

Coming to America



Each colony was unique in its characteristics. However, they are grouped together based on location, reasons they were founded, and what types of industries they had.



Southern Colonies

Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia

New England Colonies

Rhode Island
Connecticut
Massachusetts
New Hampshire

Middle Colonies

Delaware
Pennsylvania
New York
New Jersey

Three Types of Colonies

Crown



Created by Renee Ramsey-Passmore
from Noun Project

Joint

Stock



Created by Icon Island
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Proprietar



Created by Martin LEBRETON
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Crown Colony

aka “Royal”
Colony

The crown governs the colony directly through a royally-appointed governor.



Created by Renee Ramsey-Passmore
from Noun Project

Joint Stock Colony

Also known as corporate or charter colonies.

Charter granted to a corporation that seeks to make a profit.



Created by Icon Island
from Noun Project

Proprietary Colony

A proprietor/s basically owns the colony.

The proprietor has the authority to draw up a plan of government.



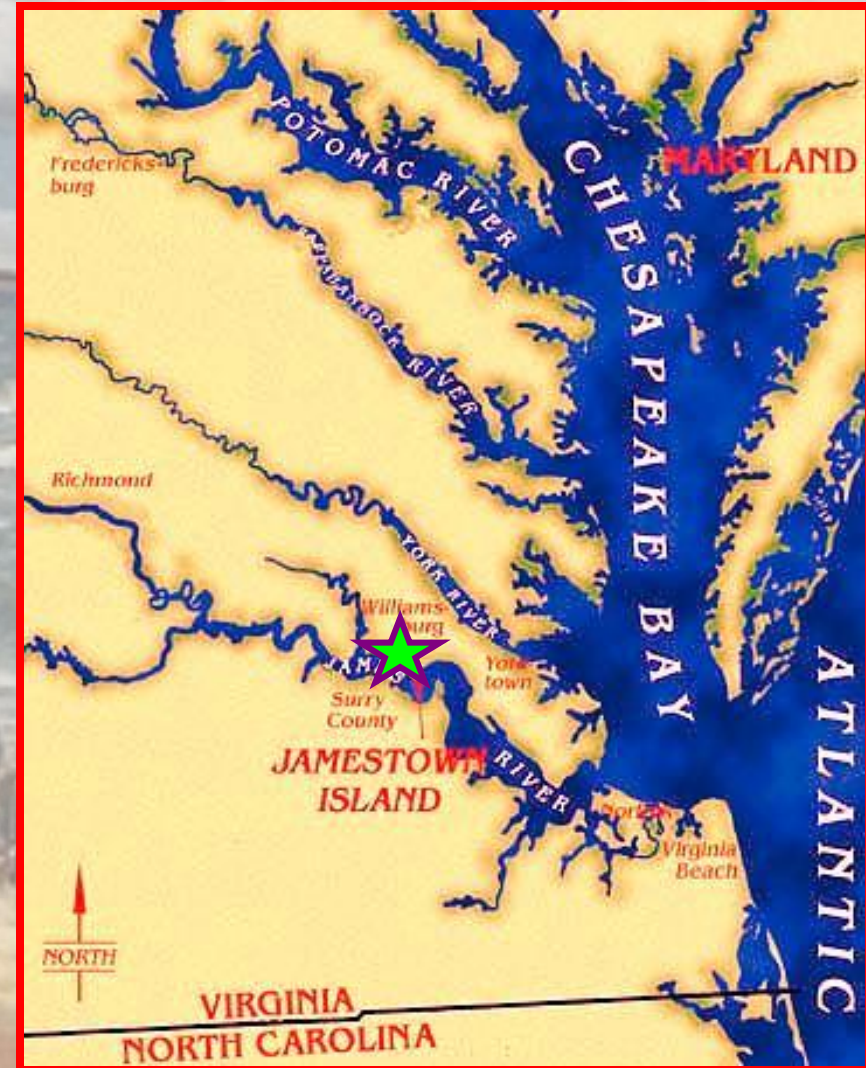
Created by Martin LEBRETON
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Southern Colonies



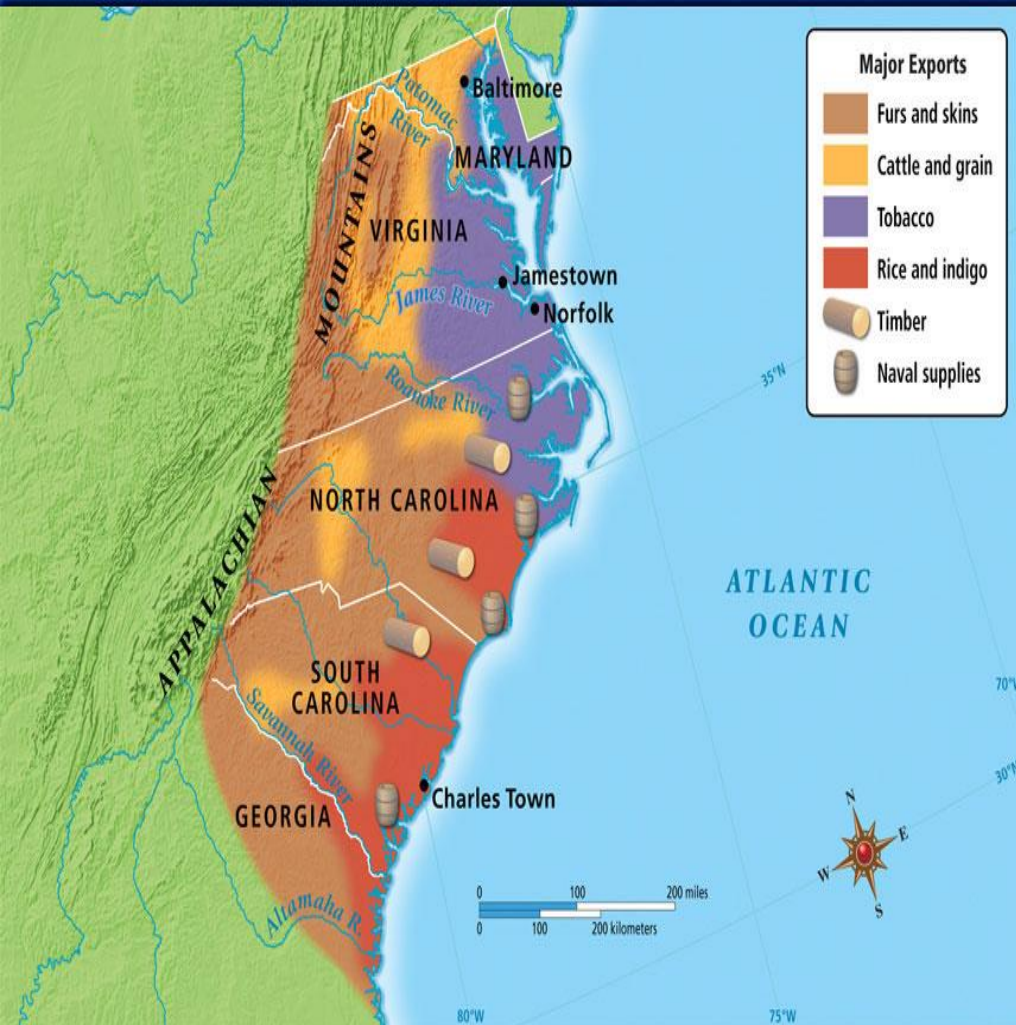
- **Settler Origins**: Mostly English (some German, Scottish settlers)
- **Push factors**: **Economic depression** in the woolen trade, **Population surplus**
- **Pull factors**: **Economic opportunity**. There was initially the promise of gold.....but then cash crop agriculture.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of this geographic location?



Southern Colonies

The Southern Colonies 1750

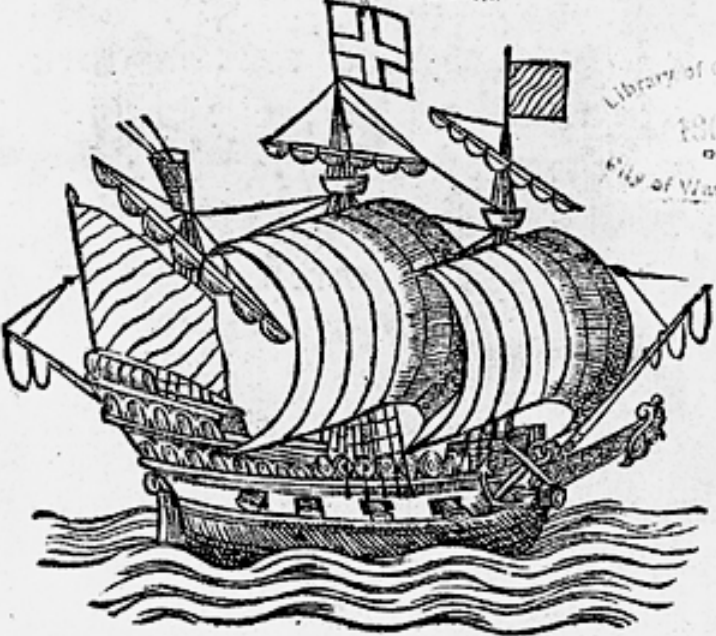


- **Geographic Characteristics:**
- excellent wetlands, full of river ways and bays.
- Climate is warm with plenty of rain.
- **Soil is excellent for farming and growing season is long.**



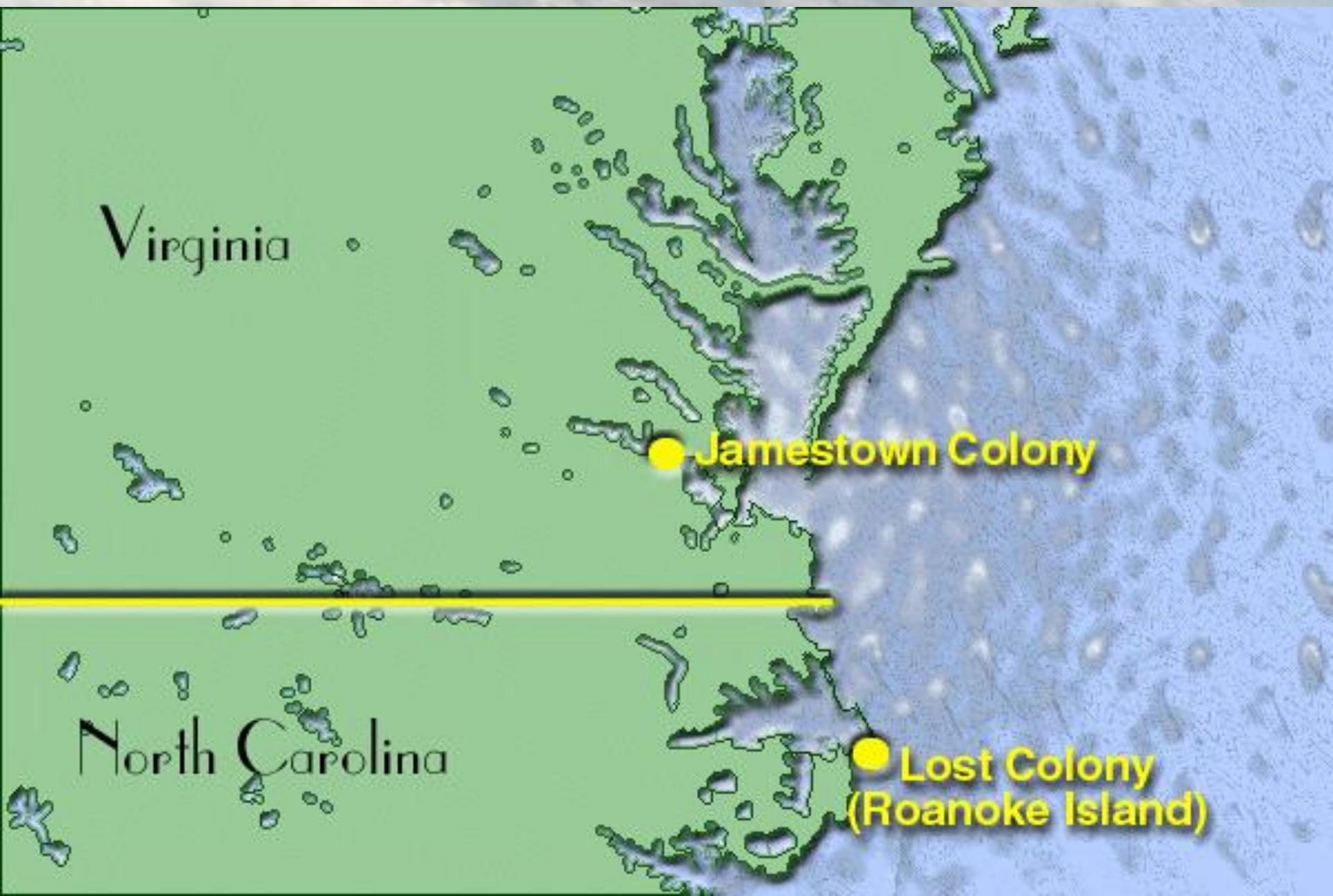
Southern Colonies

NOVA BRITANNIA: *J. Bar*
OFFERING MOST
Excellent fruites by Planting in
VIRGINIA.
Exciting all such as be well affected
to further the same.
Robert Johnson.



