.II: In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors. ○ KC-2.1.III: Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict with the Americans. • KC-2.2: The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic changes with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KC-2.2.I: 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. ○ KC-2.2.II: Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies. <p>LEARNING OBJECTIVE B Explain how and why various European colonies developed and expanded from 1607 to 1754.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KC-2.1.I.A: Spanish efforts to extract wealth from the land led them to develop institutions based on subjugating native populations, converting them to Christianity, and 	



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Supporting Evidence

incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into Spanish colonial society.

- **KC-2.1.1.B:** French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and relied on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to build economic and diplomatic relationships and acquire furs and other product for export to Europe.
- **KC-2.1.1.C:** English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE C: Explain how and why environmental and other factors shaped the development and expansion of various British colonies that developed and expanded from 1607 to 1754.

- **KC-2.1.1.A:** The Chesapeake and North Carolina colonies grew prosperous exporting tobacco – a labor intensive product initially cultivated by white, mostly male indentured servants and later by enslaved Africans.
- **KC-2.1.1.B:** The New England colonies, initially settled by Puritans, developed around small towns with family farms and achieved a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.
- **KC-2.1.1.C:** The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance.
- **KC-2.1.1.D:** The colonies of the southern Atlantic coast and the British West Indies used long growing seasons to develop plantation economies based on exporting staple crops. They depended on the labor of enslaved Africans, who often constituted the majority of the population in these areas and developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy.
- **KC-2.1.1.E:** Distance and Britain’s initial lax attention led to the colonies creating self-governing institutions that were unusually democratic for the era. The New England colonies based power in participatory town meetings, which in turn elected members to their colonial legislatures; in the southern colonies elite planters exercised local authority and also dominated the elected assemblies.



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LEARNING OBJECTIVE D: Explain causes and effects of transatlantic trade over time.

- **KC-2.1.III.A:** An Atlantic economy developed in which goods as well as enslaved Africans and American Indians, were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas through extensive trade networks. European colonial economies focused on acquiring, producing, and exporting commodities that were valued in Europe and gaining new sources of labor.
- **KC-2.1.III.B:** Continuing trade with Europeans increased the flow of goods in and out of American Indian communities, stimulating cultural and economic changes and spreading epidemic diseases that caused radical demographic shifts.
- **K-2.2.I.C:** The British government increasingly attempted to incorporate its North American colonies into a coherent, hierarchical, and imperial structure in order to pursue mercantilist economic aims, but conflicts with colonists and American Indians led to erratic enforcement of imperial policies.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE E: Explain how and why interactions between various European nations and American Indians changed over time.

- **KC-2.1.III.C:** Interactions between European rivals and American Indian populations fostered both accommodation and conflict. French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied with and armed American Indian groups, who frequently sought alliances with Europeans against other American Indian groups.
- **KC-2.1.II.E:** British conflicts with American Indians over land, resources, and political boundaries led to military confrontations, such as Metacom's War (King Philip's War) in New England.
- **KC-2.1.III.F:** American Indian resistance to Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, led to Spanish accommodation of some aspects of American Indian culture in the Southwest.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE F: Explain the causes and effects of slavery in the various British colonial regions.

- **KC-2.2.II.A:** All the British colonies participated to varying degrees in the Atlantic slave trade due to the abundance of land and a growing European demand for colonial goods, as well as a shortage of indentured servants. Small New England farms used relatively few enslaved laborers, all port cities held significant minorities of enslaved people, and the emerging plantation systems of the Chesapeake and the southern Atlantic coast had large numbers of enslaved



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workers, while the great majority of enslaved Africans were sent to the West Indies.

- **KC-2.2.II.B:** As chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in many southern colonies, new laws created a strict racial system that prohibited interracial relationships and defined descendants of African American mothers as black and enslaved in perpetuity.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE G: Explain how enslaved people responded to slavery.

- **KC-2.2.II.C:** Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist the dehumanizing nature of slavery and maintain their family and gender systems, culture, and religion.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE H: Explain how and why the movement of a variety of people and ideas across the Atlantic contributed to the development of American culture over time.

- **KC-2.2.I.A:** The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.
- **KC-2.2.I.B:** The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from intercolonial commercial ties, the emergence of a transatlantic print culture, and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE I: Explain how and why the different goals and interests of European leaders and colonists affected how they viewed themselves and their relationship to Britain.

