

## Identifies Period 2: 1607-1754

AMSCO Chapter 2, [American Yawp](#) Chapters 2 and 3

1. Charter; Corporate colonies; Royal colonies; Proprietary Colonies
2. Jamestown
3. Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay
4. *Primary Source: A Modell of Christian Charity* (excerpt)
5. Early Political Institutions: House of Burgesses, Mayflower Compact, Limits to Colonial Democracy
6. *Primary Source: Mayflower Compact*
7. Labor Shortages: Indentured Servant, Headright System, Slavery
8. Conflict in Virginia: Bacon's Rebellion
9. *Primary Source: Declaration Against William Berkeley*
10. Rhode Island: Roger Williams
11. *Primary Source: A Plea for Religious Liberty* (excerpt)
12. Rhode Island: Anne Hutchinson, Antinomianism
13. Halfway covenant
14. New England Confederation
15. King Philip's War
16. Pennsylvania: Quakers, William Penn, holy experiment
17. Mercantilism and the Empire: Mercantilism, Acts of Trade and Navigation
18. *Primary Source: Navigation Acts* (excerpt)
19. Mercantilism and the Empire: Impact on the Colonies
20. Dominion of New England
21. The Institution of Slavery: Increased Demand for Slavery
22. The Institution of Slavery: Slave Laws
23. The Institution of Slavery: Triangular Trade, Middle Passage
24. *Primary Source: Trans-Atlantic Trade System*

## Primary Sources:

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Source: John Winthrop, "A Modell of Christian Charity," 1630.

. . . wee must be knitt together, in this worke, as one man. Wee must entertaine each other in brotherly affection. Wee must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluties, for the supply of others' necessities. Wee must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekeness, gentlenes, patience and liberality. Wee must delight in eache other; make other's conditions our owne; rejoyce together, mourne together, labour and suffer together, always haueing before our eyes our commission and community in the worke, as members of the same body. . . . The eies [eyes] of all people are upon us. Soe that if wee shall deale falsely with our God in this worke wee have undertaken, and soe cause him to withdrawe his present help from us, wee shall be made a story and a by-word through the world.

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### Mayflower Compact

*In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc. Having undertaken for the Glory of God and advancement of the Christian Faith and Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the First Colony in the Northern Parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, Covenant and Combine ourselves together in a Civil Body Politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domini 1620.*

***Declaration Against William Berkeley, Nathaniel Bacon, 1676***

FIRST. For having upon specious pretences of public works raised great unjust taxes upon the Commonalty for the advancement of private favorites and other sinister ends, but no visible effects in any measure adequate. For not having during this long time of his government, in any measure advanced this hopeful Colony, either by fortifications, towns or trade.

2. For having abused and rendered contemptible the Magistrates of Justice, by advancing to places of judicature scandalous and ignorant favorites.

3. For having wronged his Majesty's prerogative and interest by assuming monopoly of the beaver trade, and for having in that unjust gain betrayed and sold his Majesty's Country and the lives of his loyal subjects to the barbarous heathen.

4. For having protected, favored, and emboldened the Indians against his Majesty's loyal subjects; never contriving, requiring, or appointing any due or proper means of satisfaction for their many invasions, robberies, and murders committed upon us.

5. For having, when the army of English was just upon the track of those Indians, who now in all places burn, spoil, murder, and when we might with ease have destroyed them who then were in open hostility, for then having expressly countermanded and sent back our army, by passing his word for the peaceable demeanor of the said Indians, who immediately prosecuted their evil intentions, committing horrid murders and robberies in all places, being protected by the said engagement and word past of him the said Sir William Berkeley; having ruined and laid desolate a great part of his Majesty's Country, and have now drawn themselves into such obscure and remote places, and are by their success so emboldened and confirmed, by their confederacy so strengthened, that the cries of blood are in all places, and the terror and consternation of the people so great, are now become, not only a difficult, but a very formidable enemy, who might at first with ease have been destroyed.

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Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson, eds., *A Library of American Literature from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*, vol. 3, *Literature of the Revolutionary Period, 1765–1787* (New York: Charles L. Webster, 1888), 448–449.

Source: Roger Williams, "A Plea for Religious Liberty," 1644.

God requireth not a uniformity of religion to be enacted and enforced in any civil state; which enforced uniformity sooner or later is the greatest occasion of civil war, ravishing of conscience, persecution of Christ Jesus in his servants, and of the hypocrisy and destruction of millions of souls.

“Be it enacted ... That after the five and twentieth day of March, 1698, no goods or merchandizes whatsoever shall be imported into, or exported out of, any colony or plantation to his Majesty, in Asia, Africa, or America ... in any ship or bottom, but what is or shall be of the built of England, Ireland, or the said colonies or plantations ... and navigated with the masters and three fourths of the mariners of the said places only ... under pain of forfeiture of ships and goods.”

— English Parliament, Navigation Act, 1696

### Trans-Atlantic Trade System

