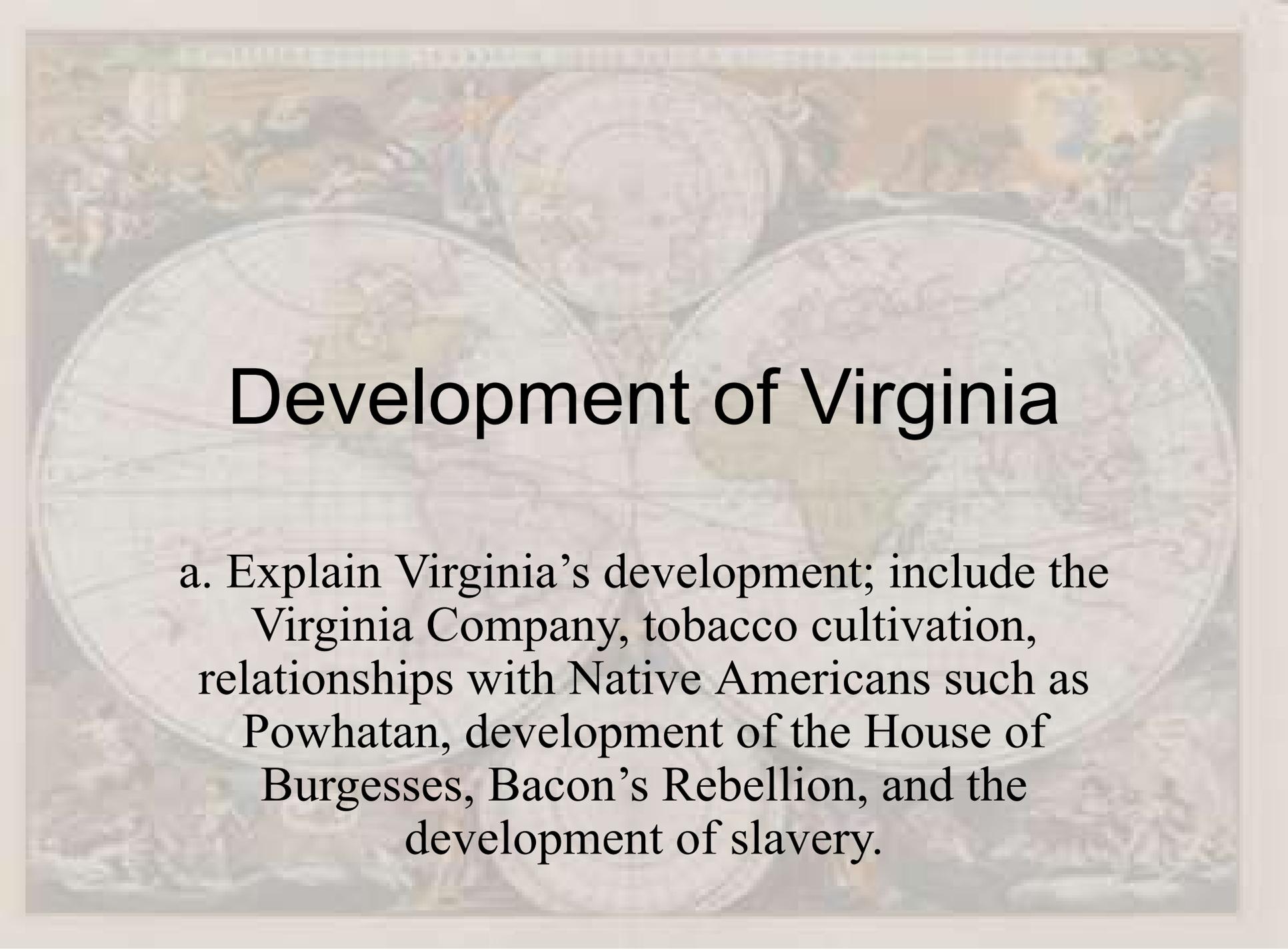


The background features a faded map of North America. Overlaid on this map are several circular diagrams, each containing a grid of latitude and longitude lines. These diagrams are arranged in a pattern that suggests a global or regional coordinate system. The text is centered over the map.

European Settlement of North America (17th Century)

SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.

- a. Explain Virginia's development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon's Rebellion, and the development of slavery.
- b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip's War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.
- c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.
- d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.
- e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.



Development of Virginia

- a. Explain Virginia's development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon's Rebellion, and the development of slavery.

Virginia Company

- Founded in 1606 as a joint-stock company
- Why?
 - Profit — **Land ownership**
 - Profit — **Trade monopoly**



Vocabulary

Monopoly:
control over all
or almost all
trade or
production of a
good

Vocabulary

**Joint-stock
company:**
trading venture
that sold
shares to
divide cost and
profits

Seal of the Virginia Company.

Virginia Company

- Given a charter by King James I
 - Purpose:

1. Establish a new colony

2. Be self-governing

3. Provide supplies, settlers, etc.

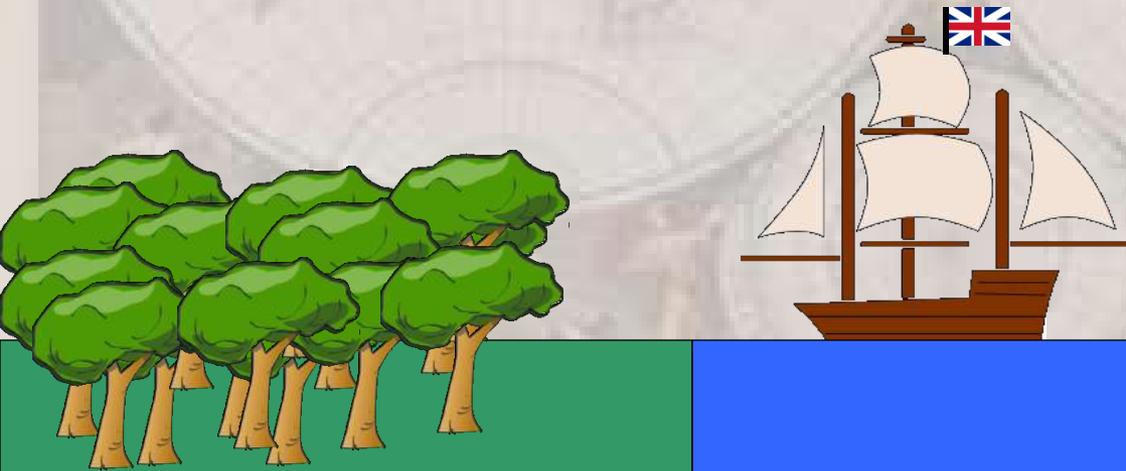
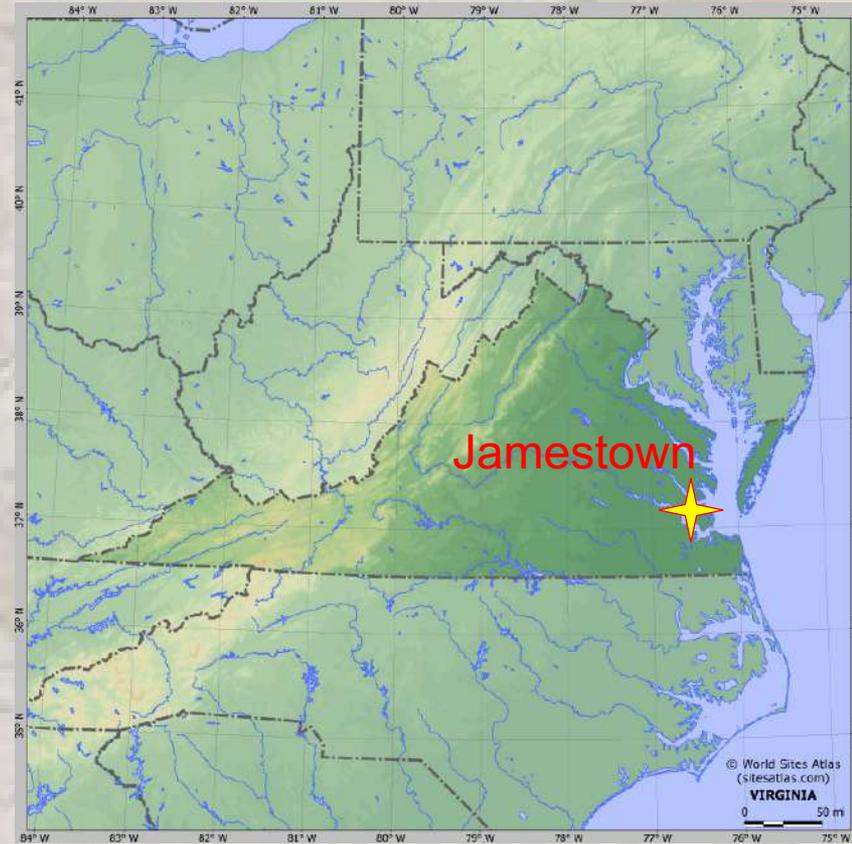
Vocabulary

charter: formal document granting right of self-rule

DID YOU KNOW:
England's need for timber and rising unemployment encouraged many to travel to the new colony.

Virginia Company

- April 1607 – ships land at mouth of Chesapeake Bay





Virginia
Company
(Jamestown)

```
graph LR; A[Virginia Company (Jamestown)] --> B[Founded in 1606 for profit]; A --> C[Charter by King James I]; A --> D[Establish New Colony (jamestown)]; A --> E[Be self-governing]; A --> F[Provide Supplies Settlers, etc];
```

Founded
in 1606
for profit

Charter
by King
James I

Establish
New Colony
(jamestown)

Be
self-governing

Provide
Supplies
Settlers, etc

1610: A Big Year

- “Starving Time”
 - 90% of residents died during winter of 1609-10
 - Colony was almost abandoned
 - Rescued by ships from Bermuda
- Tobacco
 - John Rolfe began planting tobacco
 - First exported in 1612

DID YOU KNOW:

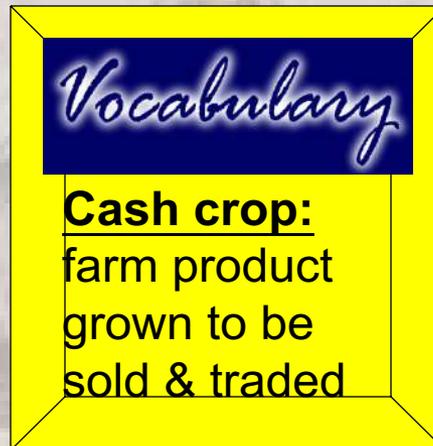
Rolfe began planting *Nicotiana rustica*, a form of tobacco that has between 18-20% more nicotine than the more common *Nicotiana tabacum*

Tobacco Cultivation

- Tobacco had been introduced to Europe by Columbus



Was very popular
Provided a cash
crop for the colony





```
graph LR; A[Tobacco Cultivation] --> B[Introduced to Europe by Columbus]; A --> C[Very popular cash crop]; A --> D[First planted in the colonies by John Rolf]
```

Tobacco Cultivation

Introduced to Europe by Columbus

Very popular cash crop

First planted in the colonies by John Rolf

Relationship w/ Native Americans

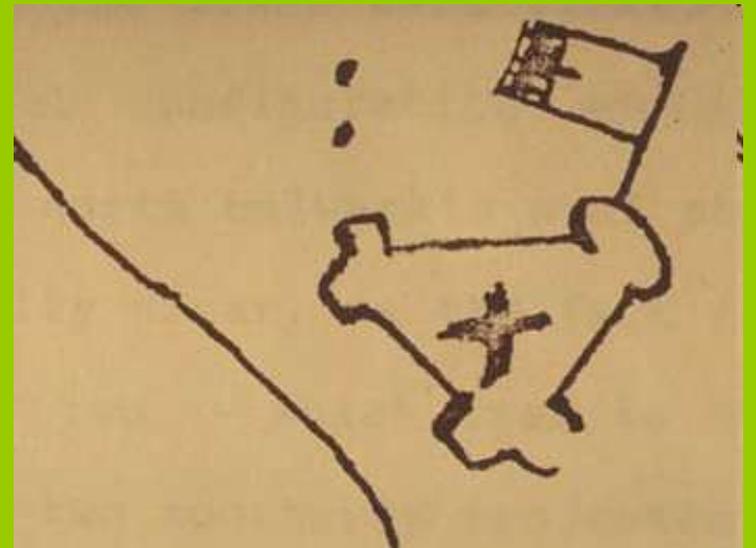
- Major neighbors = Powhatan

Algonquin Indians in the Tidewater region of Virginia

- Relationship was tense at first

- Fighting was off-and-on

- Fort was built to protect the colony



Fort at Jamestown (1609), Drawing by Pedro de Zuniga, a Spanish ambassador and spy.