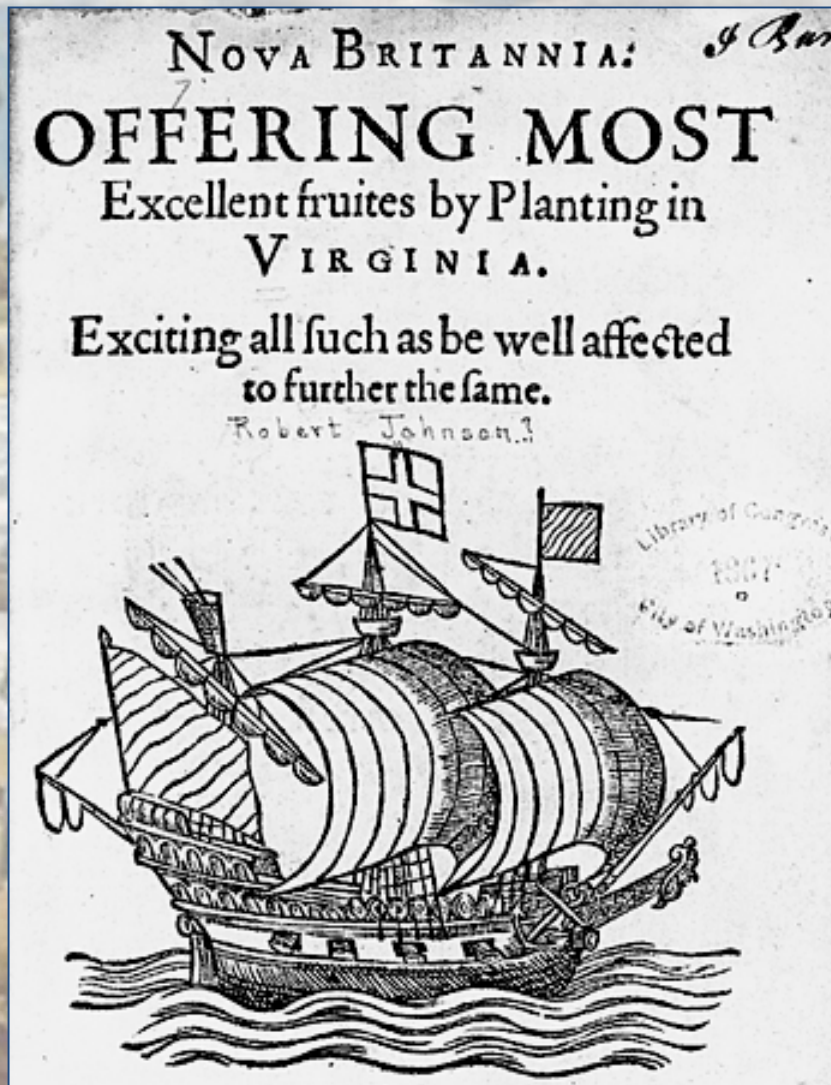
- **Economic Characteristics:**
- In 1606, the Virginia Company (joint stock company) was formed by investors hoping to find gold in the New World
- In 1607, Jamestown became the first permanent British colony in the Americas.

Early attempts at British colonization...



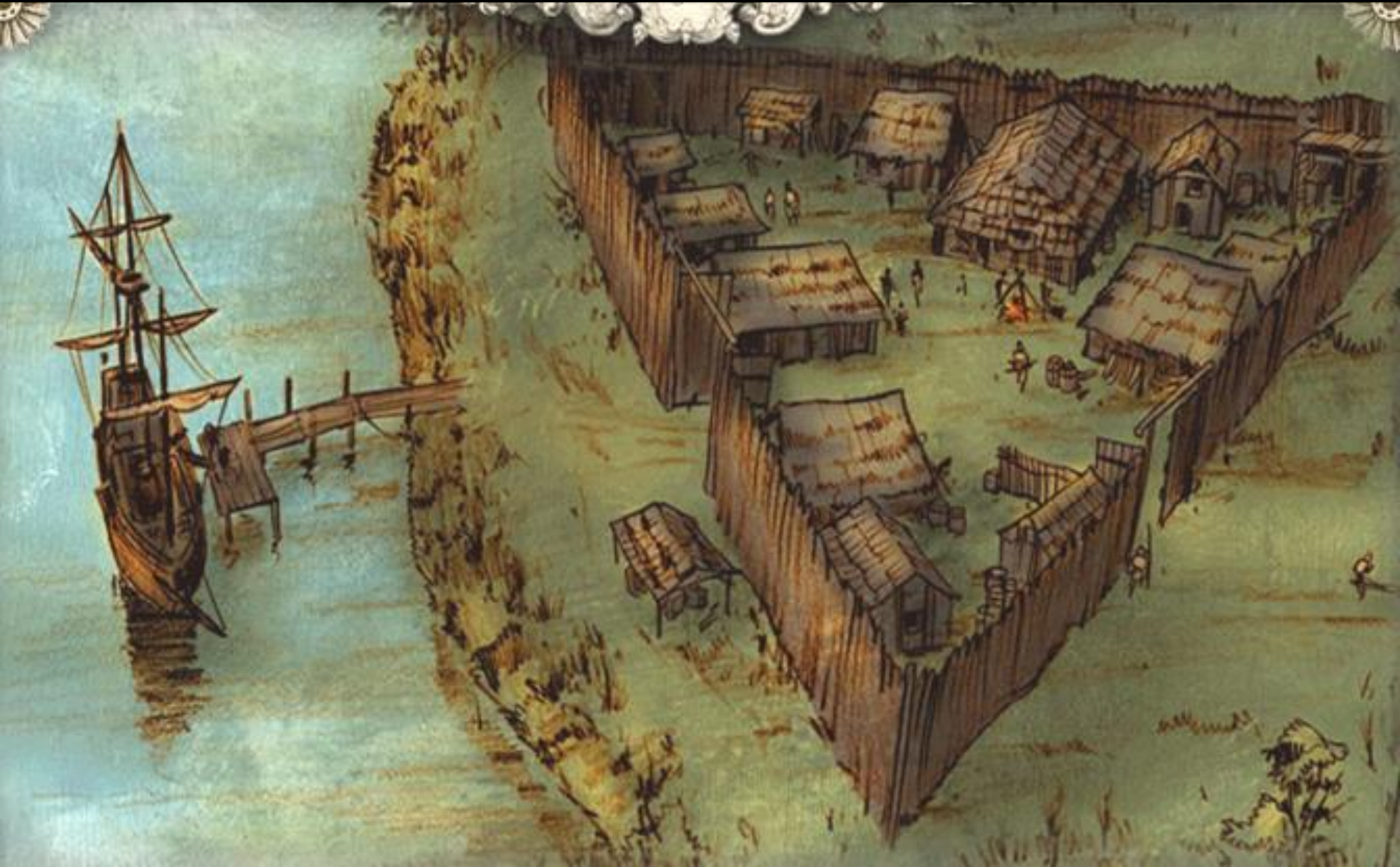


Southern Colonies



- Economic Characteristics:
- Jamestown struggled to survive early on! Why?
- No Gold; colonists failed to plant crops and faced major starvation
- Swampy location of the Chesapeake was a breeding ground for disease.
- And Jamestown was located in the heart of Powhatan lands.

John Smith took control, forced colonists to farm,
& negotiated with nearby Powhatan Indians



The 1622 Powhatan uprising killed 347 Jamestown colonists



Southern Colonies



 alamy stock photo

BTKCF8
www.alamy.com

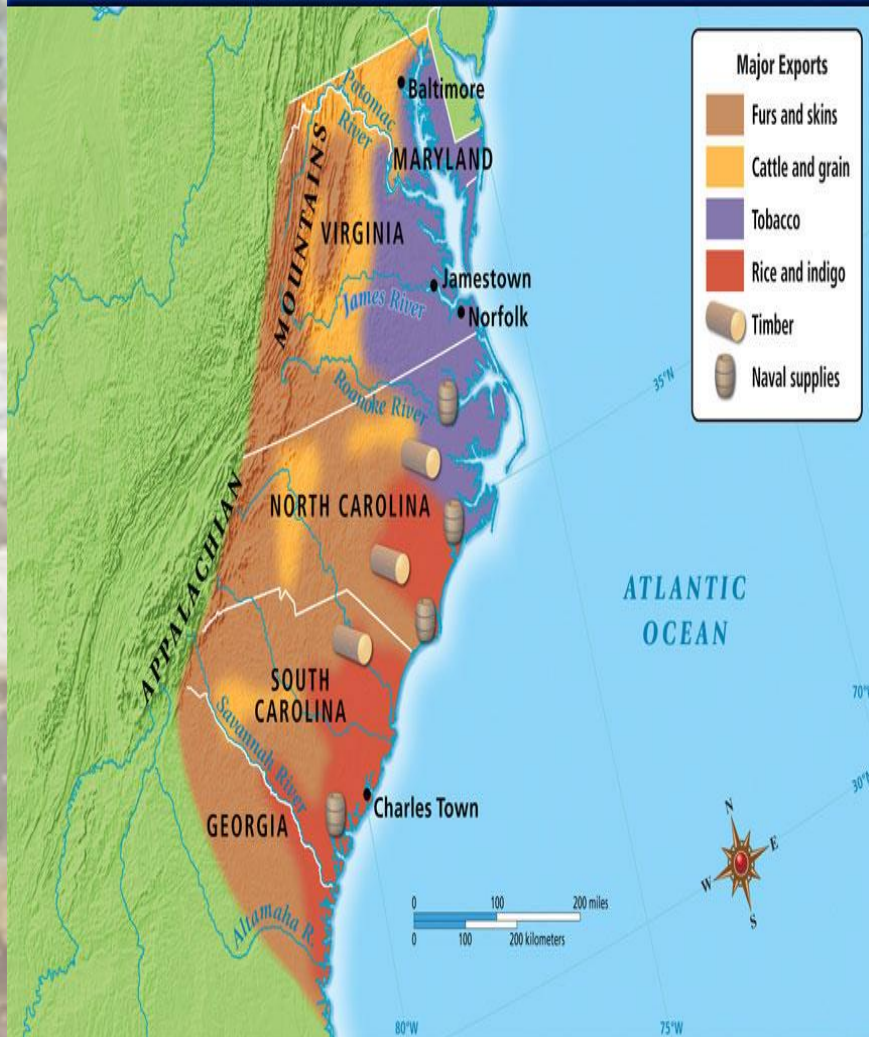
- Economic Characteristics:
- Jamestown eventually survives once colonists switch to agricultural economy.
- **John Rolfe** introduces a hybrid form of tobacco.
- Relations with Native Americans: Tobacco required new lands leading to increased conflict with Powhatan Indians.

Due to the success of tobacco, Jamestown grew into “Virginia”



Southern Colonies

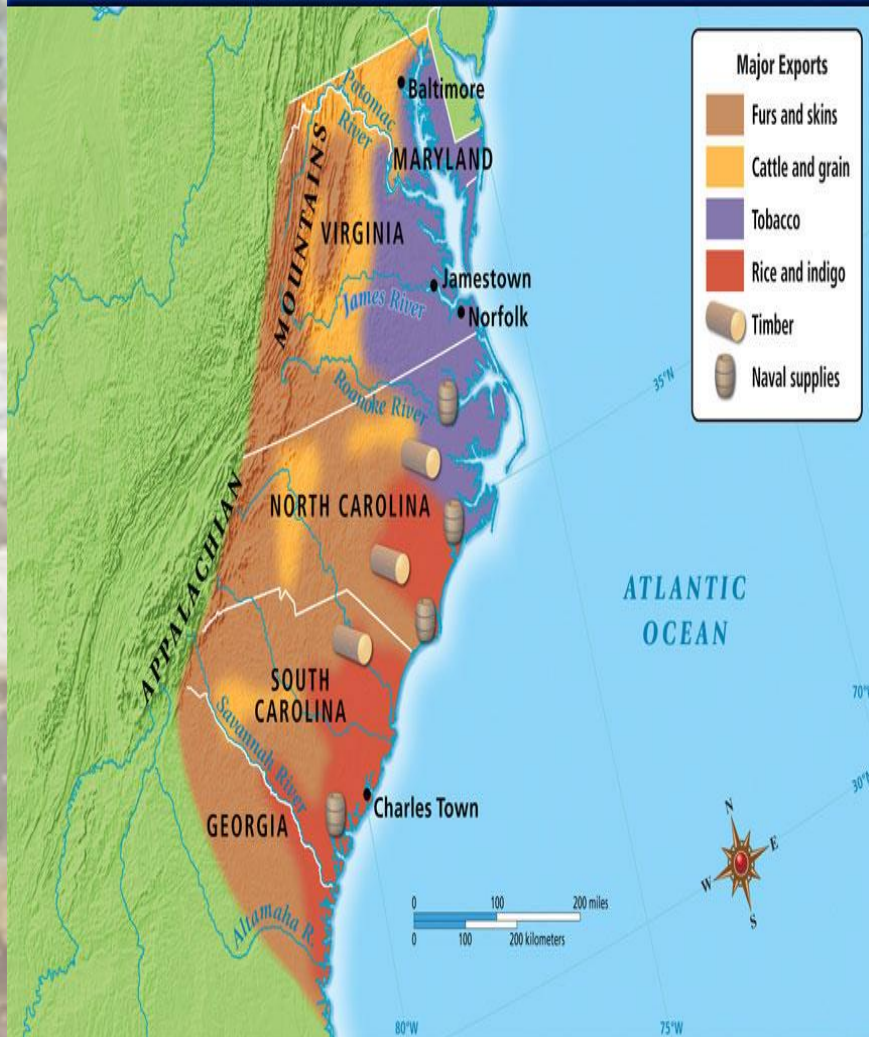
The Southern Colonies 1750



- **Economic Characteristics:**
- Ultimately, the Southern colonies turn into a **cash crop agricultural economy:**
- **Maryland & Virginia: tobacco**
- **The Carolinas: Rice and indigo.**
- **Georgia:** buffer state; protect Carolinas from French and Spanish/haven for those imprisoned by debt.
- Cotton comes later

Southern Colonies

The Southern Colonies 1750



- **Labor:**
- Cash crop agriculture requires labor:
- Initially, this demand is met through:
- **The Headright system:** Land in exchange for settlers paying their own way.
- **Indentured servitude:** Typically poor men who agreed to work for 4-7 years in exchange for travel.
- **Slavery**

Southern Colonies

Royal Colony Set-Up!