- **KC-2.1.III.D:** The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverged, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists, especially in British North America, expressed dissatisfaction over issues including territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade.
- **KC-2.2.I.D:** Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE J: Compare the effects of the development of colonial society in the various regions of North America.



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Task 2: Vocabulary & People to Know

DIRECTIONS: VOCABULARY WORDS PROVIDE THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO UNDERSTAND US HISTORY. SOME OF THESE TERMS WILL BE NEW VOCABULARY WORDS. PLEASE USE EITHER YOUR TEXTBOOK OR THE ONLINE GLOSSARY FOR EACH ASSIGNED WORD. WIKIPEDIA OR AN ONLINE QUIZLET IS NOT YOUR FRIEND WHEN DEFINING THESE WORDS. REMEMBER: THIS MUST BE COMPLETED IN YOUR HANDWRITING!!!

Period 2 Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ANTINOMIANISM | 13. ENGLISH CIVIL WAR | 25. MARYLAND TOLERATION ACT | 37. REDEMPTIONERS |
| 2. ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE | 14. ENGLISH TOLERATION ACT | 26. MAYFLOWER COMPACT | 38. ROANOKE COLONY |
| 3. BACON'S REBELLION | 15. ENLIGHTENMENT | 27. MIDDLE GROUND | 39. ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY |
| 4. CAPTIVITY NARRATIVES | 16. GLORIOUS REVOLUTION | 28. MIDDLE PASSAGE | 40. SALEM WITCH TRIALS |
| 5. CHATTEL SLAVERY | 17. GREAT AWAKENING | 29. NEW YORK SLAVE REVOLT | 41. SALUTARY NEGLECT |
| 6. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH | 18. HALFWAY COVENANT | 30. MARYLAND TOLERATION ACT | 42. SLAVE CODES |
| 7. COVENANT CHAIN | 19. HEADRIGHT SYSTEM | 31. PEQUOT WAR | 43. STARVING TIME |
| 8. DEISM | 20. HOUSE OF BURGESSSES | 32. PILGRIMS | 44. STONO REBELLION |
| 9. DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND | 21. JAMESTOWN | 33. PLANTATION | 45. VIRGINIA COMPANY |
| 10. DOWER RIGHTS | 22. KING PHILIP'S WAR | 34. PONTIAC'S REBELLION | 46. WALKING PURCHASE |
| 11. ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT | 23. LEISLER'S REBELLION | 35. PURITANS | 47. YAMASEE UPRISING |
| 12. ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS | 24. MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY | 36. QUAKERS | 48. ZENGER TRIAL |

Period 2 People to Know

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 13. ANNE HUTCHINSON | 6. JOHN WINTHROP | 11. NATHANIEL BACON | 16. SIR WALTER RALEIGH |
| 14. CHARLES II | 7. LORD BALTIMORE | 12. OLIVER CROMWELL | 17. WILLIAM III & MARY II |
| 15. JAMES OGLETHORPE | 8. LORD DE LA WARR | 13. POWHATAN | 18. WILLIAM BERKLEY |
| 16. JOHN ROLFE | 9. MASSASOIT | 14. ROGER WILLIAMS | 19. WILLIAM BRADFORD |
| 17. JOHN SMITH | 10. METACOM (KING PHILIP) | 15. SIR EDMUND ANDROS | 20. WILLIAM PENN |



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Task 3: Graphic Organizers

PERIOD 2 COVERS FROM 1607 TO 1754 –THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COLONIES BY THE VARIOUS EUROPEAN POWERS. THIS SECTION WILL FOCUS MOSTLY ON THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS THAT WILL COME FROM THE THIRTEEN COLONIES; HOWEVER, WE WILL ALSO BE DISCUSSING THE EUROPEAN INTERACTIONS THAT WILL HAVE A DIRECT IMPACT ON AMERICA'S CHOOSING TO BREAK WITH ENGLAND.

