

Unit 1: Colonialism

SSUSH1: Compare and Contrast the development of English Settlements and colonization during the 17th Century



Why and who came?





Accurate delineatio
celeberrima Regionis
LUDOVICIANÆ
vel Gallicæ
LOUISIANÆ
et Canadæ et Floridæ appellatiōis
in Septentrionali America
1698

SSUSH1.a Investigate how mercantilism and Trans-Atlantic trade let to the development of colonies





Mercantilism: export more than import (Trade surplus) equates to more money for the mother country.

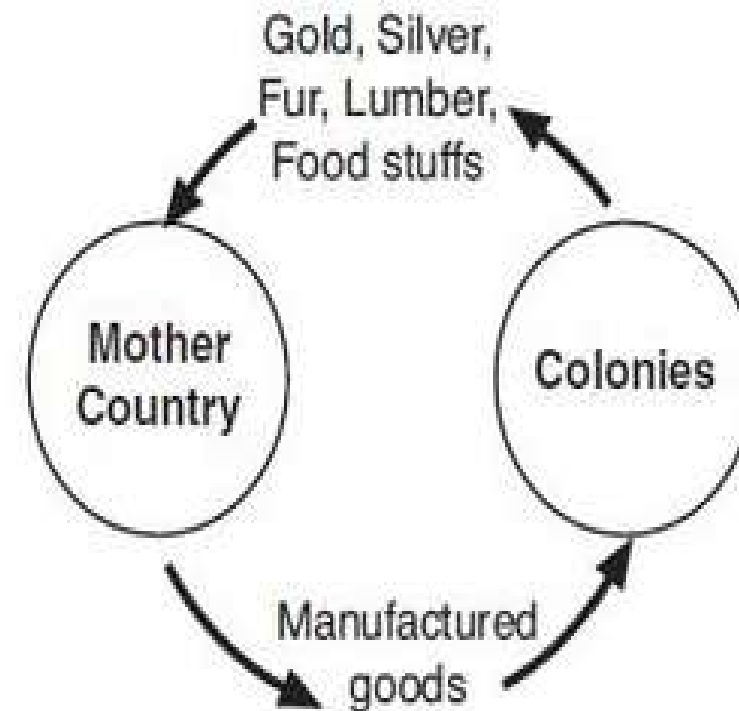
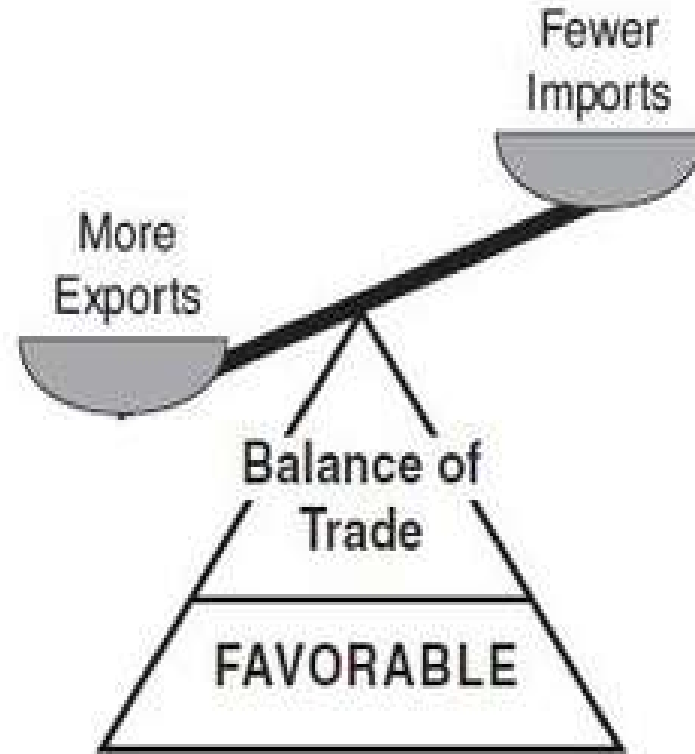
- ▶ Mercantilism was meant to serve the interests of the empire, not the colony. Colonies existed for the **benefit of the mother country**. Colonies could not sell their raw materials or manufacture!
- Between 1651 and 1673, the English Parliament passed four Navigation Acts meant to ensure the proper mercantilist trade balance. The acts declared the following: Only English or English colonial ships could carry cargo between imperial ports.
- Certain goods, including tobacco, rice, and furs, **could not be shipped to foreign nations** except through England or Scotland.
- The English Parliament would pay “bounties” to Americans who produced certain raw goods, while raising protectionist tariffs on the same goods produced in other nations.
- Americans could not compete with English manufacturers in large-scale manufacturing.
- The mother country (England) must have a **favorable balance of trade**.

mercantilism

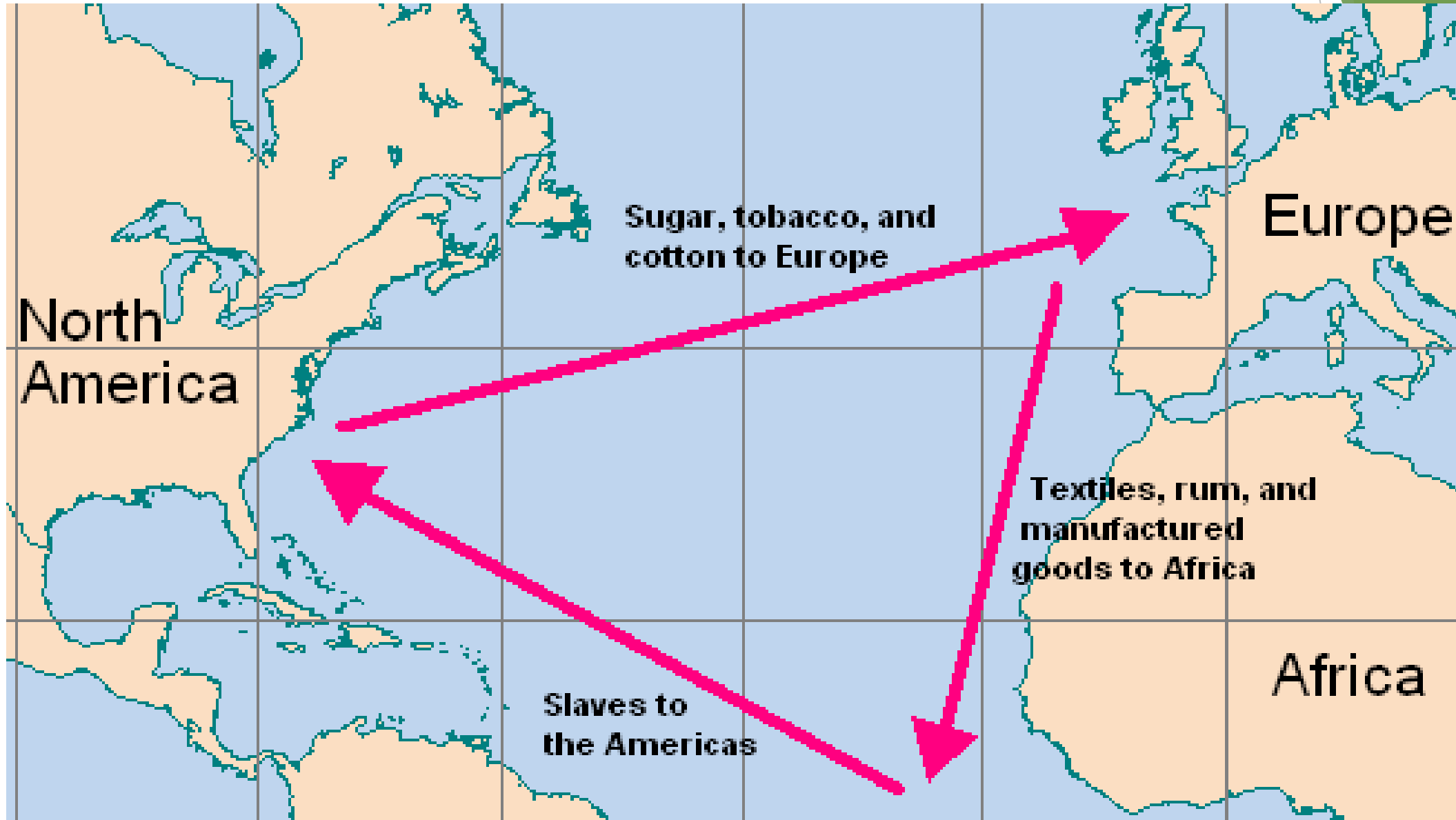
- ▶ During the 16th and 17th centuries many European countries adopted the belief that the best way to have a prosperous country was to heavily regulate the economy and limit imports from other countries while trying to accumulate as much gold and capital as possible.

