

Unit 1: Founding the New Nation
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: In the seventeenth century, New England Puritans tried to create a model society. To what extent were those aspirations fulfilled during the seventeenth century?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent were the New England Puritans successful in creating a model society in the 17th century.

Argument: The New England Puritans' aspirations were greatly unfulfilled in creating a model society in the 17th century.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Everyone Had One Goal In Life.	Area of Analysis #2: The Puritans Were Unable to Work Together In A Society.	Area of Analysis #3: Dissenters separated from Puritan Society.
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) ✓ Predestination ✓ Church of England ✓ John Calvin ✓ Calvinism	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) ✓ Salem Witch Trials ✓ Old Lights ✓ New Lights ✓ Half Way Covenant	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) ✓ Anne Hutchinson ✓ Roger Williams ✓ Rhode Island ✓ Religious Tolerance ✓ Separatists

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though everyone in a Puritan Society had a unified goal in life, overall the New England Puritans' aspirations were greatly unfulfilled in creating a model society in the 17th century as seen in the inability for Puritans to work together in society and dissenters separated from Puritan Society.

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Prompt: Analyze how the actions taken by BOTH American Indians and European colonists shaped those relationships in TWO of the following regions. Confine your answers to the 1600s.

- New England
- Chesapeake
- Spanish Southwest
- New York and New France

Re-written as a Question: How did the actions taken by both the American Indians and European colonists shaped their relationships in New England and Spanish Southwest regions in the 1600s?

Argument: Even though the Natives were treated well to an extent in the New England colony
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: European and Indian relations were positive.	Area of Analysis #2: Aggressiveness of the Europeans in the Spanish Southwest regions	Area of Analysis #3: Hatred between Indians and Europeans.
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) John Smith Pocahontas Powhattan Jamestown Powhattan Confederacy	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Conversion of Natives Mestizo Pueblo Indians Encomienda System conquistadores	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Epidemic Disease: Smallpox, measles. Bacon's Rebellion Anglo-Powhattan Wars

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the relations between the Europeans and Native Indians were positive in the beginning, overall the actions taken by European and American Indians harmed each other to a great extent as seen in European aggressiveness in the Spanish Southwest and conflict between Natives and the Europeans in the Chesapeake region during the 1600s.

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Prompt: Analyze the cultural and economic responses of TWO of the following groups to the Indians of North America before 1750.

British French Spanish

Re-written as a Question: How did the French and the British react to the North American Indians culturally and economically before 1750?

Argument: The cultural and economic responses of the French and the British in regards to the Indians of North America before 1750 were positive for the French, yet negative for the British.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Relations between Native Americans and the French started off positive.	Area of Analysis #2: Negative because of the reactions of the British towards the Native Americans.	Area of Analysis #3: Negative because of the number of conflicts that occurred between the Native Americans and the British colonists.
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- French Huguenots- Quebec- Fur Trade- Powhatan- Samuel de Champlain	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Jamestown- Chesapeake Bay- Protestant Reformation- Joint Stock Companies- Iroquois Confederacy	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tuscarora War- Pequot War- Pontiac's War- Treaty of Albany- First Anglo-Powhatan War- Second Anglo-Powhatan War

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Before 1750, the cultural and economic impact of relations between the French and the Native Americans began in a positive manner, but suffered a negative impact overall as shown in the reactions of the British towards the Native Americans as well as the number of conflicts that occurred between the Native Americans and the British colonists.

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Prompt: Analyze the differences between the Spanish settlements in the Southwest and the English colonies in New England in the seventeenth century in terms of two of the following:

- Politics
- Religion
- Economic Development

Re-written as a Question: what were the differences between the Spanish settlements in the Southwest and the English colonies in New England in the seventeenth century in terms of their religion and economic development?

