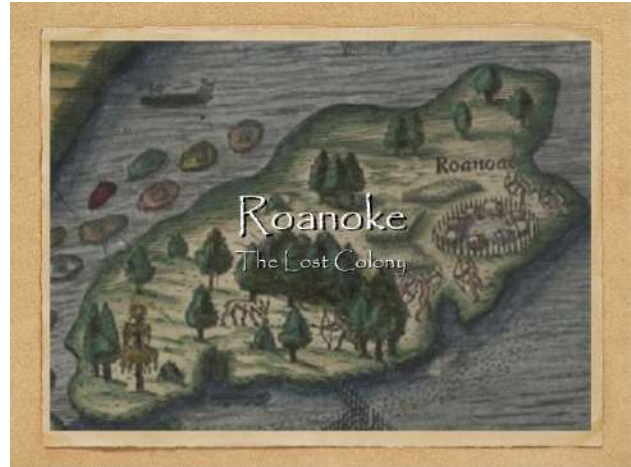


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Colonies

The Lost Colony

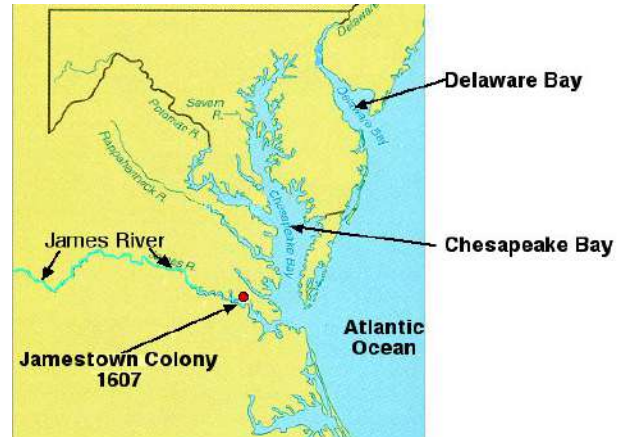
- The first English settlement was at Roanoke
 - Island off of North Carolina
 - Referred to as the “Lost” Colony
 - No one knows what happened to the colony
 - 100 English MEN settled here
 - Could not grow crops in the sandy soil
 - Most went back to England
 - John White was the leader of this colony, but he returned to England for supplies. When he came back to Roanoke THREE years later, the colonists disappeared.



Jamestown Colony

- 1606, Virginia Company of London was started. King of England gave them a CHARTER (Document giving permission to a person/group to do something) to start a settlement.

- Asked people to INVEST (to put money into something to try to earn more money) so they could buy ships and supplies. People invested in the Virginia Company by buying STOCKS (piece of ownership in a company).
- If treasure was found in settlement, then the people who invested would get money



- 1607 – 100 men and boys traveled to present-day Virginia.

- Built a fort on the banks of a river – Jamestown (After King James I)

- Faced many obstacles

- Land was swampy
- Water was not good for drinking
- Insects carried diseases
- Most of the men were gentlemen who did not know how to farm

Jamestown was a **poor location** for a settlement. The **drinking water** was bad. Also, the land was wet and had too many **mosquitoes**. Mosquitoes carry diseases and made the colonists sick. After one year, about half the colonists had died of **disease** or **starvation**. The colonists had not bothered to plant or gather food for the winter. They had been too interested in looking for gold.

- Instead searched for gold
- Ran out of food within a few months
- Almost half of them died from hunger and disease

- John Smith took command of Jamestown.

- “He who does not work, will not eat.”
- Smith went back to England in 1609. During the following months, known as the “starving times,” most of the colonist died.

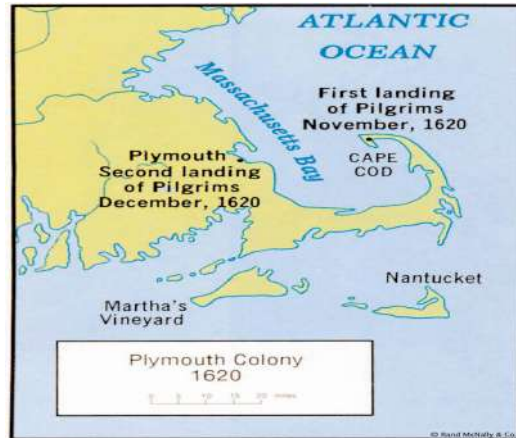
- 1612 – John Rolfe learned from Native Americans that tobacco grew well.