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

A European View

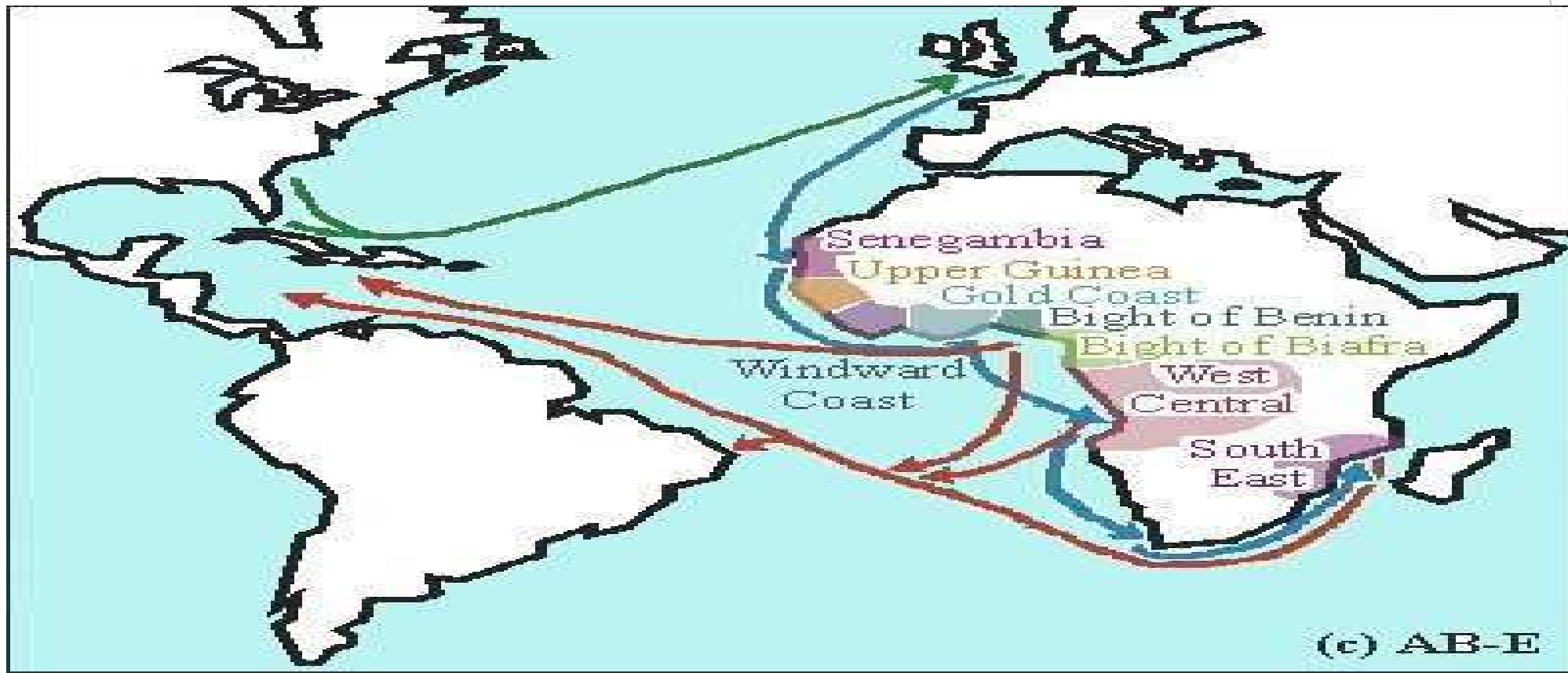


Trans-Atlantic Trade



Trans-Atlantic Trade

- ▶ Consisted of trade routes across the Atlantic Ocean





▶ How did the Trade system and the idea of Mercantilism develop the colonies?

SSUSH1.b Explain the development of the Southern Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact and place relations with American Indians and economic development.

