

## British Colonization in North America: Southern, New England, & Middle Colonies

### I. Settling the British Colonies

A. Unlike the Spanish & French, the British colonies were not funded or \_\_\_\_\_ by the king:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ companies were formed by entrepreneurs in Britain who hoped to \_\_\_\_\_ by establishing a colony
2. Once a \_\_\_\_\_ was gained from the king, the company could maintain a colony in the New World

### II. The Chesapeake Colonies (Virginia & Maryland)

#### A. Jamestown, Virginia

1. In 1606, the \_\_\_\_\_ was formed by investors hoping to find \_\_\_\_\_ in the New World
2. In 1607, settlers founded \_\_\_\_\_, which became the first \_\_\_\_\_ British colony in America
3. Jamestown was founded along the Chesapeake Bay in present-day \_\_\_\_\_
4. Settlers built a fort, but struggled to survive in their first years in America
  - a. Settlers arrived looking for gold so they did not prepare to stay long in America; They did not \_\_\_\_\_ & faced \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ took control & forced settlers to farm
  - c. Jamestown was located on a swamp & led to outbreaks of \_\_\_\_\_ among colonists
  - d. Jamestown was located in territory controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ who attacked the settlement

5. After the Jamestown colonists \_\_\_\_\_, the joint-stock investors demanded that colonists find a way to make \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. In 1612, \_\_\_\_\_ introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in Jamestown which was popular in Europe & made investors money
  - b. Tobacco became so \_\_\_\_\_ that colonists planted more, built large \_\_\_\_\_, & expanded to find new land for farming
  - c. Due to the \_\_\_\_\_ of tobacco, the Jamestown settlement expanded into the \_\_\_\_\_ colony
6. Tobacco created a need for \_\_\_\_\_ to plant & pick the tobacco
  - a. To meet the demand for workers, landowners in Virginia used \_\_\_\_\_ from England
    - i. Indentured servants were typically \_\_\_\_\_ who agreed to work for a land owner for \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for their travel to America
    - ii. In 1618, Virginia introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ which gave \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who brought an indentured servant to America
    - iii. The large population of \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain led thousands of people to immigrating as indentured servants by 1700
    - iv. Indentured servants were worked hard, treated \_\_\_\_\_, & many \_\_\_\_\_ before their contracts ended
  - b. In addition to indentured servants, Virginia landowners also used African \_\_\_\_\_ who were first brought to Jamestown in 1619
    - i. In the mid-1600s, \_\_\_\_\_ indentured servants came to America as the British \_\_\_\_\_ improved; As a result, African slavery replaced indentured servitude as the dominant labor system in Virginia
    - ii. African slaves were transported from Africa to America on slave ships across the “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

#### B. Social Hierarchy in the Chesapeake

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ plantations were at the top of society
2. Poor, \_\_\_\_\_ were the largest class; Most were former indentured servants
3. There were few \_\_\_\_\_ in Virginia, which made it difficult for colonists to \_\_\_\_\_ or to have families
4. \_\_\_\_\_ were often mistreated
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were at the bottom of society

C. The Virginia House of Burgesses

1. Virginia colonists needed \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain order but the British government was thousands of miles across the Atlantic Ocean
2. In 1619, Virginians formed the \_\_\_\_\_ which was the first \_\_\_\_\_ assembly in America
3. Virginia was a royal colony so it had a \_\_\_\_\_ chosen by the king, but the House of Burgesses made the important decisions regarding \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

D. Bacon's Rebellion

1. Even though the leaders of the House of Burgesses were elected, they were \_\_\_\_\_ who did not always represent the poor farmers of the colony
2. Former indentured servants in western Virginia suffered from low tobacco prices & frequent \_\_\_\_\_
3. Poor farmers, led by \_\_\_\_\_, blamed Virginia's governor for not protecting them & started a rebellion
4. Bacon's Rebellion proved to rich Virginians that \_\_\_\_\_ were better than indentured servants because slaves would never ask for \_\_\_\_\_