- Many people in England smoked tobacco and were willing to pay a high price for the crop.
- Jamestown merchants grew and sold thousands of pounds of tobacco. Tobacco is a CASH CROP (a crop that people grow and sell to earn money).

- 1619 – First Africans arrived in Jamestown. They were INDENTURED SERVANTS (someone who agreed to work for a number of years in exchange for the cost of a voyage to North America)

Plymouth

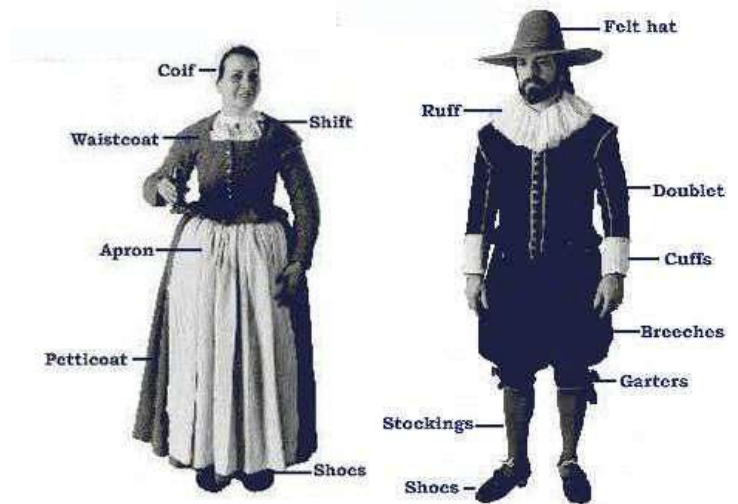
- By law, everyone in England was supposed to belong to the church of England.
 - o Some people had different beliefs.
 - o Decided to break away (or SEPARATE) from the Church of England to set up their own church.
 - o Known as Separatists
 - Small group went to Netherlands in early 1600s for religious freedom



- Known as Pilgrims (A PILGRIM is a person who makes a long journey for religious reasons)
- o Pilgrims wanted to live apart from people of other beliefs.
 - Didn't want their children learning Dutch customs
 - Decided to build a new religious community in North America.
 - Virginia Company gave the Pilgrims a charter to settle a colony in Virginia
- o 1620 – 100 men, women, and children set sail in the English ship, Mayflower
 - Instead of landing in Virginia, anchored in present-day Massachusetts

- Because they did not land in Virginia, they were not governed by Virginia Company
 - They created their own plan for government

- o Mayflower COMPACT (a compact is an agreement) – agreed to make laws for the “general good” of the colony

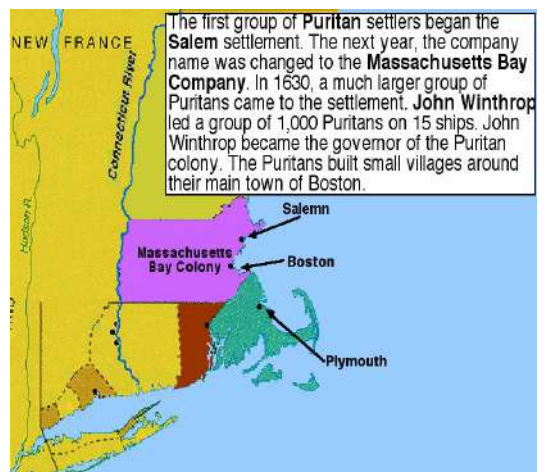
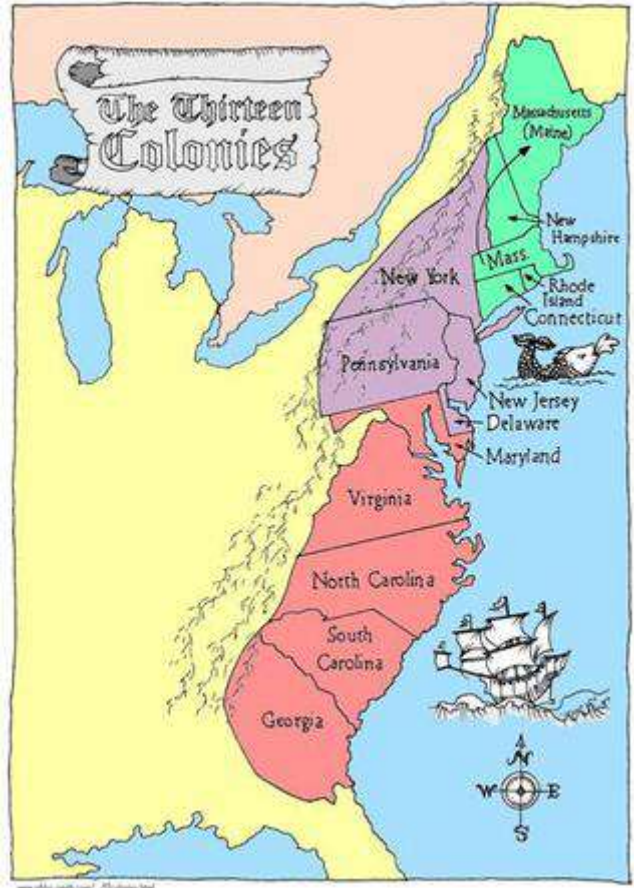


