

Timeline Analysis:

- Ask yourself why this chapter begins and ends with these dates and then identify the links among related events.
- Key Turning Points: How were these events related to each other? What was their cumulative result?

Chapter 1 pp. 74-75:

- a) Chesapeake Tobacco 1620-1660,
- b) Opechancanough's uprising 1622
- c) King's takeover of V. 1624

Tobacco farming became the basis of economic livelihood and drove settlement, the Virginia Company granted tracts of land to freemen. To govern the growing colony, V. colonists established a local council, the House of Burgesses. Drawn by the wealth generated by tobacco farming, immigration surged, creating conflict with the local Indian population. The massive influx of Englishmen sparked Opechancanough's uprising, which killed nearly a third of the English population. Upset by the violence, James I accused the Virginia Co. of poor management and took over V., making it a royal colony in 1624.

Thematic Analysis:

Ch. 2 pp. 78-79

- How did the demographic changes outlined under the theme "Peopling" impact the developments that are listed under "Work, Exchange, & Technology"?

The increase in immigration, both forced and voluntary, led to the emergence of productive agricultural and commercial societies in colonial America. The Atlantic slave trade supported the production of rice, tobacco, and sugar crops. By 1720, British trade dominated the Atlantic because of the influx of British settlers and African slaves. By 1750, the massive influx of settlers had left half of the white men in Middle Colonies without land, leading to increased pressures on surrounding Native American lands.