DIRECTIONS: PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING GRAPHIC ORGANIZER AS YOU READ (BACON ' S REBELLION GO) OR DURING CLASS AS NOTED ON THE READING CALENDAR (MERCANTILISM GO) . ☺

Bacon's Rebellion

WHAT ACTION BEGAN BACON'S REBELLION? WHY?	BECAUSE OF THIS ACTION, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT ' S REACTION?
ACTION...	...REACTION
ACTION...	...REACTION
ACTION...	...REACTION
ACTION...	EXPLAIN THE OUTCOME OF BACON ' S REBELLION...
<p><i>WHY WAS BACON ' S REBELLION A SIGNIFICANT MOMENT IN AMERICAN HISTORY?</i></p>	



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IN THE SPACE PROVIDED, IDENTIFY THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

A. MERCANTILISM

B. NAVIGATION ACTS

C. WOOLEN ACT OF 1699

D. HAT ACT OF 1733

E. MOLASSES ACT OF 1733

F. IRON ACT OF 1750

G. TRIANGULAR TRADE



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ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

WHY DID THE ENGLISH PERMIT THE GROWTH OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM TO DEVELOP IN THE COLONIES?

WHICH SECTIONS OF THE COLONIES REPRESENTED THE GREATEST THREAT TO THE BRITISH MERCANTILE SYSTEM AND WHY?

WHICH SECTION OF THE COLONIES WAS LEAST THREATENING TO THE BRITISH MERCANTILE SYSTEM AND WHY?

WHY DID THE COLONISTS DISLIKE THE MERCANTILE SYSTEM?

THE MERCANTILE SYSTEM WAS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE MUTUAL BENEFIT FOR BOTH THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY (IN THIS CASE, BRITAIN) . WHEN CONFLICT OCCURRED BETWEEN THE TWO, WHOSE INTERESTS SHOULD HAVE COME FIRST? WHY?

EXPLAIN HOW THE OPPOSING ECONOMIC VIEWS OF THE COLONIES AND BRITAIN SUGGESTED CONFLICT IN THE FUTURE.



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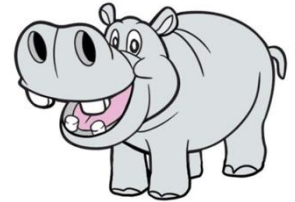
DATE _____ PERIOD _____

Task 4: Primary and Secondary Sources

**Please
NOTE**

ALL READINGS PROVIDED ARE FROM THE RECOMMENDED READING LIST PROVIDED BY COLLEGE BOARD. THESE READINGS WERE INTENTIONALLY SELECTED TO SUPPORT STUDENT LEARNING IN AP US HISTORY.

H.I.P.P.O. DOCUMENT ANALYSIS



IN THIS CLASSROOM, WE WILL USE THE ACRONYM HIPPO TO ANALYZE ALL DOCUMENTS. BELOW IS AN EXPLANATION OF WHAT TO CONSIDER AS YOU EVALUATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES IN APUSH:

HISTORIC CONTEXT (H)	INTENDED AUDIENCE (I)	POINT OF VIEW (P)	PURPOSE (P)	ORGANIZE (O)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY WHEN AND/OR WHERE THE DOCUMENT WAS CREATED. WHAT EVENTS HAPPENED RIGHT BEFORE THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN? WHAT ISSUE WAS THE AUTHOR ADDRESSING? HOW IS THIS DOCUMENT A REPRESENTATION OF THE TENSION PRESENT? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TO WHOM IS THE AUTHOR WRITING? WOULD OTHERS SEE THIS LETTER? IS THE AUTHOR PART OF THE COMMUNITY? DOES HE/SHE HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THIS EVENT OR PERIOD? WHY WOULD THE AUTHOR CHOOSE TO WRITE TO THIS AUDIENCE? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CONSIDER THE PERSON BELIEVES OR WANTS OF THE AUTHOR. WHAT IS THE AUTHOR'S ETHNICITY, GENDER, AGE, RELIGIOUS IDEA, GENERAL BACKGROUND? HOW WOULD THESE AFFECT THEIR VIEWS. DOES THE BACKGROUND STRENGTHEN OR WEAKEN THE ARGUMENT? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHY DID THE AUTHOR CREATE THE WORK? DOES THE WRITER HAVE AN ULTERIOR MOTIVE? WHAT DOES THE AUTHOR WANT TO OCCUR OR CHANGE? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> THINK ABOUT HOW THIS DOCUMENT FITS INTO THE LARGER CONVERSATION: IS IT A CLAIM OR A COUNTERCLAIM? WHAT DOCUMENT WOULD BE IN 'CONVERSATION' WITH THIS AUTHOR'S WORK?



