**Gastil HIST-109 3.7.19 lecture notes**

**MEN-B—Meningitis B announcement**

* There was 3 confirmed cases at San Diego State
* Make sure that you get **both** doses of the vaccination
* A sign is a stiff neck that you can’t move your head from side to side or it really hurts that is the main symptom that is different from the flu
* **SDSU.edu/MenB** has locations for free vaccinations for students

**What are the most important changes** (on our world) **found in chapter 5**

* Population increase
	+ Set the stage for America to become an independent nation
	+ Caused increase in production
* Consumer revolution
	+ Some say it is even more profound than the American Revolution
	+ People were buying things instead of making things
* Spanish settlement in California
	+ Horses
	+ Agriculture – allowed for cities and towns to grow
	+ Oranges
	+ Grapes
	+ Cows
* Cultural changes
	+ Enlightenment
		- Influenced the way of thinking and how the United States Government would be set up
	+ Liberalism
		- Wanted liberty
		- Were against Mercantilism
* **Great Awakening**
	+ **Religious and spiritual awakening in which people became more in tune with their religions and wanted to connect to their religion on a spiritual level instead of focusing on memorization and doctrines**
	+ The Great Awakening connected the colonies together
	+ Involved everyone, men, women, slaves
	+ Two churches that are really big in America form the great awakening
		- Methodists
		- Baptists
		- Both churches have a large African American following
* Conflicts between the native people
	+ It is important because we learn about what they went through
	+ It is good to honor and respect the people who lost their lives in different conflicts
	+ Realize that history does not revolve around Europeans

Why were colonists eager to acquire enslaved African women in this time period? (124)

* Because women could produce more slaves
* Some people were against the slave trade but not against slavery
* Women were a way to reduce the necessity of the slave trade because then slaves would be born in America
* Slaves raised on plantations were thought to be stronger and healthier
* The plantation was thought to be more stable is the slaves had families and communities developing

Why did the British government send people they considered trouble makers to America?

* Encouraged people to leave for America so that the British Government would not have to deal with them

Why was Pennsylvania especially popular to migrants from Germany and France? (126)

* Best poor man’s country
* Opportunity
* Religious freedom and toleration

How do you see native peoples coping with the stress that came from the growing English colonies? Describe the conflict between the **Haudenosaunees** and the **Delawares**. (127)

* Realize that your life is so much better than those in the past

What was happening in the **Ohio Valley** in this era? What could this lead to? (127)

* Middle of nowhere but everyone wants to go there
* Cultural cross road
	+ Mingling and interacting between different cultures and belief systems
* Epicenter of major international conflict
	+ Every one claimed Ohio Valley
	+ **7 years’ War** also known as the **French Indian war** was a fight for this land

How did **New England** continue to prosper in the early 1700s? (128)

* Grows dramatically in population
* Puts pressure on families to own land

What do you find most notable about the **Middle Colonies** in this era? (128-129)

* Incredibly diverse
* Strong middle class

Describe the social changes in the **Chesapeake** region. (129-130)

* Extreme income inequality

James Madison’s grand parents

* There was a revolt
* Slave tried to rebel and escape
* James Madison’s grandfather choose to forgive the slaves for their attempt of rebellion
	+ Had empathy for the slaves
	+ Event likely had large impact of James Madison

What do you see happening in the **Lowcountry** (Lower South)? Describe the differing experiences of rural and urban slaves in this region. (130)

* Lots and lots of slaves gobs and gobs of money

Why did the colonies of New France and New Spain grow slowly? (130-131)

* British colonies were self-sustaining
* The French and Spanish Colonies were not gaining power and wealth
	+ They had issues with diseases

Why do the authors say **inequality** was a defining feature of colonial America? (136)

* Racial
* Gender
* Income

How did Franciscans view the Native American attack on one of their missions in Texas? (136)

* Thought they weren’t doing their job very well
* Better at promoting religion than promoting health—we also see this problem in California missions