From http://www.preservationvirginia.org/rediscovery/page.php?page_id=24

The Powhatan Confederacy

- Empire had been formed by Chief Wahunsenacawh by 1607
 - Lived in a village on the James R.
 - \approx 14,000 under his control
- Lived in wooden longhouses
- Agricultural
 - moved during Spring (gather shellfish) and Fall (hunt)



"Powhatan"

Relationship w/ Native Americans

- April 1613 – Pocahontas captured
 - Favorite daughter of Powhatan
 - Hostage for 1 year
 - Married John Rolfe

= 4 years of peace

After 1617:

Continued
warfare

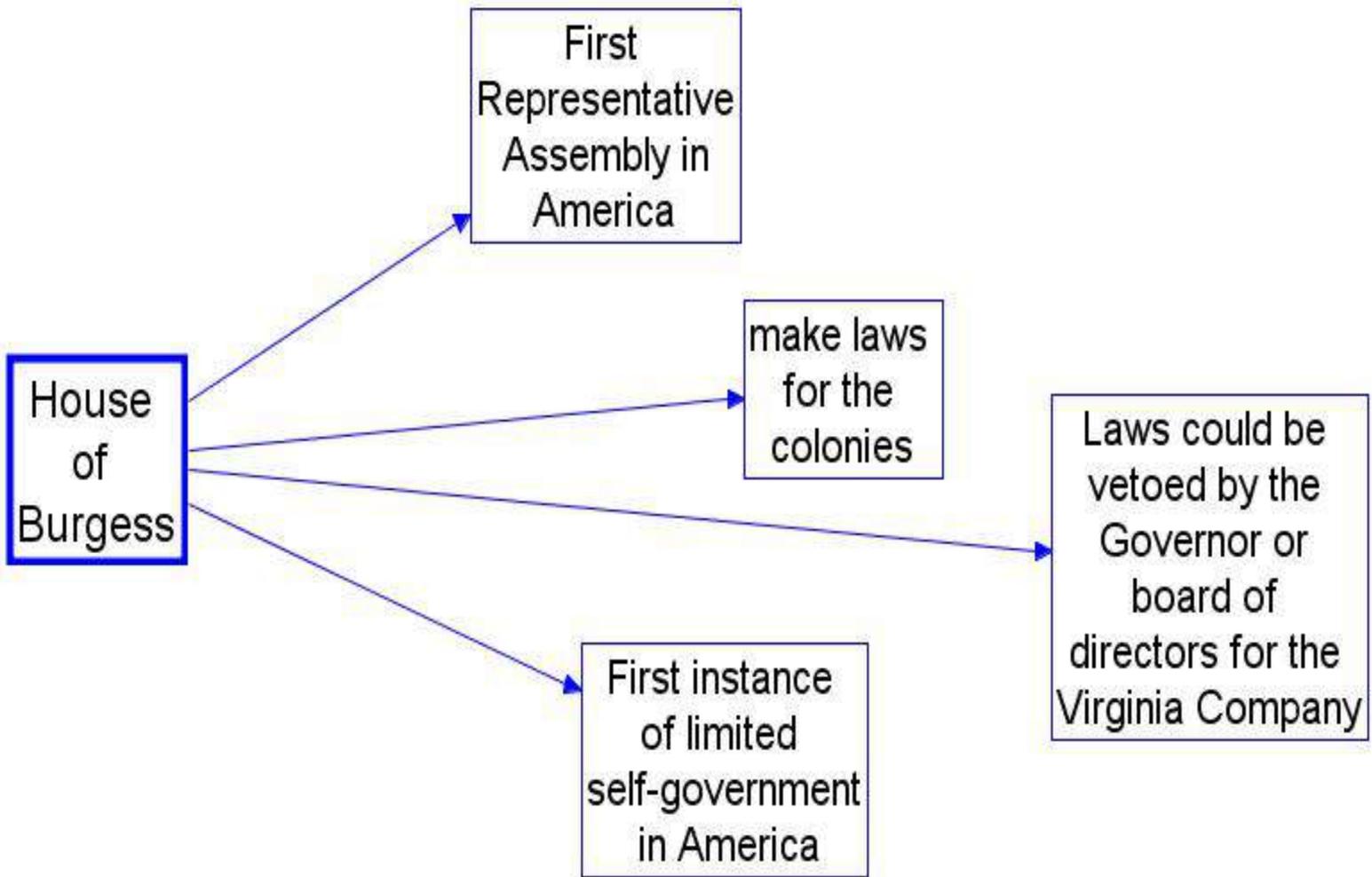
Powhatan had

been permanently weakened

Pocahontas and John Rolfe traveled to England in 1616 to attempt to gain more investors for the colony. She became sick and died in early 1617.

Development of House of Burgesses

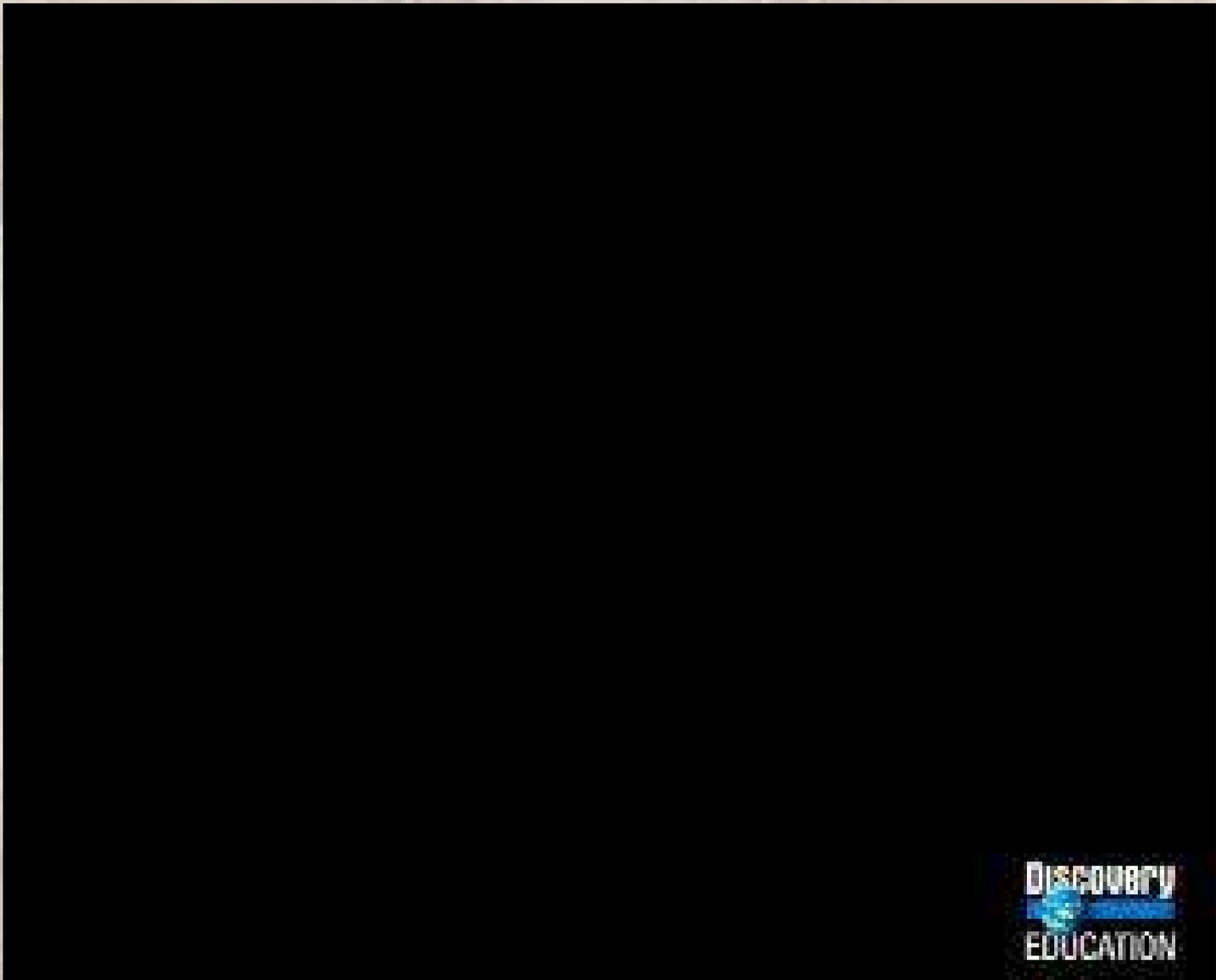
- First Representative Assembly in America
 - Met July 30, 1619 in the church at Jamestown
- Purpose:
 - Make laws for the colony
 - Could be vetoed by the governor and/or company directors in London
 - First instance of limited self-government in America



Development of Slavery

- First slaves in colony: April 19, 1619
 - Sold from a Dutch warship
 - Treated as indentured servants
- Indentured servants
 - Would work for free for a set period of time (4-7 years)
 - Not paid, but would receive some \$ at end of time
 - Freed at end of contract

Why?



Development of Slavery

- Who came to Virginia as an indentured servant?
 - Usually, young men and women in their late teens and 20's

Why?

- Lack of opportunity at home

Indentured servants

- for free for 4-7 years
- not paid, would receive money at end of time
- freed at end of time

Usually young men and women in their late teens and early 20s

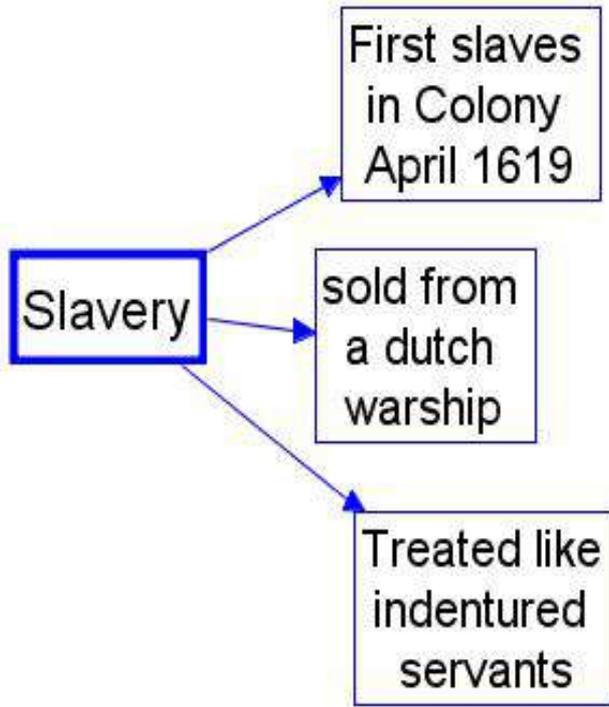
volunterred for indentured servitude due to lack of opportunities in England

Slavery

First slaves in Colony
April 1619

sold from a dutch warship

Treated like indentured servants



Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- Issues in Virginia:

- Class conflict

- Hatred of natives

- Thirst for land / glory / gold



Indentured servants/slaves had been treated poorly



From past attacks



Natives controlled much land that could be exploited

- Led by Nathaniel Bacon

- Asked Gov. William Berkeley for permission to attack a group of natives

- Berkeley refused, Bacon attacked anyway

Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- Gov. Berkeley ordered Bacon to stop attacking the natives
 - He refused, marched on Jamestown and burned it to the ground on Sept. 19, 1676

“Bacon's Castle”

The home of
Arthur Allen
(a member of the
House of
Burgesses)

Seized by
Bacon's followers
and fortified



Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- Nathaniel Bacon died of dysentery on October 26, 1676
 - Rebellion disappeared shortly after

1,100 troops from England arrived at about the same time...

- Significance:

- Move away from indentured servants towards slaves

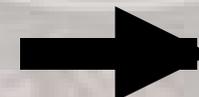
Why?

