

Unit 1: European Settlements of North America

Test August 24th

Standards: SSUSH₁ and SSUSH₂

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

SSUSH2: The student
will trace the ways
that the economy and
society of British
North America
developed.

SSUSH₁: Element 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.

a. Explain Virginia's Development



Map of Virginia, 1630

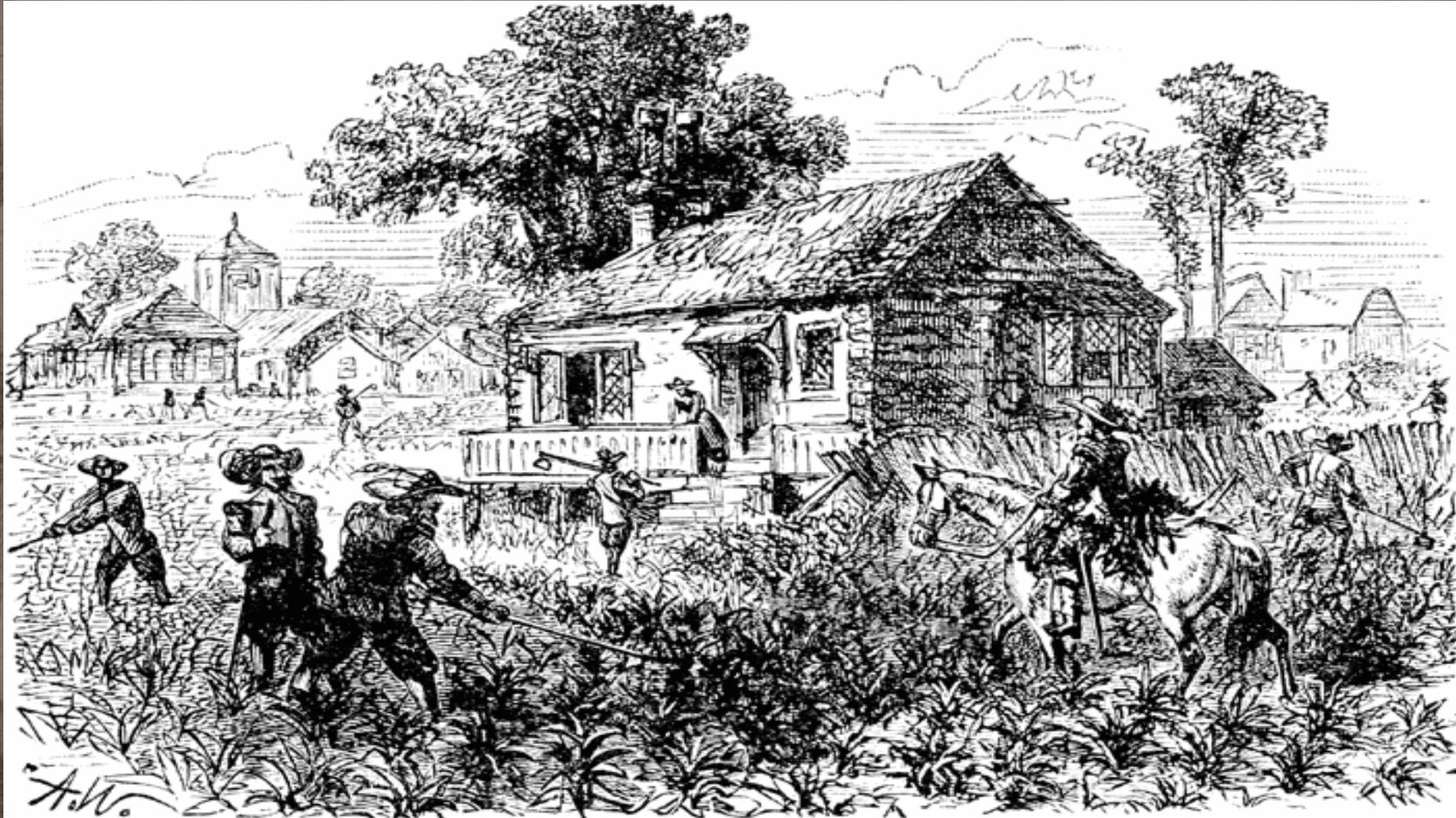
1. Virginia Company



- Private investors who financed the voyage to the new land in hopes of converting N.A. to Christians and make a profit!

➤ Was Established by The British to cultivate tobacco as a cash crop. (Profit)

2. Tobacco Cultivation



- The Colonies source income.
- Produced large revenue for British Gov't in Taxes
- Attracted settlers
- Created a rich land owning class of people in VA.

3. House of Burgesses



- An elected governing body in Virginia ~ Representative Gov't
- Created Colonial Laws
- Elected a Governor
- Met in 1619 C.E.

- Est. a model for representative gov't & 1st representative body in the colonies

- Significant because it acted as the first legislative body in the Americas!