III. The New England Colonies (Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Haven, New Hampshire)

A. The colonists who first settled in New England came for \_\_\_\_\_ reasons

1. Religious disagreements in Britain led to divisions in the Anglican Church
2. \_\_\_\_\_ believed in the Calvinist idea of \_\_\_\_\_ & tried to live strictly "Christian" lives without sin
3. Puritans believed that the Anglican Church compromise too far by allowing some \_\_\_\_\_
4. Some \_\_\_\_\_ Puritans were known as \_\_\_\_\_ because they unwilling to wait for church reforms

B. Pilgrims, the Plymouth Colony, and Mayflower Compact

1. The Separatists became " \_\_\_\_\_ " when they formed a joint-stock company, gained a charter, & created the \_\_\_\_\_ colony in America
2. Before landing in America, the Pilgrims created the \_\_\_\_\_ agreeing to work together as a "civil body politick"...The Mayflower Compact was the first example of \_\_\_\_\_ in America
3. When the Pilgrims founded Plymouth in 1620, they faced disease & \_\_\_\_\_
4. Pilgrims received help from local natives like Squanto & Massasoit...& celebrated the first \_\_\_\_\_ to honor the local Indians

C. Puritans and the Massachusetts Colony

1. When the Separatist \_\_\_\_\_ came to America, the Puritans remained within the Church of England
2. But when the \_\_\_\_\_ came to power, Puritans felt the time was right to leave Britain
3. In 1630, the Puritans arrived in \_\_\_\_\_ & created the New England colony of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. From 1630 to 1640, Puritan leader \_\_\_\_\_ led 16,000 Puritans to the Massachusetts Bay colony as part of the " \_\_\_\_\_ "
  - b. John Winthrop wanted to build Boston as a " \_\_\_\_\_ " to be a \_\_\_\_\_ to other Christians

D. Massachusetts was a different colony from Virginia:

1. Puritans came to America for religious \_\_\_\_\_
2. Puritan settlers usually came as \_\_\_\_\_
3. Settlers \_\_\_\_\_ for the common good, built \_\_\_\_\_, & focused on subsistence farming
4. New England was a more \_\_\_\_\_ place to live than Virginia so colonists lived longer

E. Social Hierarchy in New England

1. \_\_\_\_\_ served a government leaders & were at the top of New England society
2. The majority of the New England population were \_\_\_\_\_ who were loyal to the local community

