


# Lesson Resources - Glossary Terms from "Early Colonial Societies"

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Glossary Terms from:  

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## **Ann Hutchinson**

colonist who was banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony and contributed to the founding of Rhode Island

## **chattel slavery**

a system in which slaves and their offspring are considered property for life

## **Dutch West India Company**

a powerful Dutch trading company founded in 1621

## **English Bill of Rights**

English document that declared Parliament's independence from the monarchy and protected certain of its rights, including the right to freedom of speech, and guaranteed rights to English subjects, including trial by jury and habeas corpus

## **Enlightenment**

an intellectual and cultural movement that emphasized reason, or sufficient grounds for explanation, over superstition and science over blind faith

## **French and Indian War**

the war that took place from 1754 to 1763, and was known as the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) in Europe, was the final war between Britain and France in America and began over rival claims along the frontier in present-day western Pennsylvania

## **Glorious Revolution**

overthrow of Catholic James II in 1688–1689, paving the way for the Protestant reign of William of Orange and his wife Mary

## **Great Awakening**

a religious movement of the 1730s and 1740s that affected not only religious practices but also social and political life in Great Britain and the colonies

## **House of Burgesses**

the first elected representative government in the British colonies

## **indentured servant**

a worker who signed a labor contract in which he or she pledged to work for a number of years (usually between five and seven) in exchange for paid passage to America and food, clothing, and lodging

### **Jamestown**

the first permanent English settlement in North America

### **John Calvin**

a French lawyer who wanted to make the Bible accessible to ordinary people and fled Catholic France in 1535 to lead the Reformation movement from Geneva, Switzerland

### **John Smith**

leader of the Jamestown colony who later became president of the colony; worked to establish strict order, insisting that settlers plant crops, build houses, and make the supplies they needed

### **John Winthrop**

first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

### **Magna Carta**

the first English document to limit the power of the king by law; also guaranteed right to trial by jury

### **maroon communities**

groups of runaway enslaved people that successfully resisted recapture and formed their own separate communities

### **Martin Luther**

a German Catholic monk who was the first leader of the Protestant Reformation

### **Mayflower Compact**

the first written plan for government in the English colonies

### **Middle Passage**

the journey of enslaved people from the African coast to the Americas

### **patroonships**

large tracts of land granted as a share in a colony by the Dutch West India Company to merchant investors

### **Protestant Reformation**

a split among European Christians that began during the early 1500s with Martin Luther's posting of his objections to Catholicism on a church door in Wittenberg, Germany

### **Restoration**

the 1660 return of Charles II to the throne after the English Commonwealth period, during which Parliamentary leader Oliver Cromwell held the power of government

**Roger Williams**

colonist who left Massachusetts Bay Colony and founded Rhode Island

**salutary neglect**

the lack of strict enforcement of the Navigation Acts by Great Britain in the English colonies during most of the 1700s

**wampum**

shell beads made by Native Americans for use in ceremonies and as jewelry and money

**William Penn**

colonial leader who oversaw the founding of the Pennsylvania colony and advocated for religious freedom