**Unit 1 Vocab Definitions**

1. **Settlement**- A place where a new community is established.
2. **Colonization**- The process of settling among and establishing control over the native people of an area.
3. **Indentured Servant**- A person who is contracted to work for another for a limited period, often in return for travel expenses, shelter, and sustenance.
4. **Mercantilism**- Economic system in which countries colonize other areas in search of resources to increase wealth and power and to establish a favorable balance of trade.
5. **Trans-Atlantic Trade**- The commercial exchange of raw materials, finished goods, and slaves between Europe, Africa, and North America.
6. **Middle Passage**- Voyage that brought enslaved Africans to the West Indies and later to North America.
7. **American Indians**- Native inhabitants of the New World.
8. **New England Colonies**- Colonies that were originally settled by the Puritans and would eventually include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.
9. **Puritans**- Religious group that wished to free the church of England from all Roman Catholic rituals.
10. **King Philips War**- Conflict from 1675-1676 which marked the last major effort by the American Indians of southern New England to drive out the English settlers.
11. **Metacom**- Leader of the Wampanoag tribe who was known by the colonists as “King Philip”.
12. **Mid-Atlantic Colonies**- Colonies that included New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey that offered religious tolerance and better farming than the New England Colonies.
13. **Religious Tolerance**- Openness and acceptance of all beliefs and practices.
14. **Quakers**- Religious group that was persecuted for their unusual beliefs and practices.
15. **William Penn**- Founder of the colony of Pennsylvania which was established on Quaker principles and values.
16. **New Amsterdam**- Settlement founded by the Dutch to expand their thriving fur trade.
17. **Southern Colonies**- Colonies that included Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia and were originally established for economic purposes.
18. **Self-Governance**- A community that exercises authority or rule over itself.
19. **Cultural Diversity**- A society that contains a variety of ethnic and/or religious groups.
20. **Ethnic Group**- A community of people who share a common background in culture, religion, language, and/or history.
21. **Foodways**- The way in which meal preparation relates to culture, tradition, and history.
22. **Agriculture**- The practice of growing crops and raising animals for the purpose of food and commerce.
23. **Architecture**- The style in which a building is designed or constructed, especially with regard to a specific period, place, or culture.
24. **Salutary Neglect**- A period of time in the 17th and 18th centuries where the British did not fully enforce the laws they had placed on the American Colonies.
25. **Navigation Acts**- Series of English laws that restricted colonial trade, making it more favorable for England.
26. **House of Burgesses**- The first legislative lawmaking body in the colonies.
27. **Bacon’s Rebellion**- Uprising in 1676 that resulted from farmers feeling as though there were not receiving adequate protection from American Indian raids and led to retaliation against the House of Burgesses.
28. **Mayflower Compact**- First written law of the New World signed by the Pilgrims in 1620.
29. **Town Meetings**- Assembling of communities with the purpose of self-governance.
30. **Great Awakening**- Period of Protestant religious revival that swept the colonies in the 1730’s and 1740’s.