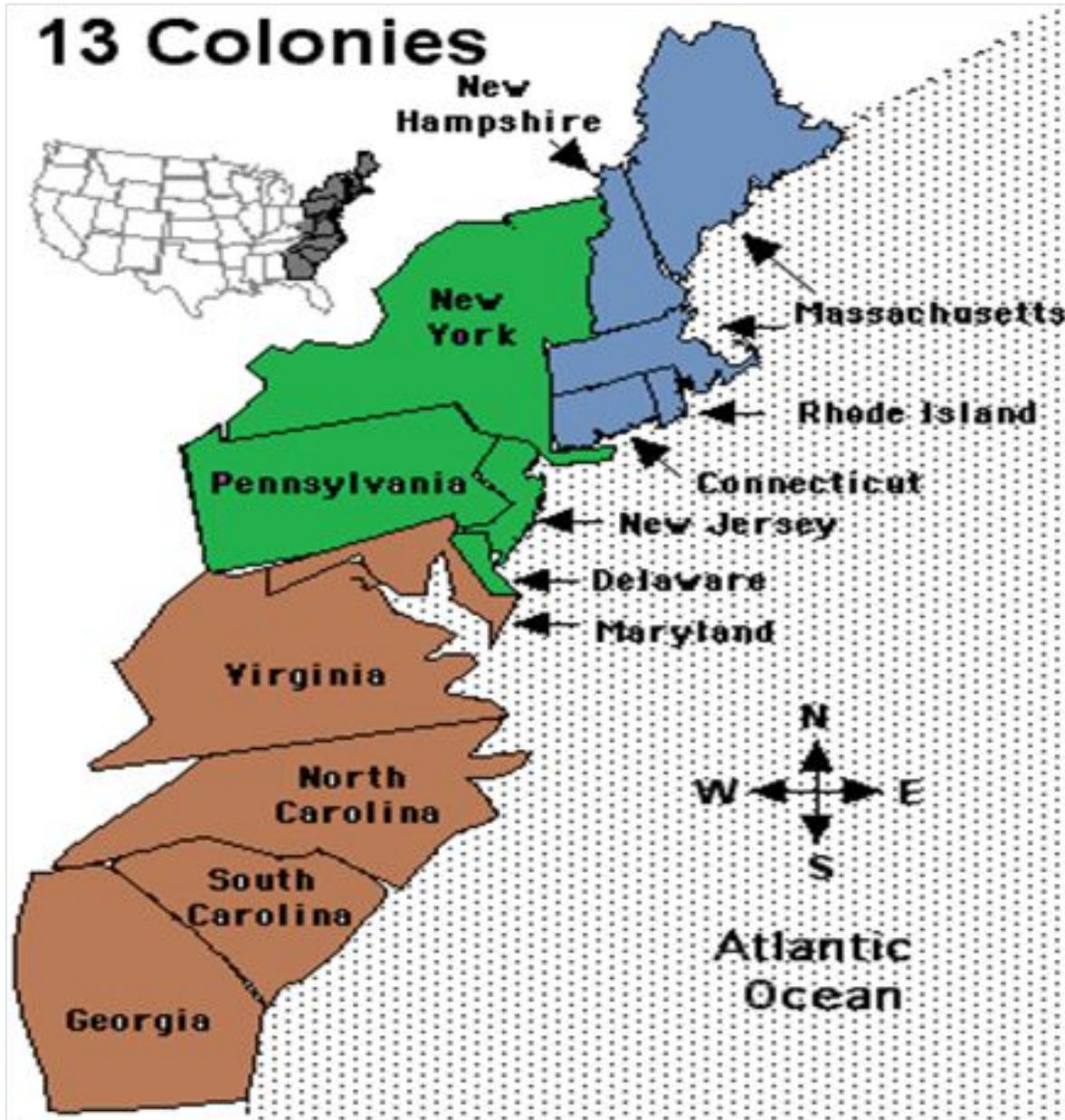


Colonial North America in the 17th Century

Georgia Standards

- **SSUSH1 Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th Century.**
- **a. Investigate how mercantilism and trans-Atlantic trade led to the development of colonies.**
- **b. Explain the development of the Southern Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.**
- **c. Explain the development of the New England Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.**
- **d. Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.**

