1. Types of governments
	1. Southern colonies have a central government.
	2. New England colonies have local governments.
		1. Had town hall meetings.
2. Puritans
	1. Intolerant of others.
	2. Salem witch trials.
	3. Separation of church and state.
	4. Half way covenant.
		1. Permission to go by some of the rules to be a member of the church.
3. Great awakening
	1. Led by Johnathan Edwards.
	2. Fiery sermon.
4. Separatist
	1. Wanted to separate from the puritans.
	2. Roger Williams left Massachusetts and started colony of Rhode Island.
	3. Ann Hutchinson helped start Rhode Island and Connecticut.
	4. Relationships between puritans and colonists.
	5. Started out good because of trade.
5. King Phillip (Metacom)
	1. Learned English culture.
	2. Fighting begins.
	3. Puritans brutal fighters.
	4. Captured King Phillip and quartered him.
	5. Indians move west to Great Lakes area and New England towns expand.
6. New York
	1. Settled by Dutch.
	2. Dutch emphasized trade.
	3. Dutch were not fighters.
7. Duke of York
	1. Claimed New York as his family’s land.
	2. Dutch surrendered New York to the duke.
8. Pennsylvania
	1. Founded by William Penn.
	2. Quaker religion.
	3. Philadelphia strong hold of revolutionary supporters.
	4. A tolerant colony
		1. Accepted different religions.
9. Southern colonies
	1. Agriculture.
	2. Tobacco, indigo, rice.
	3. Virginia.
	4. Carolinas.
	5. Georgia- Buffer between Spanish held Florida and other colonies
10. Northern
	1. Trade.
	2. Massachusetts, New Hampshire.
	3. Slavery not needed.
11. Middle colonies
	1. Both agriculture and trade.
	2. Mixed government.
	3. Little slave labor.
	4. House servants.
	5. African culture is lost.
12. Slavery
	1. Slave trade, middle passage.
	2. African slaves brought to southern ports (Charleston).
	3. Slave quarters separate from land owners.
	4. Talked Christianly.
	5. Kept their culture.