4. Native American Relationships



- Rocky but stable thanks to Powhatan!

5. Powhatan

- Native American chief who ruled over much of the Virginia territory when the English settlers arrived

- He made peace with the Pilgrims and helped them through their first winter.

- Traded w/ the British
- Helped the British survive the harsh winter
- Relations remained good as new settlers moved into Jamestown.

■ #1 issue between N.A. & The English.....

i. Land Policies:

- Native Americans: Land Could not be owned by individuals
- English: Private Property

5. Bacon's Rebellion

- Nathaniel Bacon led a popular revolt against the governor of Virginia to protest lack of protection for the English Settlers on the frontier against the Indians....

i. Unintended Consequence:

- **The uprising alarmed to serve more than just the wealthy ruling class....**
- **Indentured Servant Hood declined and Slavery Increased.**

Why?

- Look in your book and find the answer!

6. Development of Slavery

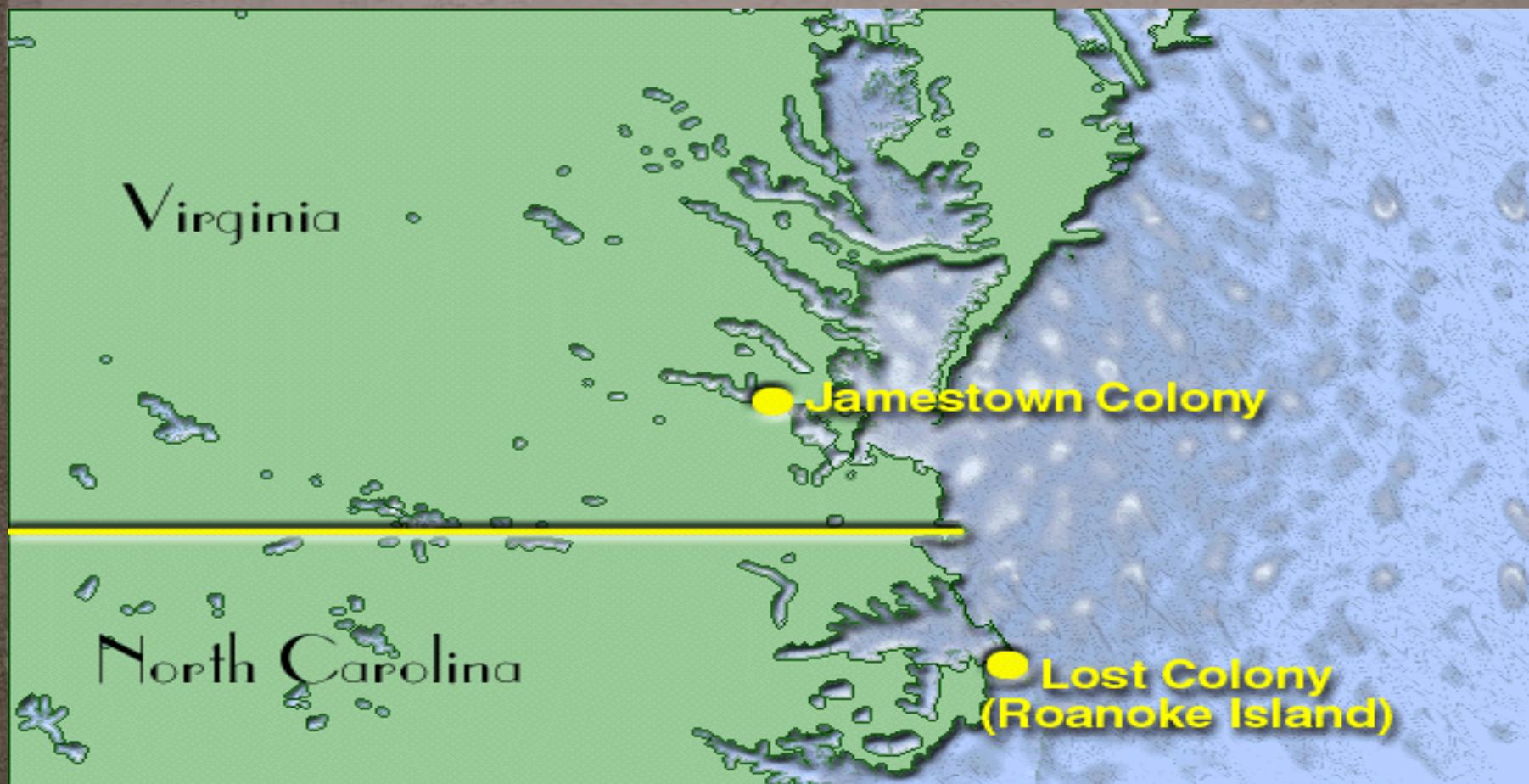
- Africans came to America in servanthood a form of slavery

- Many earned their freedom and became masters of servants, but racism, economic concerns, and rationalizations on the part of white European settlers led to the Institution of African slavery.