- **Political Structure:**
- Virginia grows into the biggest and most prestigious colony.

Notice which political body retained the power of taxation...

Why is this significant?

What will be the name of Virginia's famous legislative body?

Virginia House of Burgesses

- In 1619, Virginia colonists created a legislative assembly to create local taxes & laws
- The Virginia House of Burgesses became the first legislative assembly in North America



Southern Colonies



WHY?

1. Southern colonies more concerned with economic growth
2. Farms and plantations far from each other

- **Religious Characteristics:**
- **Anglicans, Puritans, Calvinists, Scottish Presbyterians**
- **Maryland= haven for Catholics discriminated in England.**
- Religious tolerance born more out of convenience than conviction.

Religion did not play as great a role in the Southern colonies as it did in New England.

Southern Colonies

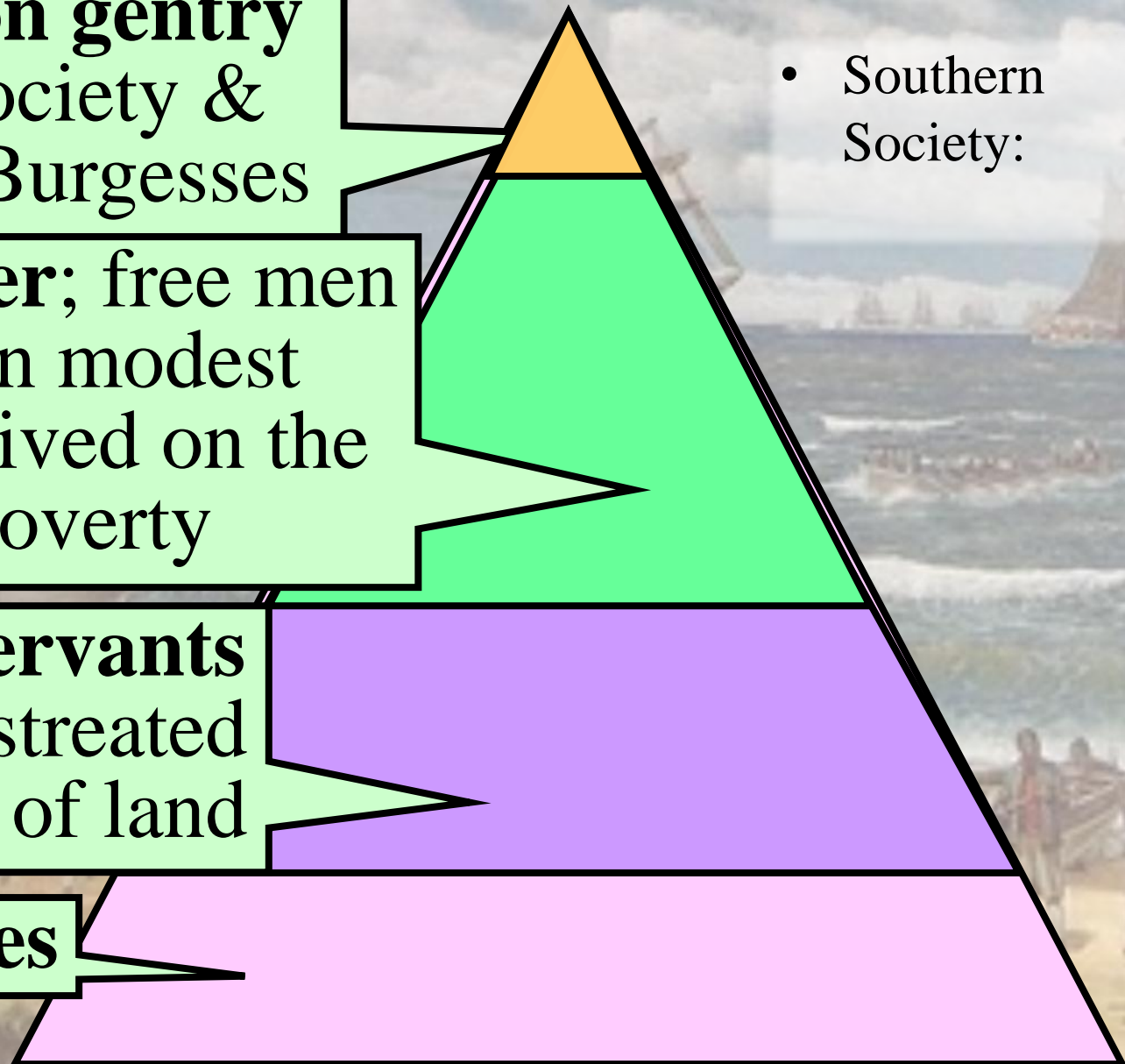
The **plantation gentry** dominated society & the House of Burgesses

- Southern Society:

Yeomen farmer; free men who lived on modest farms; many lived on the edge of poverty

Indentured servants were often mistreated & cheated out of land

African slaves



Southern Colonies

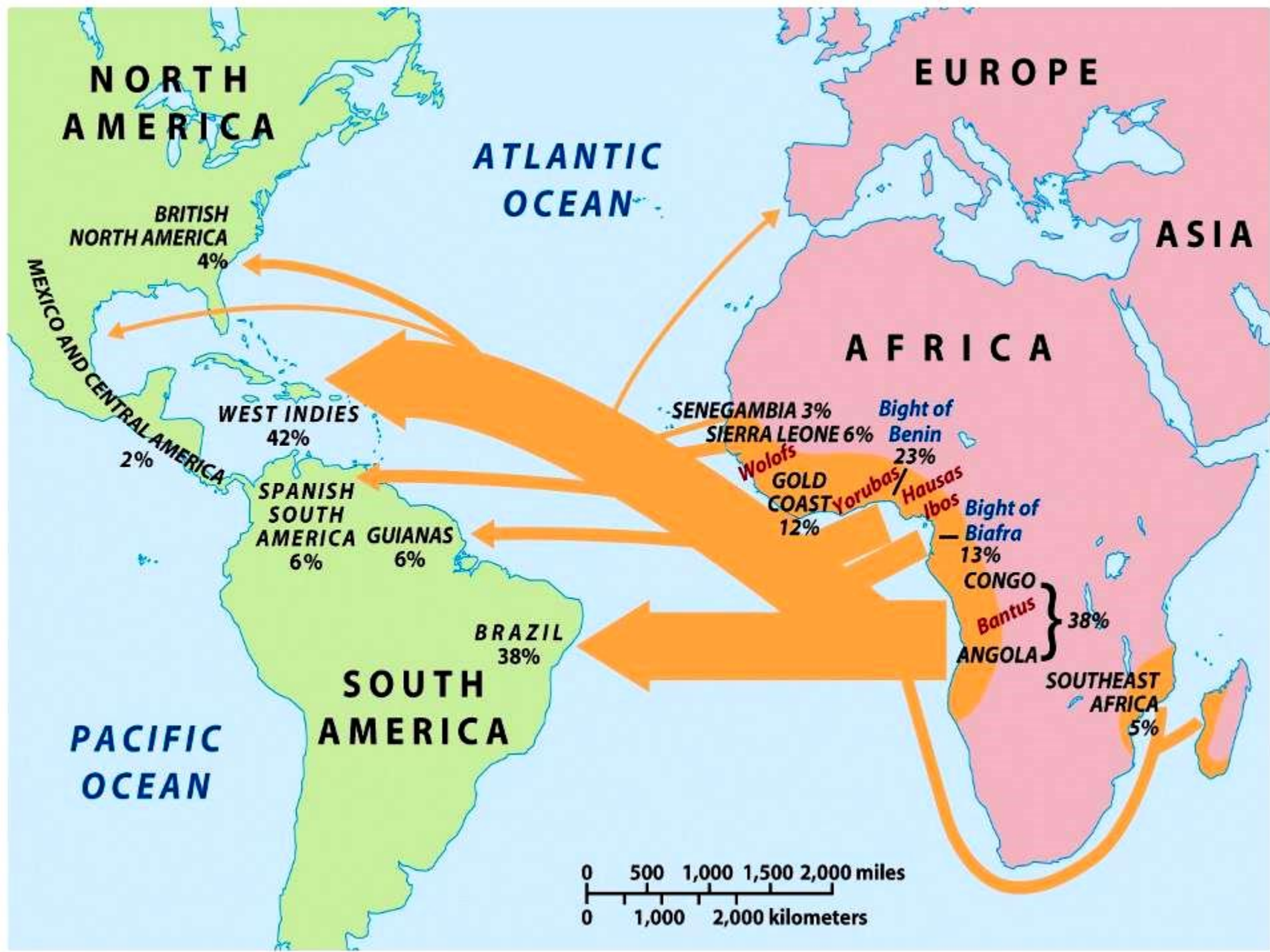


- **Miscellaneous: Bacon's Rebellion**
- Causes of the rebellion:
- Tobacco prices fall
- Lack of available land
- High Taxes
- No Government Help
- Bacon and followers make war on native Americans for their land
- Also begin looting wealthy white plantations.

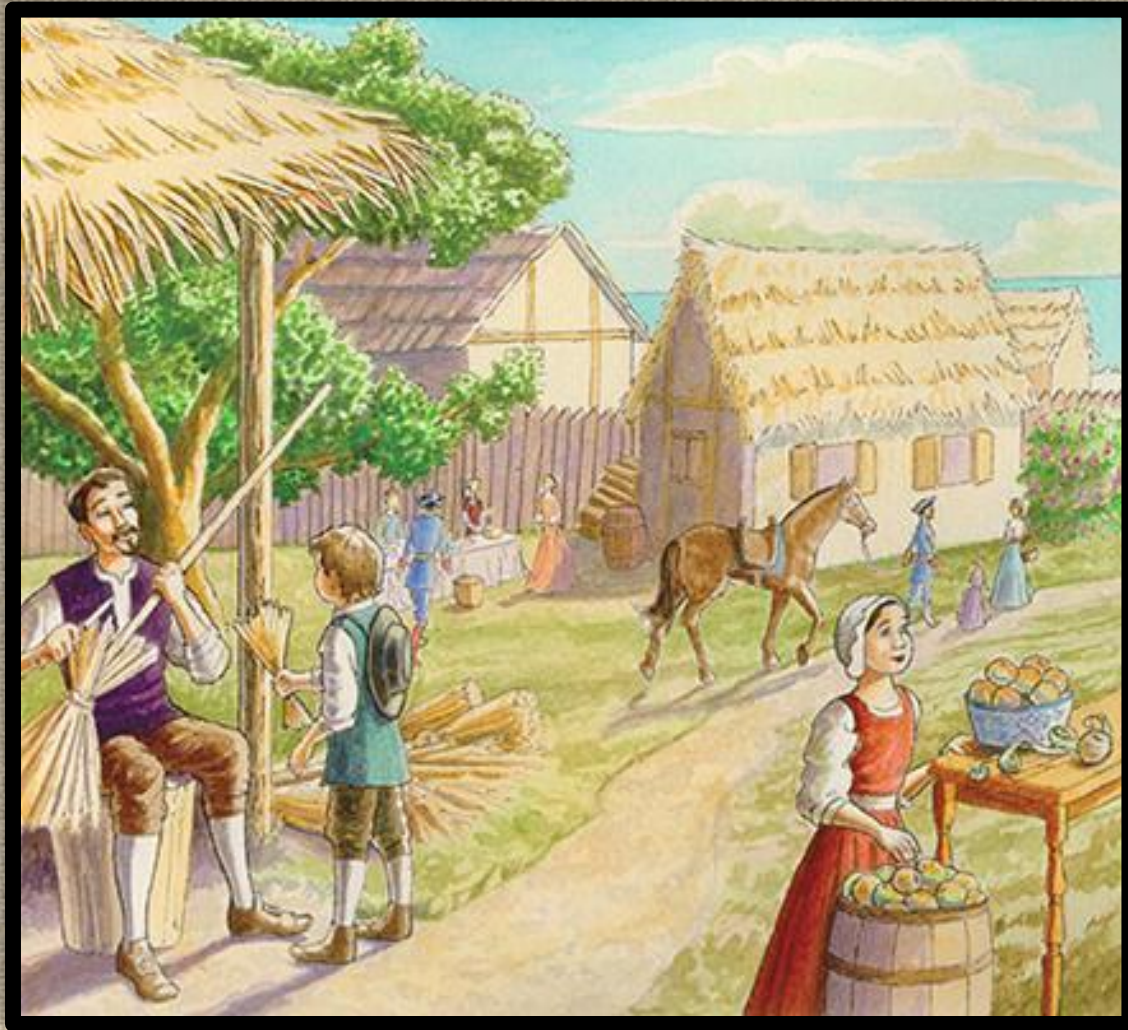
Southern Colonies



- **Miscellaneous: Bacon's Rebellion**
- Importance of the rebellion:
- Demonstrates that indentured servitude is not working.
- Once they become free, indentured servants want things- freedom, rights, money.
- Colonists need a source of labor that won't give problems or become potential economic competition.