English had taken over
slave trade

No economic benefit to
indentured servants

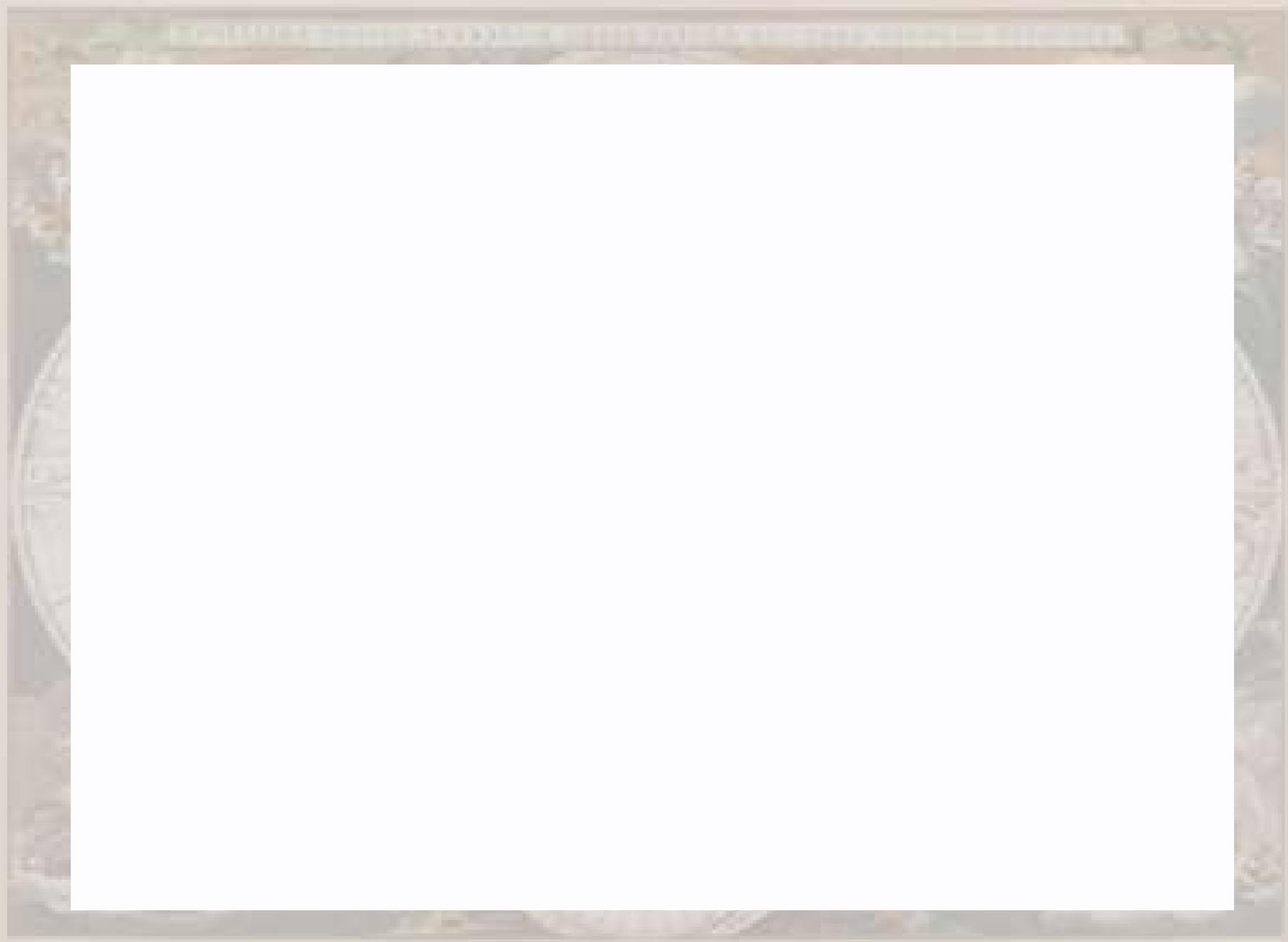
Easier to control

Leads



To

Now,
Race-based
servitude



from past attacks on settlers

Class Conflict

poor and indentured servants are treated poorly

Hatred of Natives

Natives controlled a lot of land that could be exploited by the settlers

Thirst for Land, Gold, Glory

Bacon's Rebellion

Led by Nathan Bacon

Asked Gov William Berkley to attack the natives, Berkley refused, attacks natives anyway

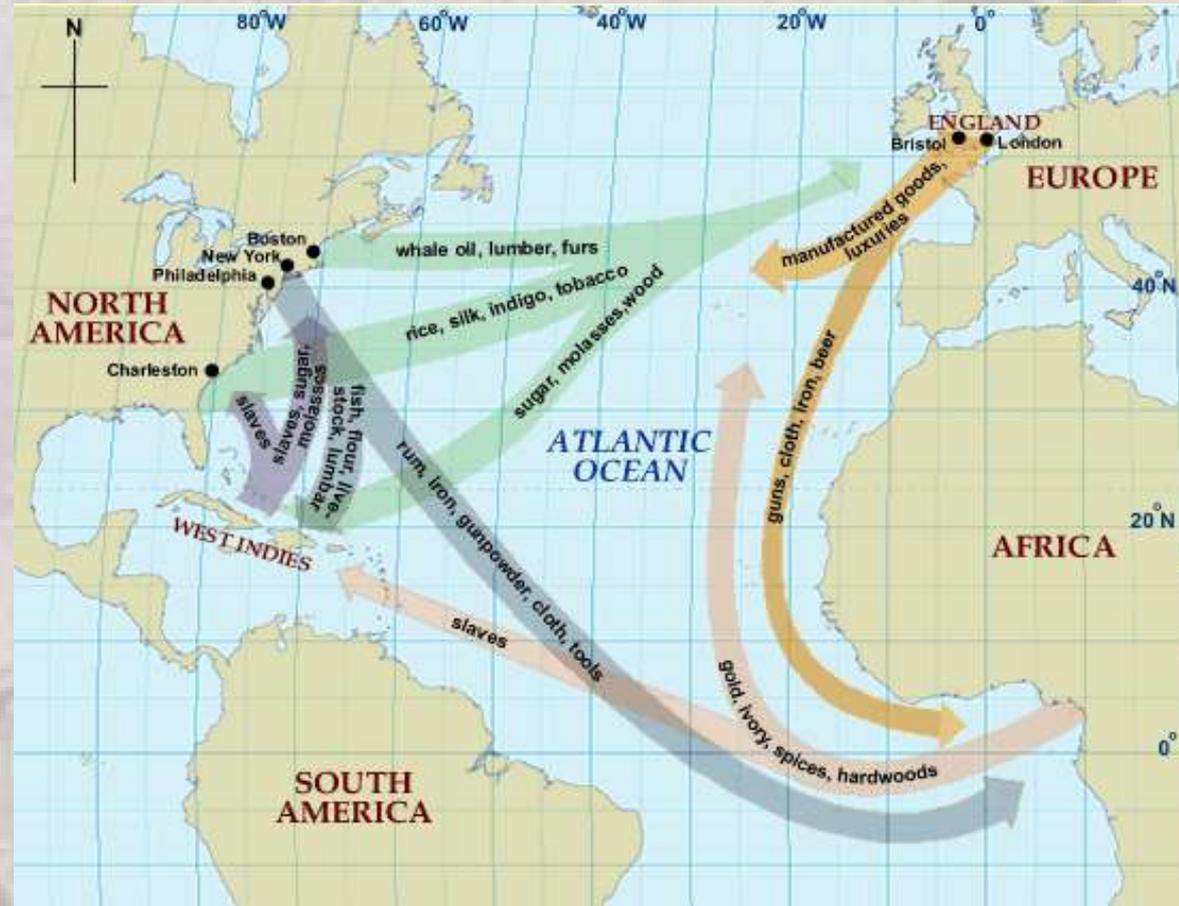
Bacon dies of dysentery, Rebellion disappears when England sends 1100 soldiers