13 Colonies



New England:

1. Massachusetts
2. New Hampshire
3. Rhode Island
4. Connecticut

Mid-Atlantic:

1. New York
2. Pennsylvania
3. New Jersey
4. Delaware

South:

1. Virginia
2. Maryland
3. North Carolina
4. South Carolina
5. Georgia

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Colonial Virginia

Jamestown: England's 1st American Colony

- The first permanent English colony in North America was Jamestown, Virginia founded in 1607.
- It was a business venture of the Virginia Company of London who planned to send people to America in the hopes of **finding gold and other valuable resources.**
- Jamestown suffered from **lack of leadership and the failure to find gold**, which resulted in starvation for many colonists.

***In the winter of 1609–1610, only 60 of the 500 colonists survived!**



♪ With a nugget for my Winnie ♪



James Town
Virginia



Early American Government

- To oversee the colony at Jamestown, the Virginia Company established a legislative body that was similar to England's Parliament called the House of Burgesses.
- The House of Burgesses was the **first self-government** created in the New World.
- Representatives were either appointed by the Virginia Company or elected by land-owning males.

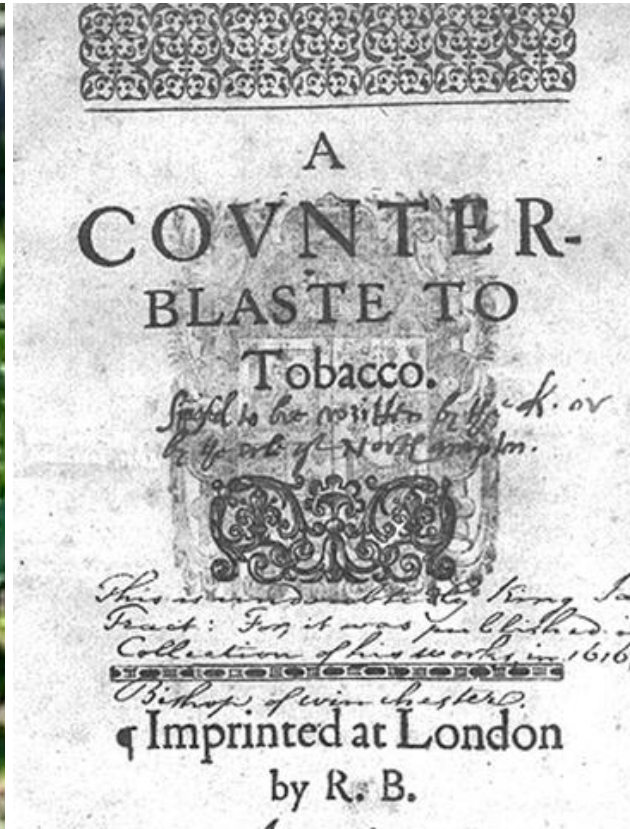






Tobacco Saves the Colony

- The only thing that kept the colony from completely failing was tobacco. Virginia's climate was perfect for its growth.
- Colonists in the South became extremely wealthy cultivating tobacco for European consumers.



Development of Slavery

- Initially tobacco farmers relied on indentured servants to help cultivate and harvest the tobacco crop.
- In order to pay off debts, people would become indentured servants; working for 5-7 years until their debt was paid off usually through labor.
- As time passed, these former free laborers fulfilled their work requirements and were granted their freedom.
- To make up for the labor shortage, tobacco cultivators in Jamestown began importing stolen African peoples to labor for free on these ever-growing plantations.