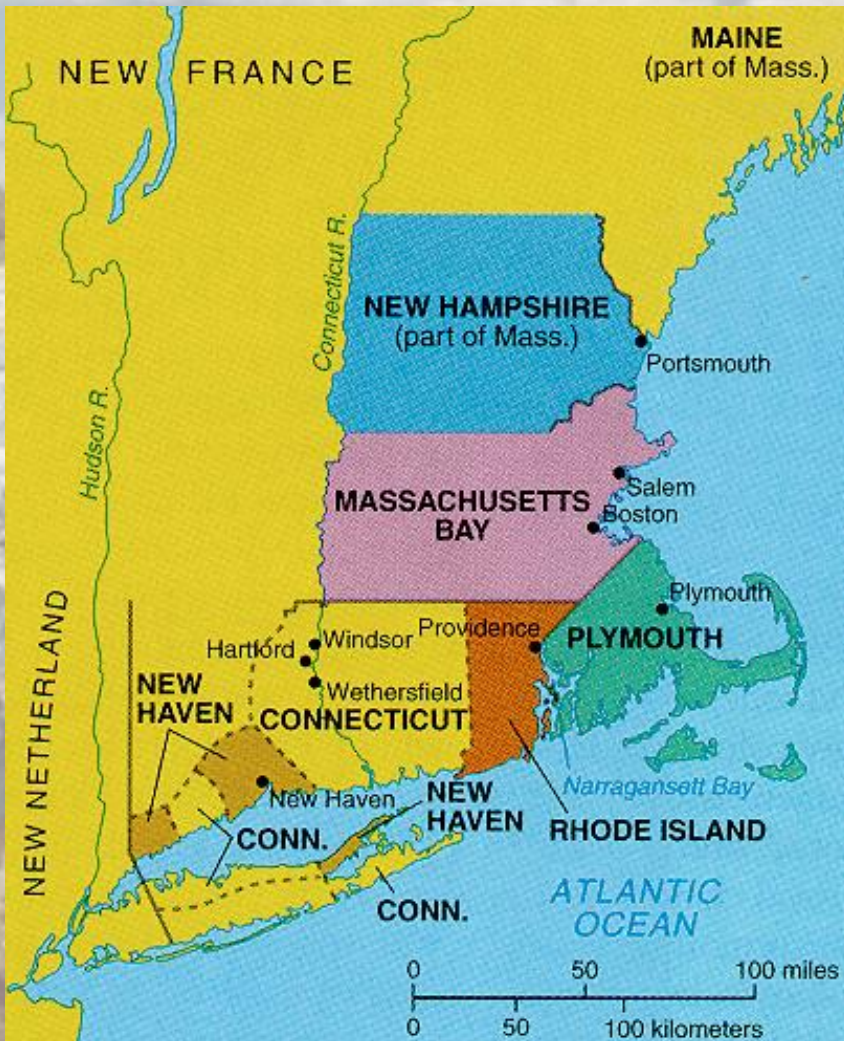


New England Colonies



New England Colonies

- **Settler Origins: Mostly English, Puritans**
- **Push factors: Religious Persecution; Separatists from the Church of England (Pilgrims vs. Puritans)**
- **Pull factors: Religious freedom.**

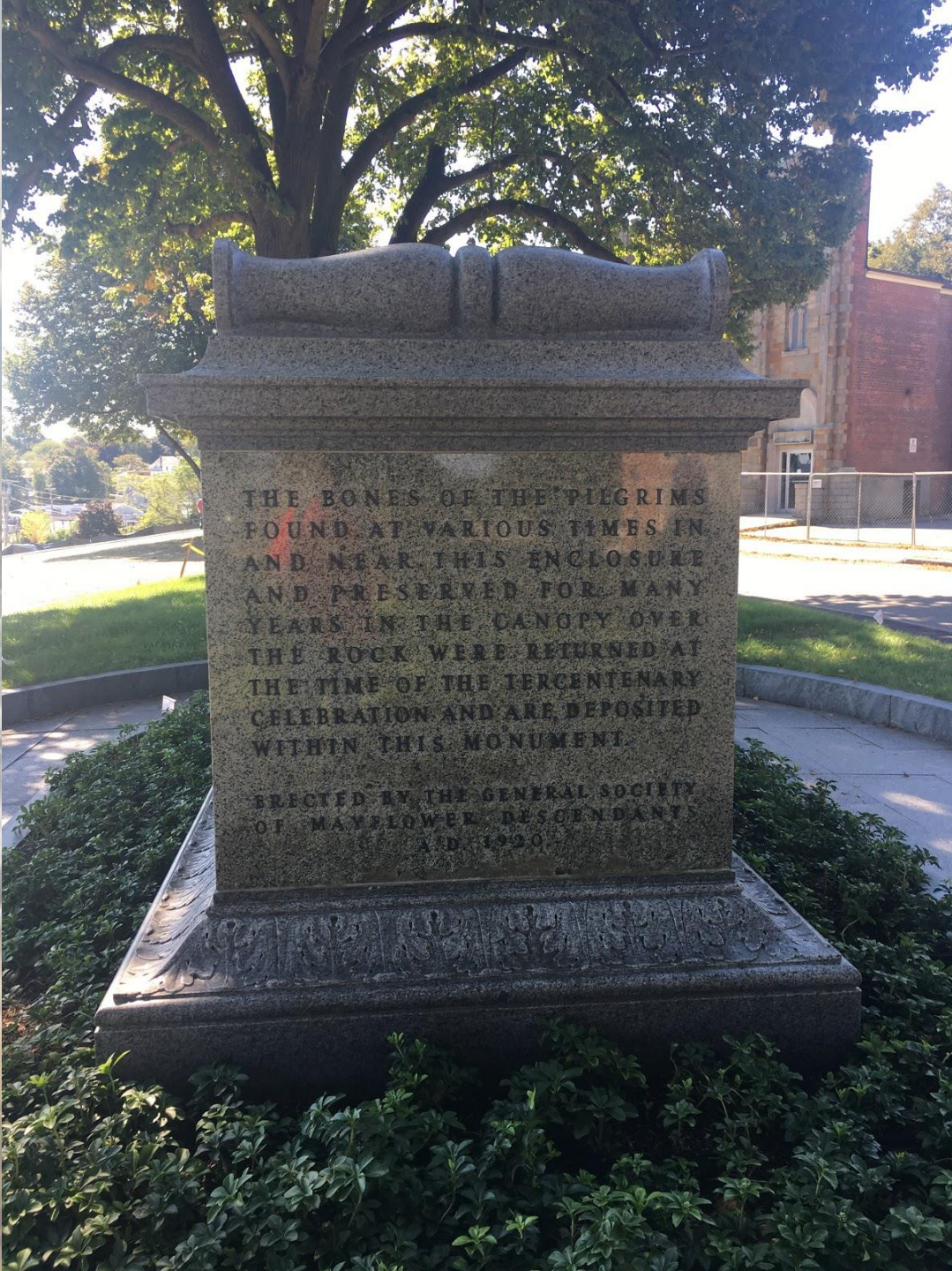




1620

OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR PASSENGERS
THESE DIED IN PLYMOUTH DURING THE FIRST YEAR

JOHN ALLERTON	THOMAS ENGLISH	ELLEN MORE AND	EDWARD TILLEY AND
MARY FIRST WIFE OF	MOSES FLETCHER	A BROTHER (CHILDREN)	ANN HIS WIFE
ISAAC ALLERTON	EDWARD FULLER AND	WILLIAM MULLINS	JOHN TILLEY AND
RICHARD BRITTERIDGE	HIS WIFE	ALICE HIS WIFE AND	HIS WIFE
ROBERT CARTER	JOHN GOODMAN	JOSEPH THEIR SON	THOMAS TINKER
JOHN CARVER AND	WILLIAM HOLBECK	SOLOMON PROWER	HIS WIFE AND SON
KATHARINE HIS WIFE	JOHN HOOKE	JOHN RIGDALE AND	JOHN TURNER
JAMES CHILTON'S WIFE	JOHN LANGMORE	ALICE HIS WIFE	AND TWO SONS
RICHARD CLARKE	EDMUND MARGESON	THOMAS ROGERS	WILLIAM WHITE
JOHN CRAKSTON SR.	CHRISTOPHER MARTIN	ROSE FIRST WIFE OF	ROGER WILDER
SARAH FIRST WIFE OF	AND HIS WIFE	MYLES STANDISH	ELIZABETH FIRST WIFE OF
FRANCIS EATON	BEGORY PRIEST	EULIAS STORE	EDWARD WINSLOW
	THOMAS WILLIAMS		

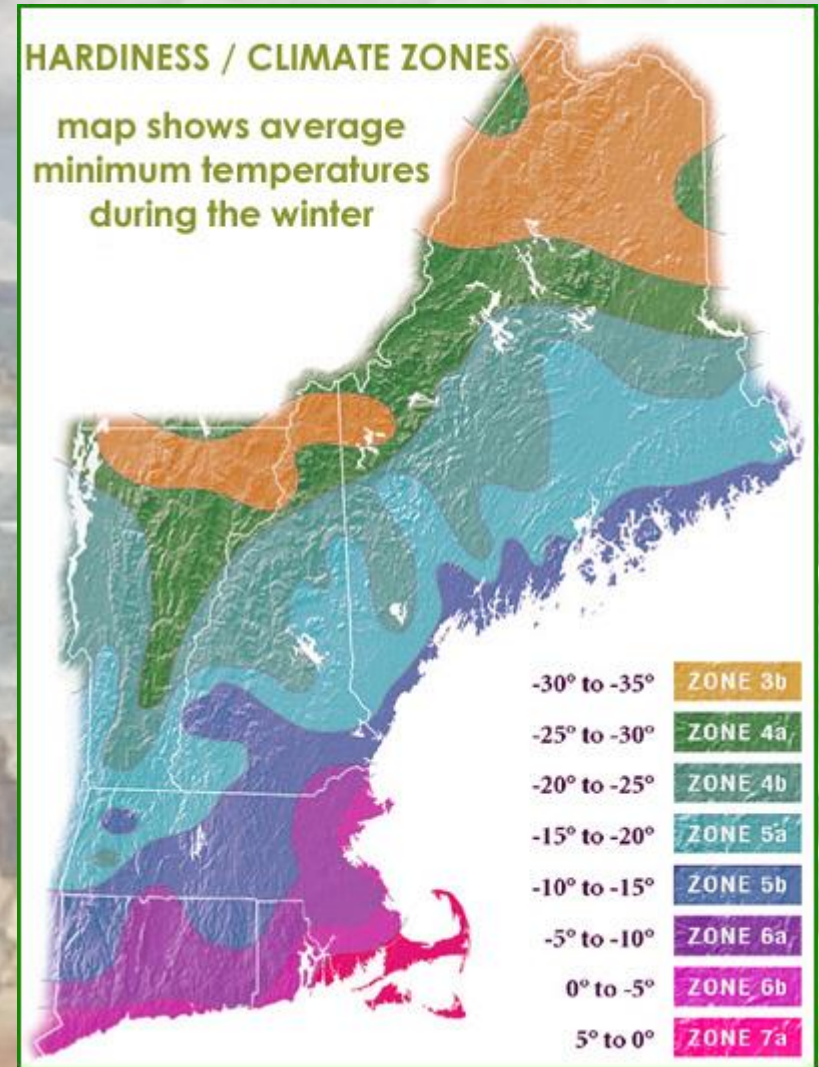
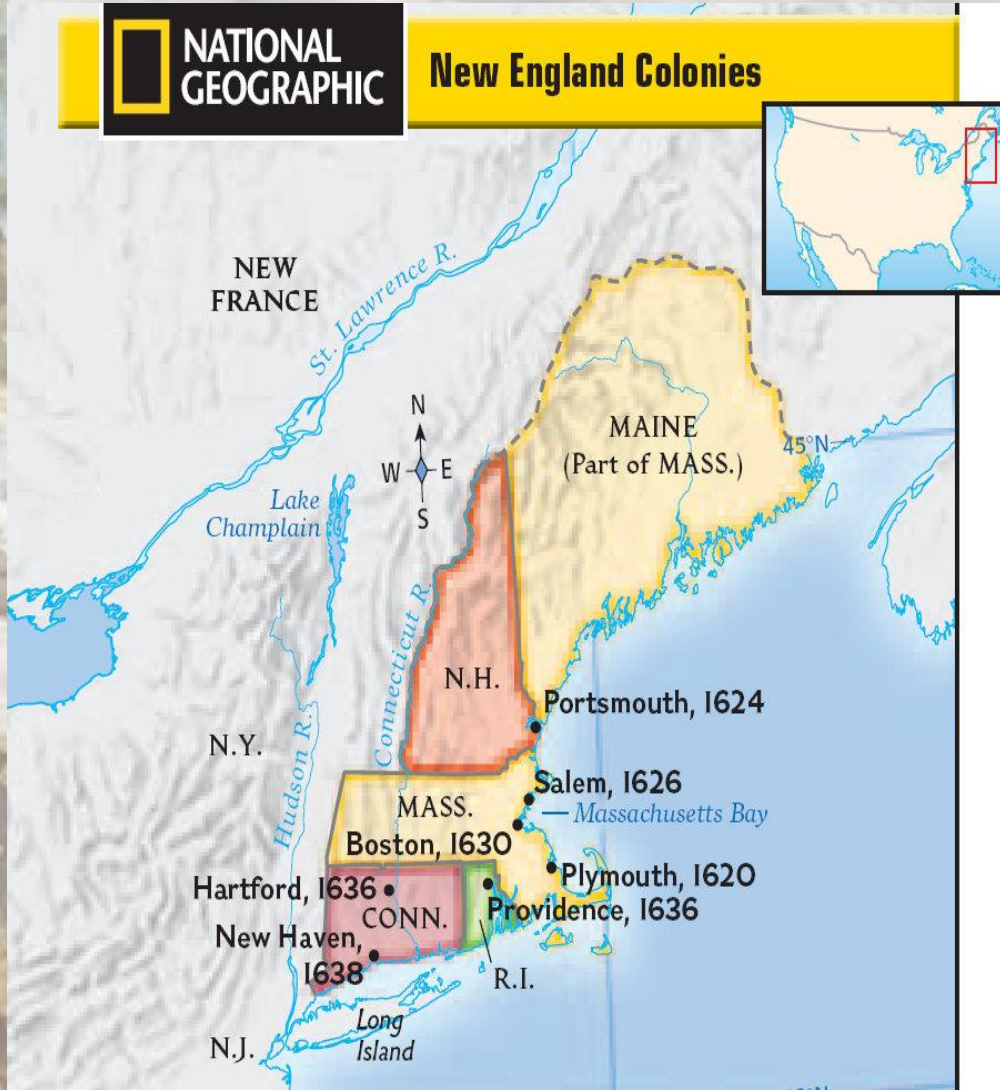


THE BONES OF THE PILGRIMS
FOUND AT VARIOUS TIMES IN
AND NEAR THIS ENCLOSURE
AND PRESERVED FOR MANY
YEARS IN THE CANOPY OVER
THE ROCK WERE RETURNED AT
THE TIME OF THE TERCENTENARY
CELEBRATION AND ARE DEPOSITED
WITHIN THIS MONUMENT.