move away from indentured servants

Now race based slavery

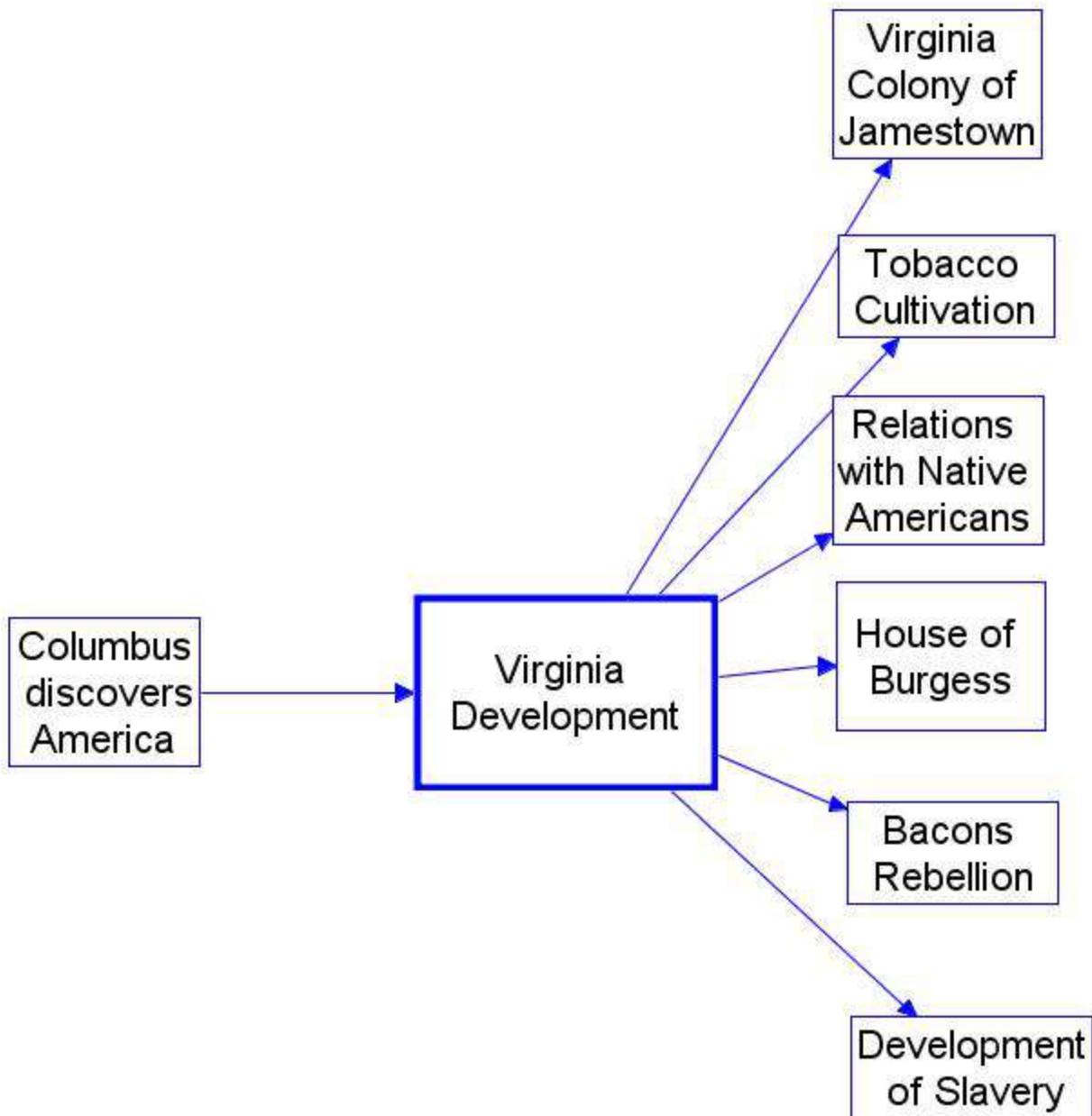
Development of Slavery

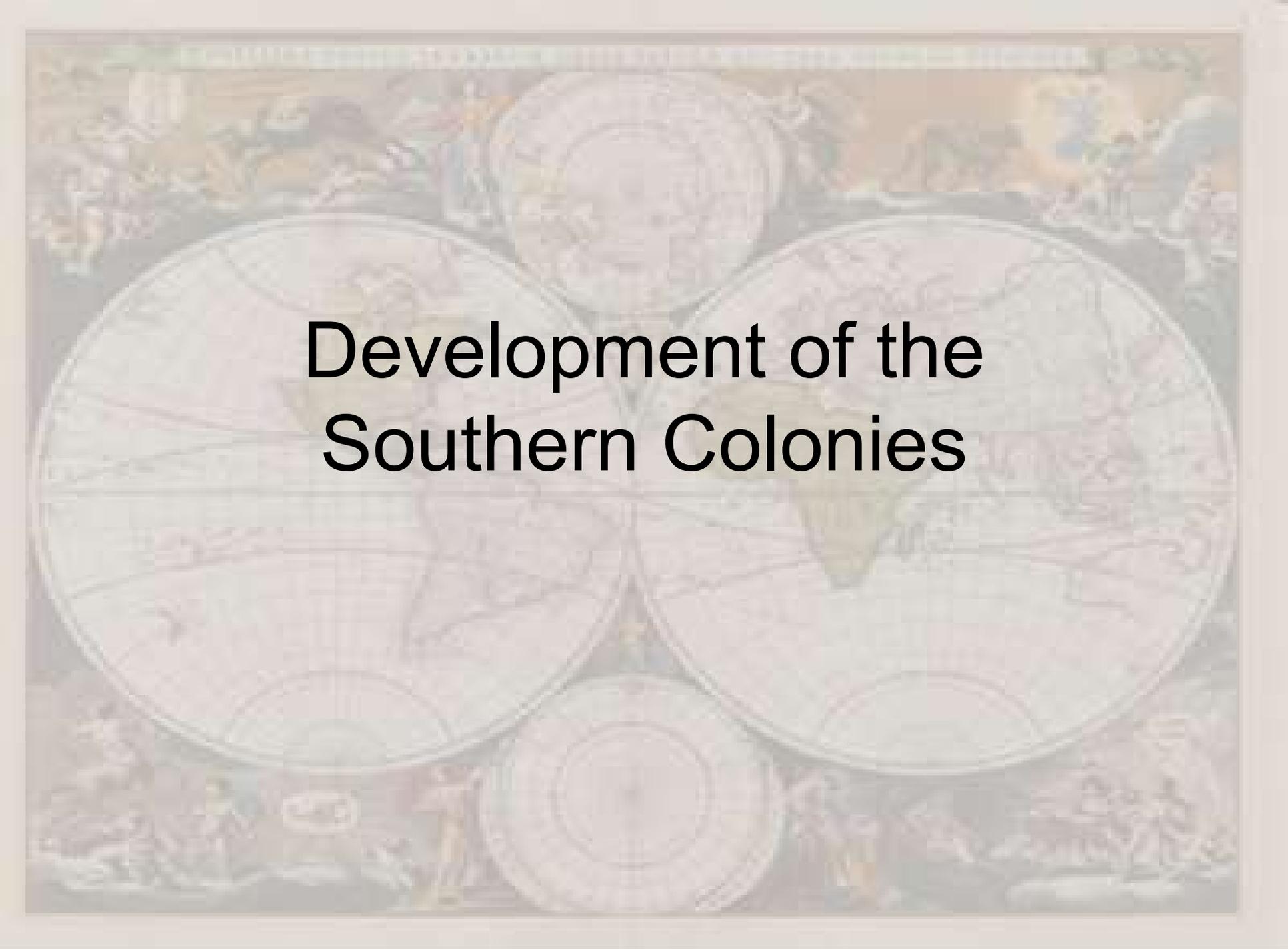
- Due to:
 - British slave trade monopoly
 - \$\$\$
 - Bacon's Rebellion



Summary Questions:

- Life in Jamestown – easy or hard? Why?
- How did the institution of slavery develop?
- Why was tobacco important to Virginia?
- Bacon's Rebellion: Would you have participated? Why?





Development of the Southern Colonies

Carolina

- Charter issued in 1663
 - In return for political support
 - Capital at Charles Town = Charleston, SC
- Eventually separated into North Carolina and South Carolina

Founded for profit

- Became royal colonies in 1729

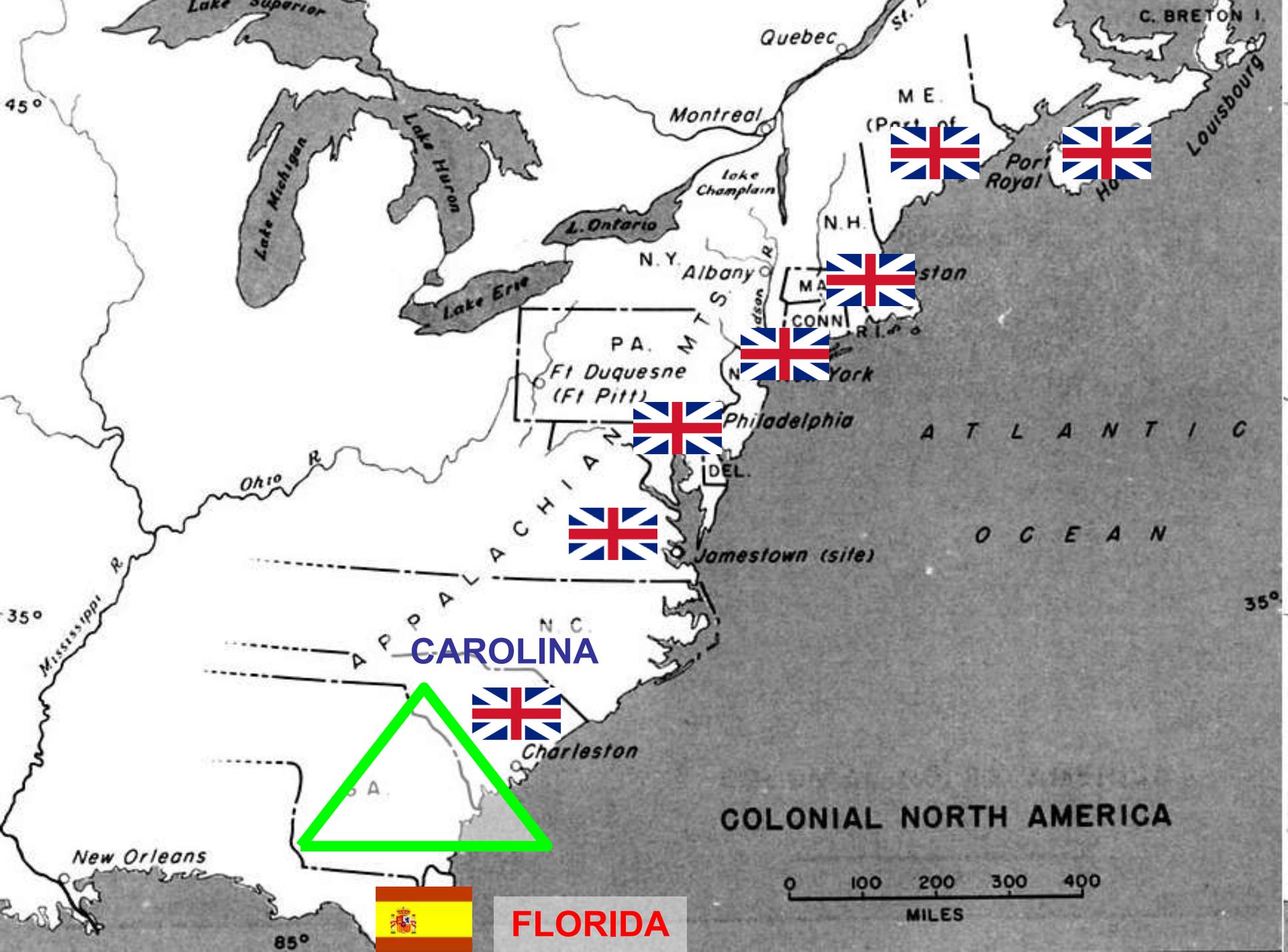
Vocabulary

Royal Colony:

Colony governed directly by the king & Parliament.

Georgia

- Founded 1733
- Purpose:
 - Buffer colony between Spanish Florida and Carolina ← Goal of King
 - Refuge for criminals, poor ← Goal of Founders



CAROLINA

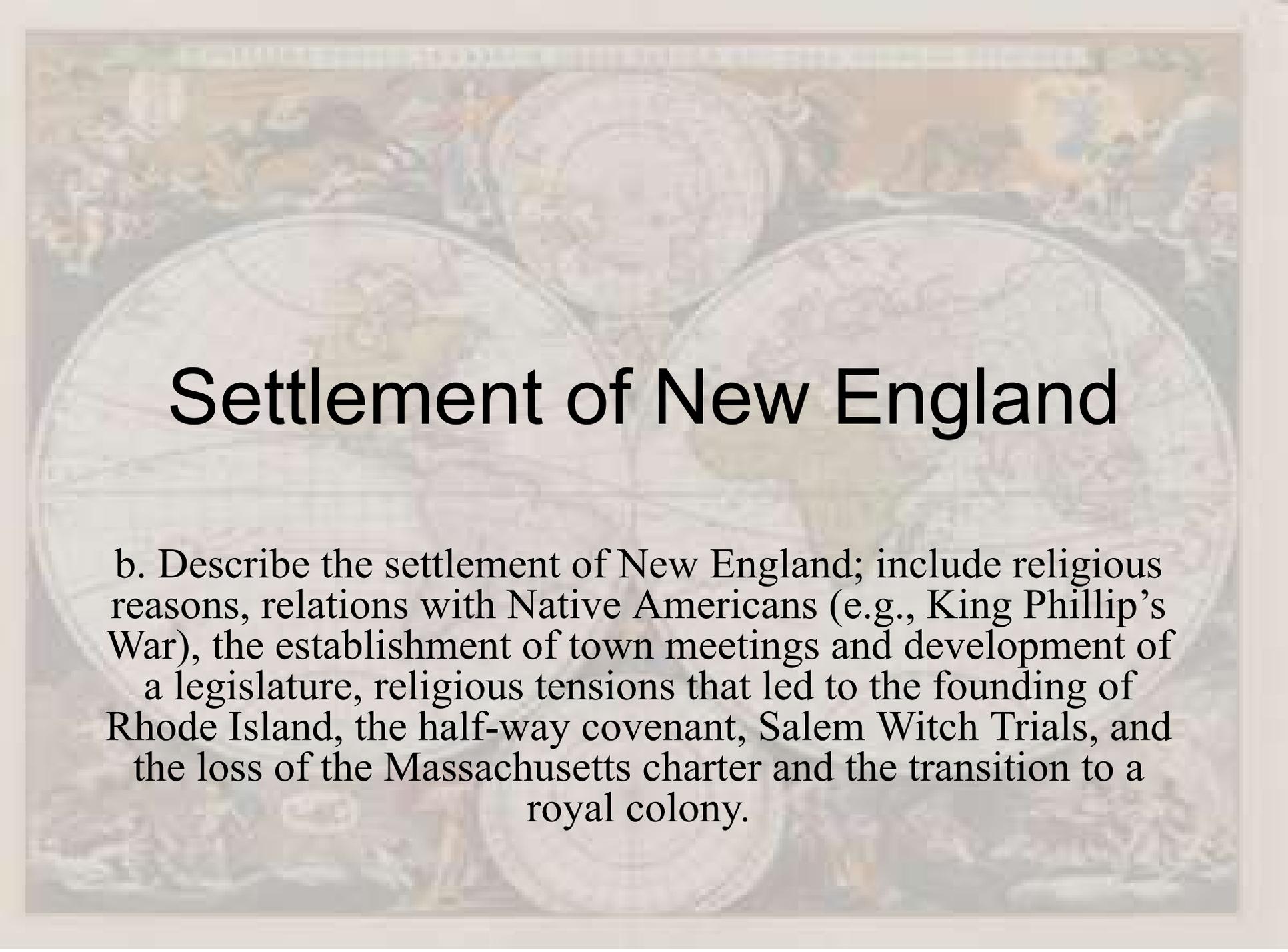
FLORIDA

Georgia

- Goal:
 - Colony with no large landowners, rum, slaves

“and the example of a whole Colony, who shall behave in a just, moral, and religious manner, will contribute greatly towards the conversion of the Indians”

- *Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America*



Settlement of New England

b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip's War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.