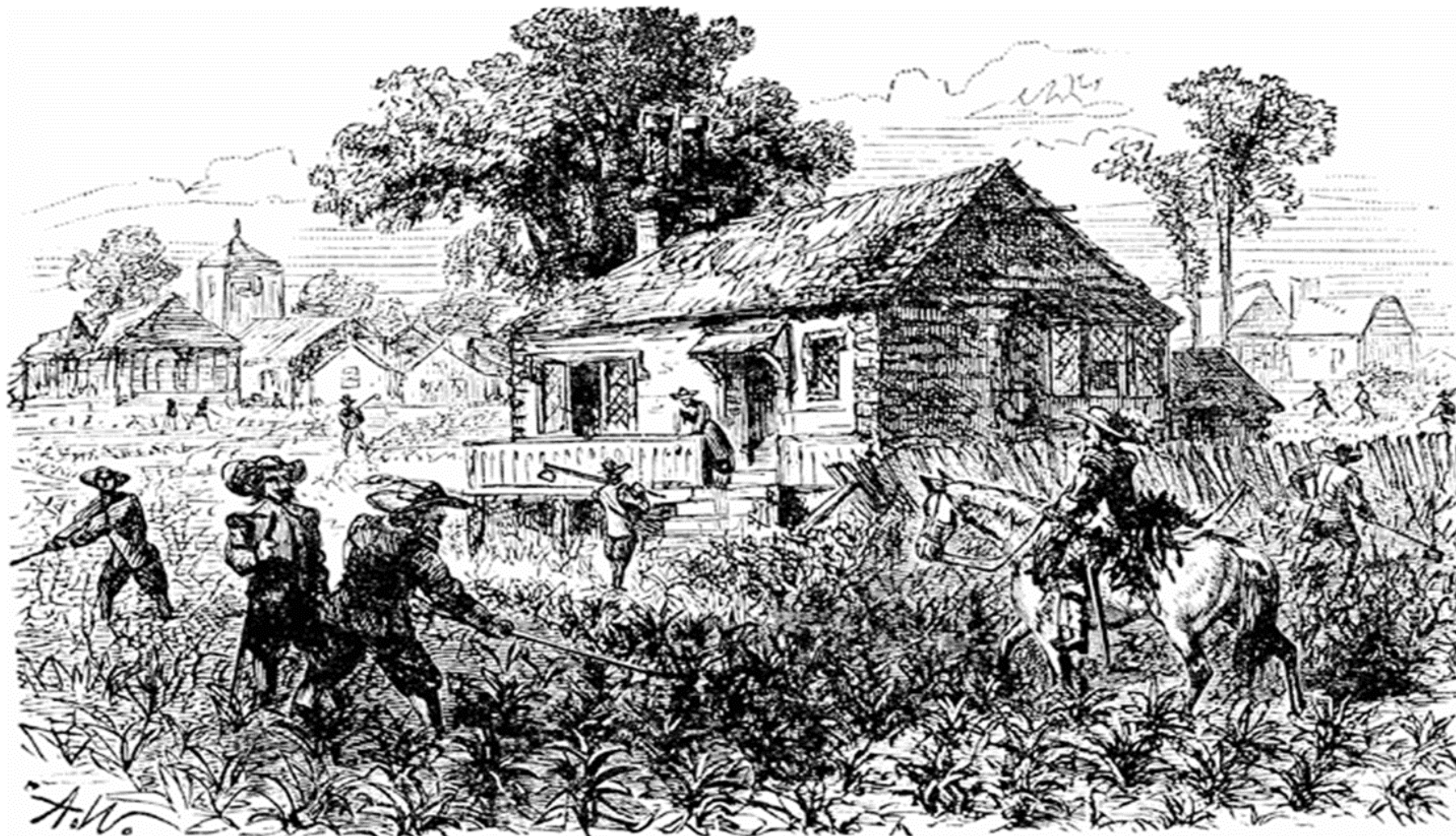
The Southern Colonies



Reasons Established: Rich soil...Long Growing season Deep Rivers



Tobacco being the “Cash Crop”



American Indian Relations: Started out Peaceful but Tension Rose



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

*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.

*Lord Baltimore

- ▶ Founded Maryland for Catholics who were being persecuted, eventually taken over by tobacco, the idea of Mercantilism



Carolina (Separated in 1712)



Founded as a transportation Hub for
Cash Crops.



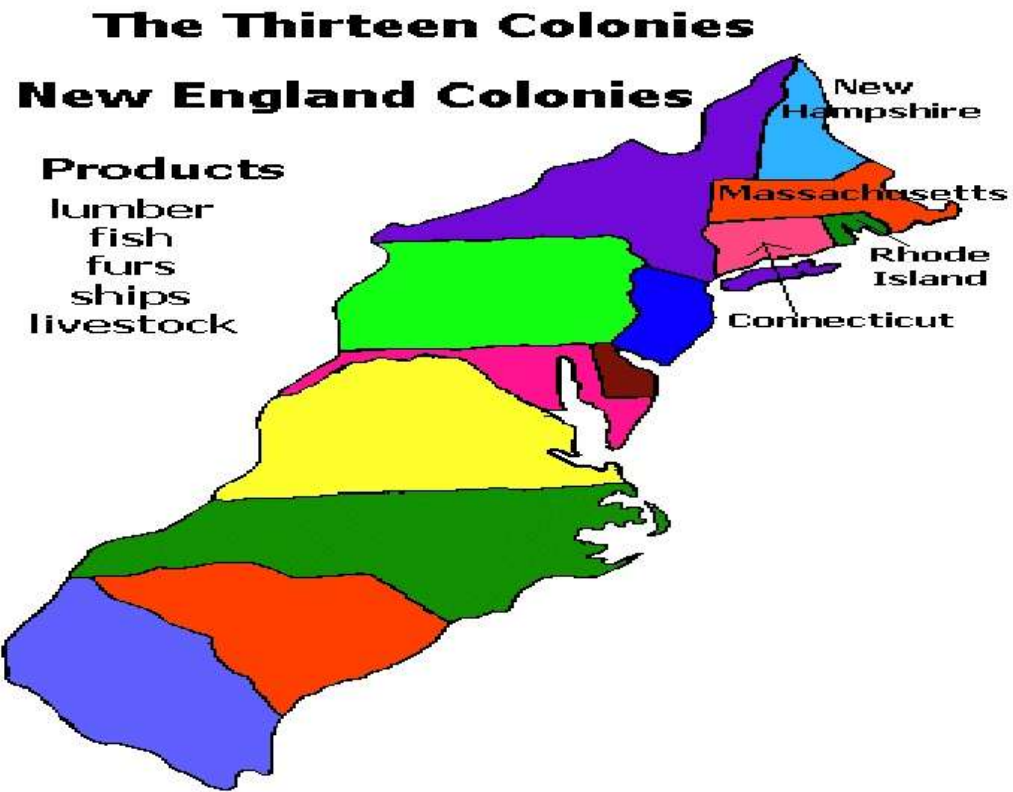
Georgia: James Oglethorpe

- ▶ Small Farms
- ▶ Banned Slavery
- ▶ Alcohol prohibited
 - ▶ Trying to prevent the large wealth Land Owning Social Classes that developed in Virginia and the Carolinas, (Failed by 1740's)
 - ▶ 30,00 slaves in 1780 by 1860 there were 500,000 slaves in Georgia

SSUSH1.C

- ▶ Explain the development of the New England Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact and place relations with American Indians and economic development.

New England: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire




- ▶ Southern colonies were developed for economic gain.
- ▶ New England Colonies developed initially as religious outposts.

Location Environment:

Poor, Thin, rocky soils and short growing seasons.

ECONOMY

- Fishing
 - Whale oil
 - Ship building
 - Manufacturing
 - Export of rum
- 

1. Religious Reasons



From the painting by G. H. Boughton



▶ Religious groups left
England to Escape
Religion Persecution
in England

i. Puritans

- Settled at Plymouth Rock!