Early Jamestown

- In the beginning, **Native Americans were reluctant to help the colonists survive and adapt to the harsh living conditions.**
- **Powhatan: Native chief who oversaw and sustained relations with Jamestown settlers (famously with John Smith).**
- Powhatan convinced the **Natives to create a peaceful relationship with the Jamestown settlers, one founded and sustained by trade.**
- However, **peace would not last between Natives and settlers over territorial disputes to expand tobacco cultivation.**







Effects of Expansion in Virginia

- As the colonists expanded their tobacco plantations further from the coast they stole more land from the Natives causing intense fighting.
- William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, only increased hostilities of settlers by raising taxes on poor planters.
- These taxes in turn were given heavily as rewards for political allies of Berkeley in the House of Burgesses.



Bacon's Rebellion

- In 1675, Virginia settlers sought support from Berkeley in exterminating all of the colony's Native population, Berkeley refused.
- In response to the governor's apathy on the issue a planter named Nathaniel Bacon took matters into his own hands.
- Bacon and his supporters began slaughtering Natives in an effort to take their land and move further west to further European colonization efforts.
- Bacon felt Berkeley had no concern for the poor farmers and favored Virginia's wealthy.

Bacon's Rebellion

- When **Governor Berkeley** **protested** against the actions of Bacon (right) and his men, **Bacon** marched into Jamestown forcing **Berkley** out.
- Bacon's Rebellion lost power after **Bacon's death** and the **King of England** appointed a **stronger governor**.
- Bacon's Rebellion showed that **poor citizens** would not tolerate a government that catered only to the wealthy.
- The **first example** in colonial America in which the citizens attempted to overthrow a government they deemed unjust.







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Colonial New England

Puritans Arrive in Massachusetts

- Most of the colonists of New England were religious dissidents who disagreed with the Church of England.
- These New England colonists, known as Puritans, came to the colonies to seek religious freedom.
- The Puritans established the Massachusetts Bay Colony, around present day Boston.





