Colonial America
Colonial America – Test Preview

- Vocabulary
  - Mayflower
  - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
  - Roanoke
  - Metacomet
  - Squanto
Colombian America – Test Preview

- Who named Newfoundland for Queen Elizabeth?
- Who were the Pilgrims?
- Who were the Puritans?
- What was the Great Migration?
- Who were the Native Americans friendly with?
- What island was a “great deal”?
- What was the Act of Toleration?
- Who was Nathaniel Bacon and what did he do?
- Know the order that English colonies were established.
- Understand how to read a bar and circle graph.
Colonial America – Test Preview

- What were some of the hardships the colonist faced in America?

- How did Lord Baltimore increased the population of Maryland?
Colonial Settlement – Unit Overview

- In the 1600s and 1700s, Europeans established colonies in North America, seeking profit as well as religious and political freedom.

- Chapter 3 describes the people who established the American colonies and their objectives.

- Chapter 4 focuses on what life was like in the colonies.
Colonial Settlement – Unit Overview

- The founding of the American colonies eventually gave birth to a distinct new society and culture with representative government.

- Consider how different would your lives be today had the American colonies not been established or if they had been settled by different countries?
Section Overview

This section examines why the Jamestown settlement was established and how it survived.
Early English Settlements

- In the summer of 1588, King Philip II of Spain sent an armada of 132 ships to invade England. This was the mightiest naval force the world had ever seen. Although the English ships were smaller and fewer in number, they won the battle. Only about ½ of the Spanish ships made it back home.

- England and Spain had been headed toward war for years. King Philip was a powerful monarch and a strong defender of the Catholic faith.

- He wanted to put a Catholic ruler back on the throne of England.

- King Philip did not consider England’s Protestant ruler, Queen Elizabeth I, to be the rightful ruler of England.

- Queen Elizabeth I was the daughter of King Henry VIII.
Early English Settlements

- Attacks on Spanish ships and ports by English captains like Sir Francis Drake angered the Spanish.

- To punish England, Spain sent its Armada. After Armada’s defeat, Spanish control of the sea ended.

- England and other European nations, were now ready to begin colonizing North America.

- Elizabeth I was also able to firmly establish her control of England.
Early English Settlements - Roanoke

- The English had first attempted to establish colonies in North America before the war with Spain.

- In 1584, Queen Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh the right to claim land in North America. He found a promising area on an island off the coast of present-day North Carolina.

- In 1585 Raleigh sent a group of 100 men to settle on Roanoke Island. However, after a difficult winter they decided to return to England. In 1587 another settlement attempt was made. This time 91 men, 17 women, and 9 children settled on Roanoke. Why was Roanoke Island chosen to settle on?

- The leader of the group was John White. Soon after arriving, White’s daughter gave birth to a girl. This child, named Virginia Dare, was the first English child born in North America.

- A few months later, White returned to England for supplies. He was unable to return for 3 years. When he did, the colony was deserted and the Roanoke colonists were never seen again.
Although the Roanoke colony was a failure, interest in North America remained high.

Groups of merchants joined together seek charters from the English king.

On of these groups was the Virginia Company. The Virginia Company was a joint-stock company. What is a joint-stock company?

- A company in which investors bought stock, or part ownership, in the company in return for a share of its future profits.

In 1606 the company sent 144 settlers in 3 ships to build a new colony in North America. 40 died during the long voyage. In 1607 the ships entered the Chesapeake Bay and sailed up a river flowing into the bay. They named the river the James after their king.

There, along the river, they created their new settlement which they called Jamestown.
Early English Settlements - Jamestown

- The settlers quickly built a triangular shaped fort on a peninsula so they could defend it from attack. However the area was swampy, swarmed with mosquitoes that carried disease, and lacked good land for farming.

- The colonist faced a lot of hardships over the next several months. Some of the problems were due to the fact that many of them were not used to the hard work required to build a colony out of the forest. Why would the not be ready for the hard work it would take?
  - Many of the colonist had been businessmen back in England. They were not farmers and hunters. Some spent most of their time looking for gold and silver when they should have been growing food.

- That winter took a huge toll on the colonists. By the spring of 1608, when ships arrived carrying supplies and more settlers, only 38 colonists remained alive.
Early English Settlements - Jamestown

- For the first two years, Jamestown was governed by an experienced soldier and explorer named Captain John Smith.