3. At the bottom of society was the small population of \_\_\_\_\_ landless laborers & servants
- F. Government in the New England colonies centered on the \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_
1. Each New England town was independently governed by local church members
  2. All adult male \_\_\_\_\_ were allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ for local laws & taxes
- G. As the Massachusetts colony grew, it spawned 4 new colonies: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Haven, Connecticut
1. Connecticut was important for creating the first written \_\_\_\_\_ in U.S. history called *The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut*
  2. New England Puritans did not like ideas that \_\_\_\_\_ from their own beliefs
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ was banished from Massachusetts for demanding that Indians be paid for their land; He formed \_\_\_\_\_ in 1636
    - b. Anne Hutchinson was \_\_\_\_\_ for challenging Puritan authority
- H. As the New England colonies expanded into new lands, conflicts with \_\_\_\_\_ arose
1. The \_\_\_\_\_ in 1637 was the 1<sup>st</sup> major British-led attack on Indians & led to the death of 600 Indians
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ broke out in 1675 when the Wampanoag Indians raided towns, killing \_\_\_\_\_ of the colonial New England men
- I. The Half-Way Covenant and Salem Witch Trials
1. By the 1660s, many New England towns experienced a \_\_\_\_\_ in church \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Churches responded with the \_\_\_\_\_ which gave full church membership to people who had not had a “\_\_\_\_\_ experience”
    - b. This compromise brought people back to the church, but showed the \_\_\_\_\_ importance of religion in New England
  2. Religion played a role in the Salem \_\_\_\_\_ trials in 1692 when several young \_\_\_\_\_ accused people of being witches
    - a. The hysteria was caused by tensions over \_\_\_\_\_ ownership, Indian attacks, & religious disagreements
    - b. As a result of the trials, \_\_\_\_\_ people were killed & \_\_\_\_\_ citizens were jailed
- IV. Middle (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware) & Southern Colonies (North & South Carolina, Georgia)
- A. The Middle Colonies
1. The 1<sup>st</sup> “middle” colony was \_\_\_\_\_ created by the Dutch West India Company
    - a. To attract settlers, the Dutch recruited Swedes, Germans, & Africans; New Netherland became very \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Britain \_\_\_\_\_ the Dutch a colony between their Chesapeake & New England colonies
    - c. In 1664, Britain \_\_\_\_\_ the Dutch colony from Governor Stuyvesant & renamed it \_\_\_\_\_
  2. One of the most important middle colonies was Pennsylvania which was founded by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1681
    - a. Penn was a member of a religious sect called \_\_\_\_\_ who believed in the “Inner Light,” all people are equal, & that people can \_\_\_\_\_ directly with God
    - b. Penn founded his colony as a “\_\_\_\_\_” to promote religious \_\_\_\_\_; He bought land from the \_\_\_\_\_, banned \_\_\_\_\_, & allowed a diverse population to move there
  3. The middle colonies had two of the best ports for \_\_\_\_\_ in America: \_\_\_\_\_ & New York City
- B. Southern Colonies
1. The Lower South colonies were the \_\_\_\_\_ British colonies to be formed
  2. The Carolinas & Georgia developed like Virginia with a \_\_\_\_\_ economy, slavery, & gaps between rich & poor colonists
  3. Georgia was created by James Oglethorpe as a \_\_\_\_\_ between Carolina & Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ & was populated by British debtors & prisoners
  4. In addition to the 13 colonies in North America, Britain also had colonies in the \_\_\_\_\_...Colonies like Barbados & Jamaica were profitable, especially producing \_\_\_\_\_ for Britain

**Comparing the English Colonies of the New World**

	<b>Chesapeake/ Southern</b>	<b>New England</b>	<b>Middle</b>
<b>Identify the Colonies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
<b>Initial Purpose of the Colonies</b>			
<b>Economics &amp; Labor Systems of the Colonies</b>			
<b>Government in the Colonies</b>			
<b>Society in the Colonies</b>			
<b>Relationships with Native Americans in the Colonies</b>			
<b>Important People in the Colonies</b>			

Which colonial region do you think will be grow to become the “most successful” (interpret this as you will) when compared to the others: Chesapeake/Southern, New England, or Middle region? Why?