- Afr. Amr. Came from a variety of different cultural backgrounds
- Spoke different languages, had different religious beliefs, and different traditions

7. Jamestown- est.1607

C.E.

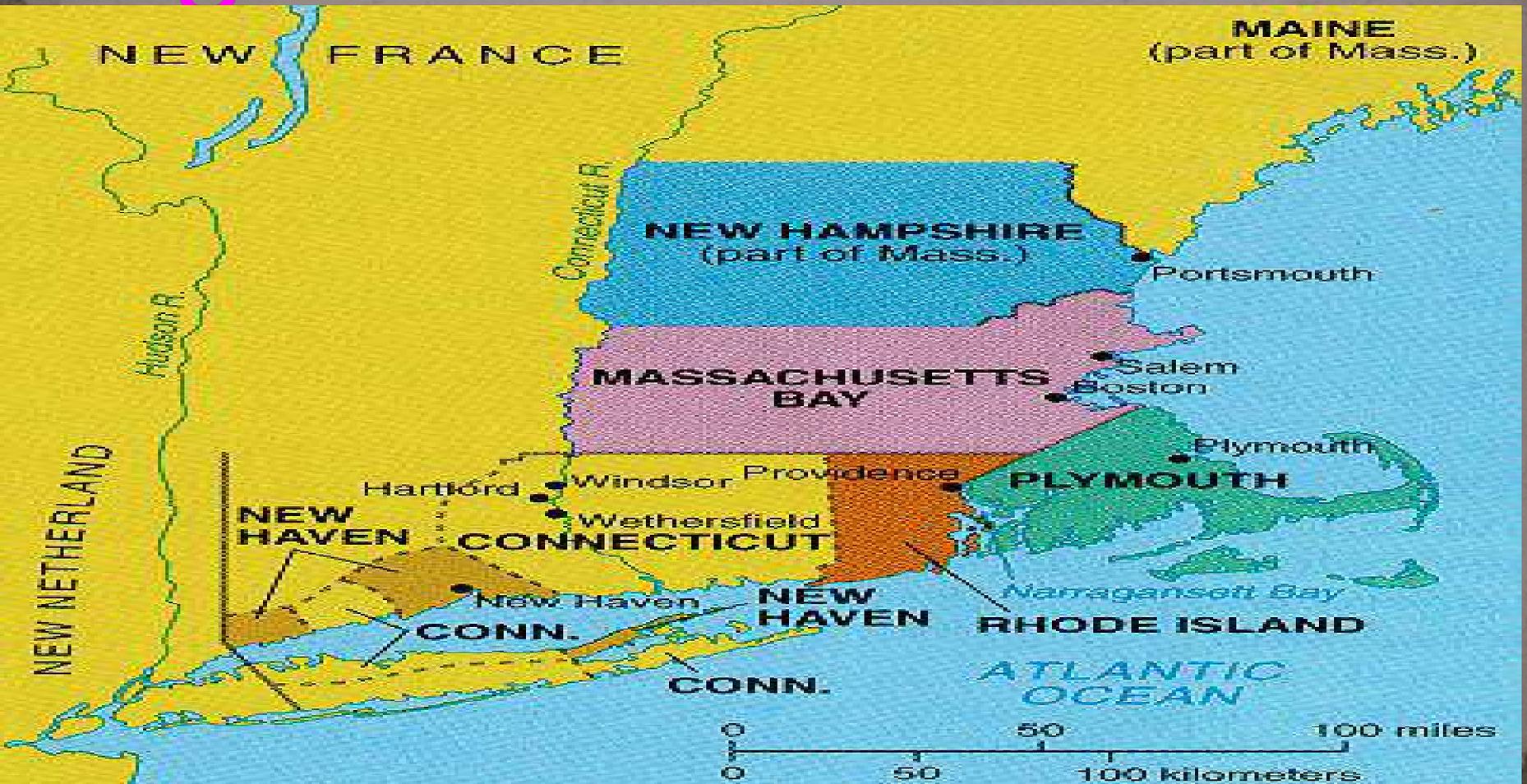


- Located on the Atlantic near a natural port.
- Easy access to water for trade and travel
- Importing/exporting merchant goods!
- 1st English Colony.

SSUSH1: Element B

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

b: Descriptions of NEW England's Settlement



1. Religious Reasons



From the painting by G. H. Boughton

PURITANS GOING TO CHURCH

- Religious groups left England to Escape Religion Persecution in England

i. Puritans

- Settled at Plymouth
Rock!

- Ate the first Thanks
Giving 1621! Became the
pilgrims!

The 2nd wave of Puritans...

- Formed their own Joint-stock company before coming to Americas
- The puritans came to America to est. religious freedom, yet they had little tolerance for those who did not believe in their beliefs.