- Smith forced the settlers to work, explored the area, and managed to get local natives, lead by Chief Powhatan, to give them food.

- In 1609, 400 new settlers arrived, including the first women. Two months later Captain John Smith returned to England.

- Without a strong leader, the colony was unable to feed this many people. The winter of 1609-1610 became known as “the starving time”.

- Fighting broke out between the settlers and the Native Americans. When more settlers arrived in the spring they found only 60 people still alive.
The colonist at Jamestown never found any gold or silver. However one colonist, John Rolfe, learned how to grow something that would become a money maker for the colony. What was that crop?
- A new type of tobacco.

Growing tobacco helped the new colony to prosper. Relations with the Native Americans improved after John Rolfe married the daughter of Chief Powhatan, Pocahontas.

In 1614, some colonists were allowed to rent plots of land from the Virginia Company. This started a gradual movement toward private ownership of land in the colony.

In 1618 private land ownership was expanded to allow those settlers who paid their own way to America 100 acres of land. Settlers could also get a land grant called a **headright** that allowed 50 acres for each member of their family.

This system convinced thousands of people to move from England to Virginia.
Early English Settlements - Jamestown

- Nearly all the early settlers to Jamestown were men who worked for the Virginia Company. As more people came to the colony, they began to resent taking orders from the Virginia Company back in England.

- In 1619 the company agreed to allow the colonist to form a House of Burgesses. Each of the ten towns in the colony sent a representative. The House of Burgesses was allowed to make some of the laws within the colony.

- Also in 1619 a Dutch ship brought the first African slaves to the colony. They were sold to Virginia planters to work in the tobacco fields. Until about 1640 there were some African laborers in Virginia that were free men and even owned property. However, by the 1660s slavery was recognized in Virginia law.

- In early 1620, the Virginia Company faced financial problems. In 1624 King James canceled the company’s charter and made Jamestown the first royal colony for England in America.
New England Colonies

- Section Overview

This section describes why Puritan and Pilgrim colonists settled in New England.
Once Jamestown had become an established colonies, the next wave of colonists what arrived were seeking religious freedom.

After King Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church to start the Anglican Church (Church of England) not everyone was happy.

Many people dissented disagreed with the beliefs or practices of the Anglicans. Catholics still considered the Pope to be the head of the church and often felt persecuted.

At the same time, some Protestants want to also changed or reform the Anglican church. Those who wanted to reform the Anglican church were called?  

- **Puritans**
New England Colonies

- Still others wanted to break from the church completely and form new churches. These groups were called?
  - Separatists

- The Separatists were among the most heavily persecuted groups. Many fled to the Netherlands and found religious freedom but little work.

- Some of the Separatists in the Netherlands signed an agreement with the Virginia Company to start a new colony in Virginia.

- The Separatists considered themselves Pilgrims because their journey had a religious purpose.

- Only 35 of the 102 passengers on the Mayflower in 1620 were Pilgrims. The others were common people like servants, craftsmen, and poor farmers who hope for a better life in America. What did the Pilgrims call these people?
  - Strangers
The group on the Mayflower planned to settle in Virginia. However, they got a little off course and the first land they sited was Cape Cod. Look at page 27 to see where Cape Cod is located.

Because it was November, and winter was about to start, they decided to land at a place named Plymouth.

Because they were not in territory owned by the Virginia Company and under its laws, they decided to come up with a formal set of laws before going ashore. This formal contract was called the _____?

- **Mayflower Compact**

The compact pledged their loyalty to England and declared their intentions to form “as civic body politic, for our better ordering and preservation.” The signers agreed to obey the laws passed “for the general good of the colony.”
New England Colonies

- The Pilgrim were led by William Bradford. That first winter almost half of them died from malnutrition, disease, and the cold.

- In the spring a few Native Americans approached the settlement. Two of them, Squanto and Samoset, befriended the colonists. They two showed the colonists how to grow corn, beans, and pumpkins. They also showed the group where to hunt and fish.

- In 1621, the Pilgrims signed a peace agreement with Massasoit, who was leader to the Wampanoag tribe.