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DIRECTIONS: PLEASE READ AND ANNOTATE THE FOLLOWING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCE DOCUMENTS, USING YOUR H.I.P.P.O. ACRONYM.

Topic 2.4: Transatlantic Trade

BACON'S REBELLION: "THE DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE, AGAINST SR: WM: BERKELEY, AND PRESENT GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA" (1676). FROM [HTTPS://HISTORYMATTERS.GMU.EDU/D/5800](https://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5800)

Text

H.I.P.P.O. Notes

Bacon's Rebellion: The Declaration (1676)
by Nathaniel Bacon

Economic and social power became concentrated in late seventeenth-century Virginia, leaving laborers and servants with restricted economic independence. Governor William Berkeley feared rebellion: "six parts of Seven at least are Poore, Indebted, Discontented and Armed." Planter Nathaniel Bacon focused inland colonists' anger at local Indians, who they felt were holding back settlement, and at a distant government unwilling to aid them. In the summer and fall of 1676, Bacon and his supporters rose up and plundered the elite's estates and slaughtered nearby Indians. Bacon's Declaration challenged the economic and political privileges of the governor's circle of favorites, while announcing the principle of the consent of the people. Bacon's death and the arrival of a British fleet quelled this rebellion, but Virginia's planters long remembered the spectacle of white and black acting together to challenge authority.

1. For having, upon specious pretenses of public works, raised great unjust taxes upon the commonalty for the advancement of private favorites and other sinister ends, but no visible effects in any measure adequate; for not having, during this long time of his government, in any measure advanced this hopeful colony either by fortifications, towns, or trade.
2. For having abused and rendered contemptible the magistrates of justice by advancing to places of judicature scandalous and ignorant favorites.
3. For having wronged his Majesty's prerogative and interest by assuming monopoly of the beaver trade and for having in it unjust gain betrayed and sold his Majesty's country and the lives of his loyal subjects to the barbarous heathen.
4. For having protected, favored, and emboldened the Indians against his Majesty's loyal subjects, never contriving, requiring, or appointing any due or proper means of satisfaction for their many invasions, robberies, and murders committed upon us.
5. For having, when the army of English was just upon the track of those Indians, who now in all places burn, spoil, murder and when we might with ease have destroyed them who then were in open hostility, for then having expressly countermanded and sent back our army by passing his word for the peaceable demeanor of the said Indians, who immediately prosecuted their evil intentions, committing horrid murders and robberies in all places, being protected by the said engagement and word past of him the said Sir William Berkeley, having ruined and laid desolate a great part of his Majesty's country, and have now drawn themselves into such obscure and remote places and are by their success so emboldened and confirmed by their confederacy so strengthened that the cries of blood are in all places, and the terror and consternation of the people so great, are now become not only difficult but a very formidable enemy who might at first with ease have been destroyed.
6. And lately, when, upon the loud outcries of blood, the assembly had, with all care, raised and framed an army for the preventing of further mischief and safeguard of this his Majesty's colony.
7. For having, with only the privacy of some few favorites without acquainting the people, only by the alteration of a figure, forged a commission, by we know not what hand, not only without but even against the consent of the people, for the raising and effecting civil war and



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destruction, which being happily and without bloodshed prevented; for having the second time attempted the same, thereby calling down our forces from the defense of the frontiers and most weakly exposed places.

8. For the prevention of civil mischief and ruin amongst ourselves while the barbarous enemy in all places did invade, murder, and spoil us, his Majesty's most faithful subjects.

Of this and the aforesaid articles we accuse Sir William Berkeley as guilty of each and every one of the same, and as one who has traitorously attempted, violated, and injured his Majesty's interest here by a loss of a great part of this his colony and many of his faithful loyal subjects by him betrayed and in a barbarous and shameful manner exposed to the incursions and murder of the heathen. And we do further declare these the ensuing persons in this list to have been his wicked and pernicious councilors, confederates, aiders, and assisters against the commonalty in these our civil commotions.