- Had a hard time
 - o Late in November so could not plant crops
 - o Did not have enough food
 - o ½ of the pilgrims died in the first winter
- o Native Americans
 - Squanto
 - Spoke English because he had visited Europe
 - Introduced to leader of nearby Wampanoag
 - o William Bradford (governor of Plymouth) and leader agreed to live in peace
 - Taught how to plant crops such as maize (corn), pumpkins, and beans

- Guided in hunting and fishing
- Feast
 - Held to thank God for their harvest
 - 50 Pilgrims and 90 Wampanoags celebrated together for 3 days

New England Colonies

- Geography shaped by glaciers
 - o Ice sheets covered much of North America in Ice Age.
 - Carried rocks trapped in ice
 - Ice and rocks cut deep valleys through the mountains
 - Scraped up New England's rich soil and pushed it south, leaving a thin, rocky layer of dirt
- Farming was difficult
 - o Land filled with rocks or was too sandy
 - o Region has many forests and rugged mountains that make it hard to find good farmland
- Climate
 - o Summers – warm, Winters – Harsh
 - o GROWING SEASON was short (The growing season is the time of year when it is warm enough for plants to grow)
 - Lasted from late May to early October
 - Farmers could only grow just enough food for their families
- Natural Resources
 - o Forests – took the wood to make buildings and ships
 - o Caught fish and whales from the Atlantic
- Native Americans interactions
 - o New England colonies founded on land where Native Americans lived
 - Disagreements about who owned the land
 - Native Americans believed the land was for everyone to use and no one could own it. When they sold it to the colonists, they thought they were only agreeing to share it.
 - Colonists expected them to move.
 - 1630s – war broke out (page 168 in SS book)



Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Puritans
 - Another religious group who disagreed with the Church of England
 - Did not want to separate from the church
 - Wanted to make themselves and their church pure (or free from fault)
 - Decided to start a colony in North America to create a community based on religious beliefs
 - Believed that if they lived by their religious beliefs, their community would succeed
 - Better prepared to settle in North America
 - Large group of people with different skills
 - Sailed in March so they had enough time to plant crops

Rhode Island

- Some colonists did not want Puritan leaders to tell them how to act or what to believe
 - Called DISSENTER (a person who does not agree with the beliefs of his leaders)
 - Roger Williams wanted more religious freedom
 - Williams believed government should not make laws about religion
 - But Puritan leaders thought everyone should follow the same religious laws
 - Banned Williams from Massachusetts
 - 1636 - Williams founded Rhode Island colony
 - People could worship freely
 - Government separate from church