- Defined religion and government in the New England region. The Puritans wanted a community built on “Pure Biblical Teaching”

2. New England & N. Americans Relationship

Men-at-Arms

OSPREY
PUBLISHING

Indian Tribes of the New England Frontier



Michael Johnson • Illustrated by Jonathan Smith

i. King Philip's War



○ King Philip (Metacom)!



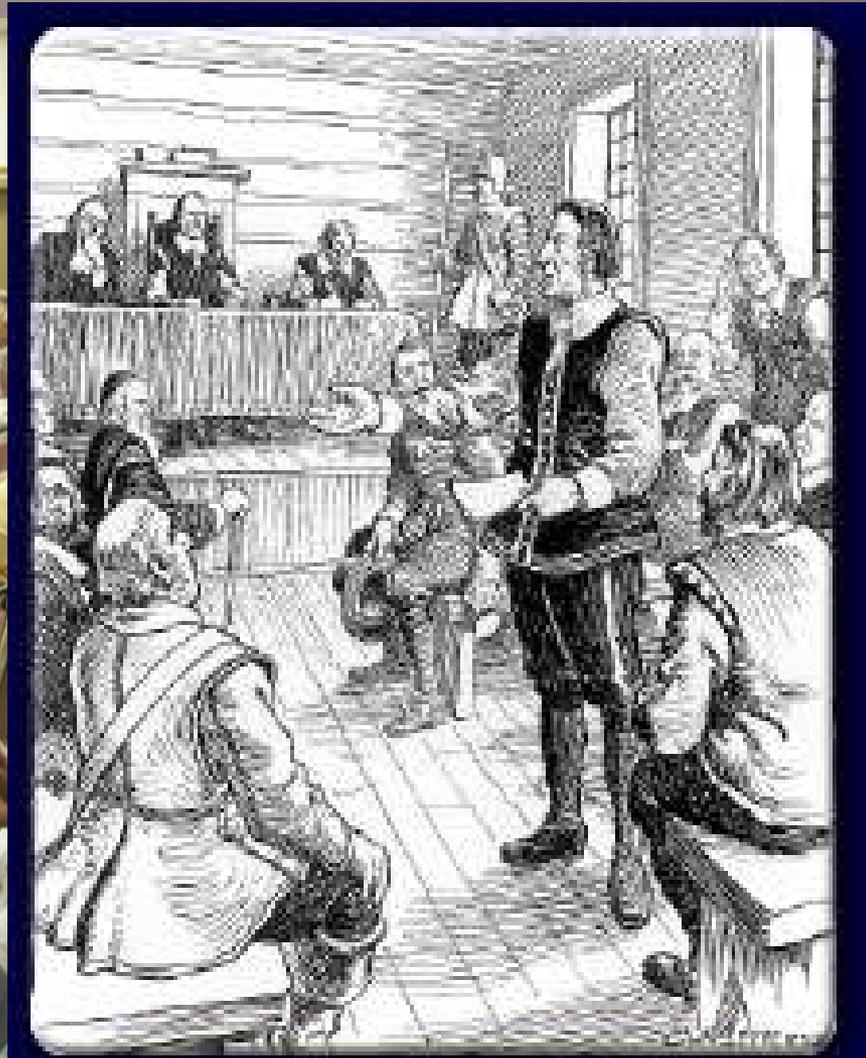
- The N.A. taught the Pilgrims how to grow corn, but settlers made land property!
...upsetting King Philip!

Leader who united a N.
American's in New
England in an
unsuccessful attempt to
drive out English settlers.

(Reading selection.....) will
take place without me!

- 2,000 colonist died
- English still gained control over new England
- King Philip was shot through the Heart in a Rhode Island cave!

3. Establishment of Town Meetings



- Tax payers met with representative (legislative) to discuss and vote on issues

**it ain't easy
being green**



- Town Hall meetings had two purposes.
 - 1) Elect Legislature
 - 2) Be ruled by a local gov't instead of England

- Represented the first instances of direct democracy in the colonies.

Legislature Requirements:

- Must be a member of the Puritan Church
- Property owner, Tax payer
- Seek to enforce Gods will, rather than the peoples
- Therefore, Power laid in the hands of the church

4. Representative Government

Grows in Massachusetts Bay!

- Religious tolerance

depended on the
growth of elected
legislative.

- In the end the democratic ideas were there fundamentally, but practically the colony was still ruled by the church and the people who had other religious beliefs!

- Religion played a major role in the American colonies through religious tolerance was not a characteristic common to all the colonies. Each colony was expected to manage its affairs, while returning a profit to its investors.

5. Rhode Island & Connecticut



- Were founded as a result of religious conflicts with the Puritans! People left the Plymouth colony.

