

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 strictly _____ by the king:

1. _____ companies were formed by investors who hoped to profit off new colonies
2. Once a _____ was gained from the king, the company could maintain a colony in America

II. Virginia

- A. In 1606, the _____ Company was formed by investors hoping to find _____ in the New World
- B. In 1607, _____ became the first permanent British colony in America
- C. The “Starving Time”—Jamestown struggled to survive
 1. The location on the Chesapeake was swampy & located in the heart of the _____ Indian lands
 2. Colonists expected immediate wealth from gold, failed to plant crops, & faced major _____
 3. With the brief exception of _____, Jamestown lacked leadership to unify the colonists
- D. Jamestown Survives
 1. The Jamestown colonists hoped to find wealth and they did.
 2. In 1612, John Rolfe experimented with a hybrid form of _____
 3. Tobacco forced colonists to expand to find new _____ & some were able to build large _____
 4. Tobacco created a need for field laborers to plant & pick the crop
 5. Due to the success of tobacco, Jamestown grew into “Virginia”

E. To meet the demand for field workers, Virginians used

1. _____ from England; Typically poor men who agreed to work for a land owner for _____ yrs in exchange for travel to America.
In 1618, the _____ system was created; 50 acres were given to anyone who brought an indentured servant to America
2. African _____

F. Virginia Society

1. Virginia had a rigid social hierarchy
 - a. Top: The owners of tobacco plantations
 - b. Middle: _____ were the largest class; Came as indentured servants; most were very poor
 - c. Bottom: Indentured servants were often mistreated
 - d. Very bottom: African slaves
2. There were very few _____ in Virginia, which made it difficult for colonists to marry or to have _____

G. Virginia Government

1. In 1619, Virginia colonists created a legislative assembly to create local _____ & taxes
2. The Virginia _____ became the 1st legislative assembly in America

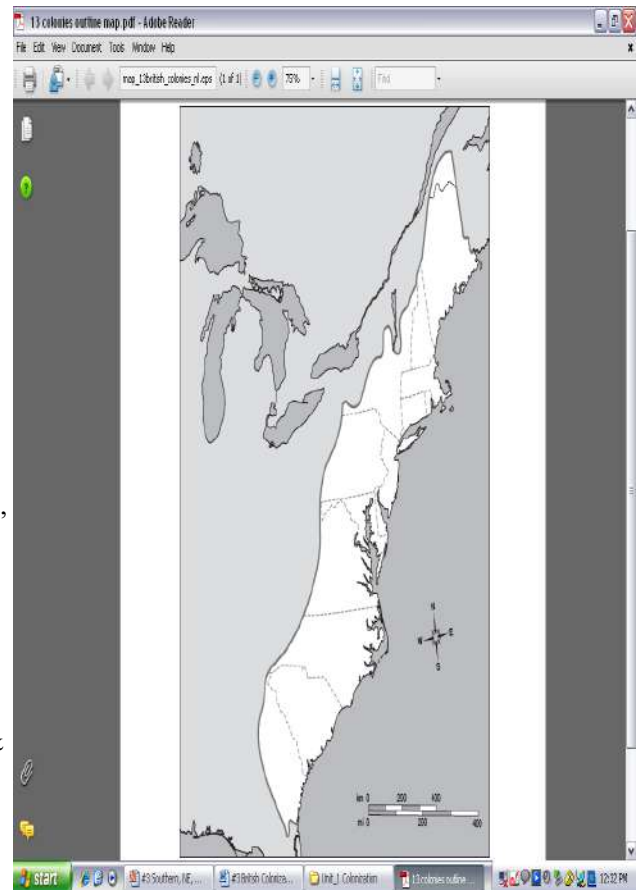
H. Bacon's Rebellion

1. Former indentured servants in western VA _____ from poor tobacco prices & Indian _____
2. Poor farmers, led by Nathaniel Bacon, blamed Virginia's _____ & started a rebellion
3. Bacon's Rebellion proved to rich Virginians that _____ were better than indentured servants because slaves would never ask for land

