**Standard:** USHC- 1.1 Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of British North America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences.

**Work Period:**
Take Notes on Standard 1.1 and complete a colonial travel brochure. (Once you have finished your notes, see your teacher for brochure directions)

**Closing:**
Complete the Learned column of the KWL Chart.
Reasons for Exploration

• Sea route to Far East $\rightarrow$ Trade

• Desire for gold and glory $\rightarrow$ Money

• Quest for new lands $\rightarrow$ Power

• Adventure $\rightarrow$ Fame
Successful Exploration

• Invention of the compass → Navigation
• Printing Press → Mass Publication
• Joint-Stock Companies → Several Investors
  • Renaissance → Religious to Secular
  • Gunpowder → Control
1.1 The English Colonies

The English Colonies were divided into three geographical regions.

**New England Colonies**
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut

**Middle Colonies**
- New York
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- Delaware

**Southern Colonies**
- Maryland
- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia
Why would you want to start a colony?

• Religion
*However, note that religious intolerance actually led to the establishment of the principle of separation of church and state after the American Revolution*

• To acquire land

• To improve social and economic standing

*The economy of each colonial region depended on its geography, natural resources, and the human capital (workers) available to them.*
How do you start a colony?

With a charter, of course!

• Corporate colonies
• Royal colonies - under the direct authority and rule of the king’s government
• Proprietary colonies
MERCANTILISM: An economic system in which nations seek to increase their wealth by obtaining gold & silver and with a favorable balance of trade.

- American colonies produce raw material, e.g., cotton, timber, wool, stone.
- Ships and sells raw material to England.
- Manufactured cloth is sold back to America.
- England controls how it buys and produces cloth to sell to . . . .
- Gold starts moving from France to England - England wins the trade war.
- France buys more cloth.
New England Colonies
New England Colonies

1620s

- **Puritan** – reform the Church of England
  - Eliminate Catholic traces
- **Separatists** – Pilgrims fled for religious freedom
  - Formed the **Plymouth Colony**
  *Wanted religious freedom for themselves, but not for other religious groups*

1630

- **Massachusetts Bay Colony**
  - Mass. Bay Company Charter
- **John Winthrop** – 1st governor
- Create a new “model” society
  *There was very little religious tolerance here*
New England Settlements, 1620-1636

- Portsmouth (1623)
- Mynouth (1620)
- Hartford (1636)
- Providence (1636)

Settlements shown in modern state boundaries.
New England Colonies

- Puritans and Natives disputed over land
  1637
- **Pequot War**
  - Colonists and Narragansett Tribe v. Pequot Tribe
  - Colonists won
  1675
- **King Philip’s War**
  - Chief Metacom (King Phillip) of Wampanoag
  - Colonists won, but lost hundreds of men
New England Colonies
Politics

- Diverse political power
- Puritan male suffrage
- Church laws controlled the government
  - Drunkenness; swearing; theft; idleness

Dissent within the Puritans

- **Roger Williams** – Separatist
  - Pay Natives for land
  - Gov’t can’t force religion
  - Fled – formed Providence, RI

- **Mary Hutchison** – Puritan
  - Led Bible readings
  - Individuals can interpret the Bible
  - Fled to New Netherland, NY
New England Colonies
Politics

• Mayflower Compact in Plymouth
  - Pledged to make decisions based on the will of the majority
  - Early form of written Constitution
New England Colonies Society

- Initially developed an egalitarian society based on religious equality that fostered the development of democratic institutions
- Rational urban planning
  - Roads, Blocks, Parks, Police patrols, Paved streets, Whale-oil lamps
- Diverse Immigrants - which caused more class distinctions
- Women had no rights

1700s

- **Enlightenment** – Use of reason and the scientific method to gain knowledge
- **Benjamin Franklin** and **Thomas Jefferson** - Used reason to improve society
New England Colonies
Religion

Controlled all aspects of life
- Gov’t laws based on Puritan laws
- Societal norms based on Puritan beliefs

1692
- Salem Witch Trials
- 25 women killed
- 150 imprisoned
New England Colonies
Religion

1730-1740

• **Jonathan Edwards** – clergy
  – Admit sin and ask forgiveness from God

• **The Great Awakening**
  – Revival meetings
  – 1,000s attended
  – Organized Christian churches
    • Methodist, Baptist
  – Emphasis on higher education
So religious freedom for everyone?