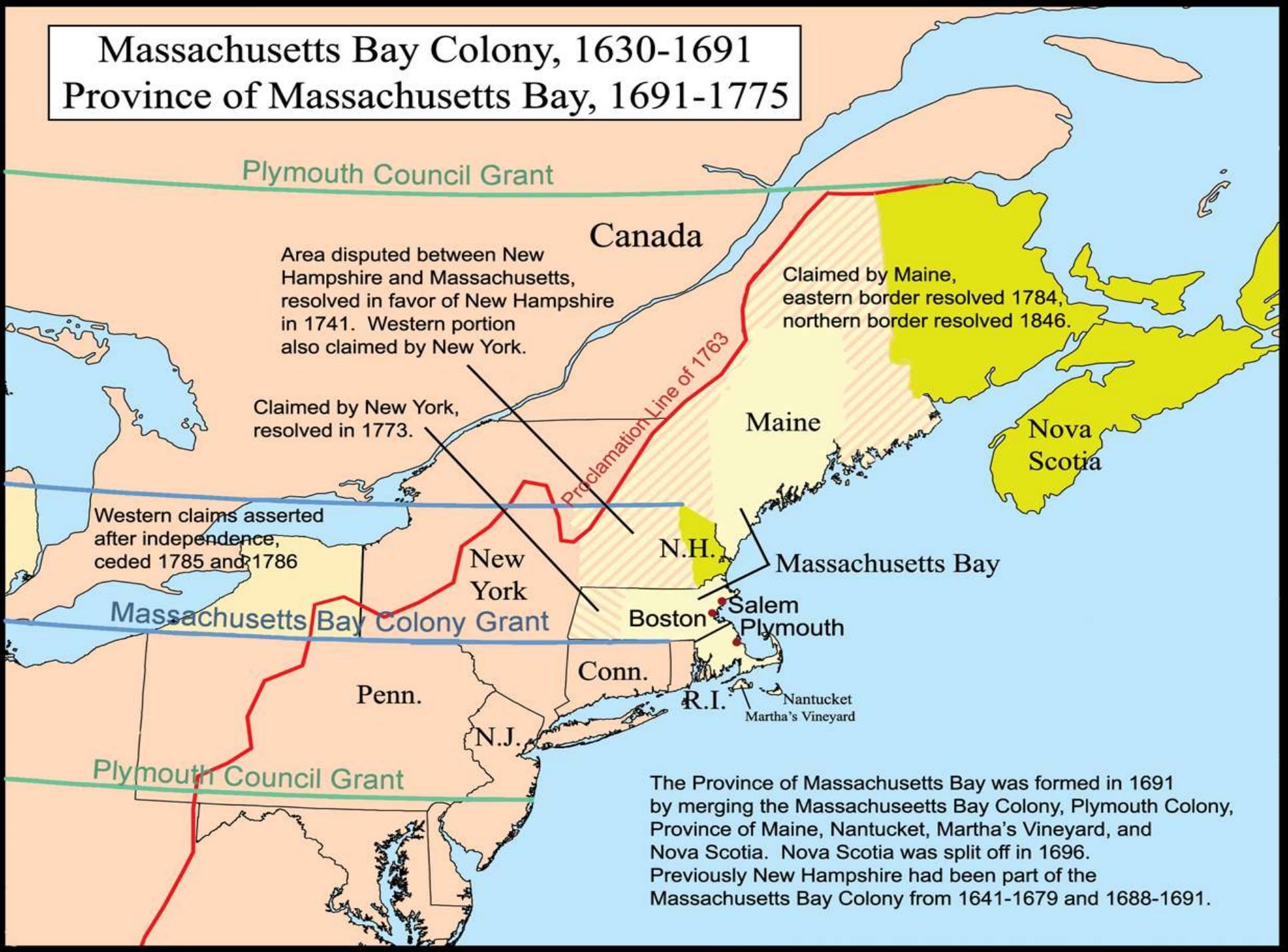
New England Colonies

The background of the slide is a faded map of the New England region, showing the outlines of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. Overlaid on this map are several semi-transparent circular patterns, resembling a grid or a series of overlapping circles, which add a decorative and historical feel to the presentation.

- Massachusetts Bay(1620)
- Connecticut(1640)
- New Hampshire(1629)
- Rhode Island & Providence Plantations (1636)

Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630-1691

Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1691-1775



Area disputed between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, resolved in favor of New Hampshire in 1741. Western portion also claimed by New York.

Claimed by New York, resolved in 1773.

Western claims asserted after independence, ceded 1785 and 1786

Proclamation Line of 1763

The Province of Massachusetts Bay was formed in 1691 by merging the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony, Province of Maine, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia was split off in 1696. Previously New Hampshire had been part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1641-1679 and 1688-1691.

Religious Reasons for Settlement

- Pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony (1620)
 - Religious separatists
 - Sought freedom to practice their brand of Christianity
 - *Mayflower*, Squanto, Plymouth Rock, etc.

- Puritans quickly followed
 - Wanted to “purify” Church of England
 - i.e. get rid of all Catholic-like observances

Difference: Pilgrims wanted to leave Church of England



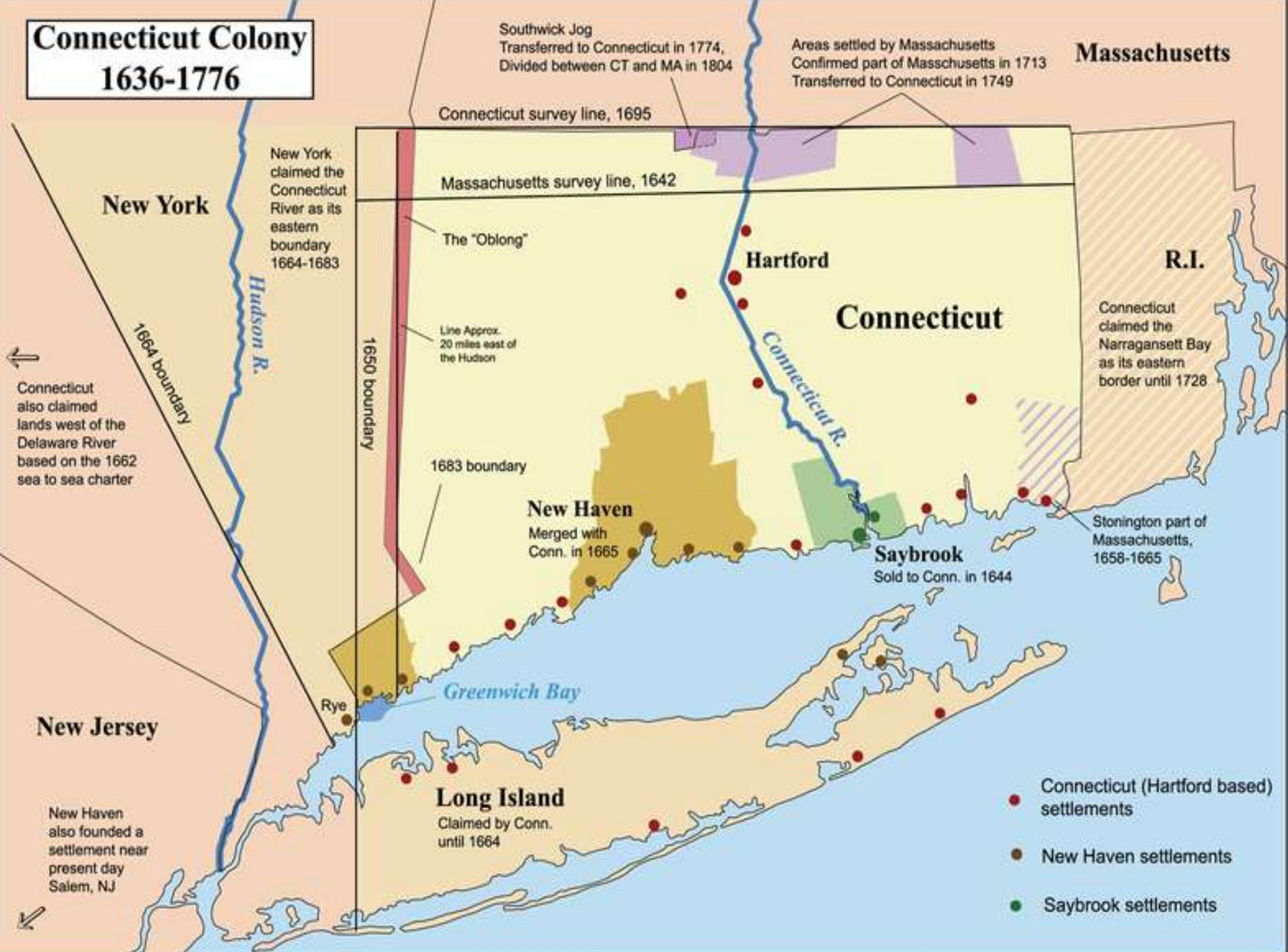
Religious Reasons for Settlement

- Puritan Rule
 - Used government to enforce religious beliefs
 - Must be a church member to participate in gov't
 - Caused division:

Anne Hutchison & Roger Williams – Rhode Island

Thomas Hooker – Connecticut

**Connecticut Colony
1636-1776**



Southwick Jog
Transferred to Connecticut in 1774,
Divided between CT and MA in 1804

Areas settled by Massachusetts
Confirmed part of Massachusetts in 1713
Transferred to Connecticut in 1749

Massachusetts

New York

New York claimed the Connecticut River as its eastern boundary 1664-1683

Connecticut survey line, 1695

Massachusetts survey line, 1642

The "Oblong"

Line Approx. 20 miles east of the Hudson

Hartford

Connecticut

R.I.

Connecticut claimed the Narragansett Bay as its eastern border until 1728

1664 boundary

1650 boundary

1683 boundary

New Haven

Merged with Conn. in 1665

Saybrook

Sold to Conn. in 1644

Stonington part of Massachusetts, 1658-1665

Greenwich Bay

Rye

New Jersey

New Haven also founded a settlement near present day Salem, NJ

Long Island

Claimed by Conn. until 1664

- Connecticut (Hartford based) settlements
- New Haven settlements
- Saybrook settlements

Relations with Native Americans

- Began peacefully, but tensions began to mount
 - Why?

More settlers = more territory

More territory = more pressure on Native Americans

Disease

Conversion to Christianity

King Philip's War

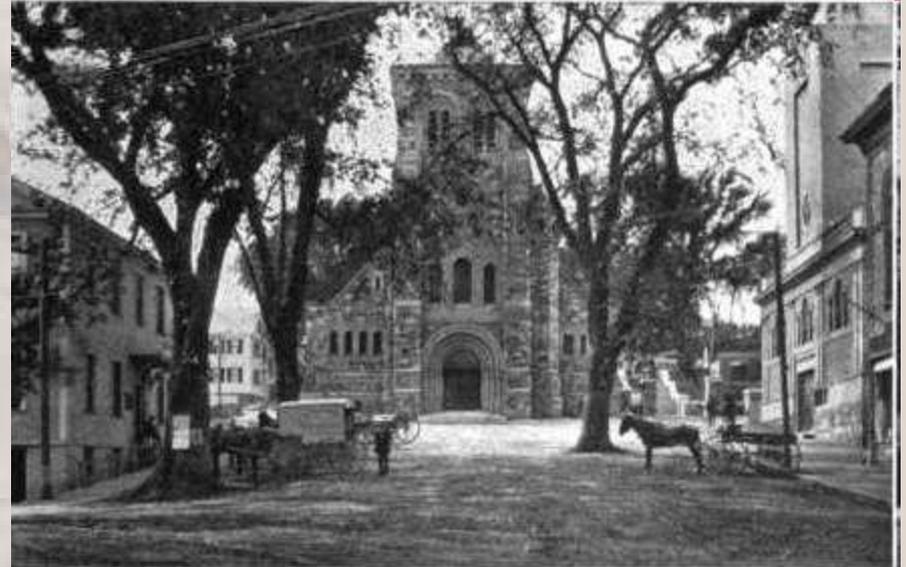
- Tensions increase
- Murder of a Native American convert to Christianity by the Wampanoag tribe.
 - Why? **Warned Massachusetts Bay of attack**
 - Response: **Natives attack frontier towns**

King Philip's War

- Results:
 - Native Americans defeated
 - All of New England open for English colonization
 - The beginning of the development of a greater American identity. The trials and tribulations suffered by the colonists gave them a group identity separate and distinct from subjects of the English Crown

Establishment of Town Meetings

- Developed out of Puritan church meetings
- Direct democracy



Development of Legislatures

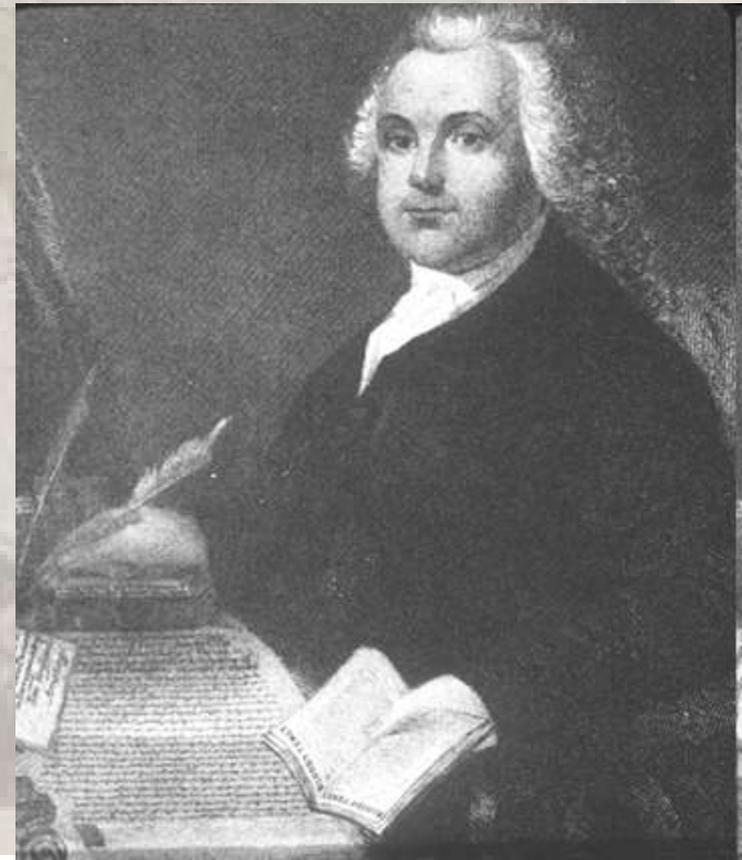
- Gradually developed out of town meeting structures
- Colonies were basically self-governing
 - England was occupied
 - Colonies elected their own leaders
 - Generally ignored laws from England they didn't like (i.e. Navigation Acts)

Founding of Rhode Island

- Religious Tensions
 - Roger Williams banished from Mass. Bay (1636)
 - Why?