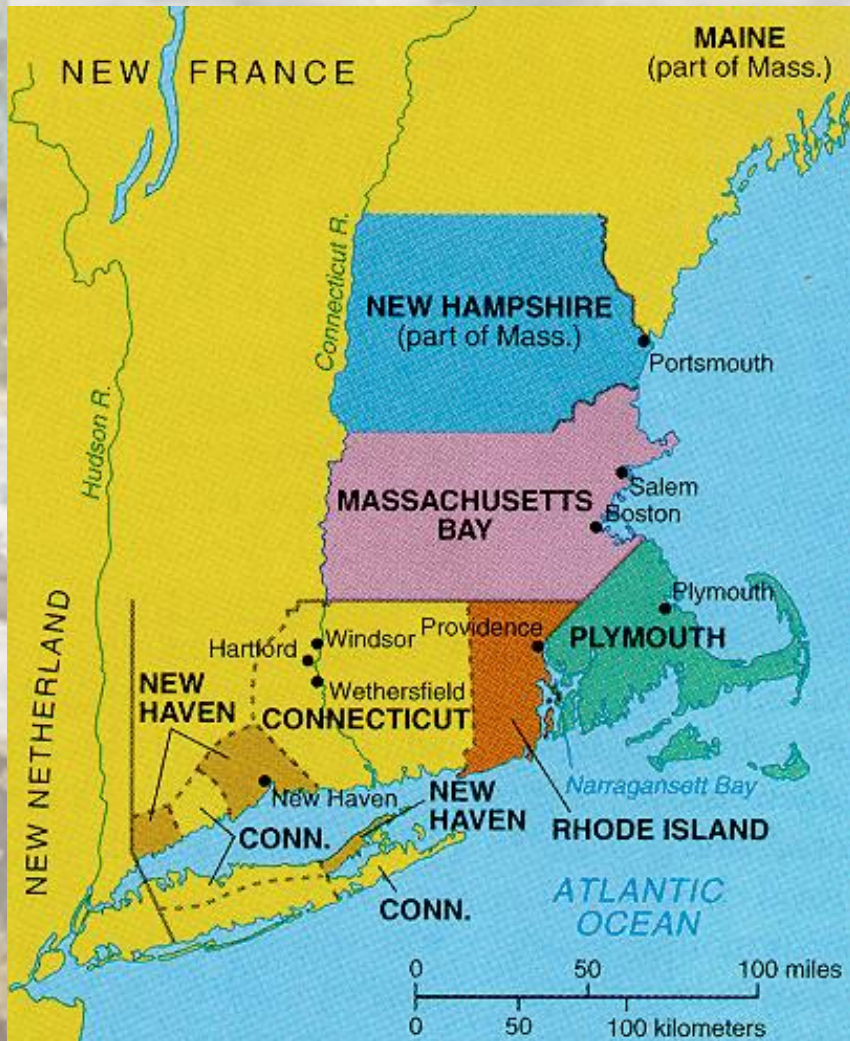
ERECTED BY THE GENERAL SOCIETY
OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS
A.D. 1920



What are the advantages and disadvantages of this geographic location?

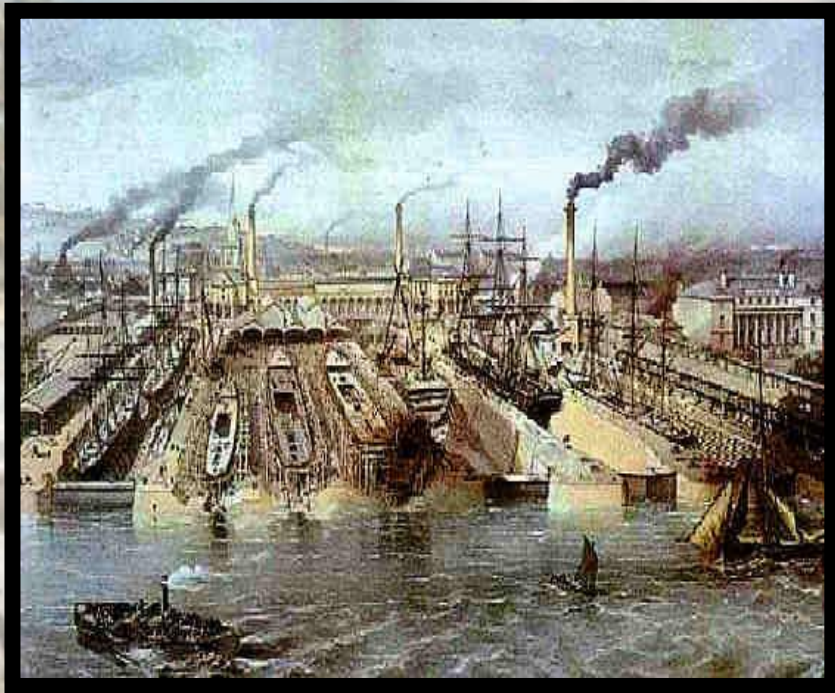


New England Colonies



- Geographic Characteristics:
- Cold Winters and mild summers
- **Soil is generally rocky making farming difficult.**
- Good harbors
- Fish rich waters
- Vast timber resource

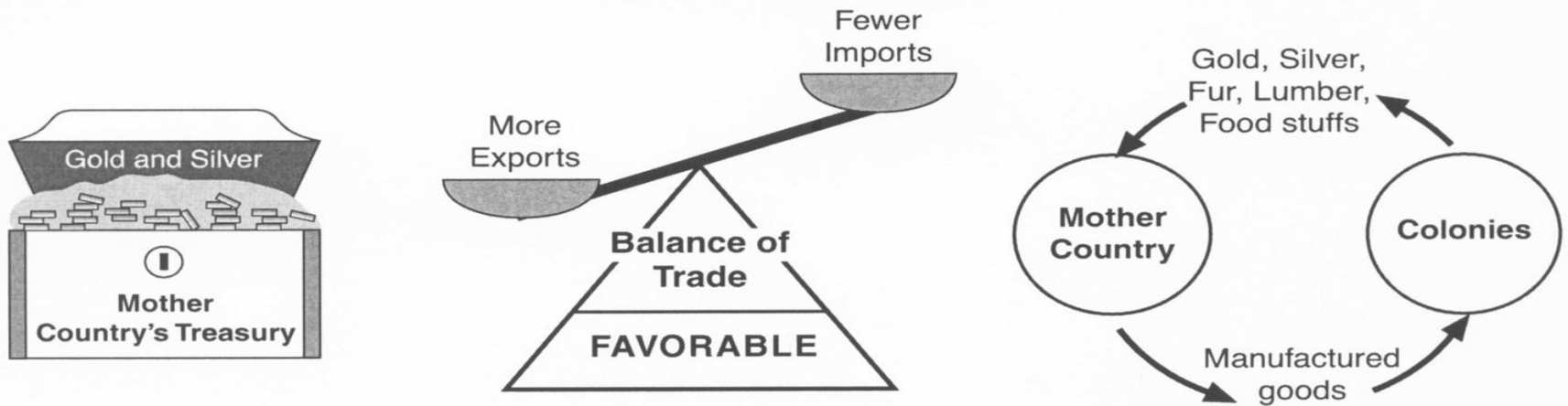
New England Colonies



- **Economic Characteristics:**
- As a result of the lack of farming opportunities, economic opportunities in New England are based around the sea: **shipbuilding, fishing, whaling and TRADE.**
- Major exports: fish, whale products, ships, furs, rum, whiskey.
- **Subsistence farming- small family farms**
- Boston becomes known for its merchants and world famous port.

New England Colonies

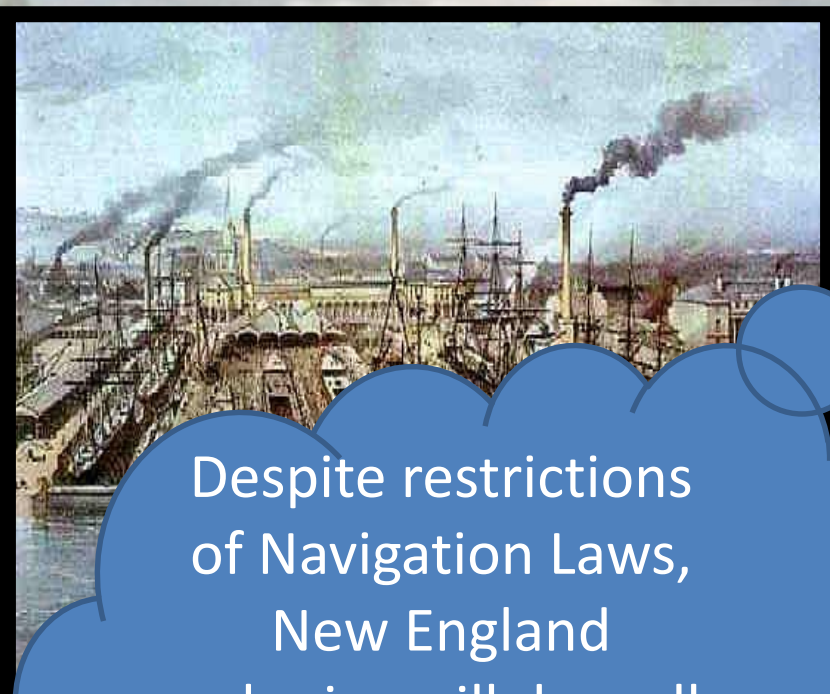
A European View



- **Economic Characteristics:**
- All 13 colonies operated under **mercantilist theory** which **believes that colonies are meant to provide raw materials to the mother country and to act as a market for manufactured goods.**
- New England colonies benefited the most out of this system.

New England Colonies

- How Mercantilism played out in the colonies....



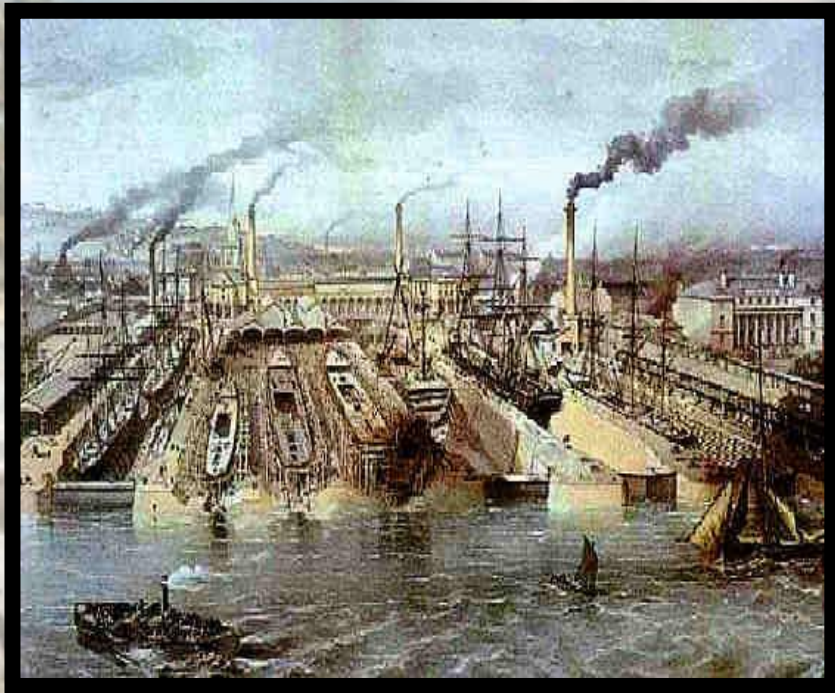
Despite restrictions of Navigation Laws, New England colonies will do well for themselves.

HOW?