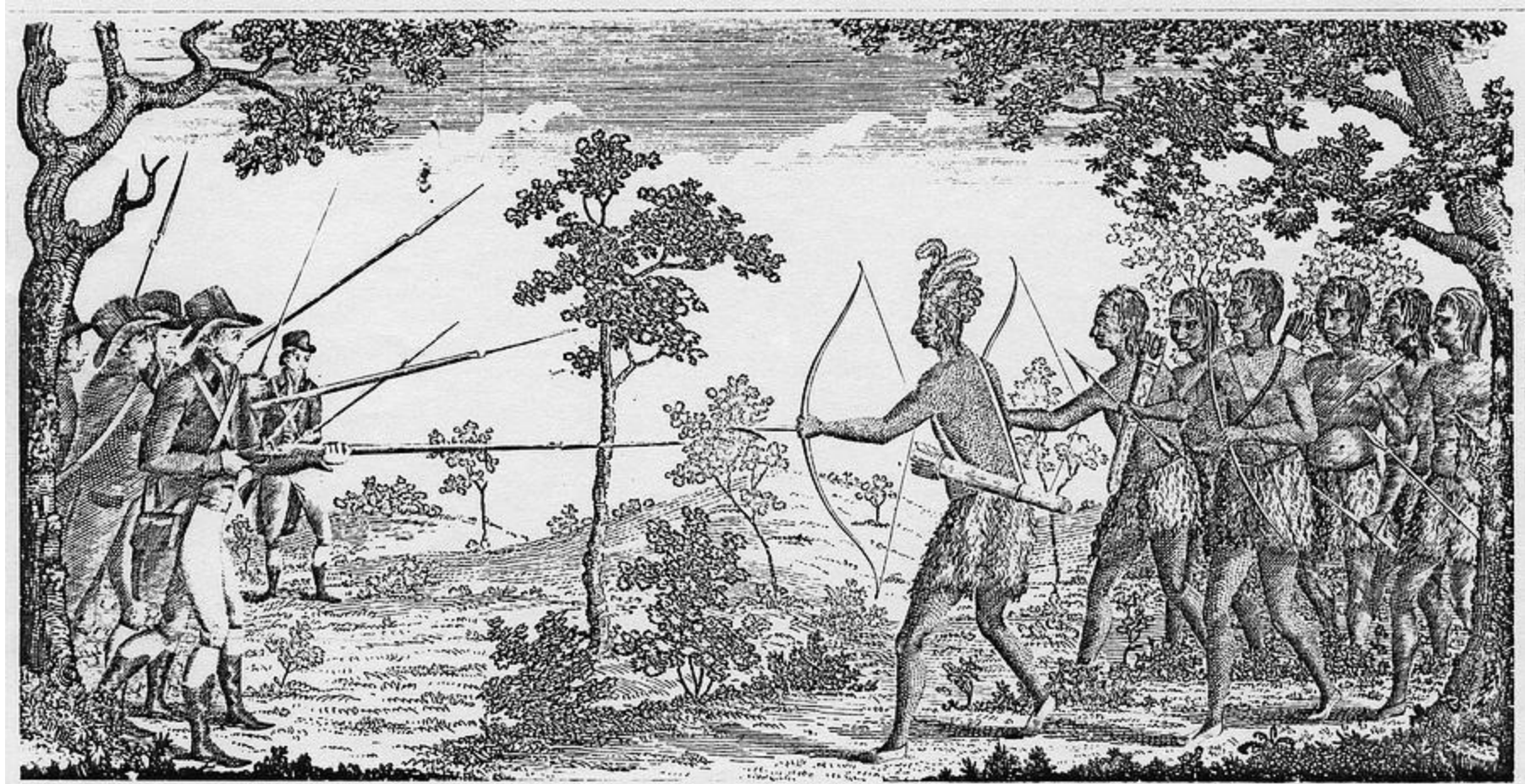
New England and Native Peoples

- As with Jamestown, Puritan settlers were met with resistance from Native Americans over land rights.
- Puritans (with their superior weapons) were able to suppress Natives and force them onto early “reservations”.
- In 1675 a massive Native rebellion erupted against the Puritans.
- The Native rebellion was led by Metacom, a Native chief, whom the colonists called King Philip.
- Hence the conflict came to be known as “Metacom’s Rebellion”/“King Philip’s’ War”.

Outcome of Metacom's Rebellion

- **A year later,** after losing the ability to fight back against superior colonial weapons, **the Native forces surrendered.**
- **The defeat forced Native Americans out of New England.**