Preached separation of church and state and better treatment of Native Americans

- Sheltered by Native Americans, founded new colony of “Providence Plantations”
 - 1636

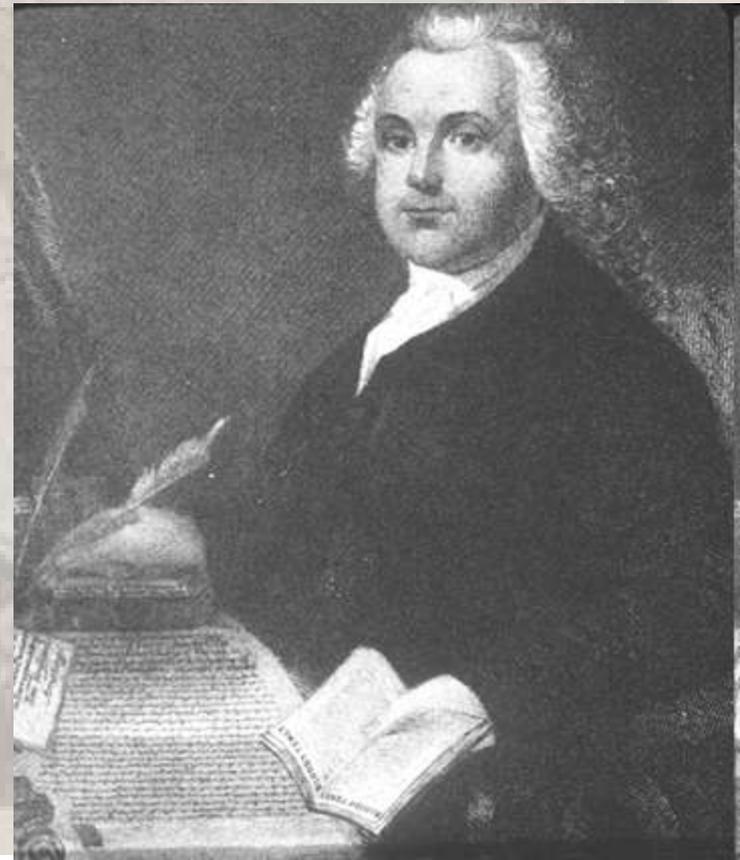


Founding of Rhode Island

- Religious Tensions
 - Anne Hutchinson banished from Mass. Bay (1637)
 - Why?

Theological differences (Works v. Grace)
Status of women

- Established Portsmouth, RI
 - 1638



Founding of Rhode Island

- 1644 – granted charter
- Notable for:
 - Religious tolerance
 - Good relations w/ Native Americans
 - Progressive laws (Slavery, debtors prisons, etc.)

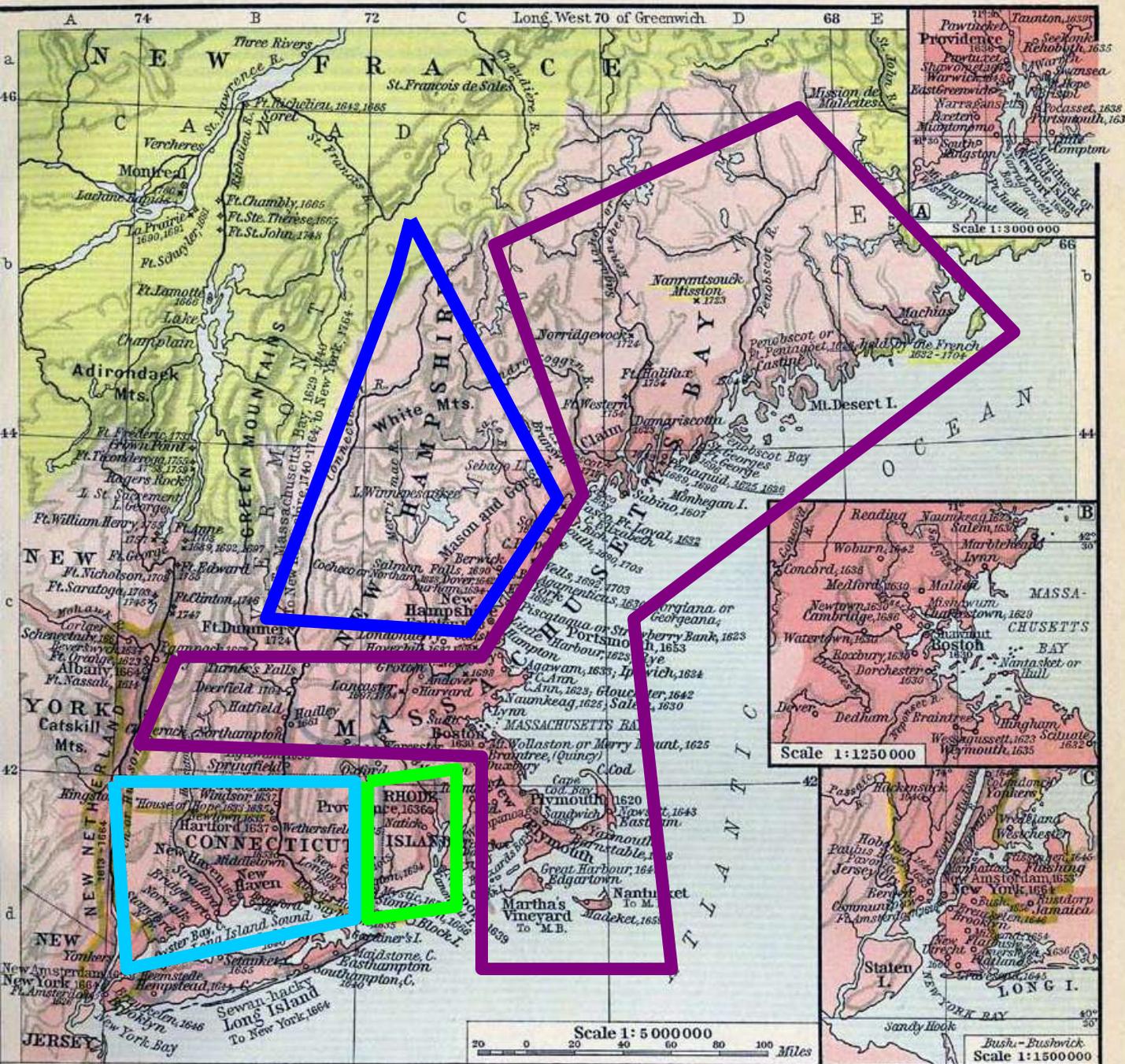
Founding of Connecticut

- Thomas Hooker
 - Took 100 settlers and founded Hartford
 - Left Mass. Bay over voting rights dispute

Believed that all free men should be able to vote, not just church members

- Fundamental Order of Connecticut
 - January 24th, 1639
 - First written Constitution in America

Reference Map of the New England Colonies, 1607—1760.



Half-Way Covenant

- Issues within Massachusetts Bay
 - Church membership declining
- Solution:
 - Half-Way Covenant
- Result:
 - Puritans maintain political control

Salem Witch Trials

- June-September 1692
- 20 killed on charges of witchcraft
 - Hundreds of others arrested
 - Accusations made because of property disputes, religious disagreements

DID YOU KNOW: 19 of the 20 were hung, while one man was crushed to death under rocks for refusing to go to trial for witchcraft.





Massachusetts' Transition to Royal Colony

- Dominion of New England (1686-1689)
 - Union of Mass. Bay, Plymouth, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Haven, New York, New Jersey



Sir Edmund Andros

Promoted Church of England/
freedom) (religious

Banned town meetings

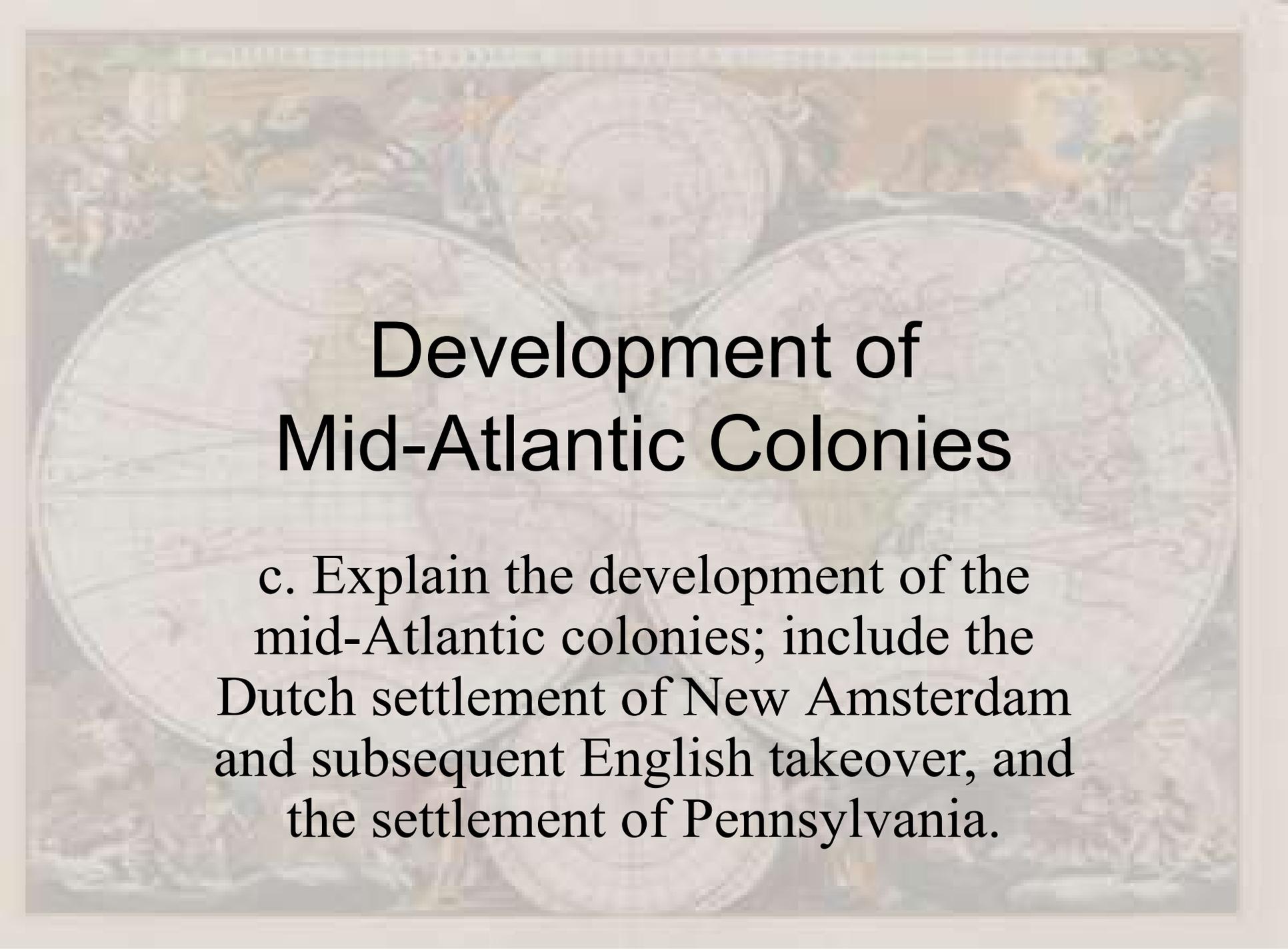
Revoked some land grants

Raised taxes

Massachusetts' Transition to Royal Colony

BAD!!!