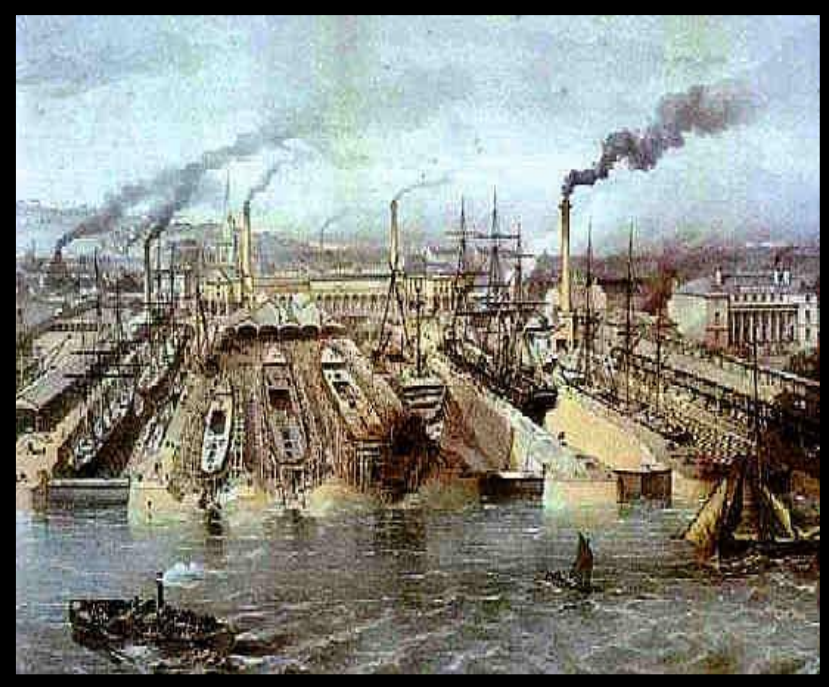
- **1. Navigation Laws:**
 - Buy more from England than you sell her.
 - Don't trade with other countries
 - Don't trade with other colonies
 - Goods can only be transported using British ships
 - Only sell enumerated goods (goods considered essential to England's wealth) to Britain

New England Colonies

- **Economic Characteristics:**
- New England colonies **develop an economic culture of smuggling.**
- Britain more or less winked at this law-breaking.
- Boston quickly became the largest single port outside of Great Britain itself.



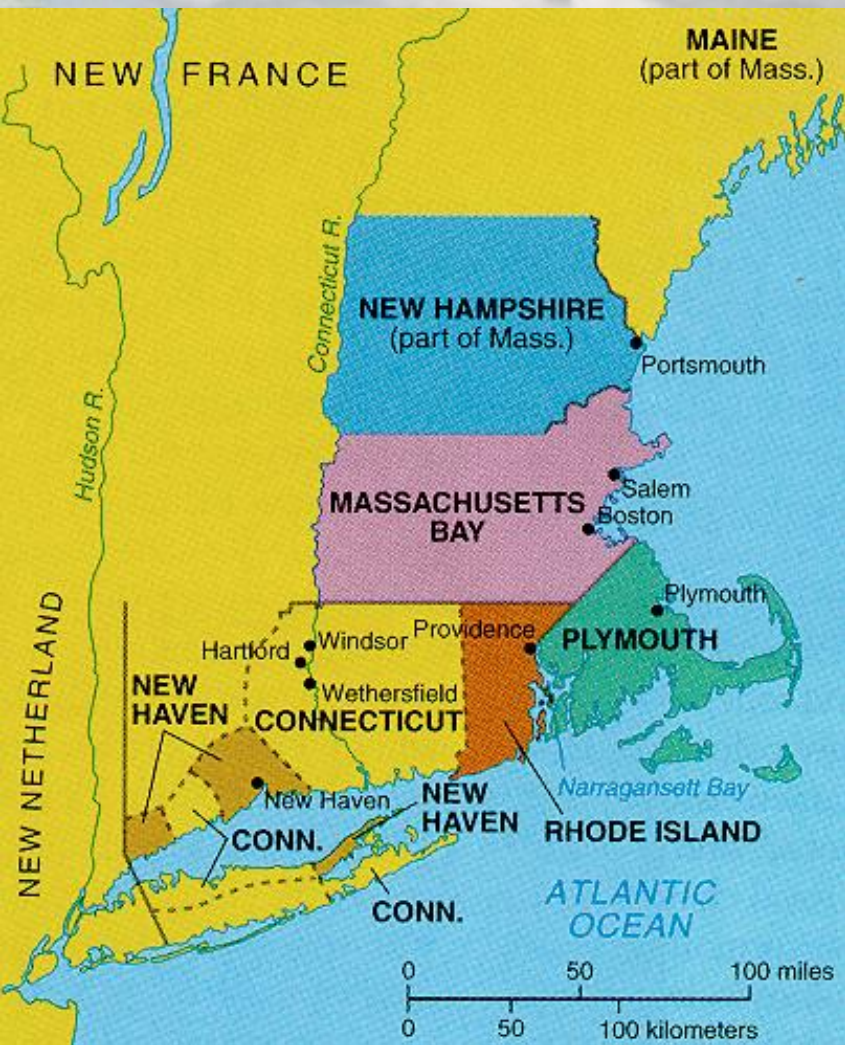
New England Colonies



- **Labor:**
- **Mostly family based subsistence farming-** (little need for servants/slaves).
- **Indentured Servants.**
- **Some slaves.** MA is the first state to outlaw slavery.



New England Colonies

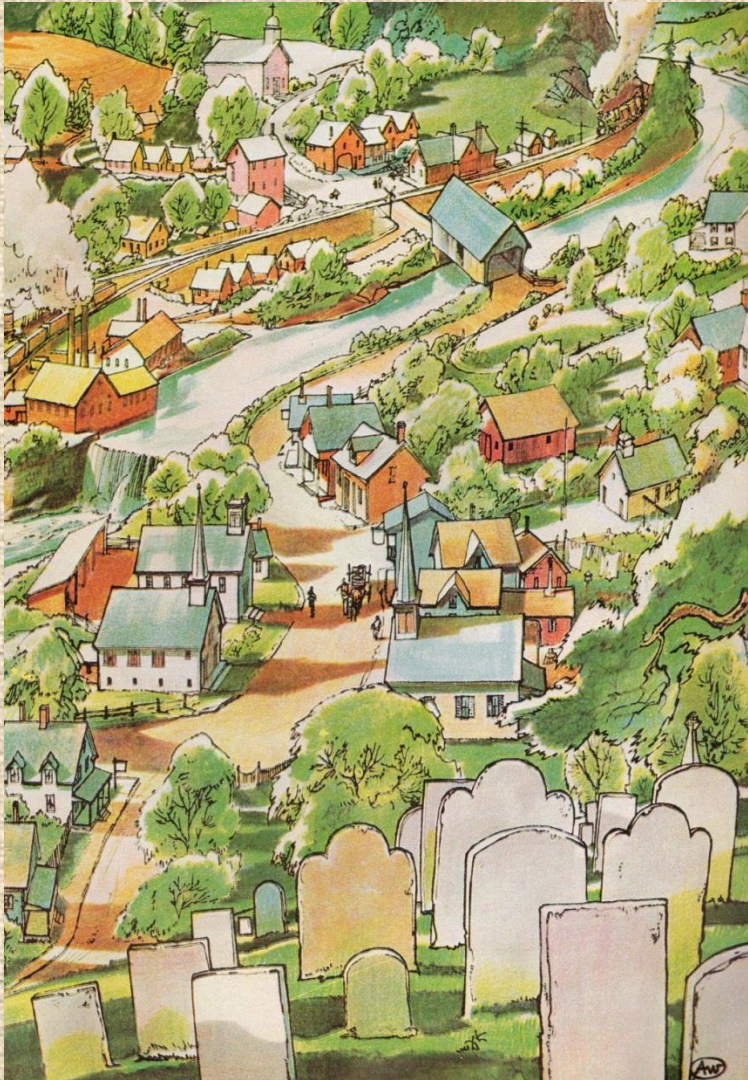


- **Religious Characteristics:**
- **Pilgrims (strong separatists), Puritans (initially sought to reform from within)**
- Puritans believed that the Anglican Church compromised too far by allowing some Catholic rituals.
- **Protestant work ethic: godliness, duty, hard work, and honesty**
- Full church membership required an account of a conversion experience.





New England Colonies



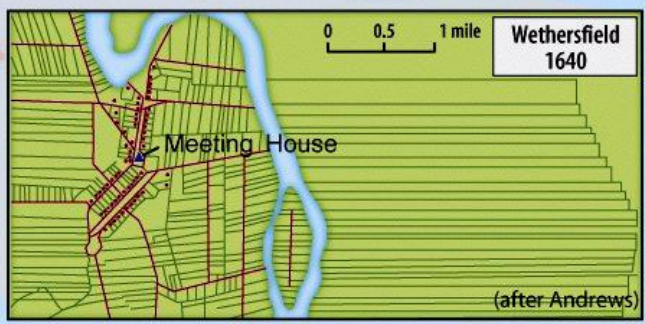
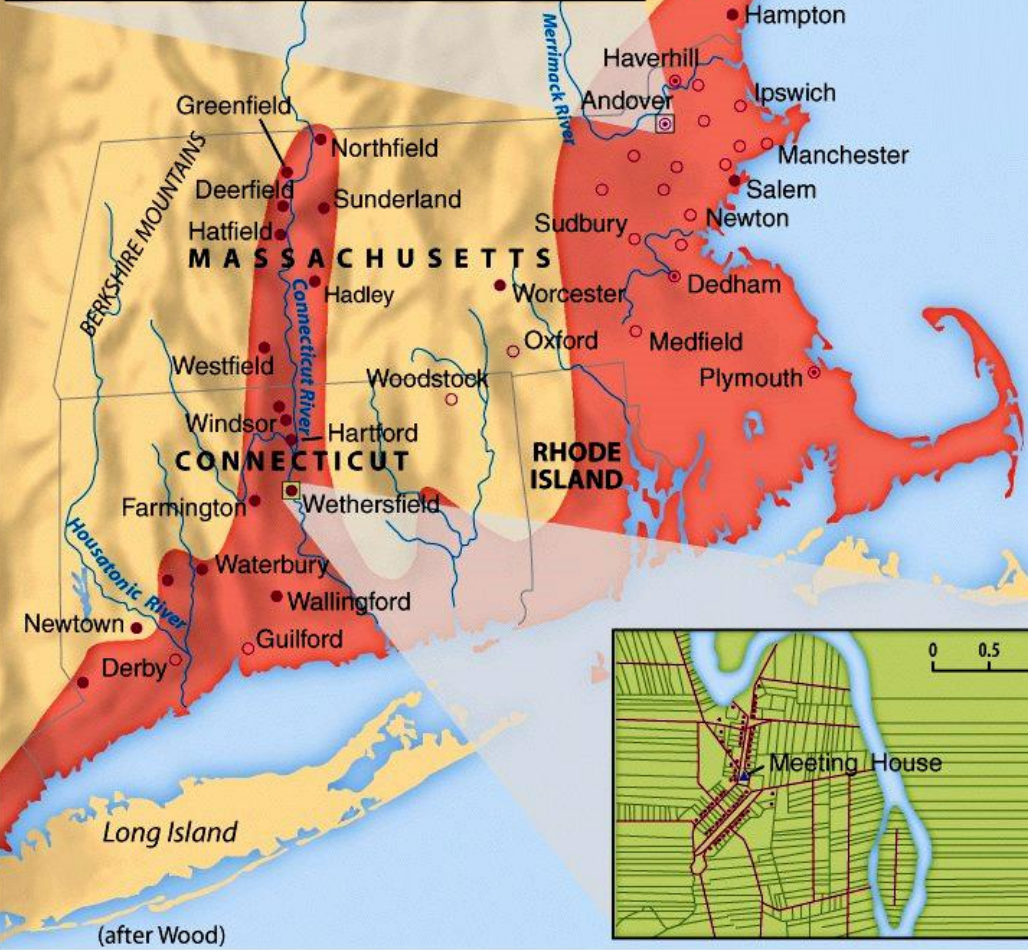
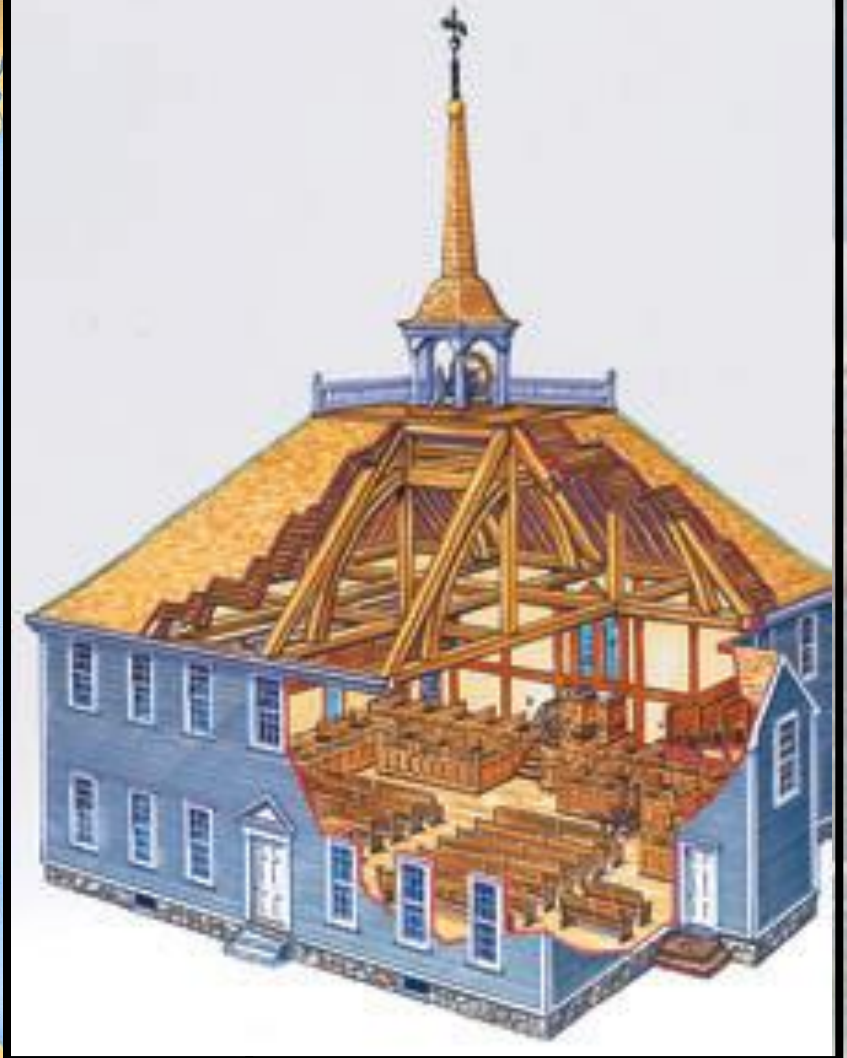
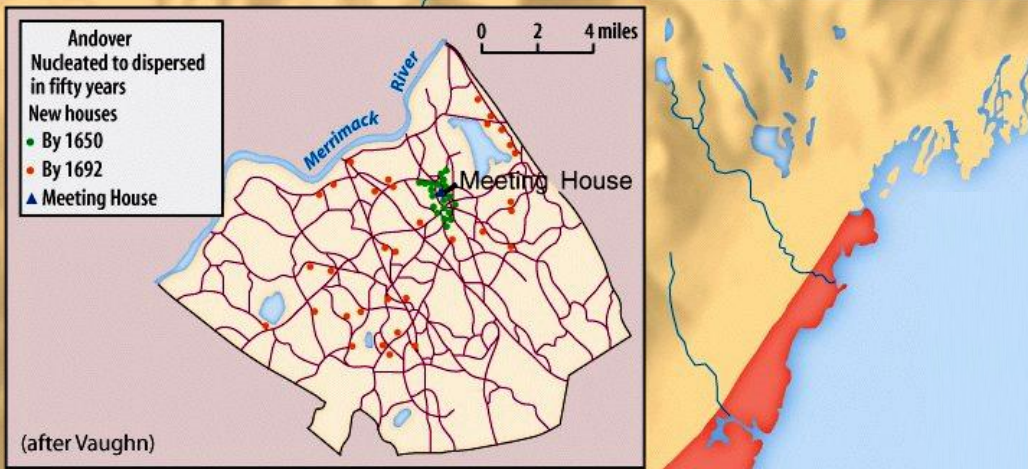
- Political Characteristics:
- **Mayflower Compact:**
Pilgrims agreement to form a crude government and to submit to the will of the majority.
- It's the **1st genuine step toward self-government made by colonial settlers.**