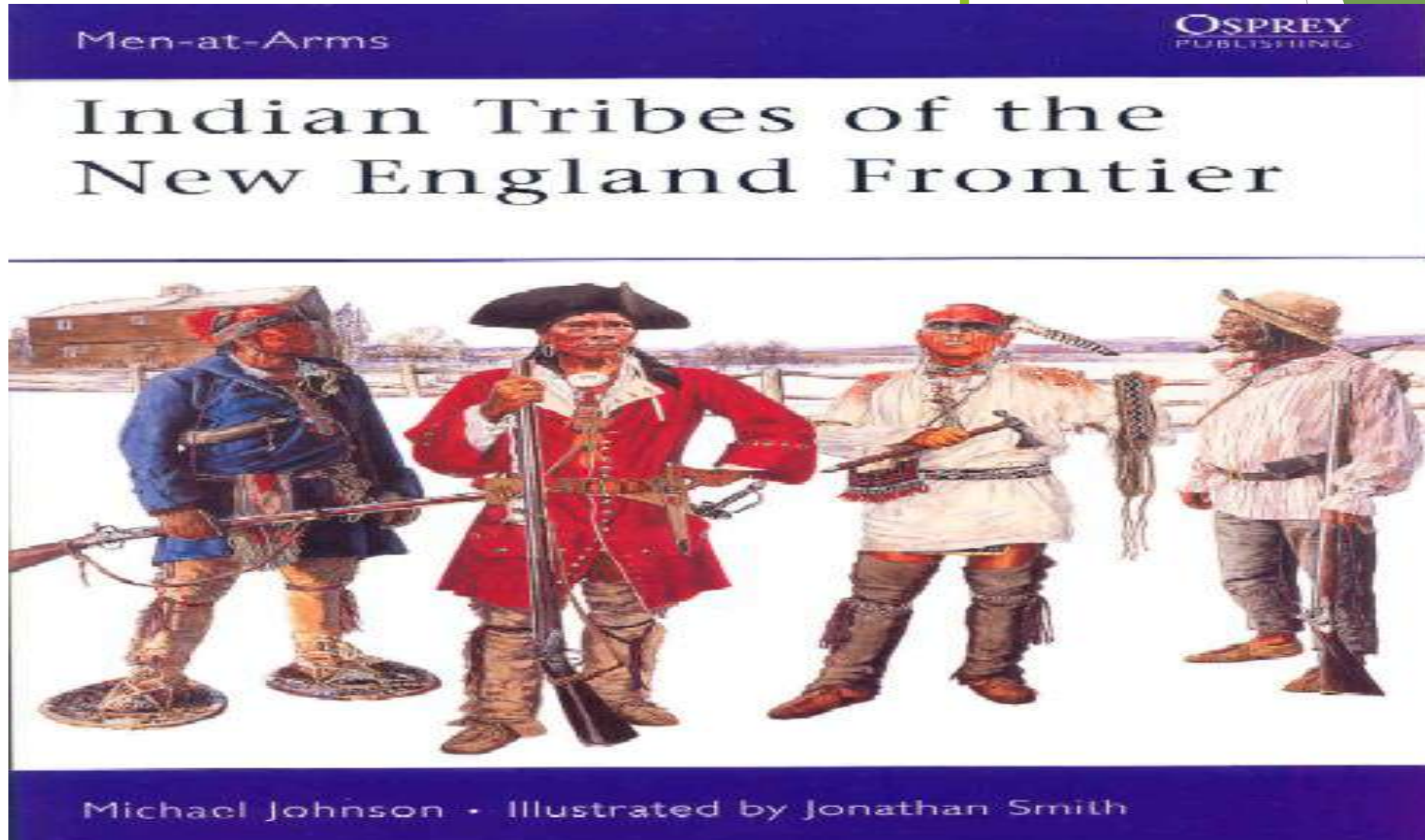
- **Ate the first Thanks Giving 1621! Became the pilgrims!**

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”

New England & N. Americans Relationship



○King Philip (Metacom)!



i. King Philip's War



- ▶ 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.....)

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

Rhode Island & Connecticut



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

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 were fearful that their Children would not experience a conversion experience to gain entrance to the church so they created a Half-way Covenant. They were baptized only if they experienced half-conversion, but did not have any voting rights.

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.



▶ What do the Witch Trials Foreshadow?

SSUSH 1.D


- ▶ Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact and place relations with American Indians and economic development.

Middle Colonies



Mid-Atlantic

- ▶ Farming: Wheat, Barley, Rye (Oat meal)....
- ▶ Large Cities think (NY & Philly)
- ▶ Relied on Ports for shipping Industry due to the cultural diversity Businesses were diverse.
- ▶ Slaves: Few often worked in shops and cities

- 
- ▶ 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!

Afbeeldinge van de Stadt Amſterdam in Nieuw Nederlandt.







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

The Settlement of Pennsylvania

- ▶ Formed because of a single Religious group similar to Plymouth, Mass., and Pennsylvania.
by William Penn a Quaker.

Quakers

- ▶ Everyone is in the same class order, Promoted equality regardless of the sexes, pacifism, deal fairly with the America Indians!



Similarities...and Not Similar

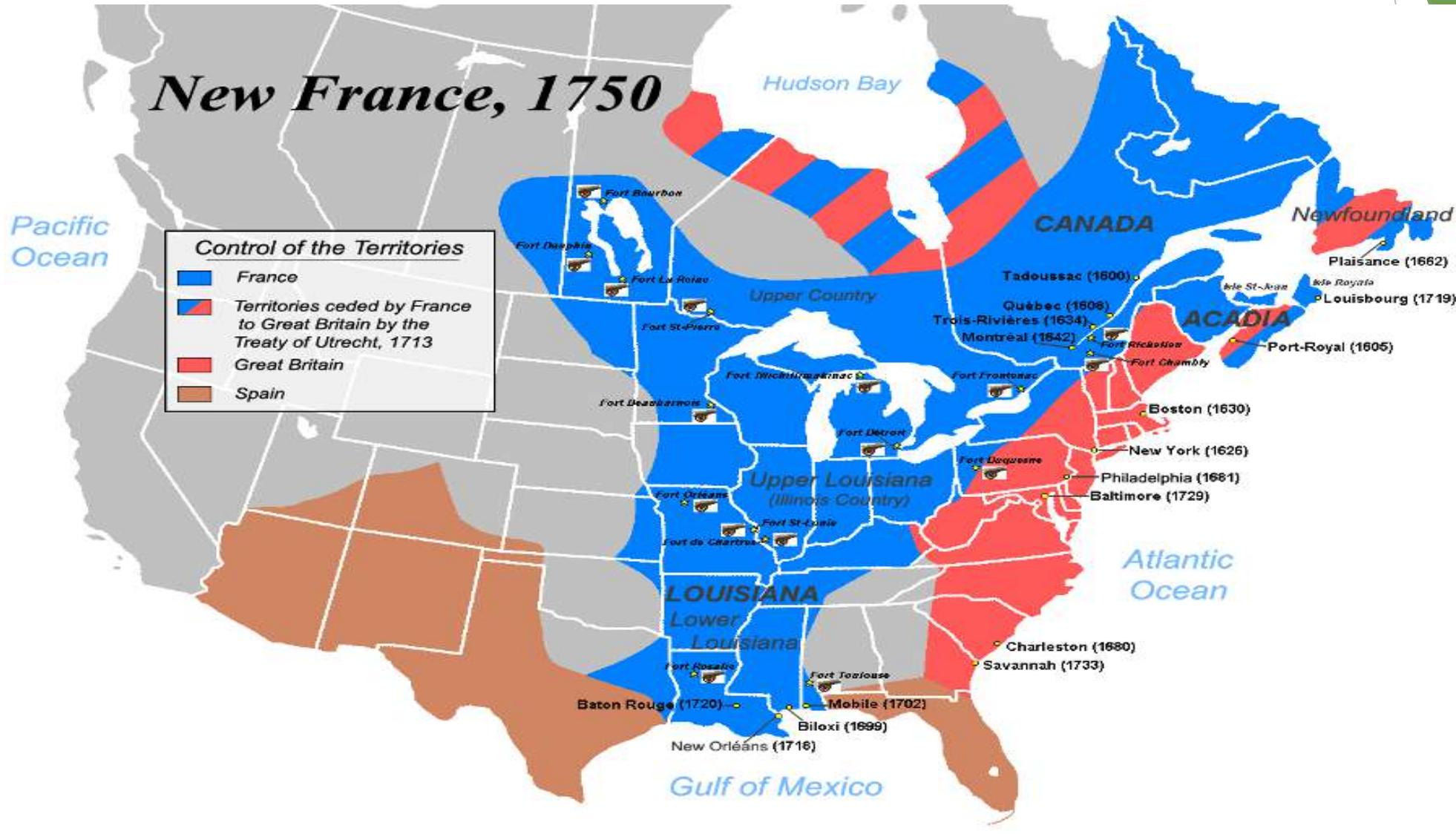
- ▶ Jamestown and Pennsylvania were settlements granted by the King, whereas New York was acquired through a treaty.

