

Nation-state- A political unit consisting of an autonomous state inhabited predominantly by a people sharing a common culture, history, and language- Britain contained mostly people of the same ethnic heritage and under one ruler nationalism grew.

Longhouse- A wooden structure that was about 25 feet wide and 8 to 200 feet long- shows how the Iroquois lived and maintained relations with the whole family.

Iroquois- five Indian tribes bound together, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca.

Joint-stock company- forerunner of the modern corporation- allowed for investors to pool their capital and provide funds for exploration.

Act of Toleration- Act passed in 1649 that guaranteed toleration to all Christians but it decreed death to who weren't- it actually made Maryland a less tolerant place but it protected the Catholic minority.

Confederacy- A union of persons, parties, or states; a league- the Iroquois where a confederacy of five Indian Tribes.

House of Burgesses- an assembly formed in 1619 in Virginia- it was a first form of Representative self-government and also James I was opposed to it.

Barbados slave code- a formal set of codes that defined the slaves' legal status; made in 1661- It denied even the most natural right to slaves and gave master complete control over their laborers including the right to punish.

Virginia Company- a joint-stock company of London- received a charter from King James I for a settlement in the New World and formed Jamestown.

Indentured servitude- paying for passage to the New World by working- Maryland and Virginia both depended on poor white indentured servants for labor

1. The development of the Nation-State played a significant role in the exploration and colonization effort of Europe. The development of the Nation-States triggered nationalism and pride one's country. Then the nationalism fueled a spirit of adventure. People began investing in overseas ventures and they wanted to explore and make money.
2. The developments in technology made the biggest contribution to European expansion. This is for several reasons. Without new navigation tools that could precisely help navigators figure out which way they were going, explorers would not have found their way to the New World. If they did, then they wouldn't be able to find their way back to the same spot. Another reason is that if there hadn't been developments in sailing techniques then explorers would have never been able to survive and trip across the Atlantic. One last thing that contributed to European expansion was a more accurate map of wind currents.
3. The introduction of slavery into the plantation colonies; The cultivation of tobacco in Virginia; The "enclosing" of croplands in England
The introduction of slavery probably produced the most consequences because slavery was a controversial issue for a long time and it caused many conflicts between many different parts of North America. Slavery also had many consequences because of cultural diffusion. The cultivation of tobacco in Virginia had many consequences because it created a need for workers and started slavery. It also sustained the economy of Virginia because it was a very desirable item in Europe. The enclosing of England had many consequences. It divided up farmlands between many people and it made it hard to gain any social class or earn money.

4. The development of African slavery wasn't completely inevitable. If it several events in the past hadn't occurred then slavery in North America wouldn't have happened. One important event was the development of slavery in the West Indies. Once slavery developed there, slavery in North America was inevitable. This is because once plantation farmers in North America would have needed cheaper workers they would have used the West Indies for an example would have bought slaves.
5. Tobacco is called a poor man's crop because it is very easy to harvest and it doesn't require much skill. On the other hand sugar cane takes a lot of work to harvest into sugar and the workers need to be more skilled. It also takes longer and the plantation owner would have to be willing to spend more money.
6. **Virginia**- poor, had few slaves, mainly grew tobacco
Maryland- founded by a catholic family, settlers given large pieces of land, depended on tobacco, used white indentured servants
West Indies- grew mostly sugar, imported many slaves, developed harsh codes
Carolina- had close ties to the sugar islands, many settlers came from Barbados, cruel to the Indians, grew rice
Georgia- kept out slavery, made it into a place for people who were imprisoned for debt, attacked by Spanish often so grew slow.
7. Relying on plantation agriculture affected the southern colonies in many ways. One way is that there was a much larger need for slaves in the north than in the south. This is because the plantations needed many workers and they wanted not to have to pay very much. Another way it affected them was that the growth of cities, schools, and churches was very slow because the plantations were very far apart.