- In 1629 a group of Puritans formed the Massachusetts Bay Company and received a royal charter to establish a colony north of Plymouth. They new colony would be a society based on the bible.
New England Colonies

- The Puritan leader was a man by the name of John Winthrop. In 1630 Winthrop led a group of 900 men, women, and children to Massachusetts Bay where they settle in a place they named Boston.

- During the 1630s, more than 15,000 Puritans made the journey to Massachusetts. This movement of people became known as the _____.
  - Great Migration

- The colony’s first laws were created by Governor Winthrop and the General Court. By 1634, the settlers demanded a greater role in the government. At that point the General Court went from being stockholders in the Massachusetts Bay Company to being elected officials.

- The only people allowed to vote were adult male church members who owned property.

- The Puritans came to American to put their religious beliefs into practice. They had little toleration for those who held different beliefs. This led to the creation of new colonies.
The area south of Massachusetts was much better for farming than Boston. In 1630 colonists began to settle this area.

A minister named Thomas Hooker became dissatisfied with Massachusetts. He did not like the way that Governor Winthrop was running the colony. In 1636 Hooker led his congregation through the wilderness to Connecticut and founded the town of Hartford.

Hartford and two other towns, Windsor and Wethersfield, agreed to form a colony. They adopted a form of government that was the first written constitution in America. It described the organization of representative government in detail. What was this plan called?
- **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**

While good land attracted settlers to Connecticut, Rhode Island was founded by colonists forced out of Massachusetts.
New England Colonies

The first of these was Roger Williams, a minister. Williams felt that people should not be persecuted for their religious practices. He also believed that government should not force people to worship in a certain way. Williams also felt it was wrong to be taking land from the Native Americans.

His ideas caused Roger Williams to be banished from Massachusetts in 1635. He took refuge with the Narraganset people. Williams became friends with these Native Americans and was later able to buy land from them. There he founded the town of Providence.

In 1644, Williams received a charter for a colony east of Connecticut that he called ________________. What was unique about this colony?

- **Rhode Island and Providence Plantations**
- **It was the first place in America where people from all faiths – including Jews - could worship freely.**

Others followed Williams' example and formed colonies where they could worship as they pleased. In 1638, John Wheelwright led a group of dissidents from Massachusetts north and founded New Hampshire.
New England Colonies

- While Native Americans traded with the settlers and were generally friendly at first, conflicts began to arise as English settlers took more and more of the land.

- In 1636, war broke out between the settlers and the Pequot people. Several attacks left many dead on both sides.

- In 1675 New England went to war against the Wampanoag people and other tribes. Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief known to the settlers as King Philip, wanted to stop the settlers from moving onto Native American lands.

- The settlers fought back in what became known as King Philip’s War. The war ended in the defeat of the Wampanoag and their allies.

- The war destroyed the power of the Native Americans in New England and left the colonists free to expand their settlements.
Middle Colonies

Section Overview

This section describes who settled in the Middle Colonies.
During 1642 a civil war began in England. Puritans, who had gained control of Parliament, struggled for power against King Charles I. Led by Oliver Cromwell, the Parliamentary forces defeated the King.

King Charles I was beheaded and a new government was established with Cromwell named as its Protector. During the civil war there were many Puritans that left New England and returned home to fight. After the war many of the English that had been loyal to the King went to the royal colonies like Virginia.

After Cromwell died in 1658, Parliament brought back the monarchy, but placed limits on its authority. Charles II was installed as king. This reign is called the Restoration because the monarchy had been restored.

In 1660 England had two clusters of colonies in North America. In the north was Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Further south was Maryland and Virginia.

Between the two were lands that were Dutch settlements.
Middle Colonies

- A group of Dutch businessmen had formed the Dutch West India Company and had established settlement in the Hudson River valley.

- The company also had established New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. In 1626 the company had purchased Manhattan from the Manhate people for small quantities of beads and other goods.

- To increase the number of permanent settles, the Dutch West India Company set families from the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, and Finland. They as gave large estates to anyone who brought at least 50 settlers over to work the land.

- The large estates were ruled as small kingdoms. The owner ruled like kings and were called patroons. Settlers that lived and worked on the estates owed the patroon labor and a share of their crops.