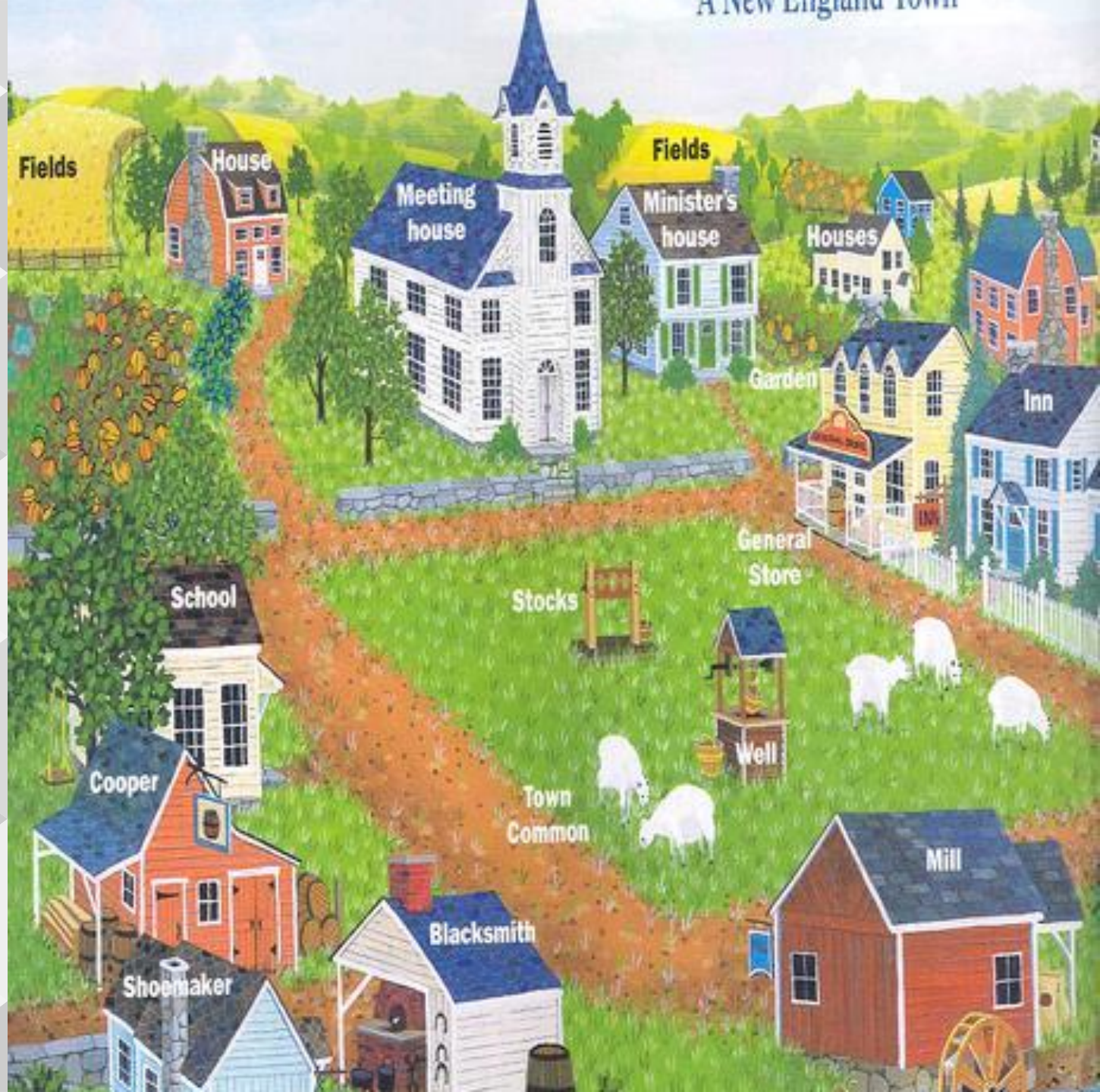




Puritans Establish a Republic

- In **Massachusetts**, the Puritans established a **republic** where they **elected their own rulers**, including their governor.
- However **voting rights were limited** only to **men who belonged to the Puritan Church**.
- All other colonies were ruled by a governor appointed by the Crown.
- **Towns** were constructed to **include a “commons”** area that served as a **sight of town meetings**.
- At these town meetings, people would **share concerns about community issues and democratically make decisions**.