Argument: the Spanish in the Southwest and the English colonies in New England had different settlements to a large extent
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Both had intentions of colonizing and settling	Reasons for settlement	Impact of geography on their development
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) -viceroys - Spanish Crown - Treaty of Tordesillas -charter colony - Queen Elizabeth I - John Cabot	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) -“God, Gold, and Glory” -missionaries -puritans, pilgrims - Anglican Church -Winthrop- “City on a hill” - God forced conversion -crusades	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) -high mountains - deserts -fertile soil -Mercantilism -conquistadors - ecomienda system -cash crops -“Black Legend”

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though they both had intentions of settling and colonizing, overall the Spanish in the southwest and the English colonies in New England had, to a large extent, different settlements in terms of religion and economic development as seen in their reasons for settlement and the impact of geography on their development.

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Prompt: To what extent and why did religious toleration increase in the American colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Answer with reference to Three individuals, events, or movements in American religion during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Re-written as a Question: Why did three particular individuals, events or movements in American religion during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries increase religious toleration in the American colonies and to what extent did they increase?

Argument: Increased to a great extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>Religious Dissenters p. 26 in notes</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Establishment of Religiously Tolerant Colonies</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Impact of Religious Revival of the First Great Awakening</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anne Hutchinson • Roger Williams • Quaker • Puritan • Separatist • Antinomianism 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baptist church • Charter • Rhode Island • Maryland • Maryland Act of Toleration • John Clarke • George Calvert 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halfway Covenant • John Calvin • Calvinism • Predestination • Conversion

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though religious dissenters were banished from colonies, overall religious toleration during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries increased to a great extent as seen in the establishment of religiously tolerant colonies and the impact of the religious revival from the First Great Awakening.

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Prompt: **How did economic, geographic, and social factors encourage the growth of slavery as an important part of the economy of the southern colonies between 1607 and 1775?**

Re-written as a Question: **To what extent did economic, geographic, and social factors encourage the growth of slavery as an important part of the economy of the southern colonies between 1607 and 1775?**

Argument: **Economic, geographic, and social factors encouraged the growth of slavery to a large extent.**

(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Economic reasons did not originally include slavery.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Geographic factors led to the development of the plantation system.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Social structures led colonists to buy a growing number of slaves.</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint stock company - Pizzaro - Columbus - John Smith - Powhatan - John Rolfe - Jamestown 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indentured servants - Indigenous people - Triangular Trade - Middle Passage - Royal African Company - Blue Laws - Barboda's Slave Code 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three Sister Farming Method - Columbian Exchange / Triangular Trade - Jamestown - Aristocracy - Tobacco/Rice/Sugar

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though critics may say that economic concerns in the colonies did not originally include slavery, overall, the economic, geographic, and social factors encouraged the growth of slavery to a large extent as seen in the geographic factors that led to the development of the plantation system, and the social structures that encouraged colonists to purchase a growing number of slaves.

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Prompt: For the period before 1750, analyze the ways in which Britain’s policy of salutary neglect influenced the development of American society as illustrated in the following:

- Legislative assemblies
- Commerce
- Religion

Rewritten as a Question: How did Britain’s policy of salutary neglect influence the development of American society in their Legislative assemblies, Commerce, and Religion?

Argument:

Even though commerce was not impacted by Britain’s policy of salutary neglect, overall, the policy influenced the development of America to a large extent as seen in the Legislative assemblies, and religion.

Area of Analysis #1: Commerce	Area of Analysis #2: Legislative assemblies	Area of Analysis #3: Religion
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Triangular trade ● Navigation Acts ● Tobacco, cotton, and manufacturing ● Mercantilism 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The British Monarchy ● House of Burgesses ● Mayflower Compact ● Fundamental Orders of Connecticut 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puritans and separatists ● Quakers in Pennsylvania ● The Great Awakening ● Act of Toleration- Catholic Haven for Maryland ● Divergence from the Church of England ● Protestant Reformation

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though commerce was not impacted by Britain’s policy of salutary neglect, overall, the policy influenced the development of America to a large extent as seen in the formation of legislative assemblies as well as growth of religious ideas.

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Prompt:

2. Throughout the colonial period, economic concerns had more to do with the settling of British North America than did religious concerns. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to economic and religious concerns.

Re-written as a Question:

Which were more significant in causing the settling of North America during the colonial period, was it the economic concerns or the religious concerns? Explain.

Argument:

(Include both position as well as extent)

I believe the economic concerns affected the setting of North America more than the religious concerns.