New England Colonies

• Political Characteristics:



- **MA Bay Colony:**
theocratic state/strict colony based around the Bible.
- The purpose of government was to enforce God's laws.
- **John Winthrop- "we shall be a city upon a hill"**
- **Vote was extended to all "freemen"- adult males who were members of the congregation.**



Town Meetings

New England Colonies

- Political Characteristics:
- **Meeting House** was a focal point of the community where all the town's residents could discuss local issues, conduct religious worship, and engage in town business.



Massachusetts Government

Royal Colony Set-Up!



In MA Bay, the governor was elected by the “freemen”



New England Colonies

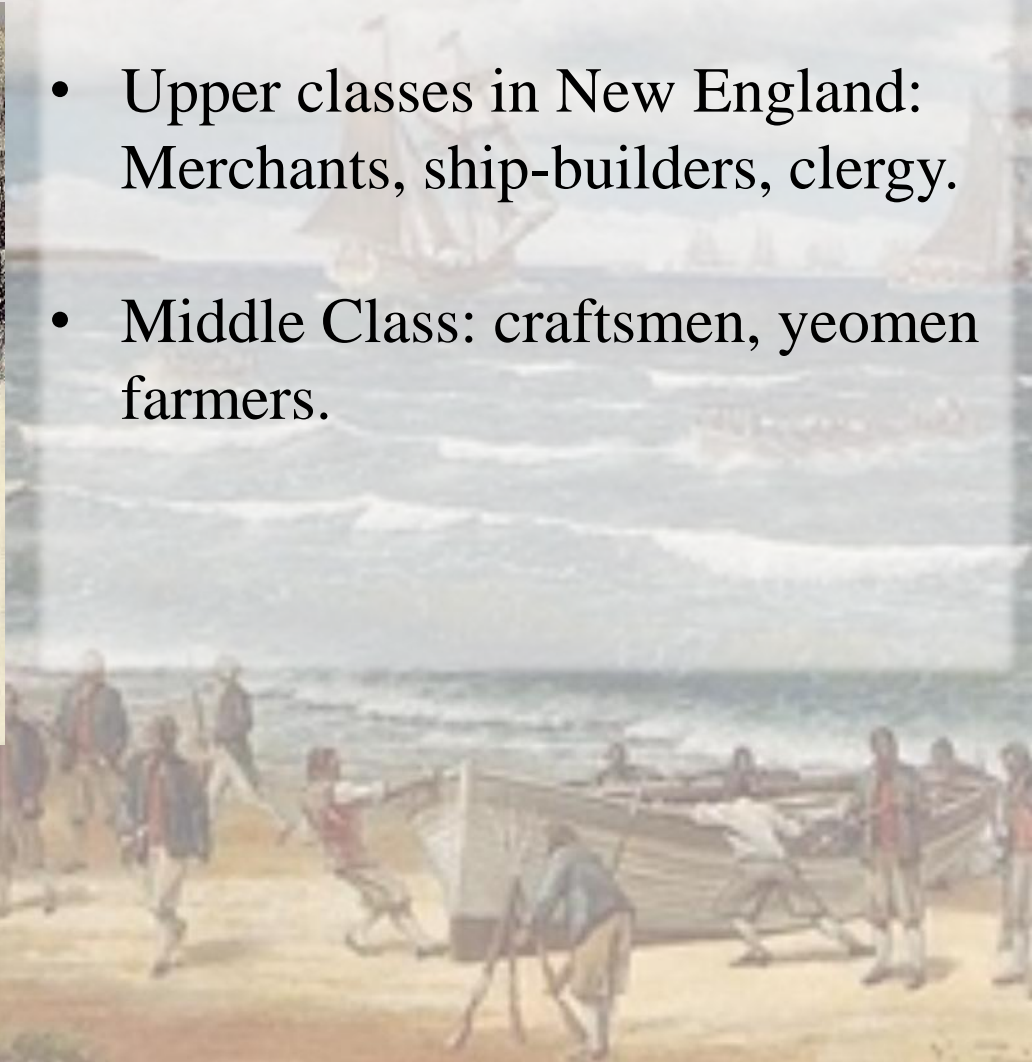
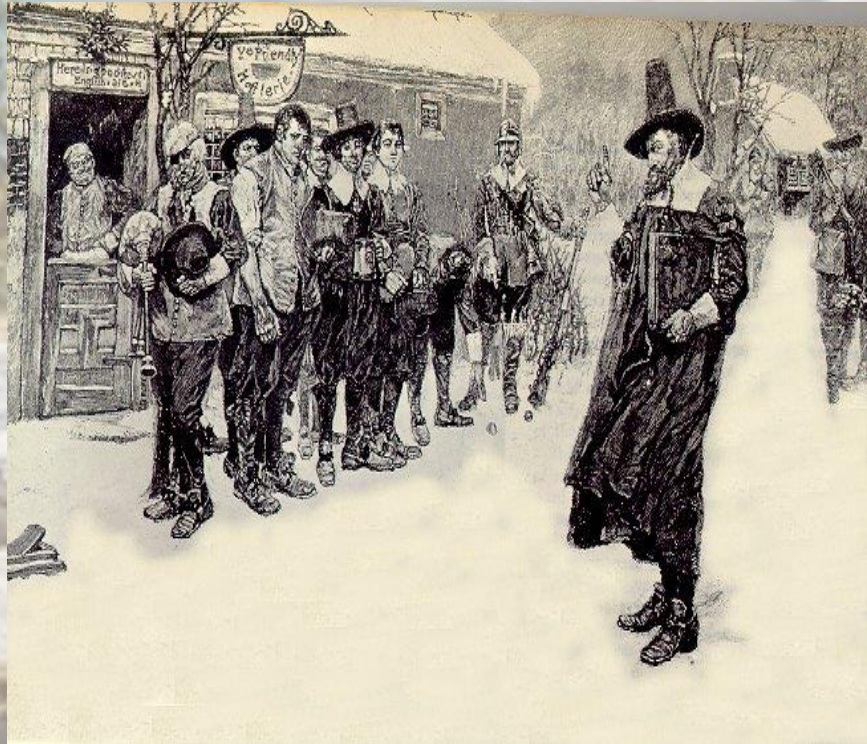


- Political Characteristics:
- As 1st generations of Puritans died out, concerns about new generations commitment to religious living rose up.
- **Halfway-covenant: allowed the children of baptized, but unconverted members to be baptized**
- Significance: Religious purity was sacrificed for wider religious participation.



New England Colonies

- Social Hierarchy:
- Upper classes in New England: Merchants, ship-builders, clergy.
- Middle Class: craftsmen, yeomen farmers.



Other Major Leaders

- Puritans did not support dissent:
- People who were banished for arguing for the separation of church and state:
- **Roger Williams** was banished from Massachusetts. He formed the Rhode Island colony in 1636
- **Anne Hutchinson (antinomism)** was banished to Rhode Island for challenging Puritan leaders' authority
- Connecticut attracted Dutch and English settlers. **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut-** established the first formal Constitution in the colonies



Anne Hutchinson, Puritan dissident.

Conflict in the Colonies



As colonists settled and spread across New England, they entered land that was already lived on by Native Americans.

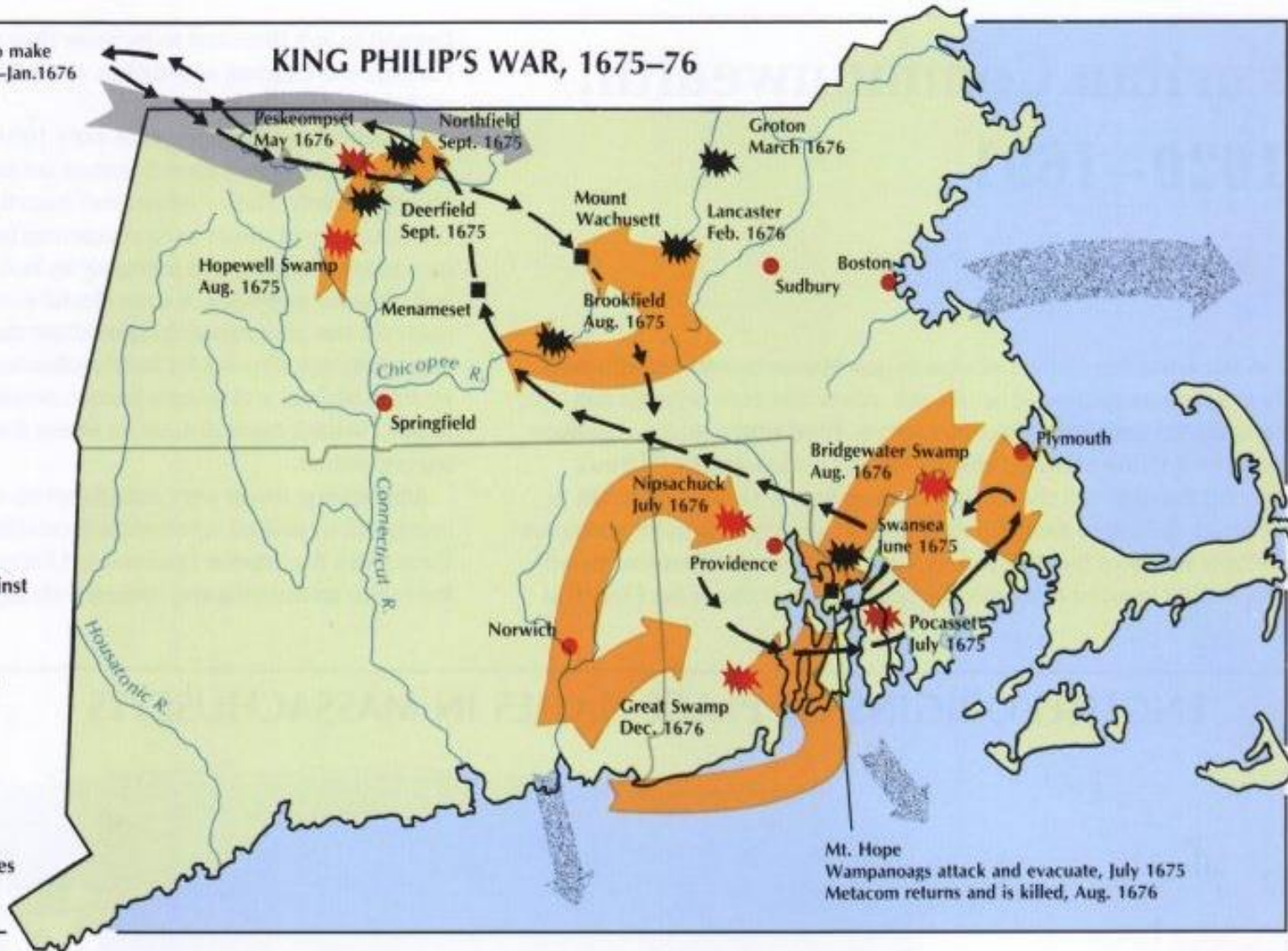
Tensions in New England

- As the New England colonies expanded into new lands, conflicts with Indians arose:
- **Pequot's War (1637)**- culminated in the Puritan militia's burning and slaughtering of nearly 300 men, women and children
- **King Phillip's War (1675–1676)** was an early and bloody conflict between English colonists and Native Americans. It was named after the leader of the Native Americans.