6. Half-Way Convent



- Was built to correct the “Conversion Experiences”

- In order to gain membership into the Puritan church members had to have a “Conversion Experiences”. Puritan members where fearful that their Children would not experience a conversion experience to gain entrance to the church so they created a Half-way Covenant. They where baptized only if they experienced half-conversion, but did not have any voting rights.

7. Salem Witch Trials



- Considered the darkest time in American History, because Colonial authorities actually accused, condemned, and sentenced 25 people to death based on their beliefs without hard evidence.

- Were primarily instigated by religious hysteria and social turmoil.

8. Mass. Charter transitioned into a Royal Colony(1691)

- Mass. Lost their charter, and transitioned to a Colony ruled over directly by the King.

- The loss of the Mass. Charter in 1684 is significant to the inhabitants because they were now subject to more direct control from England as royal colony.

i. The Royal Colony

- Abolished the requirement that every member must be a member of the Puritan Church.



SSUSH₁_c: Explanation of the Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies

Middle Colonies



MAP Time

- Label: Pennsylvania (PA), New York (NY),
- New Jersey (NJ), Maryland (MD), and Delaware (DE)
- NEW Amsterdam & Hudson River

1. Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- In 1624, a group of Dutch merchants started New Netherland. The main settlement of the Colony was called New Amsterdam.

- New Amsterdam was located the Hudson River which is present day New York City!

- After purchasing Manhattan Island from the Manhattan people, New Amsterdam grew into a major trade center, but it was subsequently taken over by the English!

- The British Created the New York Colony after taking the Dutch Settlement New Amsterdam

2. The Settlement of Pennsylvania

- Formed because of a single Religious group similar to Plymouth, Mass., and Pennsylvania.

by William Penn a Quaker.

a. Quakers

- Everyone is in the same class order, Promoted equality of the sexes, pacifism, deal fairly with the
- Native Americans!



b. Similarities...and Not Similar

- Jamestown and Pennsylvania were settlements granted by the King, whereas New York was acquired through a treaty.

SSUSH₁_d: Explanation of Reasons for French Settlement of Quebec.