Sir Henry Chichley	William Claiburne Junior
Lieut. Coll. Christopher Wormeley	Thomas Hawkins
William Sherwood	Phillip Ludwell
John Page Clerke	Robert Beverley
John Cluffe Clerke	Richard Lee
John West	Thomas Ballard
Hubert Farrell	William Cole
Thomas Reade	Richard Whitacre
Matthew Kempe	Nicholas Spencer
Joseph Bridger	
John West, Hubert Farrell, Thomas Reade, Math. Kempe	

And we do further demand that the said Sir William Berkeley with all the persons in this list be forthwith delivered up or surrender themselves within four days after the notice hereof, or otherwise we declare as follows.

That in whatsoever place, house, or ship, any of the said persons shall reside, be hid, or protected, we declare the owners, masters, or inhabitants of the said places to be confederates and traitors to the people and the estates of them is also of all the aforesaid persons to be confiscated. And this we, the commons of Virginia, do declare, desiring a firm union amongst ourselves that we may jointly and with one accord defend ourselves against the common enemy. And let not the faults of the guilty be the reproach of the innocent, or the faults or crimes of the oppressors divide and separate us who have suffered by their oppressions.

These are, therefore, in his Majesty's name, to command you forthwith to seize the persons above mentioned as traitors to the King and country and them to bring to Middle Plantation and there to secure them until further order, and, in case of opposition, if you want any further assistance you are forthwith to demand it in the name of the people in all the counties of Virginia.

Nathaniel Bacon

General by Consent of the people.

William Sherwood



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Topic 2.5: Interactions Between American Indians and Europeans



QUEEN ANNE'S WAR: "SOUTH CAROLINA VIA NEW YORK," *BOSTON NEWS-LETTER*, APRIL 24 TO MAY 1, 1704 IN *AN HISTORICAL DIGEST OF THE PROVINCIAL PRESS*, ED. LYMAN HORACE WEEKS AND EDWIN MUNROE BACON, (BOSTON: THE SOCIETY OF AMERICANA, 1907), VOL. 1, P. 49. FROM <https://books.google.com/books?id=FCRYAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA49#v=ONEPAGE&q&f=false>

BOSTON NEWS-LETTER, MAY 1, 1704

THE BOSTON NEWS-LETTER*

From Monday April 24 to Monday May 1, 1704

AS—MH—NY

South-Carolina Via New-York.

AN Account of what the Army from thence had done, under the Command of Colonel *Moore* in his Expedition last Winter against the *Spaniards* and *Spanish* Indians. In a Letter from him to the Governor of *Carolina*. May it please Your Honour to accept of this short Narrative of what I with the Army under my Command have been doing since my Departure from the *Ockomulgg* on the 19th December. On the 14th January we came to a Town, and strong and almost regular Fort about Sun Rising, call'd *Ayavalle*, at our first approach the Indians in it fired and shot Arrows at us briskly; from which we shelter'd our selves under the side of a great Mud-wall'd House, till we could take a view of the Fort, and consider of the best way of assaulting it: which we concluded to be by breaking the Church door, which made a part of the Fort, with Axes. I no sooner proposed this, but my men readily undertook it; ran up to it briskly, (the Enemy at the same time shooting at them) were beaten off without effecting it, and fourteen white men wounded, two hours after that we thought fit to attempt the burning the Church which we did, three or four Indians assisting us: The Indians in it obstinately defending themselves, and kill'd us two white men, viz *Frances Plowden* and *Thomas Dale*; after we were within their Fort, a Fryar the only white in it came forth and begged mercy; In this we took about 26 men alive, and 58 Women and Children; The Indians took about as many more of each sort, the Fryar told us, we kill'd in the two Storms Twenty five men. The next morning the Captain of *St Lewis* Fort with 23 white men and 400 Indians came to Fight us, which we did, beat him, took him, and Eight of his men Prisoners;

*This issue is a full sheet folio, the last page, however, blank. The foreign matter comprises extracts from the London Flying Post, from December 23 to 25, covering European war news in advices from Warsaw, Zurich, and Vienna, and reports from Frankfort as to the design of France and Spain to divide Switzerland "betwixt them." The imprint of this number reads: "Boston, Printed by B. Green, Sold at the Post-Office, 1704."