- Reaction to Andros
- Andros appointed by King James II
 - Glorious Revolution (1689)
- End of the Dominion of New England
 - Massachusetts becomes a royal colony
 - Union of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Maine
 - Legislatures are reappointed/written constitutions honored again

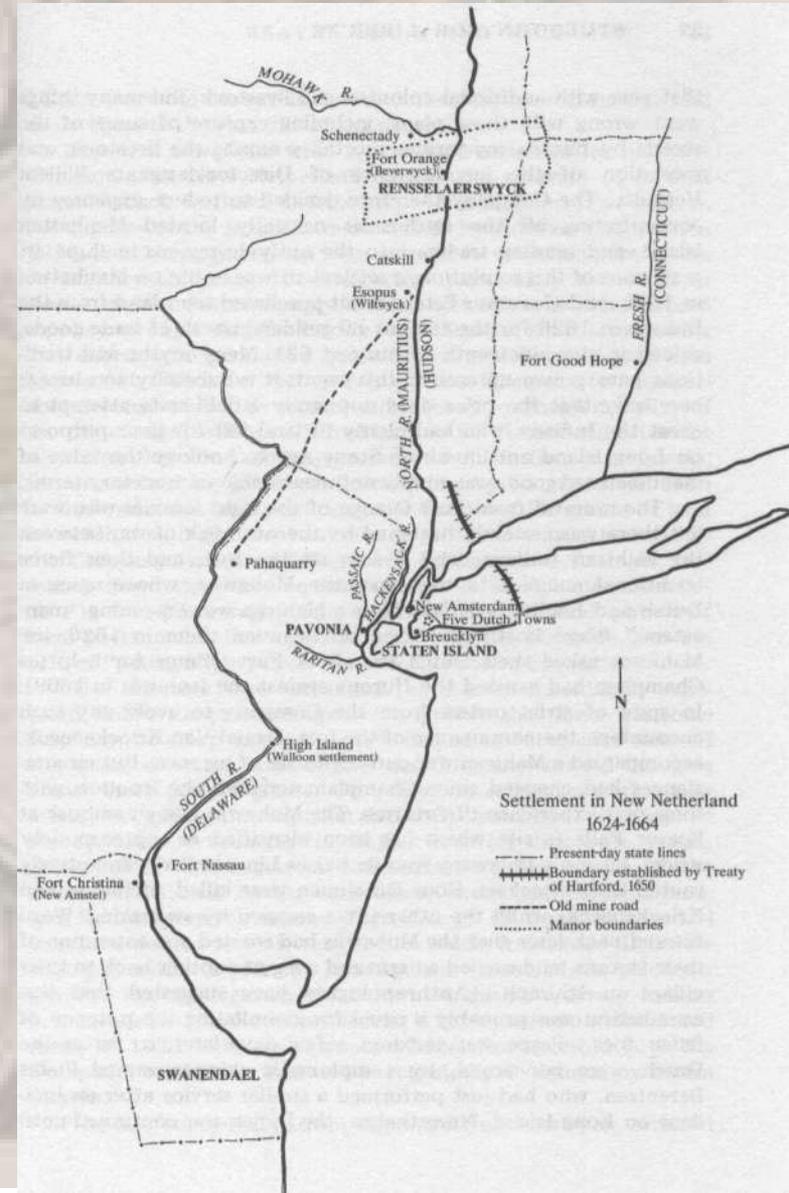


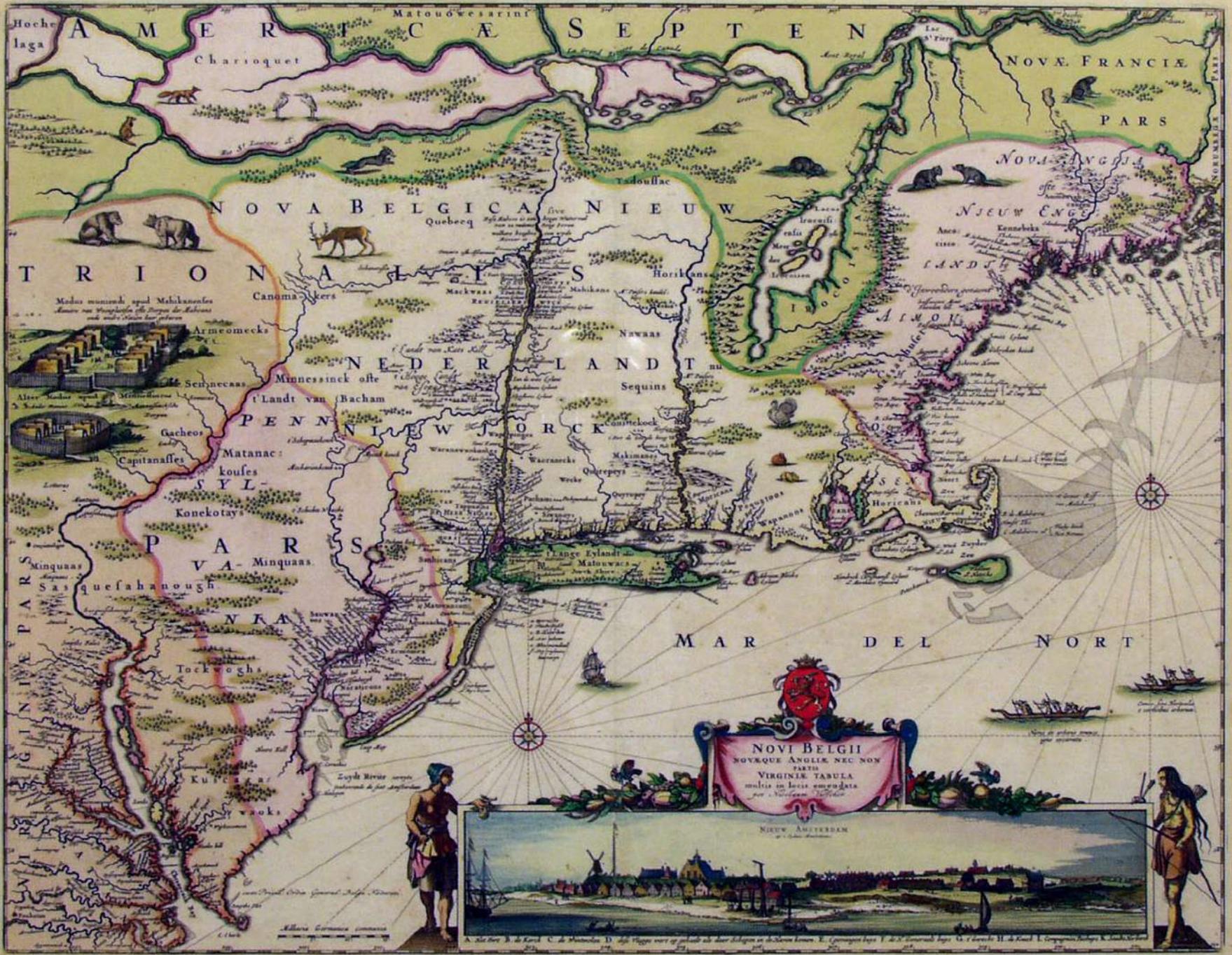
Development of Mid-Atlantic Colonies

c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.

Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- Claimed:
 - Henry Hudson - 1609
- Dutch West India Company Founded (1621):
 - Forts at Manhattan Island and Long Island, Fort Orange (Albany) & Fort Nassau on Delaware R.





NOVI BELGII
 NOUVEAU ANGLETERRE NON
 PARTIS
 VIRGINIÆ TABULA
 multis in locis emendata
 per Nicolaum Visscher



NIEUW AMSTERDAM
 A. de Wit. B. de Kavel. C. de Westendorp. D. de Ruyter. E. de Ruyter. F. de Ruyter. G. de Ruyter. H. de Ruyter. I. de Ruyter. J. de Ruyter. K. de Ruyter. L. de Ruyter. M. de Ruyter. N. de Ruyter. O. de Ruyter. P. de Ruyter. Q. de Ruyter. R. de Ruyter. S. de Ruyter. T. de Ruyter. U. de Ruyter. V. de Ruyter. W. de Ruyter. X. de Ruyter. Y. de Ruyter. Z. de Ruyter.

Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- Peter Minuit (1626-1633)
 - Director-General of New Netherland
 - Bought Manhattan Is. from natives for \$24.00
- Peter Stuyvesant (1647-1664)
 - Director-General of New Netherland
 - Conquered New Sweden (Delaware)
 - Defeated by the British

English Takeover of New Amsterdam

- 1664 –
 - Four English warships sailing for the Duke of York enter into New Amsterdam and demanded it accept English rule.
- Duke of York gets his authority from King James II
 - New York becomes a royal colony

Settlement of Pennsylvania

The “Holy Experiment”

- Colony granted by King Charles II to William Penn as repayment for a debt
 - 1681
- Purpose: safe haven for Quakers
- Philadelphia – planned city, made on a grid, center of trade, second-largest English-speaking city of the Empire

Schoon Begh.

Cham Beghlyger.

In Antwerpen
om 1000 700



Afdrukkinge van de Stadt
PHILADELPHIA
 in de Provinsie van
PENN-SYLVANIA
 in A. 1763. C. na de Copie van
LONDON.
 en in andere dierz luten favedraet
 Jacob Claes.

De een wyckel van de vier nye wandeel plaatsen als
 welte de twee geredde founte ende de Noord.
 A de Groote Noord en Achter vier publyque Gebouwen,
 of elk broek een
 B de 8. Achter gebouwen en Wandeel Plaets
 C 8. Achter gebouwen en elck volle
 D ende 8. Achter gebouwen en elck volle
 E ende 8. Achter gebouwen en elck volle
 F de koop-staet is een vooer broek en a
 Engelfe Aeglen lene
 G de Bloot-Steet is ende een vooer broek
 H de Schepz timmer wyck.

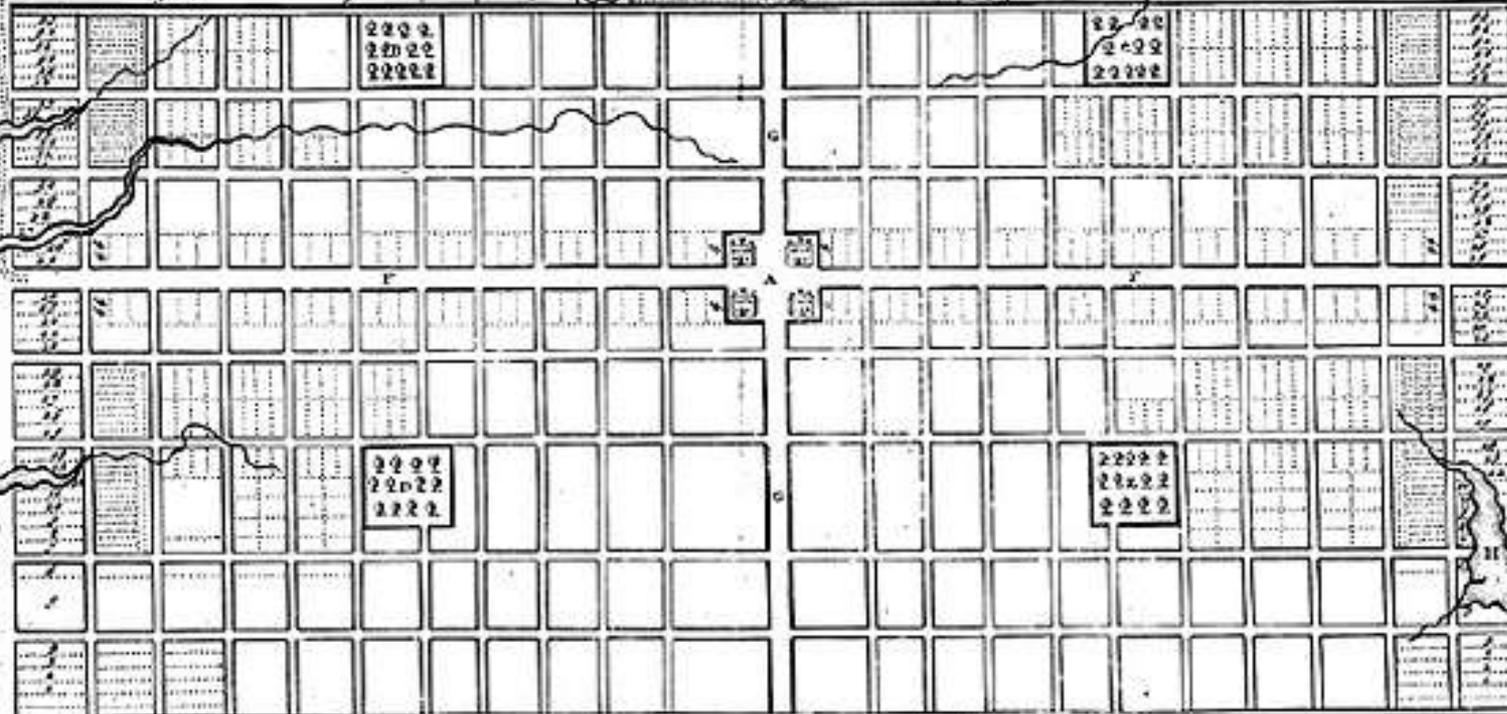


DE ZUYD REVIER, OF DELAWARE REVIER:
 west Nieuw Jarsley Dars.