III. The New England Colonies

A. The Founding of New England

1. Colonists who first settled in New England came for _____ reasons
2. Disagreements in the _____ Church over how to practice the faith led to divisions:
 - a. _____ believed that the Anglican Church compromise too far by allowing some Catholic rituals; Puritans believed in the _____ idea of predestination & tried to live strictly “Christian” lives without sin
 - b. _____ were radical Puritans who were unwilling to wait for church leaders to reform



B. The Pilgrims in Plymouth

1. The Separatists (known as _____) formed a joint-stock company & received a royal charter to create the Plymouth Colony in America
2. The Pilgrims created the _____ agreeing to work together as a “civil body politick” (this agreement became the 1st example of _____-government in America)
3. Pilgrims founded Plymouth in 1620
 - a. Faced disease & hunger; received help from _____ like Squanto & Massasoit
 - b. In 1691, Plymouth was _____ into the larger, more successful Massachusetts Bay colony

C. Puritans in Massachusetts Bay

1. Puritans tried to _____ within the Church of England, but:
 - a. In 1629, many Puritans felt King Charles I was _____ England
 - b. Puritans arrived in _____ in 1630; From 1630-1640, John _____ led 16,000 Puritans to the Massachusetts Bay colony as part of the Great _____
2. “A City on a Hill”
 - a. Winthrop wanted to build Boston as a “city on a hill” to be a _____ to other Christians
 - b. The Massachusetts colony was very different from Virginia:
 - (1) Settlers usually came as _____
 - (2) New England was generally a _____ place to live
 - (3) Settlers sacrificed for the common good, built _____, focused on _____ farming
3. Massachusetts Society
 - a. Top: Local “elite” were _____ leaders who ran town meetings
 - b. Large population of _____ farmers who were loyal to the local community
 - c. Small population of landless laborers, servants, & poor
4. Massachusetts Government
 - a. Government in Massachusetts centered on the church through _____:
 - b. Each Massachusetts town was independently governed by local _____ members
 - c. All adult male church members were allowed to _____ for local laws & taxes

D. Limiting Dissent in New England

1. Puritans did not support dissent:
 - a. Roger Williams was _____ from Massachusetts when he demanded that Indians be paid for their land; He formed the _____ colony in 1636
 - b. Anne _____ was banished to Rhode Island for challenging Puritan leaders’ authority

E. Tensions in New England

1. As the New England colonies expanded into new lands, _____ with Indians arose:
 - a. Pequot War in 1637 led to the massacre of 600 Indians (the 1st major _____ attack on Indians)
 - b. _____ War in 1675 resulted when the Wampanoag raided towns, killing _____% of the colonial New England men
2. By the 1660s, many New England towns experienced a _____ in church membership & responded with the _____ Covenant: Granted church membership to people who had _____ had a “conversion experience.” This compromise revealed the declining importance of _____ in New England
3. In 1692, the _____ 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 _____

IV. The Mid-Atlantic & Lower South Colonies

A. The Middle Colonies

1. New York—The 1st “middle” colony was _____ created by the Dutch West India Co
 - a. To attract settlers, the Dutch recruited Swedes, Germans, Finns, & Africans (very _____)
 - b. Britain _____ the Dutch colony in 1664 & renamed it, New York
2. Pennsylvania was founded by a radical religious sect called _____
 - a. Quakers believed in the “Inner Light,” that all people are _____, & the ability to communicate directly with God
 - b. In England, Quakers were persecuted for these beliefs; In 1681, _____ founded Pennsylvania
 - d. William Penn’s colony was to serve as a “holy _____”
 - (1) Promoted religious _____, bought land from the Indians, & did not tolerate slavery
 - (2) Allowed a _____ population to move there
 - e. Philadelphia had an excellent harbor, making it the most important _____ in the British colonies

B. The Lower South

1. Carolina & Georgia developed like Virginia with a _____ economy, slavery, & gaps between the rich & poor
2. Georgia was formed as a _____ between Carolina & Spanish Florida, populated by British debtors & prisoners