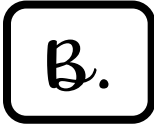


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WALKING PURCHASE: DEED OF NUTIMUS, TEESHAKOMMEN, ET. AL....TO JOHN THOMAS AND RICHARD PENN” (PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST 25, 1737), PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, FIRST SERIES, VOL. 1, PP. 541-543. FROM

[HTTP://WWW.PHMC.STATE.PA.US/PORTAL/COMMUNITIES/DOCUMENTS/1681-1776/WALKING-PURCHASE.HTML](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1681-1776/walking-purchase.html)

Text

H.I.P.P.O. Notes

We, Teesshakomen, alias Tisheekunk, and Tootamis alias Nutimus, two of the Sachem's or Chiefs of the Delaware Indians, having, almost three Years ago, at Durham, begun a treaty with our honourable Brethren John and Thomas Penn, and from thence another Meeting was appointed to be at Pensbury, the next Spring Following, to which We repaired with Lappawinzoe and Several others of the Delaware Indians, At which Treaty Several Deeds were produced and Shewed to us by our said Bretheren, concerning Several Tracts of Land which our Forefathers had, more than fifty Years ago, Bargained and Sold unto our good Friend and Brother William Penn, the Father of the said John and Thomas Penn, and in particular one Deed from Mayhkeericckishsho, Sayhobby and Taughhaughsey, the Chiefs or Kings of the Northern Indians on Delaware, who, for large Quantities of Goods delivered by the Agents of William Penn, to those Indian Chiefs, did Bargain and Sell unto the said William Penn, All those Tract or Tracts of Land lying and being in the Province of Pennsylvania, Beginning upon a line formerly laid out from a Corner Spruce Tree by the River Delaware, about Makeerickkitton, and from thence running along the ledge or foot of the Mountains, West North West to a corner white Oak marked with the Letter P, Standing by the Indian Path that Leadeth to an Indian town called Playwickey, and from thence extending Westward to Neshameney Creek, from which said line the said Tract or Tracts thereby Granted, doth extend itself back into the Woods as far as a Man can goe in one day and a helf, and bounded on the Westerly side with the Creek called Neshameney, or the most Westerly branch thereof, So far as the said Branch doth extend, and from thence by line to the utmost extent of the said one day and a half's Journey, and from thence to the aforesaid River Delaware, and from thence down the Several Courses of the said River to the first mentioned Spruce tree. And all this did likewise appear to be true by William Biles and Joseph Wood, who upon their Affirmations, did solemnly declare that they well remembered the Treaty held between the Agents of William Penn and those Indians. But some of our Old Men being then Absent, We requested of our Brethren John Penn and Thomas Penn, that We might have more time to Consult with our People concerning the same, which request being granted us, We have, after more than two Years since the Treaty at Pensbury, now come to Philadelphia, together with our chief Sachems Monochyhickan, and several of our Old Men, and upon a further Treaty held upon the same Subject, We Do Acknowledge Ourselves and every of Us, to be fully satisfied that the above described Tract or Tracts of Land were truly Granted and Sold by the said Mayhkeericckishsho, Sayhobby, and Taughhaughsey, unto the said William Penn and his heirs, And for a further Confirmation thereof, We, the said Monockyhickan, Lappawinzoe, Tisheekunk, and Nutimus, Do, for ourselves and all other the Delaware Indians, fully, clearly and Absolutely Remise, Release, and forever Quit claim unto the said John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard



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Penn, All our Right Title, Interest, and pretentions whatsoever of , in, or to the said Tract or Tracts of Land, and every Part and Parcel thereof, So that neither We, or any of us, or our Children, shall or may at any time hereafter, have Challenge, Claim, or Demand any Right, Title or Interest, or any pretentions whatsoever of, in, or to the said Tract or Tracts of Land, or any Part thereof, but of and from the same shall be excluded, and forever Debarred. And We do hereby further Agree, that the extent of the said Tract or Tracts of Land shall be forthwith Walked, Travelled, or gone over by proper Persons to be appointed for that Purpose, According to the direction of the aforesaid Deed.

In Witness whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and Seals, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-fifth day of the Month called August, in the Year, According to the English account, one thousand Seven hundred and thirty-seven.

MANAWKYHICKON, his X mark

LAPPAWINZOE, his X mark

TEESHACOMIN, his X mark

NOOTIMUS his X mark

The above Deed being read and explained to all the Indians at this Treaty, the following Persons, on behalf of themselves and all the other Indians now present, have agreed to Sign or put their Names to the same as Witnesses, in Token of their free and full consent to what the above named Monochyhickan, Llappawinzoe, Tisheekunk, and Nutimus, have signed and Sealed.