# TEACHER ANSWER KEY

	<b>Chesapeake/Southern</b>	<b>New England</b>	<b>Middle</b>
<b>Identify the Colonies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Virginia</li> <li>▪ Maryland</li> <li>▪ North Carolina</li> <li>▪ South Carolina</li> <li>▪ Georgia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Massachusetts</li> <li>▪ Connecticut</li> <li>▪ Rhode Island</li> <li>▪ New Hampshire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New York</li> <li>▪ New Jersey</li> <li>▪ Pennsylvania</li> <li>▪ Delaware</li> </ul>
<b>Initial Purpose of the Colonies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Joint-Stock Co (VA Company) to gain wealth for settlers &amp; investors (VA)</li> <li>▪ Buffer between Spain &amp; British colonies (GA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Religious communities for persecuted or idealistic groups (Pilgrims &amp; Puritans)</li> <li>▪ Religious toleration for those that did not fit in (Rhode Island)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Religious communities (Holy Experiment, Quakers)</li> <li>▪ Trade (Originally a Dutch colony)</li> </ul>
<b>Economics &amp; Labor Systems of the Colonies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ cash crop plantations</li> <li>▪ Headright system, indentured servants, African slaves</li> <li>▪ Most people were yeoman farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fishing, rum, ship building</li> <li>▪ Farming villages with mostly small scale farming</li> <li>▪ Little slavery or indentured servitude</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Banking; merchant shipping</li> <li>▪ Grain production</li> <li>▪ Diverse farming, ; very few slaves/indentured servants</li> </ul>
<b>Government in the Colonies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Royal Governor &amp; House of Burgesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mayflower Compact</li> <li>▪ Fundamental Orders of Connecticut</li> <li>▪ Winthrop's "city on a hill"</li> <li>▪ Royal Governor &amp; Town meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proprietary</li> <li>▪ Royal Governors &amp; colonial assemblies</li> </ul>
<b>Society in the Colonies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plantation-centered; forced-labor society</li> <li>▪ Large gap between the rich and the poor</li> <li>▪ Bacon's Rebellion – former indentured servants upset with gap between rich and poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Puritans &amp; Pilgrims</li> <li>▪ Salem Witch Trials</li> <li>▪ Great Migration brought 16,000 Puritans</li> <li>▪ Families rather than exclusively men</li> <li>▪ Schools</li> <li>▪ Half Way Covenant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Quakers (NJ, PA)</li> <li>▪ Very diverse society</li> <li>▪ "Holy Experiment" (PA) failed</li> <li>▪ Philadelphia – "City of Brotherly Love"</li> </ul>
<b>Relationships with Native Americans in the Colonies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conflict with Powhatan Indians</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ King Philip's War</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bought land from Native Americans</li> </ul>
<b>Important People in the Colonies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ John Smith, John Rolfe</li> <li>▪ Bacon &amp; Gov. Berkeley</li> <li>▪ James Oglethorpe (GA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ John Winthrop</li> <li>▪ Roger Williams &amp; Anne Hutchinson</li> <li>▪ King Philip</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ William Penn</li> <li>▪ Peter Stuyvestant</li> <li>▪ James, Duke of York</li> </ul>

## **Round 1**

Connecticut  
Delaware  
Georgia  
Maryland  
Massachusetts

New Hampshire  
New Jersey  
New York  
North Carolina  
Pennsylvania

Rhode Island  
South Carolina  
Virginia

## **Round 2**

- 2A. Buffer between Spain & British colonies
- 2B. Joint-Stock Co to gain wealth for settlers & investors
- 2C. Religious communities (Holy Experiment, Quakers)
- 2D. Religious communities for persecuted or idealistic groups (Puritans)
- 2E. Religious toleration for those that did not fit in
- 2F. Trade (Originally a Dutch colony)

## **Round 3**

- 3A. Headright system, indentured servants, African slaves
- 3B. Little slavery or indentured servitude
- 3C. Diverse farming; very few slaves/indentured servants
- 3D. Cash crop plantations, but most people were yeoman farmers
- 3E. Banking; merchant shipping
- 3F. Fishing, rum, ship building
- 3G. Farming villages with mostly small scale farming
- 3H. Grain production

## **Round 4**

- 4A. Royal Governor & House of Burgesses
- 4B. Royal Governor & Town meetings
- 4C. Royal Governors & colonial assemblies
- 4D. Winthrop's "city on a hill"
- 4E. Mayflower Compact
- 4F. Proprietary
- 4G. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

## **Round 5**

- 5A. Quakers & the "Holy Experiment"
- 5B. Bacon's Rebellion
- 5C. Families, rather than exclusively men
- 5D. Great Migration brought 16,000 Puritans
- 5E. Half Way Covenant
- 5F. Large gap between the rich and the poor
- 5G. Plantation-centered; forced-labor society
- 5H. Salem Witch Trials

- 5I. Schools
- 5J. Very diverse society

**Round 6**

- 6A. Bought land from Native Americans Conflict with Powhatan Indians
- 6B. King Philip's War

**Round 7**

- 7A. Bacon & Gov. Berkeley
- 7B. James Oglethorpe (GA)
- 7C. John Winthrop
- 7D. James, Duke of York
- 7E. John Smith, John Rolfe
- 7F. King Philip
- 7G. William Penn
- 7H. Peter Stuyvestant
- 7I. Roger Williams & Anne Hutchinson