



Review Game

Media Gallery [6]





SECTION

2 An English Settlement at Jamestown

English Settlers Struggle in North America

The Business of Colonization

- Joint-stock companies—investors fund colony, get profits
- •In 1607, Virginia Company sends 150 people to found **Jamestown**

A Disastrous Start

- •Colonists seek gold, suffer from disease and hunger
- John Smith forces colonists to farm; gets help from Powhatan people
- •(1609) 600 colonists arrive; Powhatan destroy farms; "starving time"









Jamestown Begins to Flourish

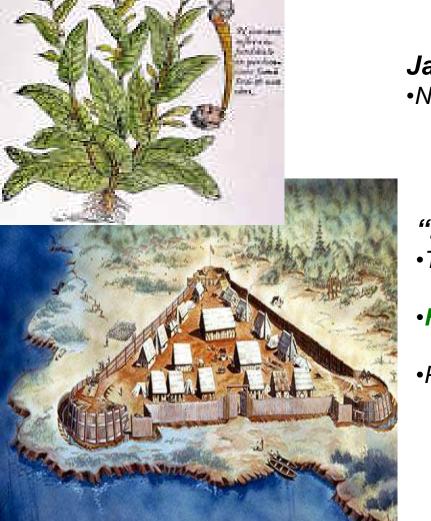
 New arrivals revive and expand colony; grow tobacco



- Tobacco becomes profitable; export 1.5 million pounds by late 1620s
- •**Headright system**—purchaser of passage gets 50 acres—lures settlers
- •Plantation owners use **indentured servants**
 - work 4–7 years for passage

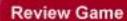












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The House of Burgesses

- created by Virginia Company to allow more settler input
- 1619- first meeting, accomplished little
- Made up of:
- Governor (selected by company)
- Governors council (6 people selected by governor)
- •Burgesses (representatives) from throughout colony were elected
- •*The first form of representative government in the <u>American colonies*</u>
- •Notable Burgesses later include: George Washington, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Jefferson















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continued English Settlers Struggle in North America

The First African Laborers

- •First Africans arrive (1619); treated as indentured servants
- •Late 1600s, owners begin importing costly slaves because
- indentured population decreases
- colony becomes wealthy









The Settlers Clash with Native Americans

The English Pattern of Conquest

•English do not live or intermarry with Native Americans

The Settlers Battle Native Americans

- Continued hostilities between Powhatan and English after starving time
- •1614 marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe creates temporary peace
- •Renewed fighting; king makes Virginia **royal colony** under his control













Economic Differences Split Virginia

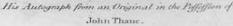
Hostilities Develop

- •Former indentured people settle frontier, cannot vote, pay high taxes
- •Frontier settlers battle natives; tension between frontier, wealthy
- •Governor refuses to give money to help frontier fight local natives

Bacon's Rebellion

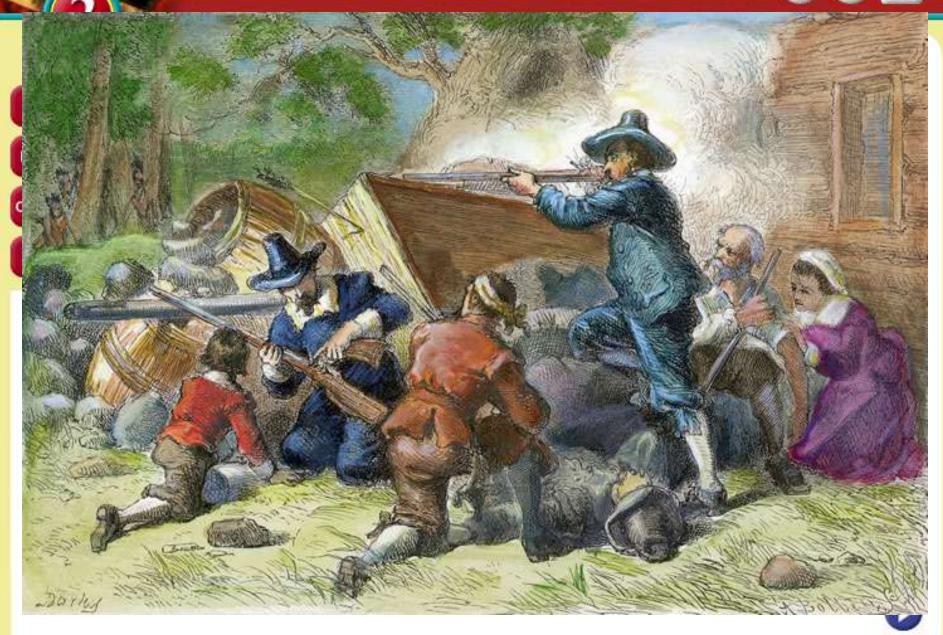
- •Nathaniel Bacon raises army to fight natives on frontier (1676)
- Governor calls Bacon's army illegal; Bacon sets fire to Jamestown