Fields

House

Meeting house

Fields

Minister's house

Houses

Garden

Inn

General Store

School

Stocks

Well

Cooper

Town Common

Mill

Blacksmith

Shoemaker

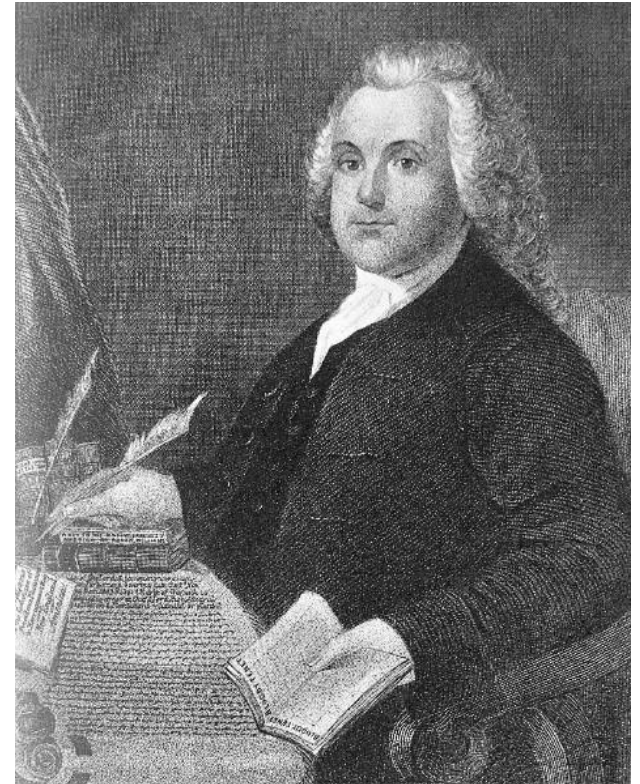
Half-Way Covenant

- As the years passed in Massachusetts, the Puritan Church began to lose political power over these new generations of Puritans.
- In order to maintain membership and retain Church power and authority, the Puritans offered a “political deal” to the colonists known as the “half-way covenant”.
- Church officials hoped that by giving colonists some benefits of church membership (the right to vote), they would be inclined to seek full membership thus empowering the Puritan Church.



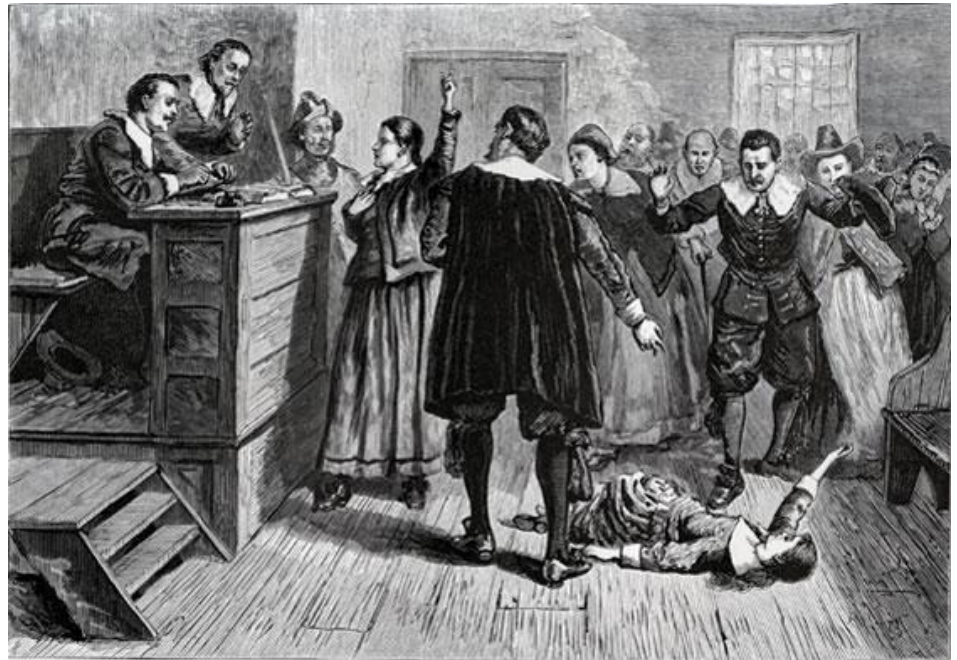
Creation of Rhode Island

- The Puritans were not tolerant of other religions or people who disagreed with the Church.
- Roger Williams angered Church officials by expressing opinions that went against church authority.
- In response, Williams left MA and formed his own colony he called Rhode Island.
- Rhode Island proved to be a safe haven for Baptists, Quakers and Jews where people could practice their religion freely.



Salem Witch Trials

- In 1692 in the town of **Salem, MA** a series of hearings were held for a group of **individuals accused of witchcraft**.
- In the end, **20 men and women were put to death** for practicing “witchcraft”.
- The **mass hysteria** of the Salem Witch Trials highlighted **the dangers of religious extremism in colonial America**.



WITCHCRAFT AT SALEM VILLAGE.