- 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.

Geography Impact Location. Look at the Colonies.....

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

Other Settlements



SSUSH2: Describe the Early English Colonial society and investigate the development of its governance

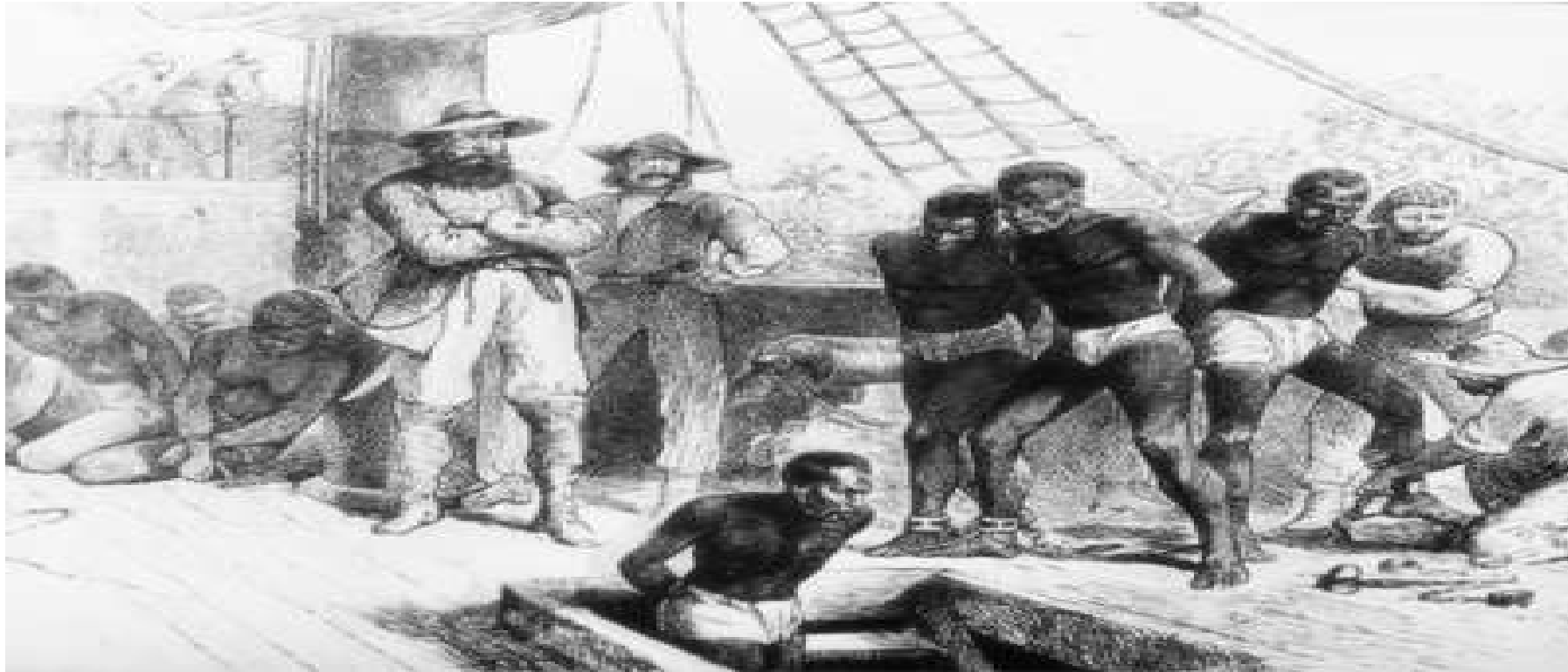


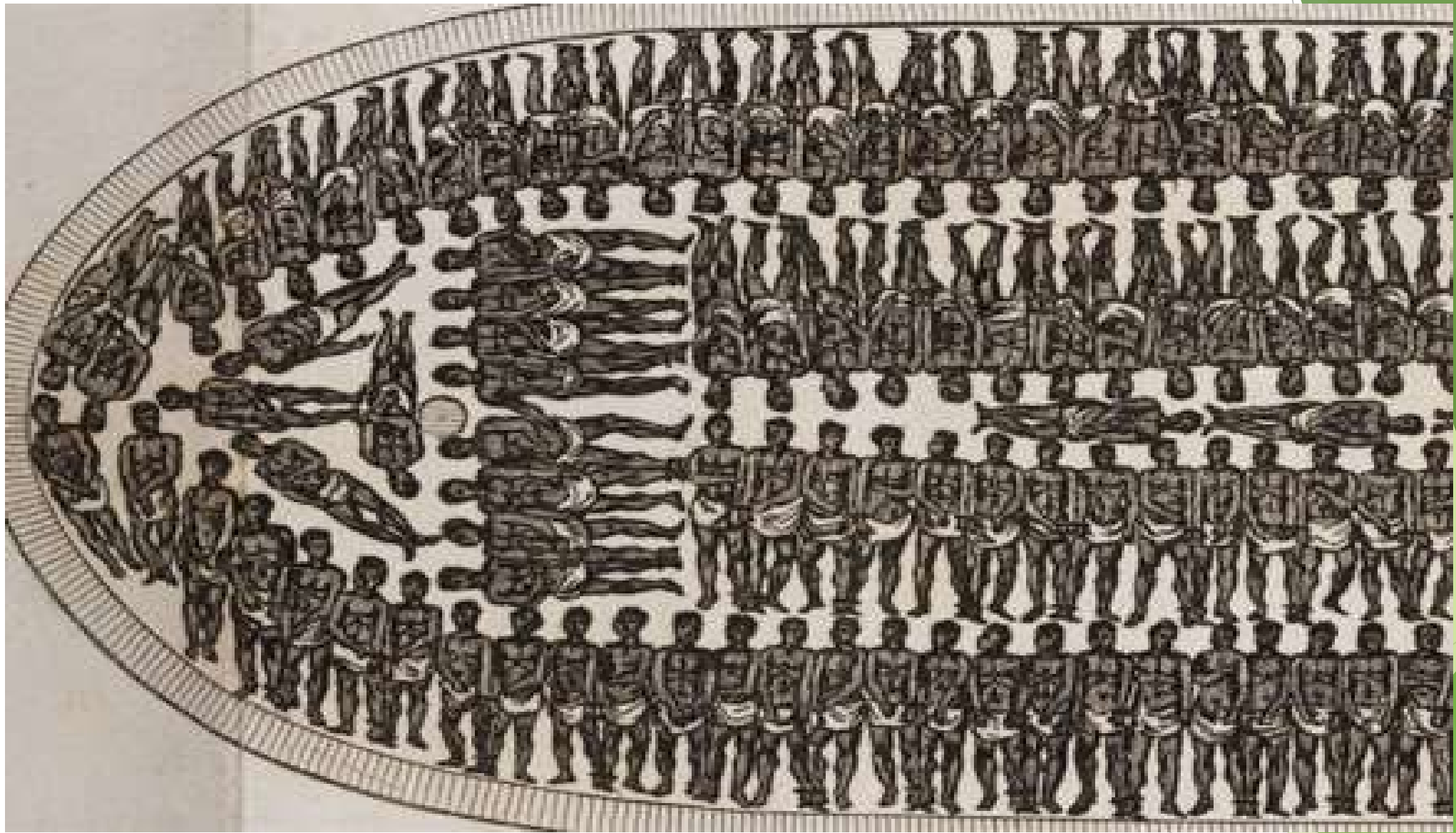
SSUSH2.a Describe the European culture Diversity including the contributions of different ethnic groups and religious groups