- The Puritans were trying to create a “city upon a hill,” a model of godliness
- Quakers were persecuted
- Dissenters were banished- Roger Williams
New England Colonies
Economy

- Small farms
- Rocky soil
- Cold winters
- Grinding wheat
- Harvesting fish
- Sawing lumber
  - Reduced need for slaves
- Merchants
  - Most powerful group
- Large cities
- Manufacturing
Middle Colonies
Middle Colonies

1621
• The Dutch colonized New Netherland

1625
• New Amsterdam - capital
• Fairly good relationship with the Natives
• British saw the Dutch colonies as a “wedge” between the north and south
Middle Colonies

1664
• The Duke of York took over the Dutch colonies
  – James – brother of King Charles II of England
  – Proprietor – owner
  – Renamed – New York and New Jersey

1681
• William Penn – Charter for Pennsylvania
Middle Colonies

Politics

- Controlled by the church
Middle Colonies
Religion

*There was more religious tolerance and diversity here, but it was still limited*

1660s

• Pennsylvania was home to the Quakers- founded by William Penn
  – God’s “inner light” was in everyone
  – Ministers weren’t needed
  – Simple dress
  – Opposed war

• Philadelphia, PA
  – “City of Brotherly Love”
Middle Colonies
Society

• Rational urban planning
• Diverse Immigrants
• Women had more rights than in New England or Southern colonies
Middle Colonies Economy

- Fertile soil
- New York, Pennsylvania
- Variety of crops and livestock
- Wheat, corn, cattle, and hogs
- Some Quakers owned slaves, but the region was not dependent on slavery
- Large cities
- Manufacturing
Southern Colonies
Southern Colonies

1607 - 1609

- **John Smith** – sea captain
- **Joint-stock company** – several investors pooled their money to support a colony
  - Charter – Permission from King
- **The Virginia Company** – *Jamestown, Virginia*
  - 150 colonists (later 600 arrived)
  - Disease; Starvation
- **The Powhatan Tribe** sabotaged the colonists
  - 60 survived
Southern Colonies

1612
- **John Rolfe → tobacco → 1.5 mil lbs of “Brown Gold” exported each year by late 1620s**

1618
- **Headright System** – Receive 50 acres of land for every passage to VA purchased
  - Wealthy bought/sent large numbers of people
- **Indentured Servants** – 4 to 7 years of labor in return for passage and food/shelter in Virginia
WANTED.

To go to Maryland, a BLACKSMITH, a young man unmarried, bred to country business such as plough cons, axes, howes and can shoe a horse, and any other thing that may offer, and will bind for four or five years, he will find good encouragement.

For further particulars, enquire at William Brown, Junr. merchant in Glasgow.

WHEREAS a sea-faring man, who lately came from Jamaica in one of his Majesty's ships of war, did.
Southern Colonies
Politics

1619
• House of Burgess - representative government

1624
• The Virginia Company couldn’t afford to battle the Natives
• Virginia became a Royal Colony – under control of the king
• England sent more troops and supplies

1644
• 10,000 English colonists in Virginia
Southern Colonies Society

1660s
- Indentured servants became poor free settlers
  - Had to pay high taxes
  - Disputes between settlers and natives
    - Governor of VA refused to help

1676
- Nathaniel Bacon – led battle against the natives
  - Declared illegal by the governor
- Bacon’s Rebellion – revolted against the government
  - No representation for poor settlers - favored large planters
  - Set fire to the town
Southern Colonies Society

*Development of towns and schools was impeded by large land holdings*

Mid 1700s

- Hierarchical social structure developed
- Plantations were minority
  - Lavish lifestyles
  - Balls; banquets; recitals; parties

Women

- 2nd class citizenship
- Few legal rights
- Little education
- Household duties
Southern Colonies

Religion

• Religion was not a driving force in the Southern Colonies

• Act of Toleration in Maryland protected the rights of Catholics in Maryland
  - This shows how intolerant the Puritans were

• The Church of England was the established church in the South
Southern Colonies

Economy

• **Cash Crop** – a crop grown primarily for sale rather than for the farmer’s own use
  - MD; VA; NC → Tobacco
  - SC; GA → Rice and Indigo

  *Cotton was not a major export at this time*

• **Plantations** – large plots of land
  - Produced their own goods
  - No need for large cities or markets
  - Charles Town, SC
Southern Colonies Economy

- **Slaves** – people who were considered the property of others
  - 1690 – 13,000
  - 1750 – 200,000

- **Triangular Trade** – three-way trading process
  - Goods from N.E. to Africa
  - Slaves from Africa to Caribbean
  - Raw materials from Caribbean to N.E.
  - **Middle Passage** – middle leg
PLAN SHEWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES ROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND FAR LESS UNDER THE BEAMS... See Fig 1.
**Standard:** USHC- 1.1 Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of British North America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences.

**Work Period:**
1. Colonization Simulation
2. Power Point/Notes on the colonization of America

**Closing:**
Complete the Learned column of the KWL Chart.