Nieuw Jarsley



Nieuw Jarsley

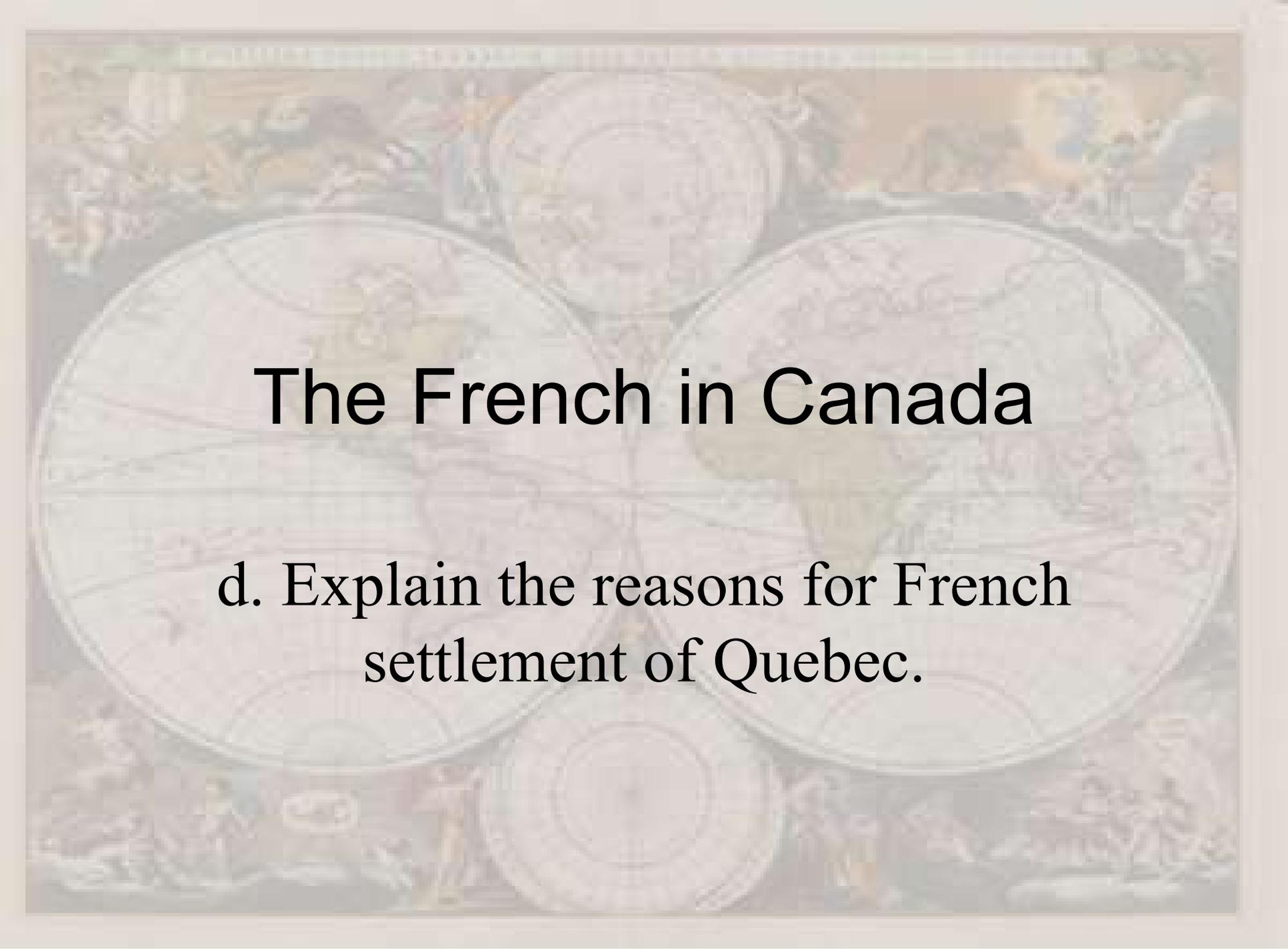


Daar sijn 22 Straeten in de lengte van de stadt
 En 8 in de Breedte elk 50 Voeten Brede, en
 de Noog-en Breedte-Stract, elk 100 Voeten.
 Die 2000 Achters ge kuyt hebben liggen aan de Water
 of van de Schuyt-kill, en elk 100 van Achter.
 Daar hebbense elk 100 Achters of de Stads Grant en 2000



of 2.500. Soms sijnke de Genvier elk een Achter in de
 Stadt. Die minder als 2000. 1000 2000 toe ghehoort
 hebben, neemen haer lot in de Noogh Straet, van
 N^o 24 - af tot 22 toe een vierfeden.
 Die vinder als 1000 Achters ghehoort hebben, hebben
 haer plaatsen in de ander Straeten.

G. Paganon, Sc.



The French in Canada

d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.

Quebec

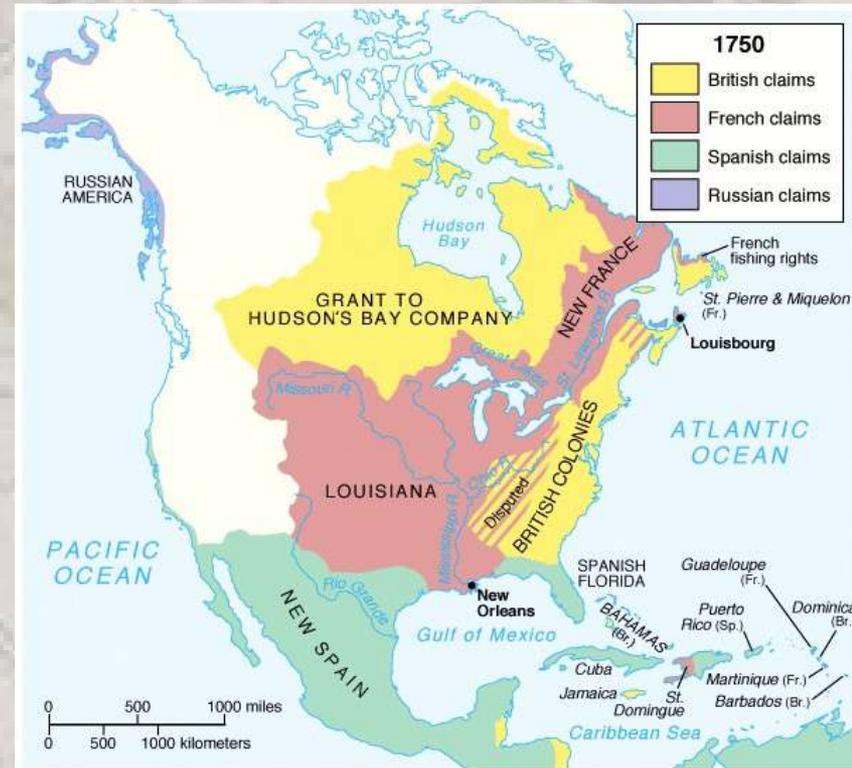
- Founded 1608
 - By Samuel de Champlain
- Main purpose of French colonization:
 - Controlling the fur trade
 - Fishing/Whaling
 - How?
 - Control Mississippi River, Canada
- Differences: less people, more emphasis of relationship w/ Native Americans

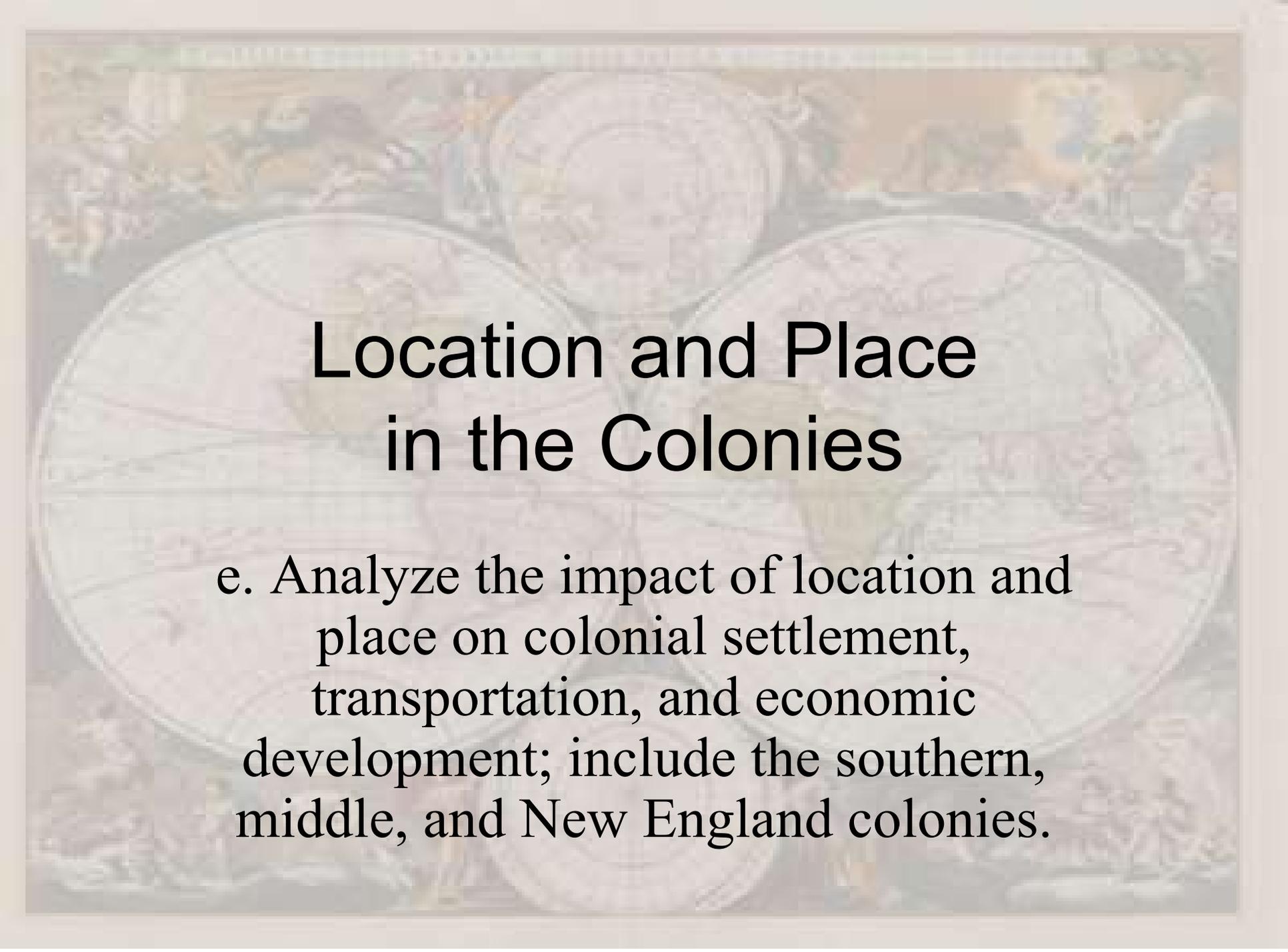


Samuel de Champlain

Quebec

- Problems:
 - Low population
 - Why?





Location and Place in the Colonies

- e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.

Location **Where is it?**

- One of the 5 Themes of Geography
- Absolute location – latitude and longitude
- Relative location – described by landmarks, time, direction or distance from one place to another

Place

- One of the 5 Themes of Geography
- Includes:

Human Characteristics

Who lives there?

What about buildings, roads, clothing, and food habits?

Physical Characteristics

What is it like?

What about mountains, rivers, soil, beaches, wildlife, soil?

Impact on Settlement

- In the Southern Colonies



Impact on Settlement

- In the Middle Colonies



Impact on Settlement

- In the New England Colonies



Impact on Transportation

- In the Southern Colonies



Impact on Transportation

- In the Middle Colonies



Impact on Transportation

- In the New England Colonies



Impact on Economic Development

- In the Southern Colonies



Impact on Economic Development

- In the Middle Colonies



Impact on Economic Development

- In the Middle Atlantic Colonies