Sealed, Subscribed and Delivered, Tameckapa, his X mark,
In the presence of us, Oochqueahgtoe, his X mark,

James Logan,
A. Hamilton,
Rd. Assheton,
James Steel,

Thomas Griffitt,

William Allen,

Thomas Freame,
John Georges,
James Hamilton,
Edward Shippen,
Wm. Logan,
James Letort,
Robt. Charles,
James Steel, Jun.,
James Steel
Bearefoot Brunson,
Interpreter.

Wayshaghinichon, his X mark,
Nectotaylemet, his X mark,
Taarlighigh, his X mark,
Neeshalinicka, his X mark,
Neepaheeloman, alias Jo Tunum, his X
mark,
Ayshaataghoe, alias Cornelius, his X
mark,
Aysolickon, his X mark
Chichagheway, his X mark
John Hans, his X mark
Shawtagh, his X mark



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Topic 2.7: Colonial Society and Culture

MARYLAND ACT OF TOLERATION OF 1649: "AN ACT CONCERNING RELIGION" (1649) , ALSO KNOWN AS THE "MARYLAND TOLERATION ACT OF 1649."

FROM https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/maryland_toleracion.asp

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Forasmuch as in a well governed and Christian Common Weath matters concerning Religion and the honor of God ought in the first place to bee taken, into serious consideracion and endeavoured to bee settled, Be it therefore ordered and enacted by the Right Honourable Cecilius Lord Baron of Baltemore absolute Lord and Proprietary of this Province with the advise and consent of this Generall Assembly:

That whatsoever person or persons within this Province and the Islands thereunto helonging shall from henceforth blaspheme God, that is Curse him, or deny our Saviour Jesus Christ to bee the sonne of God, or shall deny the holy Trinity the father sonne and holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the said Three persons of the Trinity or the Unity of the Godhead, or shall use or utter any reproachfull Speeches, words or language concerning the said Holy Trinity, or any of the said three persons thereof, shalbe punished with death and confiscation or forfeiture of all his or her lands and goods to the Lord Proprietary and his heires.

And bee it also Enacted by the Authority and with the advise and assent aforesaid, That whatsoever person or persons shall from henceforth use or utter any reproachfull words or Speeches concerning the blessed Virgin Mary the Mother of our Saviour or the holy Apostles or Evangelists or any of them shall in such case for the first offence forfeit to the said Lord Proprietary and his heirs Lords and Proprietaries of this Province the summe of five pound Sterling or the value thereof to be Levyed on the goods and chattells of every such person soe offending, but in case such Offender or Offenders, shall not then have goods and chattells sufficient for the satisfyeing of such forfeiture, or that the same bee not otherwise speedily satisfied that then such Offender or Offenders shalbe publiquely whipt and bee imprisoned during the pleasure of the Lord Proprietary or the Lieutenant or cheife Governor of this Province for the time being. And that every such Offender or Offenders for every second offence shall forfeit tenne pound sterling or the value thereof to bee levyed as aforesaid, or in case such offender or Offenders shall not then have goods and chattells within this Province sufficient for that purpose then to bee publiquely and severely whipt and imprisoned as before is expressed. And that every person or persons before mentioned offending herein the third time, shall for such third Offence forfeit all his lands and Goods and bee for ever banished and expelled out of this Province.

And be it also further Enacted by the same authority advise and assent that whatsoever person or persons shall from henceforth uppon any occasion of Offence or otherwise in a reproachful manner or Way



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declare call or denominate any person or persons whatsoever inhabiting, residing, traffiqueing, trading or comerceing within this Province or within any the Ports, Harbors, Creeks or Havens to the same belonging an heritick, Scismatick, Idolator, puritan, Independant, Prespiterian popish prest, Jesuite, Jesuited papist, Lutheran, Calvenist, Anabaptist, Brownist, Antinomian, Barrowist, Roundhead, Separatist, or any other name or terme in a reproachfull manner relating to matter of Religion shall for every such Offence forfeit and loose the somme of tenne shillings sterling or the value thereof to bee levyed on the goods and chattells of every such Offender and Offenders, the one half thereof to be forfeited and paid unto the person and persons of whom such reproachfull words are or shalbe spoken or uttered, and the other half thereof to the Lord Proprietary and his heires Lords and Proprietaries of this Province. But if such person or persons who shall at any time utter or speake any such reproachfull words or Language shall not have Goods or Chattells sufficient and overt within this Province to bee taken to satisfie the penalty aforesaid or that the same bee not otherwise speedily satisfied, that then the person or persons soe offending shalbe publickly whipt, and shall suffer imprisonment without baile or maineprise [bail] untill hee, shee or they respectively shall satisfy the party soe offended or greived by such reproachfull Language by asking him or her respectively forgiveness publicquely for such his Offence before the Magistrate of cheife Officer or Officers of the Towne or place where such Offence shalbe given.