- England want to acquire the land between their two colonies. The governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, was not well liked. When the English attacked, the people turned against him. He surrender the colony.
The English king, Charles II, gave the colony to his brother, the Duke of York. He renamed the colony New York.

New York was a proprietary colony, a colony in which the owner, or proprietor, owned all the land and controlled the government. In the other English colonies, the voters elected the governor and an assembly.

The Duke of York allowed a diverse group of settlers into the Hudson river valley. The population included Dutch, German, Swedes, Native Americans, and Puritans.

As the population of New York grew, the settlers demanded more of a say in the government. By 1691, the English government allowed New York to elect a legislature.

The Duke of York gave the southern part of his colony to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. They named their colony New Jersey after the chain of islands in the English Channel, where Carteret had been born.
To attract settlers, the proprietors offered large tracts of land, religious freedom, and a representative government.

New Jersey was settled by a diverse group of people with different ethnic and religious backgrounds.

The proprietors of New Jersey did not make the profits they had expected. Berkeley and Carteret ended up selling their shares and New Jersey passed back into the hands of the king and became a royal colony.

In 1680 William Penn, a wealthy English gentleman, presented a plan to King Charles II, that would allow the King to removed a large amount of debt that was owned to Penn’s family. To rid himself of the debt, King Charles II gave Penn all the land west of the Delaware River. This new colony, named Pennsylvania, was nearly as large as all of England.
William Penn belonged to a Protestant group of dissenters called the Society of Friends, or Quakers.

Quakers believed that every individual had an “inner light” that could guide him or her to salvation. They also believed that a person experienced religious truth directly and that many of the trappings of church services and officials were unnecessary.

Many people in England found that Quakers brand of religion a threat to established traditions. Because they believed that everyone was equal, they refused to bow or remove their hats on the presence of nobility. They were also pacifists, people who refuse to use force or to fight in wars.

In England, Quakers were fined, imprisoned, and even executed because of their beliefs.

William Penn saw Pennsylvania as a “holy experiment” in Quaker ideals of toleration and equality. In 1682, he went to America to supervise the building of the capital, Philadelphia, the “city of brotherly love.”
Middle Colonies

- Penn designed the layout of the city. He also wrote Pennsylvania’s first constitution.

- He believed that the land belonged to Native Americans in 1682 he negotiated the first of several treaties with local Native Americans.

- To encourage settlers, Penn advertised the colony throughout Europe with pamphlets in several languages. In 1701, Penn granted the colonists the right to elect representatives to the legislative assembly with the Charter of Liberties.

- The southernmost part of Pennsylvania was called the Three Lower Counties. In 1704, the Charter of Privileges, allowed these counties to form their own government. From then on these counties functioned as a separate colony supervised by Pennsylvania’s governor. This colony became known as Delaware.
Southern Colonies

• Section Overview

This section explores how the Southern Colonies were established and describes how Spanish and French settlements were different from English Settlements.
By 1660, although tobacco prices had fell, large plantations were able to remain profitable. This led to an increasing need for workers in the newly settled Southern Colonies.

Not all people who came to the colonies arrived of their own free will. English criminals and Scottish and Irish prisoners of war were also shipped to the colonies. They could earn an early release by working for a period of years. Most often for seven years.

African rulers who had captured prisoners in wars often sold these prisoners to European slave traders who took them to the colonies in America.

Many people came to the colonies because someone else paid for their passage to America. Once in the colonies, these individual agreed to work, without pay, for a certain length of time. These people were called

Indentured servants
Southern Colonies

- Maryland was establish as a safe place for Catholics. This was the dream of Sir George Calvert, otherwise known as ________.
  - Lord Baltimore

- In 1632 King Charles I gave Lord Baltimore a proprietary colony north of Virginia. Calvert died before receiving the grant, but his son took over. He named the colony after the English queen Henrietta Maria, or after the Virgin Mary.

- Knowing that tobacco had saved the Virginia colony, Maryland colonists turned first to tobacco farming. To keep the colony from becoming too dependent on one crop, Maryland passed a law that declared “every person planting tobacco shall plant and tend two acres of corn.”

- The city of Baltimore was founded in 1729 and was Maryland’s largest port.