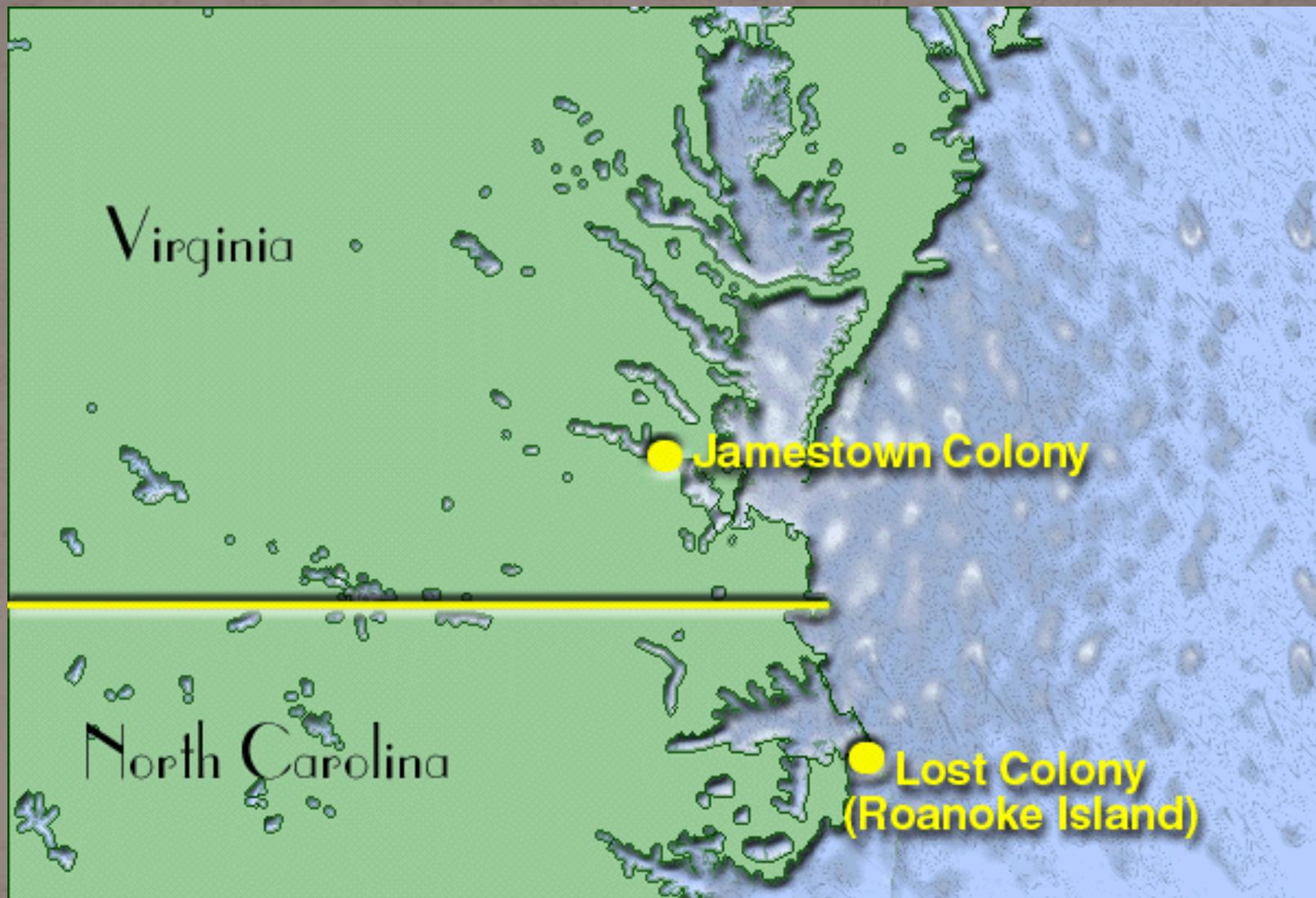


- Samuel de Champlain est. a settlement in Canada to build a fur trading post. (1608 C.E.)

- The French wanted a permanent settlement in Quebec to conduct their profitable fur trade with the Indian.

SSUSH1_e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement

- Access to important rivers and the Atlantic ocean played a big role in their success.



Virginia

● Jamestown Colony

North Carolina

● Lost Colony
(Roanoke Island)



Afbeelding van de Stadt Amsterdams in Nieuw Nederland.



SSUSH₂_A



- a. Explain the development of mercantilism and the trans-Atlantic trade.

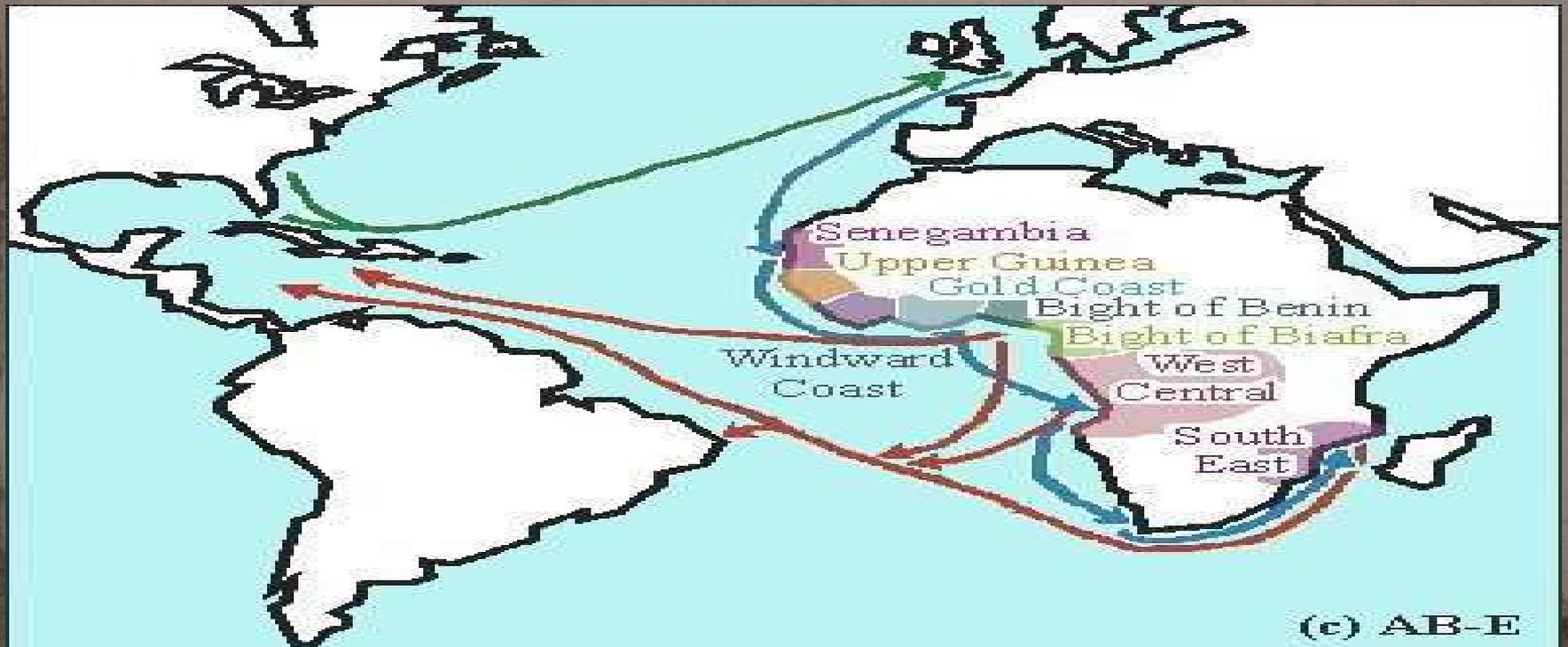
mercantilism

- During the 16th and 17th centuries many European countries adopted the belief that the best way to have a prosperous country was to heavily regulate the economy and limit imports from other countries while trying to accumulate as much gold and capital as possible.