- ▶ Mid-Colonies where the most culturally diverse due to their Dutch and Sweden back grounds.

- ▶ Various European cultures came to be represented in England's American colonies. Beginning with the first permanent settlement at Jamestown in 1607, approximately 250,000 Europeans migrated to the colonies by 1700. By the outbreak of the American Revolution, the population of England's colonies in North America was approaching 2.5 million. Most immigrants to the colonies were from England during the early period, but over time immigrants began coming to America from other European countries. The European ethnic groups living in America during the colonial period included immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, and Germany. Various "push factors" led immigrants from these countries to seek opportunity in England's American colonies. Scottish immigrants had easier access to the colonies after the political union of Scotland and England was formalized in 1707. Most of the Scottish and Irish immigrants to America settled in the mountainous backcountry frontier located west of established colonial settlements. The unique speech patterns and folks songs characteristic of the United States'

SSUSH2.b Describe the Middle Passage, Growth of the African Population and their contributions, including but not limited to architecture, agriculture, and food ways.





Middle Passage

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

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.

- 1. Bacon's Rebellion

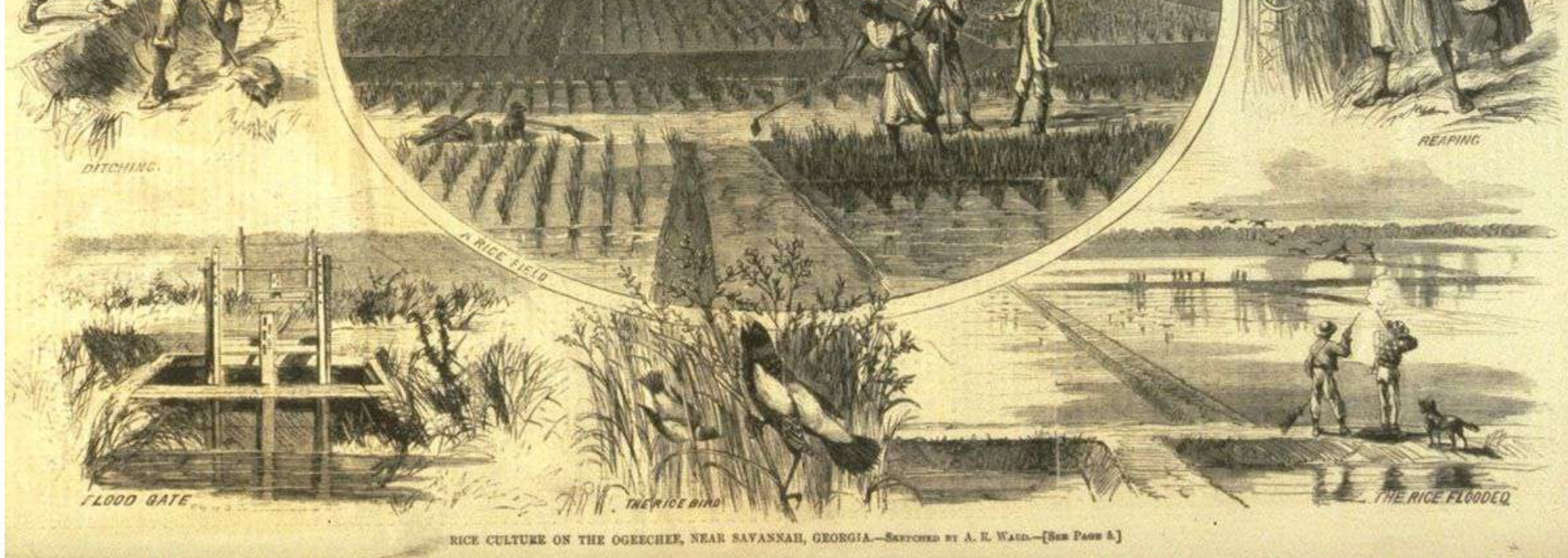
- 2. Cotton Gin

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

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Much was married with the force of going to church during the Great Awakening and being forced to speak English.

Foods:

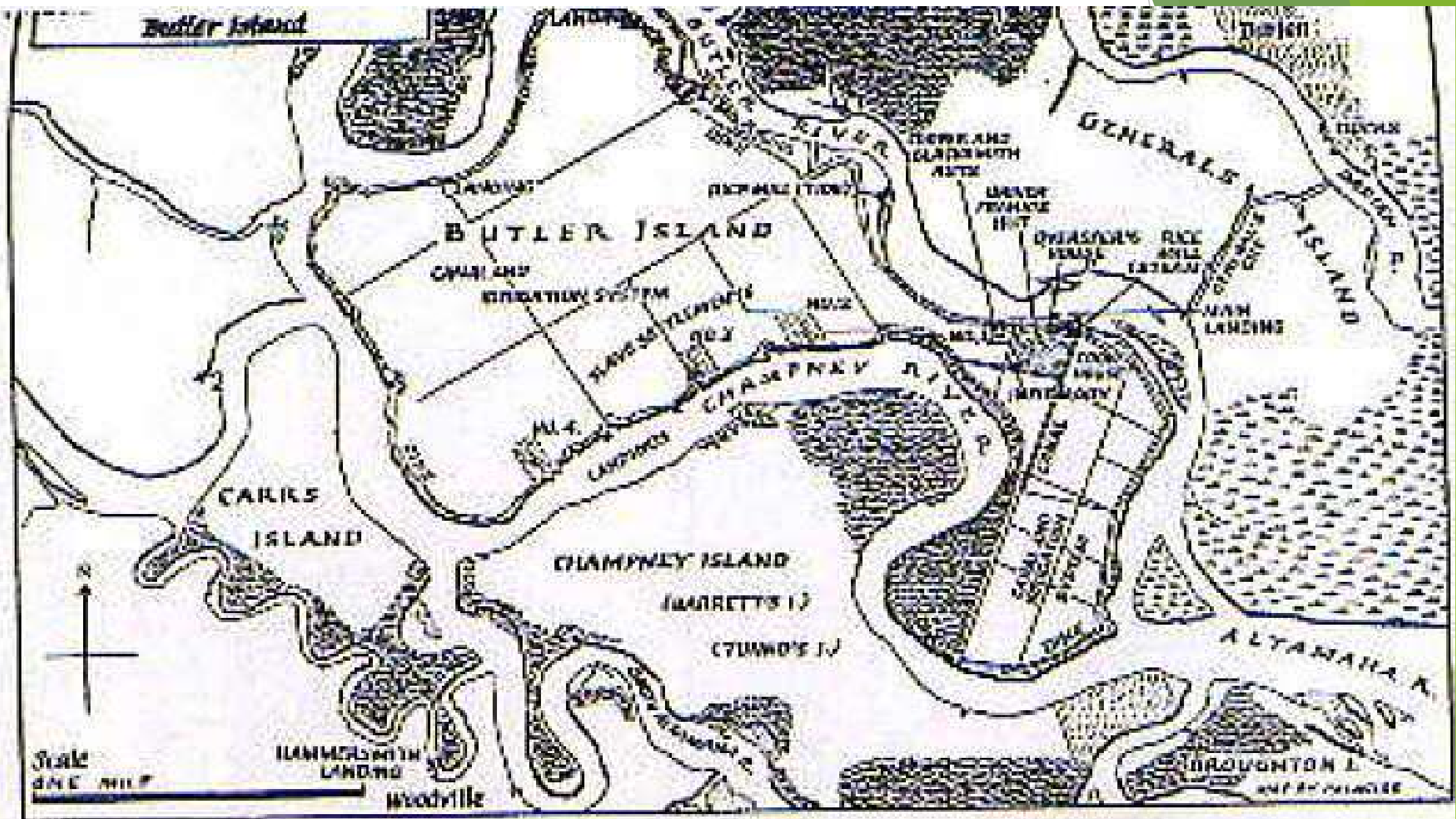
- ▶ Foods, such as okra, watermelon, yams (sweet potatoes), rice, and even grits have been attributed to cultural blending of African and European cultures.
- ▶ Food Ways: Growing Rice came from West Africa and proved to be very profitable for the Europeans.



RICE CULTURE ON THE OGEECHEE, NEAR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—SKETCHED BY A. H. WADE.—[SEE PAGE 5.]



RICE CULTURE ON THE OGEECHEE, NEAR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—SKETCHED BY A. H. WADE.—[SEE PAGE 5.]



Butler Island

BUTLER ISLAND

CARLE'S ISLAND

CHAMPEY ISLAND

GENERAL'S ISLAND

COMMAND AND OPERATION SYSTEM

CHAMPEY I.

(MURRETT'S I.)

(STAND'S I.)

GENERAL'S ISLAND

GENERAL'S ISLAND

OVERSEAS RICE

ISLAND

MAN LANDINGS

ALTAHANNA

BROUGHTON I.

Scale
ONE MILE

LANDED WITH LANDING

Woodville



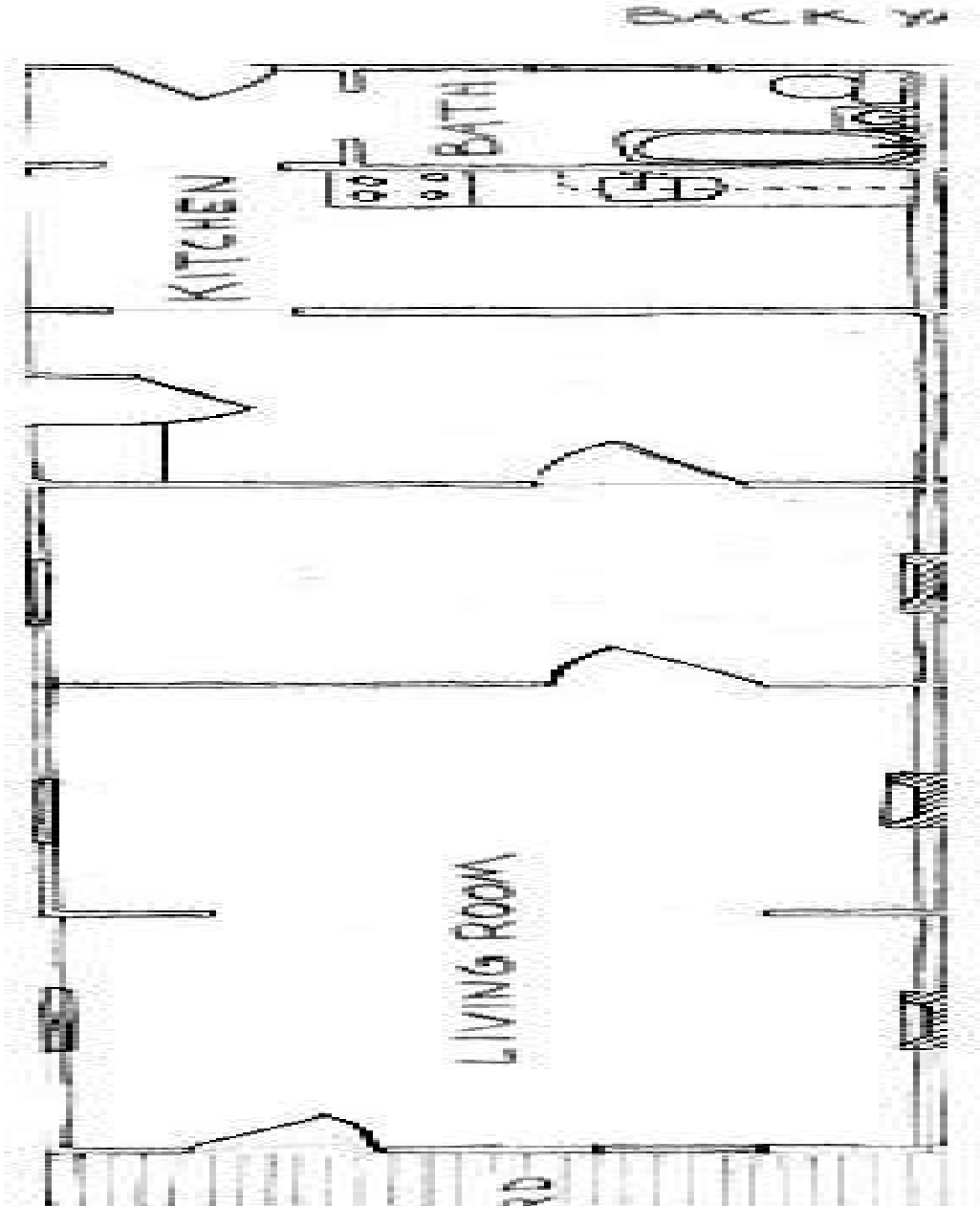
Architecture:



Augusta-Free African Community







- ▶ Slave labor often built the homes and buildings of their American masters. Over time, traces of Africanism found their way into the styles of buildings being constructed. The “shotgun” style home has been traced to a dwelling style popular in Haiti and even further removed to a style of hut popular among the Yoruba people of western Africa. A shotgun house is characterized as being very narrow and long with a front porch. The simplistic style, with its entrance being on the short side of the home, is different from European styled homes. The homes are one room wide and two to three rooms deep with only doors separating the rooms - no hallway. Archaeologists also suggest that some of the building materials used on Georgia plantations may have African roots. The wattle and daub and tabby material used in early Georgia coastal construction is similar to the woven sticks covered in mud or clay technique of West Africa Ashanti homes.