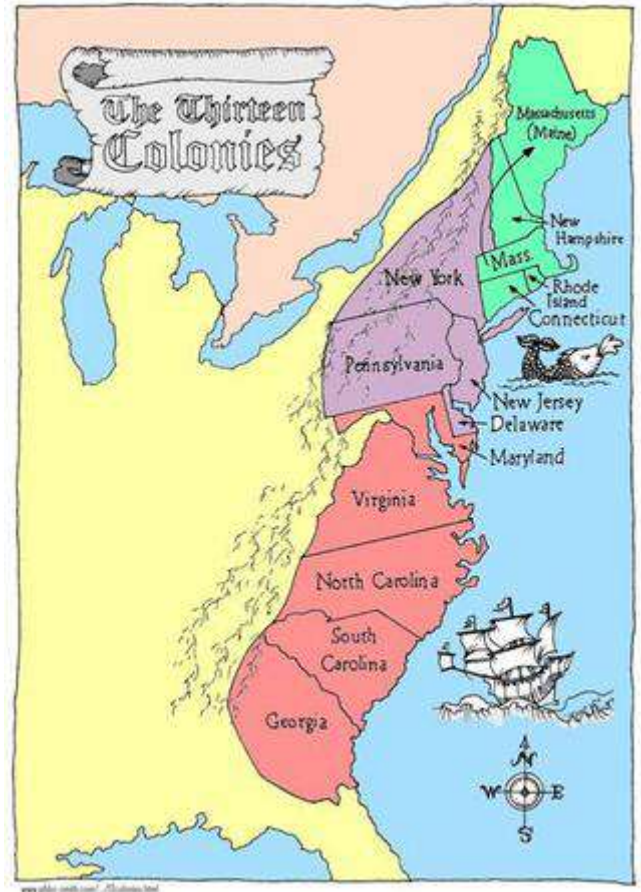
Connecticut

- Thomas Hooker did not like the rules made by Puritan leaders
 - Wanted to form a new community where all men could vote, even if they were not church members
 - 1636 – Led about 100 colonists west to the Connecticut River
 - Founded town of Hartford
 - Some went to other areas seeking better farmland
 - All joined together to create Connecticut colony



Middle Colonies

- Geography
 - o When the glaciers melted, they dropped fertile soil (soil that is rich in material that helps plants grow) on the area's rolling hills and valleys
 - o Crops grew well in the fertile soil
- Climate
 - o Growing season was MUCH longer than in New England colonies
 - o Plenty of sunny days and rain
- Natural Resources
 - o Wide rivers ideal for transportation
 - Farmers used riverboats to sell crops in nearby towns and bring supplies
 - o Woods filled with wildlife
 - Colonist hunted and trapped animals



New York and New Jersey

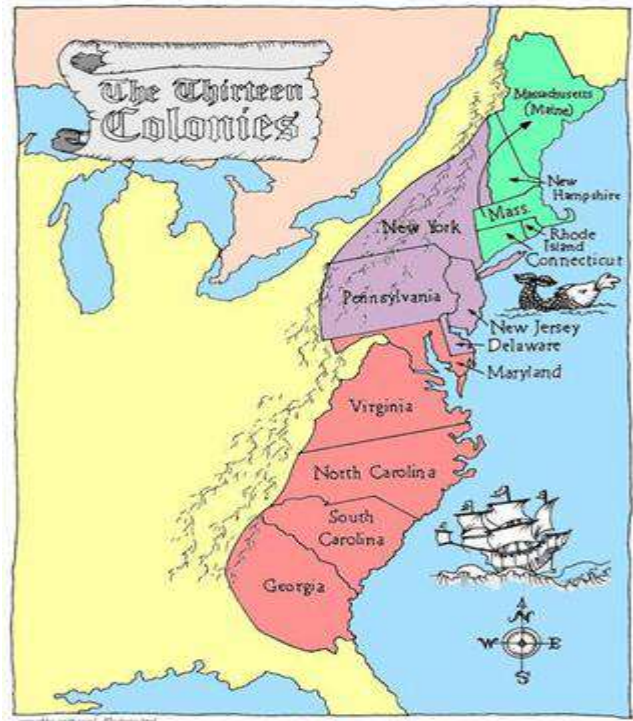
- 1664, when England captured the Dutch colony of New Netherland.
 - o King of England gave it to his brother, the Duke of York.
 - He became the colony's PROPRIETOR (a person who owned and controlled all the land in a colony)
 - As proprietor, he could do what he liked with the land
 - Kept a large part and named it New York. Gave the rest to two friends who divided their land into East and West Jersey. These two colonies formed together in 1702 to form New Jersey
 - o All proprietors of New York and New Jersey wanted to make money from their colonies
 - Divided the fertile land into small pieces and rented it to colonists to farm.
 - Because the proprietors lived in England, it was difficult for them to control their faraway property.
 - Picked governors to rule
 - Each governor chose a small group (a COUNCIL) to help make decisions
 - Proprietors also allowed colonists to elect REPRESENTATIVES (someone who is chosen to speak and act for others) to an assembly.

