

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 1st 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 1st “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

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

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

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

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