Historic African Home in Tiny Blount



SSUSH2.C: Describe the Methods of colonial self-governanc in the period of Salutary Neglect

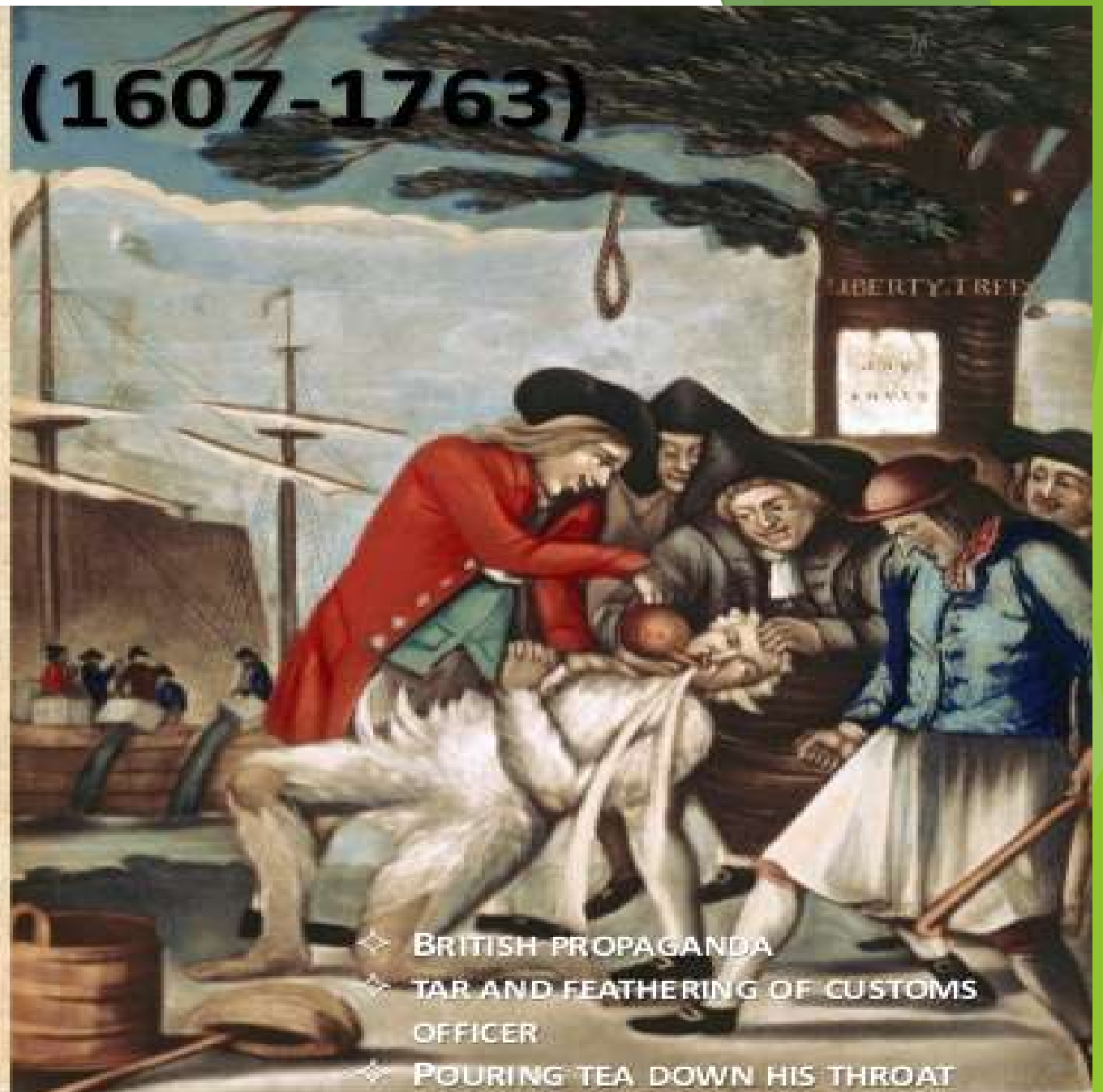
SALUTARY
NEGLECT

*I wear my sunglasses
so I can't see what those
colonists over in
America are up to...
for now, anyway.*



SALUTARY NEGLECT (1607-1763)

- NO STRICT ENFORCEMENT ON EXTERNAL TAX
- NO REAL BRITISH PRESENCE
- ASSEMBLIES LEFT ALONE
- THOUGHT COLONIES WOULD FLOURISH
- STRICT POLICIES AFTER 1763 = OUTRAGE
 - STRICT ENFORCEMENT
 - INTERNAL TAXES
 - MORE RESTRICTIVE EXTERNAL TAXES
 - BRITISH PRESENCE IN COLONIES



Salutary Neglect:

- ▶ less oversight of the colonies by the English Crown.
 - ▶ As long as England was receiving the colonial resources they needed to maintain production under the mercantilist arrangement

Examples of Self-Governance

- ▶ House of Burgesses
- ▶ Town Meetings

House of Burgesses in Virginia...James Town



- ▶ 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

▶ **Foreshadowing what?**

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

Establishment of Town Meetings



Town Hall Meetings:

- ▶ Tax payers met with representative (legislative) to discuss and vote on issues
- ▶ Town Hall meetings had two purposes.
 - 1) Elect Legislature
 - 2) Be ruled by a local gov't instead of England

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

- ▶ 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!

SSSUH2.D

Explain the role of the Great Awakening in creating Unity in the colonies and challenging traditional authority.



- ▶ A religious revival occurring during the 1730s-1740s...
- ▶ John Edwards was considered the greatest colonial minister during the Great Awakening. “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”
Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God
- ▶ Revived emotional Christianity throughout the nation for both whites and blacks

- ▶ American colonies, especially those in New England, had been founded on the idea that government ruled on the basis of a covenant relationship with God and the people (e.g., The Mayflower Compact). The governance structure of the new churches reflected this idea as churches appointed their own ministers and administered their own churches. This sense of independence was soon reinforced by the political ideas of John Locke's social contract and Thomas Paine's emotional appeal for independence.

- ▶ New Ideas about Religion
- ▶ Ministers believed the colonist had forsaken God
- ▶ Unified 4/5 of colonists under a common understanding of Christianity
- ▶ Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists grew in numbers
- ▶ Greater Emphasis on education in the colonies.
- ▶ Colonist United together, all classes of people, and began to challenge traditional authority.
 - ▶ What is being foreshadowed?