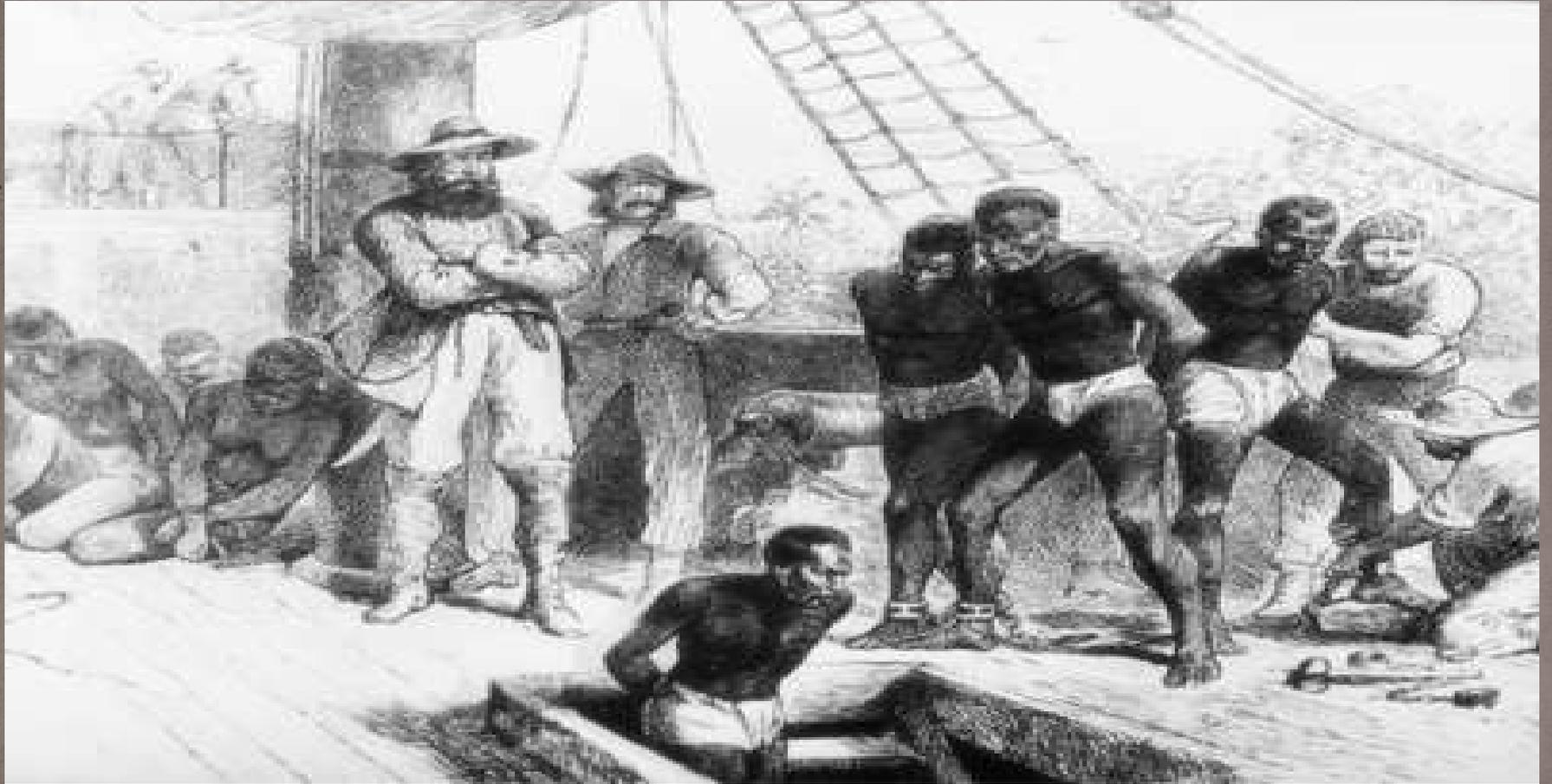
- The belief that countries must grow wealthier and maintain their national security by consistently exporting more than they import is

