Unit 1 Colonization and Exploration				
Beacon's Rebellion	Pilgrims	Puritans	Mayflower Compact	
When the Governor refused to fight Native Americans Nathanial Beacon gathered an angry mob to attack and raid nearby Native Villages.	1600's English settlers who sought religious freedom in America.	A group of protestants who settles in the Massachusetts Bay colonies.	An Agreement for ruling the Plymouth colonies. Self-government.	
Roger Williams/ Anne Hutchinson	Magna Carta 1215	Quakers/ William Penn	Lord Baltimore	
Rhode Island was established for religious tolerance.	A British document that combined two basic ideas: Monarchs themselves had to obey the laws, and citizens have basic rights.	Protestant reformers who believed in the equality of all people. Pennsylvania	Founder of Maryland as a haven for English Catholics.	

Fundamental Order of Connecticut 1639	Religious Tolerance	Town Meeting	Persecution
A plan of government in the puritan colony of Connecticut.	Tolerance willingness to let others to practice their own beliefs.	A meeting for colonist where settlers discussed and voted on issues.	Mistreatment or punishment of a group of people because of their religious beliefs.
Plantations	Cash Crops	Colombian Exchange	Mercantilism
A large southern estate and farm manned by a large amount of slave labor.	A crop sold money at a market or for trade.	The global exchange of goods and ideas resulting in the encounter between the people from the eastern and western hemisphere.	The theory that a nation's economy strengths comes from a countries keeping strict control over colonial trade. A European View Gold and Swer Fower Imports Balance of Trade Gold and Swer Found Strengths Colonies A European View Fewer Country Lumber Food stuffs Colonies Gold, Silver, Fur, Lumber Food stuffs Gold and Swer Favors Balance of Trade Gountry's Treasury Favors Balance Gountry