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Want of the British people for religious freedom	European need for more raw materials and land	Desire for the people for better economic opportunities.
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Protestant Reformation *Puritans –Massachusetts Bay Colony *Separatists *William Penn- Quakers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Proprietary Colonies- such as Pennsylvania *Charter- Massachusetts Bay and Rhode Island *colonization *mercantilism Jamestown Colony Gilded Dirt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Indentured Servants *Headright System *Patroonship *Joint-Stock Company (East India company)- Jamestown

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

~Even though, some of the colonies in North America were settled for the people’s want of religious freedom, overall the settling of North America was due to the economic concerns of the European people to a large extent, as seen in the British need for more raw materials and land and also the desire for the people for better economic opportunities.

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Prompt: Compare the ways in which two of the following reflected tensions in colonial society. Bacon's Rebellion (1676), Pueblo Revolt (1680), Salem Witchcraft Trials (1692), Stono Rebellion (1739)

Re-written as a Question: What are the ways that the Salem Witch trials and Bacon's Rebellion reflected tensions in colonial society?

Argument:
Large extent

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Even though Bacon's Rebellion and the Salem Witch Trials reflected the tensions between the colonists and England</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: The Salem Witch Trials reflected the religious tension in colonial society</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Bacon's Rebellion reflected the government tensions in the colonies.</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercantilism • Triangular Trade • Protestant Reformation • colonization 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puritans • New England • Massachusetts Bay Colony • Reverent Samuel Parris • Blue Laws • Antinomianism • Half-way Covenant 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclamation of 1763 • Virginia colony • William Berkeley • Nathaniel Bacon • Indentured Servants • Navigation Laws

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though, Bacon's Rebellion and the Salem Witch Trials reflected the tensions in many ways between the colonists and England, overall these tensions reflected the colonial society to a large extent, as seen in the Salem Witch Trials which reflected the religious tensions and the Bacon's Rebellion which reflected the government tensions in colonial society.

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Prompt: 7. Compare the ways in which religion shaped the development of colonial society (to 1740) in two of the following regions: New England, Chesapeake (Southern), Middle Atlantic

Re-written as a Question: How did religion shape the development of colonial society in the New England and Middle Atlantic Colonies?

Argument: While religion shaped the development of the Middle Colonies to a limited extent, it shaped the development of the New England colonies to a large extent. (Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Developed for economic reasons</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Strict Puritan society</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Influence of religion on Middle colonies</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Part of the “Bread Basket” Colonies -Focused on economy -Focused on trade -Manufacturing colonies -Access to harbors - Merchants - Triangular Trade - Mercantilism 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Puritans -No religious freedom -Children went to school to learn about the Bible -Salem Witch Trials - “City on a hill” - John Winthrop - Anne Hutchinson - Roger Williams 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -William Penn -Created Pennsylvania -“Holy Experiment” -Peaceful colony -Diverse colonies -New York allowed religious freedom -Pennsylvania created -Gov’t of PA open to Christianity -Allowed religious freedom

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Middle Colonies were founded primarily for economic reasons, religion shaped the development of the New England Colonies to a large extent as seen in the strict Puritan society and the influence of religion on the Middle Colonies.

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Prompt:

13. Explain the influence of religion on the development of colonial society in TWO of the following regions.

The Spanish Southwest
New England
New France

Re-written as a Question:

To what extent and how did religion influence the development of colonial society in New England and New France?

Argument: (Include both position as well as extent)

Religion had a great influence in the development of New England and New France.

<p>Area of Analysis #1: People also created colonies for profit</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Havens from other religions</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Religion impacted the development of government</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Settlers Middlemen Fur trade Joint-stock company Charters Captain John Smith Samuel de Champlain Coureurs de bois</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Protestant Reformation Puritans Religious Freedom Separatists Dissenters Outcasts Acadians Protestant Huguenots Jesuits</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Puritan Town meetings Missionaries Clergy The New England way New England Primer Autocratic rule Paid taxes to support church</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though New France and New England created the colonies for profit, overall religion had a great influence in the development of New England and New France as seen in these regions serving as havens for different religions and how religion influenced the development of the colonial government.