Cornell Notes

Name Date Class Period

- · Main Idea
- Key
 Question
 (after notes
 are
 completed)
- Key words & ideas
- Important dates/people/places
- Repeated/Stressed Info
- Ideas/brainstorming written on board / overhead projector
- Info from textbook/stories
- Diagrams & Pictures
- Formulas













Todays Main Ideas:

- 1.Puritans vs. Pilgrims
- 2.Puritan culture
- 3.Dissenters
- 4. Colonial Expansion







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Rand McNally World Atlas **SECTION**



Puritans Create a "New England"

Puritans and Pilgrims

- Puritans, religious group, want to purify Church of England
 - -believed in a direct connection with God, not through priests
 - ministers were a source of instruction
- •Separatists, known as the Pilgrims, form independent congregations
- In 1620, Pilgrims flee to escape persecution, found Plymouth Colony

The Massachusetts Bay Company

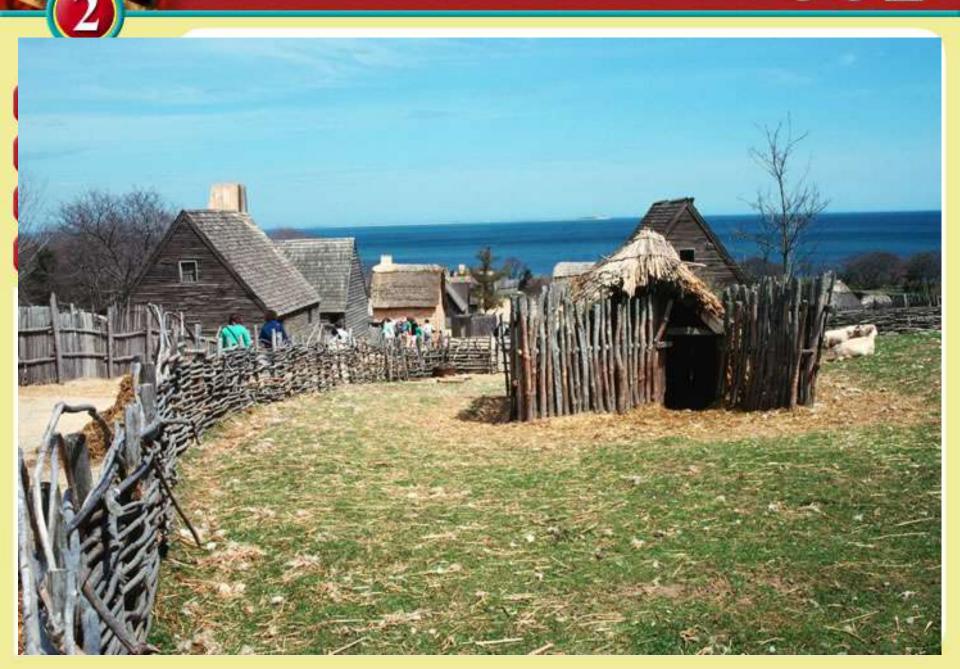
- •In 1630, joint-stock company founds

 Massachusetts Bay Colony
- John Winthrop is Puritan colony's first governor
- Boston becomes their capital

Continued . . .







