

	Key issue: How did Looking west change Britain and the Atlantic World: Key Words			Chronology
1	Colony	A territory set up or ruled by another country.	1584	The first English Colony in America is established at Roanoke.
2	Virginia Company	A company funded by several businessmen, this aimed to set up a permanent British Colony in North America.	1614	Powhatan truce between the English settlers of North America and local tribe.
3	Missionaries	A member of a religious group that travels to an area to do good works, these were important in helping influence new countries.	1710	By this point 80% of the population of Barbados were slaves.
4	Powhatans	A tribe of Native Americans who owned much of trade near the Jamestown colony, they originally helped the colony survive before there was a truce	1763	The Seven Years war ends with a treaty which gives India, North America and Caribbean to England.
5	Puritan	A type of religious protestant but a more extreme type of puritan known as dissenters they disagreed with the official church and so wanted to move to somewhere with freedom.	1765	The creation of the Stamp Act, taxes the American colonies.
6	Triangular Trade	The pattern of goods traded in the slave trade in which goods were transported from England to Africa in return for slaves who would then be sent on the Caribbean and North America.	1783	American war of independence ends with the defeat of the British.
7	Plantation	The sugar growing fields where slaves worked in the Caribbean, in Ulster this meant to settle protestants in an area to help England keep control of Ireland.	1807	Abolition of Slavery is confirmed by an Act of Parliament.
8	Protestant.	All Christians which were not Catholic were called protestants, Quakers, Huguenots and Puritans were examples of protestants.	1868	Transportation ends with 160,000 men and 25,000 women emigrated.
9	E.I.C.	The East India Company was a trading group which hoped to access Indian spices and trade with Mughal India and the Chinese, it would later control the country.	Key changes to British People	
10	Loyalist	American colonists who wanted to be ruled by Britain.	Exploration. The spirit of discovery was important in this time, spices and luxury goods were worth a lot of money and encouraged trade to Asia for spices. People tried to find quicker ways and Columbus accidentally discovered America.	
11	Representation.	British migrants in America wanted 'No taxation without Representation', this meant that they wanted to have MP's if they were going to pay taxes.		
12	Durham Report	Lord Durham investigated the situation in Canada after the American rebellion and made recommendations to give colonies greater powers.	Reformation. During this time a different type of Christianity called Protestantism was created. This meant there were new religions to spread and that some people stated to be oppressed for their religion, they moved for freedom.	
13	Transportation	The punishment of criminals in Britain by sending them overseas to a prison colony.		
14	Aborigines.	The native (original) people from the area of Australia these people suffered from disease and violence at the hands of British settlers.	Enlightenment. Philosophers in France built on the new ideas that encouraged new science, thinking and technology. They stressed the rights of individuals which encouraged people to challenge the Church and government. The British monarchy was partially challenged in America because of this. The Enlightenment helped Britain in some ways as it encouraged the development of technology which helped improve Britain's economy in the Industrial Revolution. Ideas of liberty, progress, tolerance and constitutional government also played a part in the abolition of the slave trade by British forces.	
15	Liberal	Willing to respect or accept behavior or opinions different from one's own; open to new ideas, liberal politicians and judges in Britain gave black people increasing rights.		
16	Emancipation	A word that often means freedom, when slavery was abolished (stopped) the slaves were emancipated (freed).		
17	Patriots	American colonists who wanted more rights and felt they were not being given the liberties (freedoms) they deserved as English.		
18	Indentured Servants	Servants who paid for their passage to a new country by signing a contract stating that they would work for a certain number of years for their master.		