

Vocabulary

Unit 1: New Faces, New Places

UNITED STATES:

Columbus: an Italian explorer responsible for the European discovery of America in 1492. He sailed across the Atlantic from Spain and was in the employ of the Spanish king and queen, Ferdinand and Isabella, and was attempting to find a trade route to India.

Vespucci: the Italian explorer after whom America was named.

Triangular Trade: refers to trade during the eighteenth century and nineteenth century that involved shipping goods from Britain to West Africa to be exchanged for slaves, the slaves being shipped to the West Indies and exchanged for sugar, rum, and other goods, which were in turn shipped back to Britain or its New World colonies.

3 G's: God, Gold, Glory (European motivation for Exploration):

1. **Gold** - seeking wealth and riches
2. **God** - seeking to expand religion
3. **Glory** - seeking fame and recognition for discoveries

Columbian Exchange: The movement of plants, animals, diseases, and other living things between the New World and the Old World.

Jamestown: The first permanent English settlement in North America, founded in 1607 in Virginia. Jamestown was named for King James I of England.

(Massachusetts) Massachusetts Bay Colony: (1628-1691) an English settlement founded on the Massachusetts Bay, on the east coast of North America, by a group known as the Pilgrims who formed the New England Company. They were granted a charter by the King of England to create their settlement.

New England Colonies: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont

Middle Colonies: Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Charter: a legal document that gives permission to explore, settle, and govern land

Puritans: a member of a Protestant group in England and New England in the 16th and 17th centuries that opposed many customs of the Church of England.

Pilgrims: one of the people who traveled by boat from England and created the first permanent settlement in New England at Plymouth in 1620.

Mayflower Compact: An agreement reached by the Pilgrims on the ship the Mayflower in 1620, just before they landed at Plymouth Rock, that bound them to live in a civil society according to their own laws.

English Bill of Rights: The English Bill of Rights is an act that the Parliament of England passed on December 16, 1689. The Bill creates separation of powers, limits the powers of the king and queen, enhances the democratic election and bolsters freedom of speech.

Town Meetings: a form of democratic rule, used primarily in the New England colonies, in which most or all the members of a community come together to legislate policy and budgets for local government.

Representative Government: An electoral system where citizens vote to elect people to represent their interests and concerns. Those elected meet to debate and make laws on behalf of the whole community or society, instead of the people voting directly on laws and other debates.

House of Burgesses: the assembly of representatives in Virginia and was the first democratically elected legislative (governing) body in the British colonies.

Slavery: forced labor: the buying and selling of human beings to receive free labor

Native Americans: a member of any of the first groups of people living in North American and South America.

Sectionalism: a tendency to be more concerned with with the interests of your particular group or region than with the problems or interests of the larger group, country, other nations, etc.

Mercantilism: a system in which a country tries to gain wealth through trade with other countries, exporting more that it imports, and increasing its stores of gold and precious metals.

NORTH CAROLINA:

Roanoke (Lost Colony): A colony established on Roanoke Island which later became known as the “Lost Colony”. It was a late sixteenth century attempt by Queen Elizabeth of England to establish a permanent colony. The colony was founded by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Sir Walter Raleigh: English explorer who organized several voyages and expeditions, explorations and colonization to the New World.

Great Wagon Road: the most important road in North Carolina’s western Piedmont during the eighteenth century. It began in Pennsylvania and ended in Georgia. It was critical to the development of North Carolina and provided a means for immigrants to move into new areas to settle, as a trade route, and was crucial to the survival of the western areas of the colony. Later, the road served as a supply line during the American Revolution.

Moravians: a group of people belonging to a Protestant religious group founded by emigrants in Moravia (Czech Republic) that settled in North Carolina seeking religious freedom.

Quakers: a member of the Religious Society of Friends whose central belief is the doctrine of the Inner Light. Quakers reject sacraments, ritual, and formal ministry,hold meetings at which any member may speak, and have promoted many causes for social reform.

Lords Proprietors: This charter issued by King Charles II of England proposed the formation of the Lords Proprietor and gave the lands of Carolina to the eight proprietors: the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, William Berkeley and Sir John Colleton.

John White: an Englishman who served as the second governor of the colony at Roanoke which became known as the “Lost Colony”

NC Regions:

1. **Tidewater:** is the area along the coast close to sea level. The mouths of the major streams and rivers empty into sounds or the ocean.
2. **Coastal Plain:** The broad, flat region in NC that extends 100-150 miles inland
3. **Piedmont:** French word meaning “foot of the mountains”; the middle area of the state that lies between the coastal plain and the mountains.
4. **Mountains:** the western part of North Carolina that includes the Appalachian Mountain Range of which the Blue Ridge Mountains and Great Smoky Mountains are a part of.

Highland Scots: natives of Scotland who immigrated and settled in parts of North Carolina primarily due to political and economic reasons during the colonial period.

Migration patterns influence sectional differences