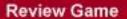






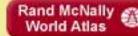






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continued Puritans Create a "New England"

"City Upon a Hill"

 Puritan adult males vote for General Court; Court chooses governor political power more spread out (although social equality was not a goal)

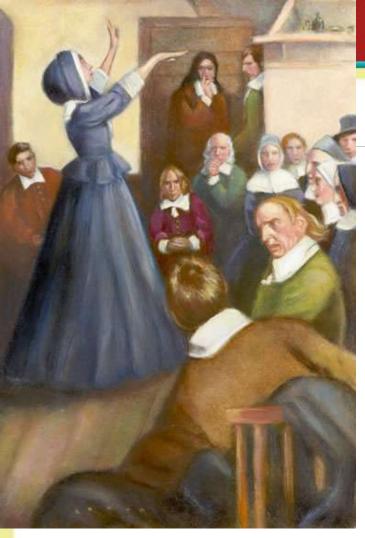
Church and State

- •Civic officials are church members, have duty to do God's will
- punished for things like drunkenness, swearing, theft, and idleness

Importance of the Family

- Puritans generally migrate as families
- Community makes sure family members behave in "God-fearing" way







Dissent in the Puritan Community

The Founding of Providence (Rhode Island)

- •Roger Williams—extreme Separatist minister with controversial views
- "Forced religion stinks in the nostrils of God"
- Also said Englishmen had no right to land unless purchased form Natives
- •General Court orders his arrest; Williams flees
- •In 1636 he founds colony of Providence
- negotiates for land with Narragansett tribe
- guarantees separation of church and state, religious freedom

Anne Hutchinson Banished

- •Anne Hutchinson teaches church, ministers are unnecessary
- •Hutchinson banished 1638; family, followers leave colony







Native Americans Resist Colonial Expansion

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- •Settlers spread to western Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut
- •Natives think land treaties temporary, Europeans think permanent

The Pequot War

 Pequot War—Pequot takes stand against colonists, nearly destroyed by English brutality

King Philip's War

- •Deprived of land, natives toil (work) for English, must follow Puritan laws
- •Wampanoag chief **Metacom** organizes tribes to wipe out settlers (1675)
- •King Philip's War fierce; hunger, disease, casualties defeat tribes
- 1/10 of military age colonists were killed











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Review: Complete in your notes

CauseEffect

Persecution of Puritans in England	
John Winthrop obtains charter for joint-stock enterprise	
Roger Williams dissenting beliefs	
Rapid colonial expansion	
Defeat of King Philip (Metacom)	









Settlement of the Middle Colonies

The Dutch Found New Netherland

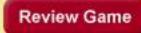
A Diverse Colony

- •In 1621, the Dutch West India Company colonizes New Netherland
- Settlers from other European countries and Africa welcomed
- Dutch trade for furs with Native Americans

English Takeover

- •In 1664, duke of York becomes proprietor (owner) of New Netherland
- renames colony New York
- later gives part of land to friends, names it New Jersey





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SECTION



The Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

Penn's "Holy Experiment"

- •In 1681, **William Penn** founds Pennsylvania on Quaker principles
- •Quakers ideas: equality, cooperation, religious toleration, pacifism
- •Pennsylvania meant to be a "holy experiment"
- adult males get 50 acres, right to vote
- representative assembly
- freedom of religion

Native American Relations

 Penn treats native people fairly; over 50 years without conflict













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continued The Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

A Thriving Colony

- Penn recruits immigrants; thousands of Germans go to Pennsylvania
- Quakers become minority; slavery is introduced

Thirteen Colonies

- Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, founds Maryland; has religious freedom
- James Ogelthorpe founds Georgia as haven for debtors
- •By 1752, there are 13 British colonies in North **America**