Massachusetts Becomes A Royal Colony

- **Events in England (especially the restoration of the monarch to the throne) led to increased control over the North American colonies.**
- **The crown passed a series of laws known as the Navigation Acts which sought to regulate and restrict colonial trade.**
- **Massachusetts vehemently opposed the acts and refused to obey, New England relied on trade for income.**
- **Further straining relations with the crown was the Puritan intolerance for other faiths, particularly Protestants.**
- **All of these events cumulated in the Massachusetts colony becoming a royal colony (more closely monitored and operated directly by the King.)**

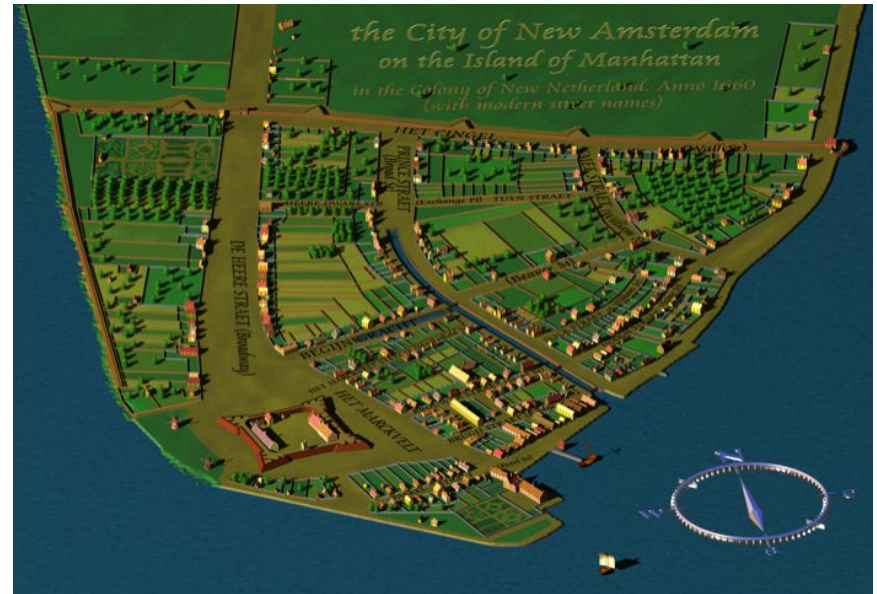




Mid-Atlantic Colonies

The Dutch and New Amsterdam

- In the 1600's, the Dutch used a small island at the mouth of the Hudson River as a fort to protect it's growing interest in the fur trade.
- After a series of conflicts, the city of New Amsterdam would eventually end up in the hands of the British.
- The British would rename the settlement New York City.



PLANNING
OF THE COLLEGE
OF NEW AMSTERDAM
1650



William Penn & Pennsylvania

- In the mid 17th century, William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania which literally means “Penn’s woods”.
- The colony was a haven for a religious group known as the Quakers.
- The rich farmland and numerous rivers allowed Pennsylvania (and other Mid-Atlantic colonies) to become rich through agriculture and trade.





French Settlement of Quebec

The French in Canada

- North of the English colonies of North America, the French founded a colony they called “Quebec”.
- The French were not interested in creating permanent settlements in North America but rather to make profit in the fur trade (especially beaver fur).
- One important legacy of the French fur trade was the creation of cooperation between the French and the Native Americans.
- This cooperation would eventually lead to war between England and France







Colonial Brochures

- Your assignment will be to create an informational brochure *discussing* and *describing* the geographical, religious, political and economic characteristics of the colonies of New England, the mid-Atlantic colonies AND the colonial South.
- Brochures should have a structure that is similar to the following:
- **1. New England**
 - A. geographical characteristics
 - B. religion (Puritans, half-way covenant, creation of Rhode Island, Salem Witch Trials)
 - C. politics (town meetings, King Phillip's War, loss of the MA charter)
 - D. economic (how did New England colonies make money?)
- **2. Mid-Atlantic**
 - A. geographical characteristics
 - B. religion (William Penn and the Quakers; religious tolerance)
 - C. politics (New Amsterdam becomes New York)
 - D. economic (how did the Mid-Atlantic colonies make money?)
- **3. South**
 - A. geographical characteristics
 - B. religion (mainly denominations of Christianity)
 - C. politics (House of Burgesses, Powhatan, Bacon's Rebellion)
 - D. economic (Virginia Company and tobacco, importation of African peoples)