European Exploration and Colonization Vocabulary

**Columbian Exchange** – The transfer of goods between the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe

**Puritans** – Members of a 17th century English religious group that believe the Anglican Church should purify itself by abandoning much of its ritual and ceremony

**New England Colonies** – Colonies that developed an economy based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming, and manufacturing; society was based on religious standing

**Covenant community** – A society formed by the Separatists, that was based on the principles of their religious beliefs and the Mayflower Compact

**Cash crop** – Crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo, that were grown for export to Europe; not grown for the farmer’s use

**Mayflower Compact** – An agreement signed by the male Pilgrims to respect laws agreed upon for the general good of the colony

**Subsistence farming** – growing only enough to feed one’s family

**Direct democracy** – system of government in which the citizens of a community debated and voted directly on all laws; practiced by the Puritans in the Massachusetts Bay Colony

**Middle Colonies** – Colonies that developed an economy based on shipbuilding, small-scale farming, and trading; highlighted by cities such as New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; home to multiple religious groups

**Cavaliers** – English nobility who received large land grants in eastern Virginia from the King of England

**Indentured servants** – People who agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a fixed period of time to pay for passage to the New World; poor people from England, Ireland and Scotland

**Jamestown** – Founded in 1607, it was the first permanent English settlement in the New World

**Virginia Company of London** – Financed the establishment of Jamestown as a business venture

**Virginia House of Burgesses** – The first elected assembly (government) in the New World

**Middle passage** – The leg in the triangular trade pattern between Africa and the West Indies that transported African slaves who eventually ended up in North America

**Great Awakening** – A religious movement, led by George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards that swept both Europe and the colonies during the mid-1700s; it emphasized emotional spirituality

**Anne Hutchinson** – Puritan dissenter who was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for teaching that worshippers needed neither the church nor its ministers to interpret the Bible for them

**Mercantilism** – the theory that countries should acquire gold and focus on exporting goods and owning colonies

**Triangular trade** – The transatlantic system of trade in which goods and people, including slaves, were exchanged between Africa, England, Europe, the West indies and the colonies in North America

**Roger Williams** – Puritan dissenter who set up a new colony in Rhode Island

**General Assembly of Virginia**

**Southern Colonies**

**Chesapeake**

**Maryland Act of Toleration**

**Private ownership**

**Free enterprise**
European Exploration and Colonization — Vocabulary Quiz

a) Puritans  b) Mayflower Compact  c) Jamestown  d) Cavaliers  e) Indentured servants

1. English nobility who received large land grants in eastern Virginia from the King of England
2. Members of a 17th century English religious group that believe the Anglican Church should purify itself by abandoning much of its ritual and ceremony
3. Founded in 1607, it was the first permanent English settlement in the New World
4. An agreement signed by the male Pilgrims to respect laws agreed upon for the general good of the colony
5. People who agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a fixed period of time to pay for passage to the New World; poor people from England, Ireland and Scotland

a) Cash crop  b) New England Colonies  c) Columbian Exchange  d) Subsistence farming  e) Virginia House of Burgesses

6. The first elected assembly (government) in the New World
7. Colonies that developed an economy based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming, and manufacturing; society was based on religious standing
8. Crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo that were grown for export to Europe; not grown for the farmer’s use
9. Growing only enough to feed one’s family
10. The transfer of goods between the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe

a) Roger Williams  b) Middle passage  c) Middle Colonies  d) Mercantilism  e) Great Awakening

11. Colonies that developed an economy based on shipbuilding, small-scale farming, and trading; highlighted by cities such as New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; home to multiple religious groups
12. The leg in the triangular trade pattern between Africa and the West Indies that transported African slaves who eventually ended up in North America
13. A religious movement, led by George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards that swept both Europe and the colonies during the mid-1700s; it emphasized emotional spirituality
14. The theory that countries should acquire gold and focus on exporting goods and owning colonies
15. Puritan dissenter who set up a new colony in Rhode Island

a) Covenant community  b) Anne Hutchinson  c) Direct democracy  d) Triangular trade  e) Virginia Company of London

16. A society formed by the Separatists that was based on the principles of their religious beliefs and the Mayflower Compact
17. System of government in which the citizens of a community debated and voted directly on all laws; practiced by the Puritans in the Massachusetts Bay Colony
18. Financed the establishment of Jamestown as a business venture
19. Puritan dissenter who was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for teaching that worshippers needed neither the church nor its ministers to interpret the Bible for them
20. The transatlantic system of trade in which goods and people, including slaves, were exchanged between Africa, England, Europe, the West indies and the colonies in North America