Metacom fails in mission to make Mohawks allies, Dec. 1675–Jan. 1676

KING PHILIP'S WAR, 1675–76

- Travels of Metacom (conjectural)
- ★ Major Indian attack on English
- ★ Major English attack on Indians
- English offensives, 1675–77
- Mohawk offensive against New England Indians, winter 1676–77
- Indian captives sold to slavery in West Indies
- Important Indian settlements
- Important English settlements
- Present state boundaries



Mt. Hope
Wampanoags attack and evacuate, July 1675
Metacom returns and is killed, Aug. 1676

What might have caused the hysteria shown in this image?



Tensions in New England

- In 1692, the Salem witchcraft trials led to the death of 19 & imprisonment of 150 citizens:
 - Caused by a variety of factors: Indians attacks, religious fanaticism, lack of available land, accusations by local girls





Middle Colonies



Middle Colonies



- **Settler Origins:** English, German, Dutch, French, Welsh, Swedish, Scots-Irish, Scottish
- **Push factors:** **Religious Persecution** (in Europe and in New England)
- **Pull factors:** Religious freedom.

Middle Colonies



- **Geographic Characteristics:**
- **Temperate in climate with mild summers and cold winters**
- **Better soil than New England, but not as fertile as the South.**
- **Excellent harbors with good ports for trade**

Middle Colonies

- Economic Characteristics:

- Diverse economy

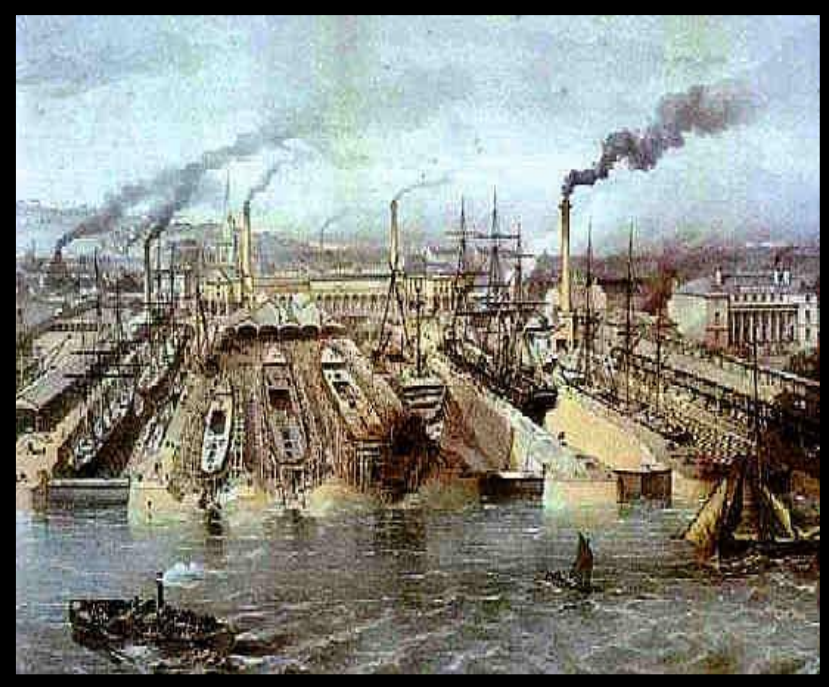
- **Cash crop production:** middle colonies known as the **breadbasket colonies** because of large amounts of barley, wheat oats, and rye produced.

- **Commercial economy:** Trade and ship-building

- **Major Exports:** lumber, furs, whale oil

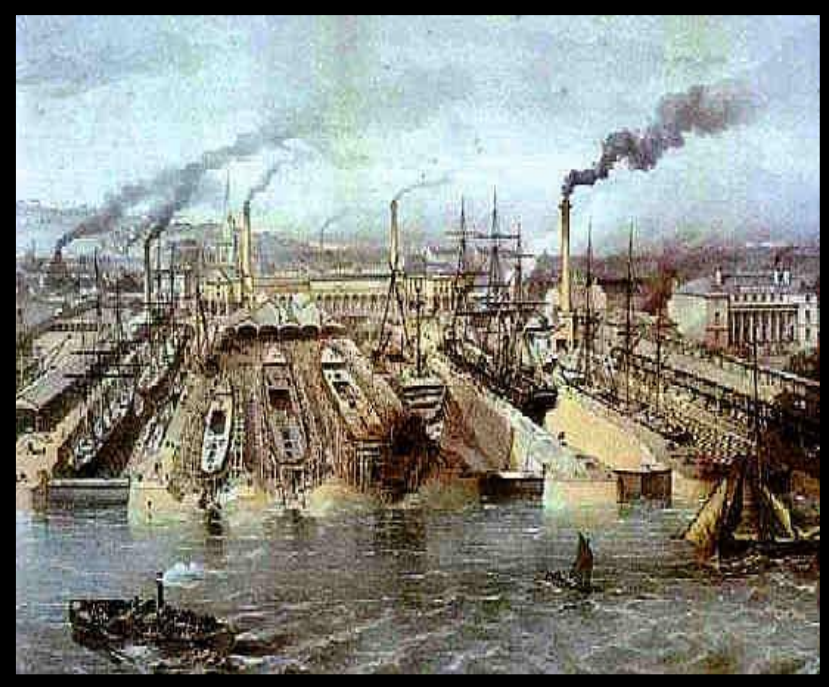


Middle Colonies



- **Labor:**
- **Mostly family based subsistence farms- (little need for servants/slaves).**
- Small farmers, craftsmen, and merchants form basis of commercial economy.
- Small businesses could also rely on indentured servants.

Middle Colonies



- **Social Hierarchy:**
- Upper classes in the middle colonies: Merchants, ship-builders, larger farmers
- Middle Class: craftsmen, yeomen farmers.
- Slaves in some cases.



Middle Colonies



- Religious Characteristics:
- Religion varied, no single religion dominated
- **William Penn's Holy Experiment-** wanted to create a safe-haven for Quakers and other religious groups
- Call of religious tolerance attracted settlers from all over- especially a large number of German Protestants..
- But middle colonies also included, Catholics, Calvinists, Jews etc...

Middle Colonies



- **Political Characteristics:**
- Most middle colonies were **royal colonies** (see basic political system breakdown)
- But some colonies (Pennsylvania, Delaware) were **proprietary colonies**; they were established with a charter to rule for individuals or groups.

Middle Colonies

- **Political Characteristics:**
- **The Trial of John Peter Zenger-Zenger** was a German journalist who published an editorial criticizing New York's governor.
- Case goes to court. Jury rules in Zenger's favor.
- **This case is significant because it represents one of the major building blocks to freedom of the press.**



Middle Colonies

- Relationships with Native Americans:
- Middle Colonies were known for having friendlier relationships with Native Americans.
- **William Penn**, bought land from the Delaware Indians and made a treaty with them.



Questions to consider

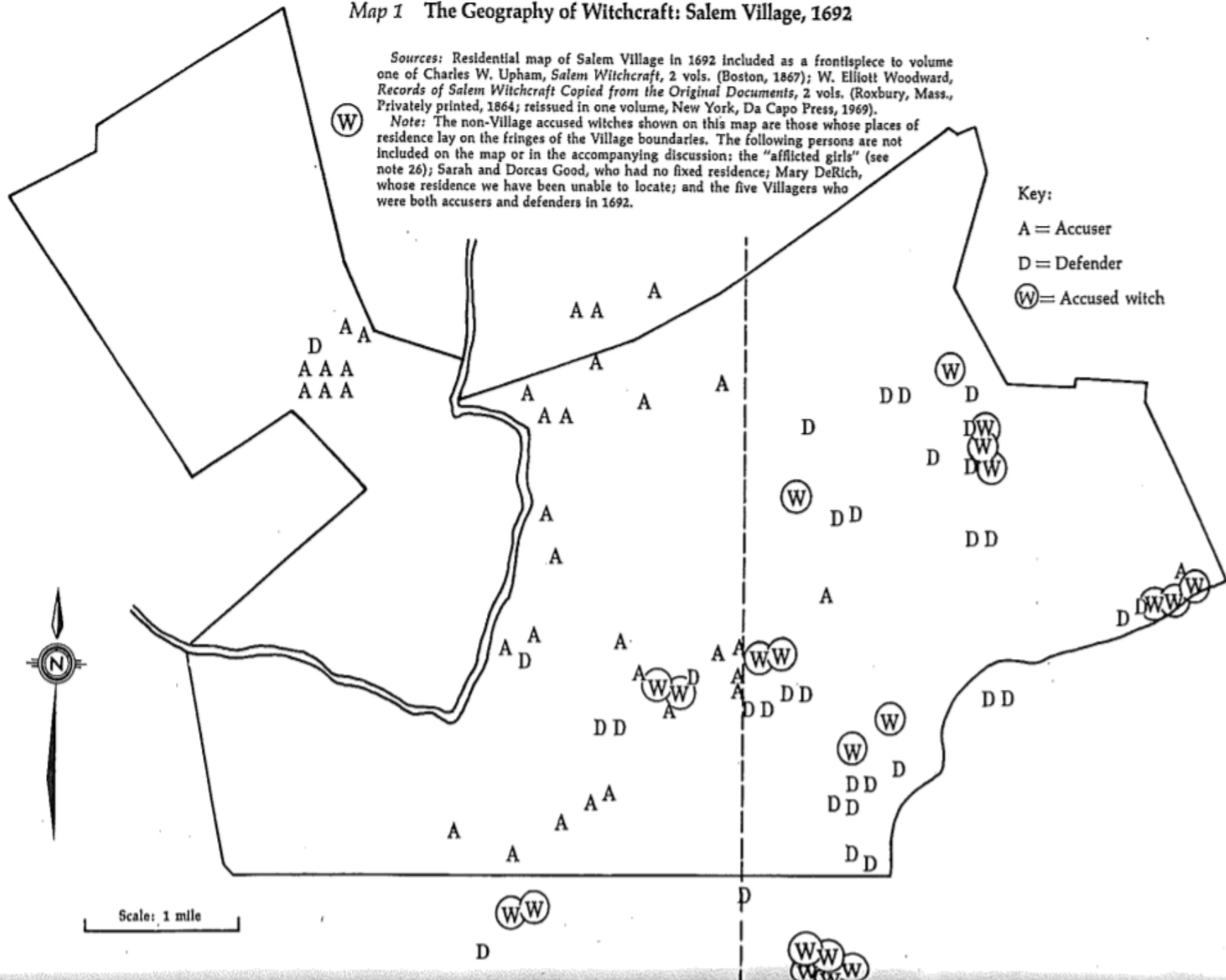
- Use the documents, to summarize the social, economic, and political position of women in colonial America.
- What reasons were given to justify their position?
- Use your timeline of the Salem Witch trials and your knowledge of the status of women, to provide reasons (at least 3) why women were the major accusers and accused in the Salem Witch Trials.
- Beyond a Puritan belief in witches, what other factors could be seen as important for causing the hysteria of the Salem Witch Trials?

Map 1 The Geography of Witchcraft: Salem Village, 1692

Sources: Residential map of Salem Village in 1692 included as a frontispiece to volume one of Charles W. Upham, *Salem Witchcraft*, 2 vols. (Boston, 1867); W. Elliott Woodward, *Records of Salem Witchcraft Copied from the Original Documents*, 2 vols. (Roxbury, Mass., Privately printed, 1864; reissued in one volume, New York, Da Capo Press, 1969).

Note: The non-Village accused witches shown on this map are those whose places of residence lay on the fringes of the Village boundaries. The following persons are not included on the map or in the accompanying discussion: the "afflicted girls" (see note 26); Sarah and Dorcas Good, who had no fixed residence; Mary DeRich, whose residence we have been unable to locate; and the five Villagers who were both accusers and defenders in 1692.

Key:
 A = Accuser
 D = Defender
 (W) = Accused witch



Colonial Life...



Facts About School



- Boys normally went to grammar schools while girls went to dame school.
- There were no chalkboards, maps, or paper.
- School teachers were strict and were allowed to hit their students or make them wear a dunce hat if they were bad or said the wrong answer.



Other Facts About School



In the New England colonies, children were taught to read so they could study the Bible. Boys got to also learn Latin and Math and other subjects to get into college. Girls could learn to read, but they weren't allowed to go to grammar school or to college.

In the Middle Colonies, most schools were private. Students also learned other subjects so they could get into college. Girls weren't allowed to attend (unless they were Quakers).

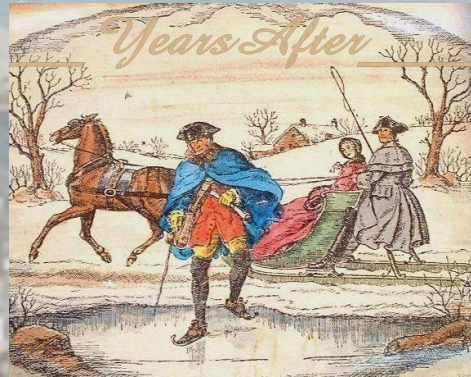
In the Southern Colonies, children were mostly taught at home. As in the other colonies, Southern girls did not go to higher schooling.

Free Time

Make new clothes



Sleigh Rides
& Ice Skate



Barn Raising
(was a social event!)



Dances & Social Clubs



Plays

