

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?

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	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

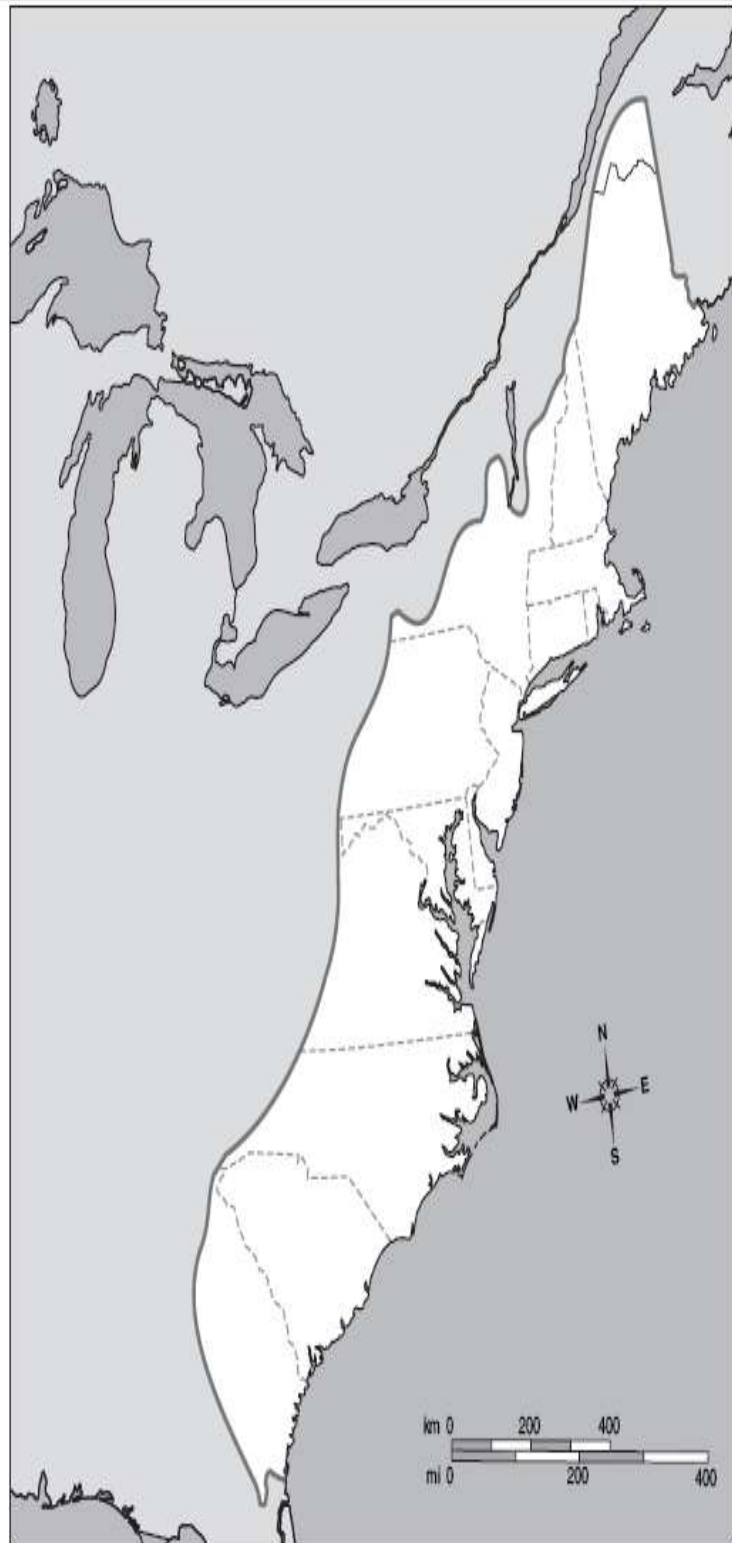
- 6A. Bought land from Native Americans
- 6B. Conflict with Powhatan Indians
- 6C. King Philip’s War

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



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