And be it further likewise Enacted by the Authority and consent aforesaid That every person and persons within this Province that shall at any time hereafter prophane the Sabbath or Lords day called Sunday by frequent swearing, drunkennes or by any uncivill or disorderly recreacion, or by working on that day when absolute necessity doth not require it shall for every such first offence forfeit 2s 6d sterling or the value thereof, and for the second offence 5s sterling or the value thereof, and for the third offence and soe for every time he shall offend in like manner afterwards 10s sterling or the value thereof. And in case such offender and offenders shall not have sufficient goods or chattells within this Province to satisfy any of the said Penalties respectively hereby imposed for prophaning the Sabbath or Lords day called Sunday as aforesaid, That in Every such case the partie soe offending shall for the first and second offence in that kinde be imprisoned till hee or shee shall publickly in open Court before the cheife Commander Judge or Magistrate, of that County Towne or precinct where such offence shalbe committed acknowledg the Scandall and offence he hath in that respect given against God and the good and civill Governement of this Province, And for the third offence and for every time after shall also bee publickly whipt.

And whereas the inforceing of the conscience in matters of Religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous Consequence in those commonwealthes where it hath been practised, And for the more quiett and peaceable governement of this Province, and the better to preserve



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mutuall Love and amity amongst the Inhabitants thereof, Be it Therefore also by the Lord Proprietary with the advise and consent of this Assembly Ordeyned and enacted (except as in this present Act is before Declared and sett forth) that noe person or persons whatsoever within this Province, or the Islands, Ports, Harbors, Creekes, or havens thereunto belonging professing to beleive in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth bee any waies troubled, Molested or discountenanced for or in respect of his or her religion nor in the free exercise thereof within this Province or the Islands thereunto belonging nor any way compelled to the beleife or exercise of any other Religion against his or her consent, soe as they be not unfaithfull to the Lord Proprietary, or molest or conspire against the civill Governement established or to bee established in this Province under him or his heires. And that all and every person and persons that shall presume Contrary to this Act and the true intent and meaning thereof directly or indirectly either in person or estate willfully to wrong disturbe trouble or molest any person whatsoever within this Province professing to beleive in Jesus Christ for or in respect of his or her religion or the free exercise thereof within this Province other than is provided for in this Act that such person or persons soe offending, shalbe compelled to pay trebble damages to the party soe wronged or molested, and for every such offence shall also forfeit 20s sterling in money or the value thereof, half thereof for the use of the Lord Proprietary, and his heires Lords and Proprietaries of this Province, and the other half for the use of the party soe wronged or molested as aforesaid, Or if the partie soe offending as aforesaid shall refuse or bee unable to recompense the party soe wronged, or to satisfy such fyne or forfeiture, then such Offender shalbe severely punished by publick whipping and imprisonment during the pleasure of the Lord Proprietary, or his Lieutenant or cheife Governor of this Province for the tyme being without baile or maineprise.

And bee it further alsoe Enacted by the authority and consent aforesaid That the Sheriff or other Officer or Officers from time to time to bee appointed and authorized for that purpose, of the County Towne or precinct where every particular offence in this present Act conteyned shall happen at any time to bee committed and whereupon there is hereby a forfeiture fyne or penalty imposed shall from time to time distraine and seise the goods and estate of every such person soe offending as aforesaid against this present Act or any part thereof, and sell the same or any part thereof for the full satisfaccion of such forfeiture, fine, or penalty as aforesaid, Restoring unto the partie soe offending the Remainder or overplus of the said goods or estate after such satisfaccion soe made as aforesaid.

The freemen have assented.