- Lord Baltimore gave large estates to his relatives and other English aristocrats. This created a wealthy and powerful class of landowners in Maryland. Maryland also land to settlers that came to Maryland.
For years the Calvert family and the Peen family argued over the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1750 they hired two British astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, to map the line dividing the colonies.

Although Maryland had been established as a Catholic colony, the Calverts had also welcomed Protestants into the colony. By 1649 Protestants outnumbered Catholics. To prevent Maryland from becoming a Protestant colony a law was passed that granted both groups the right to worship freely. This was known as the _______.  

- **Act of Toleration**

Tension continued to increase between the two groups. In 1692, with the support of the English government, the Protestant-controlled assembly made the Anglican Church the official church in Maryland, and imposed the same restrictions on Catholics that existed in England.
As other colonies were being started, Virginia continued to grow richer. New settlers continued to push west into the lands inhabited by Native Americans.

In 1640, to avoid conflicts with Native Americans, Virginia’s governor entered an agreement with Native Americans that would keep settlers from pushing further onto Native American lands.

Nathaniel Bacon was a wealthy young planter in western Virginia. He and others opposed the agreement arranged by the governor. Many continued to settle in Native American areas and then became upset with the government in Jamestown when they weren’t protected.

In 1676, Bacon led angry western settlers in attacks on Native American villages. Governor Berkeley declared that Bacon was a rebel. Bacon’s army marched on the capital and drove Berkeley into exile. England sent troops to establish order and reinstalled Berkeley as Governor.

Bacon’s Rebellion had shown that the colonists were not willing to be restricted to the coastal areas. It also showed that the colonial governments needed to create a militia force to control the Native Americans and open up more land for settlement.
Southern Colonies

- In 1663 King Charles II created a large proprietary colony south of Virginia. The colony was called Carolina, which means “Charles’s land” in Latin.

- The original proprietors made money by dividing their large grants of land into small plots and selling and renting it. Settlers began arriving in Carolina in 1670. By 1680 they had founded Charles Town. The name later became Charleston.

- John Locke, an English political philosopher, wrote a constitution for the Carolina colony. Locke’s constitution was based on principles and rights.

- Locke said, ‘Every man has a property in his own person. This nobody has any right to but himself. The labor of his body, and the work of his hands, we may say, are properly his.”
The northern part of Carolina was settled by farmers from Virginia’s backcountry. The southern part was more prosperous, thanks to fertile farmland and a good harbor at Charles town.

In 1740 Eliza Lucas developed a new Carolina crop that was used to dye textiles blue. What was this blue flowing plant called?

- Indigo

Most settlers in southern Carolina came from another English colony – the island of Barbados. In Barbados the colonists used enslaved Africans to produced sugar. Many brought these workers with them. Other enslaved Africans were brought to the Carolina’s to work in the rice fields.

By the early 1700s, Carolina’s settlers had became angry with the proprietors and wanted a greater role in the government. In 1719 the settlers in southern Carolina seized control. In 1729 Carolina became two royal colonies – North and South Carolina.
Southern Colonies

- Georgia was the last of the British colonies in America to be established. In was founded in 1733 by a group lead by General James Oglethorpe.

- The colony was created as a place where English debtors and poor people could make a fresh start.

- The British government wanted a colony in Georgia to serve as a buffer between the Carolinas and Spanish held land in Florida.

- Oglethorpe led the first group to Georgia and established the town of Savannah. He kept the size of farms small and banned slavery, Catholics, and rum.

- Poor people from all over Europe came a settled in Georgia and soon it had a higher percentage of non-British than any other colony. In 1751, frustrated with Georgia lack of growth, Oglethorpe gave up and turned the colony back over to the king.
Southern Colonies

- Britain was not the only European power in North America. The French founded Quebec in 1608. They had little interest in large-scale settlements and were mainly concerned with fishing and trapping.

- New France was established in 1663 and became a royal colony. The colony consisted of a system of estates along the St. Lawrence River.

- The French had better relations with the Native Americans than the other Europeans. The French trappers lived among the natives and learned their languages and respected their ways.

- As England, France, and the Netherlands began establishing colonies in America, Spain still controlled most of Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. The Spanish were determined to protect their claims and sent missionaries, soldiers, and settlers into what is now New Mexico and Arizona.

- They also moved into and claimed areas in Texas, California, along the Mississippi River, and what is present-day Florida.