Pennsylvania and Delaware

- Idea of William Penn
 - Member of a religious group called Quakers (believed that all Christians should be free to worship in their own way)
 - Everyone in England was supposed to belong to Church of England. Put in jail for their beliefs. Some were killed.
 - Hoped to start a colony where all Christians could live together in peace
 - King Charles II owed money to Penn's family
 - Repaid Penn by giving him a large piece of land
 - Pennsylvania, which means "Penn's woods"
 - Duke of York gave him even more land
 - Originally a part of Pennsylvania, but eventually became Delaware
 - Created laws that allowed colonists to voice their opinions and worship freely
 - Also let colonists elect representatives
 - Could approve or reject laws that the governor and council suggested
 - Treated Native Americans with respect
 - Wanted colonists to live with them equally
 - Fair trade treaties with Delaware Indians when he bought land from them
 - A TREATY (an official agreement between nations or groups)
 - Philadelphia
 - Located where the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers meet
 - Ships bringing goods from other colonies could land in the harbor
 - Designed wide, straight roads that made it easy to travel
 - 1700s – Philadelphia was the largest city in all colonies and became the center of trade
 - Benjamin Franklin – most famous citizen when he moved from Boston to Philadelphia in 1723
 - Brought his own printing press
 - Started the first public library, fire company, and hospital.

Southern Colonies

- Geography
 - o Southern coast is a watery world of rivers, bays, and wetlands (TIDEWATER: water in rivers and streams rises and falls every day with the ocean's tides)
- Climate
 - o Tidewater was excellent for farming
 - o Cash Crops
 - o Weather was warm much of the year and crops could grow for 7 or 8 months
 - o Tidewater produced rich and fertile soil
 - o Received plenty of rain
- Natural Resources
 - o Used waterways to ship crops to markets in other places
 - o BACKCOUNTRY (the area past the tidewater areas – 100 miles inland- that was “in the back of” the area where colonist settled)
 - Steep and covered with forests
 - Farms were small
 - Colonists hunted and fished for much of their food



Virginia

- 1607 Virginia became the first permanent English colony
 - o First came to colony to search for gold
 - o No gold, so they started rich PLANTATIONS (large farms on which crops are raised by workers who live on the farm)
 - Most plantation workers were indentured servants or enslaved Africans
 - Cash Crops – rice and tobacco
- 1619, colonists created the first elected LEGISLATURE (a group of people with the power to make and change laws).
 - o House of Burgesses
 - o Only planters and other white men who owned property were allowed to vote or be elected

Maryland

- 1632 – King Charles I of England gave land in North American to Cecilius Calvert (also known as Lord Baltimore)
 - o Catholics in England were punished for their religious beliefs

- Wanted to make Maryland a REFUGE (safe place) for Catholics
 - Passed the Toleration Act – 1st law in North American to promise that all Christians could worship freely

The Carolinas

- 1663, the new English king, Charles II, wanted to start another colony on land
 - South of Virginia
 - Southern part - Good farmland , Northern part – few harbors and not so good for farming
 - Charles Town, later called Charlestown, grew large and wealthy
 - 1729 – became North and South Carolina

Georgia

- 1732 – King George II started another colony to keep the Spanish and French away from South Carolina
 - Gave land to James Oglethorpe (English lawmaker and army officer)
 - Oglethorpe wanted Georgia to be a place for poor people and DEBTORS (a person who owes money)
 - In England, people who could not pay were put in prison
 - He gave them a free trip to Georgia and small farms of their own
 - 1733 – led first group of settlers to Georgia
 - Developed friendly relations with nearby Native Americans
 - STRICT RULES: No alcohol, no slaves, and they could not elect their own legislature
 - People didn't like the rules and many of them changed. Georgia then became a wealthy plantation colony like South Carolina