Trans-Atlantic Trade

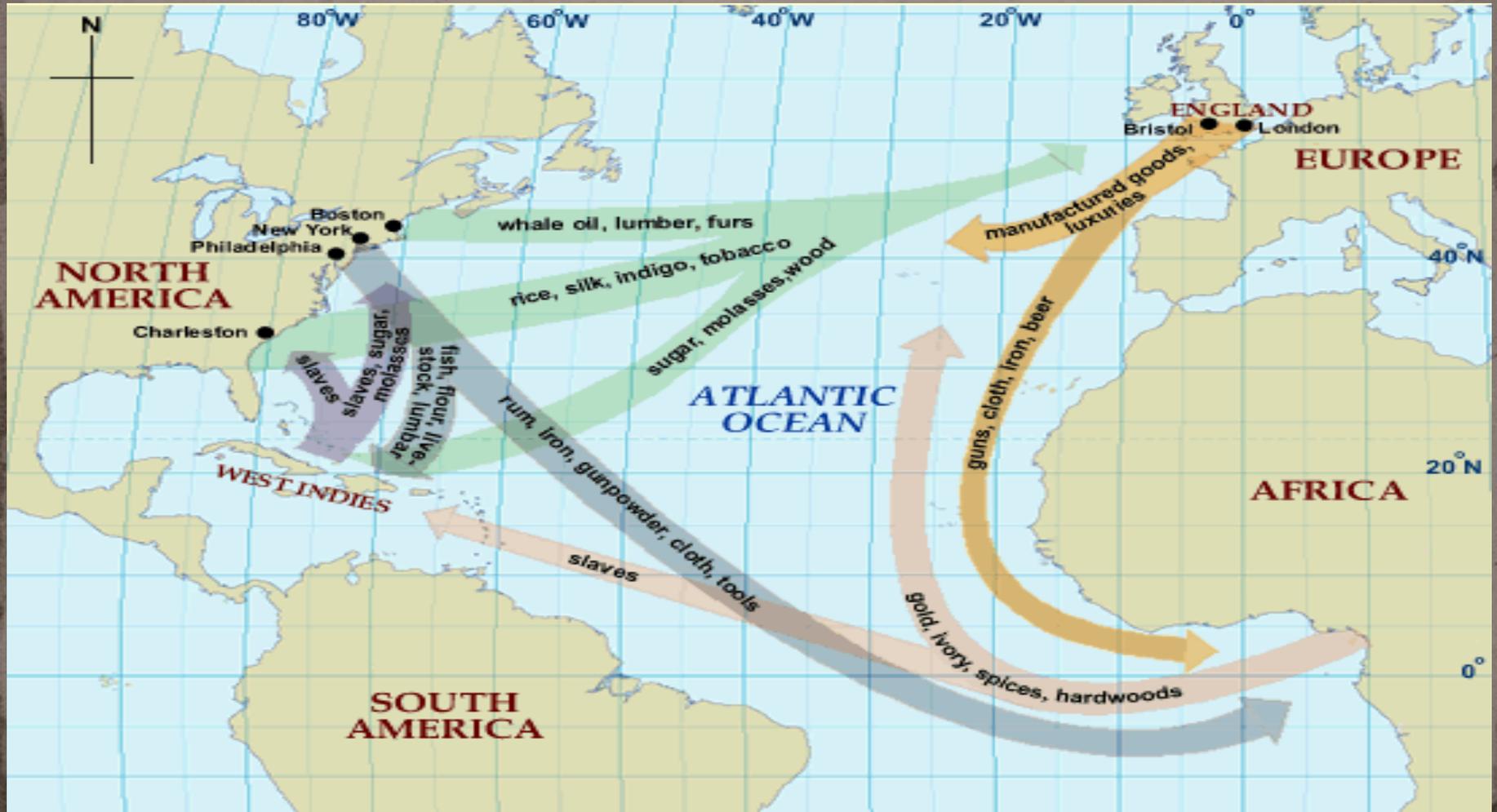
- Consisted of trade routes across the Atlantic Ocean



Middle Passage



Triangle Trade Route



- Africans being transported on ships to the Americas
- European merchants bringing manufactured goods to trade for Africans
- Tobacco and other products being transported to Europe

population and African-American culture.

- African's brought their traditions, songs, languages and religions to America. Enslaved Africans were a large % of the population in the southern colonies and even outnumbered the whites in S.C.

- The proportion of African Americans was higher in the Southern Colonies because slave labor proved profitable on plantations.

- Transport of enslaved people from Africa across the Atlantic to the Americas

SSUSH2_c: Identify Benjamin Franklin as a symbol of Social Mobility and individualism

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- Benjamin: Was a financially poor man with brains and his brains won its way into our history books!

- He worked his way up from humble beginnings as a printer to become an inventor, ambassador, and major player in creating documents like the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

SSUSH2_d: Explain the significance of the Great Awakening.



- A religious revival occurring during the 1730s-1740s...
- John Edwards was considered the greatest colonial minister during the Great Awakening.
- Revived emotional Christianity throughout the nation for both whites and blacks

THE END!!

A photograph of two small puppies running across a paved surface. The puppy on the left is light-colored and fluffy, while the one on the right is dark-colored. A dashed white line with the text "finish line" in a bold, black-outlined font is positioned across the middle of the frame, just in front of the puppies. The background shows a stone wall, some greenery, and a window with blinds.

finish line