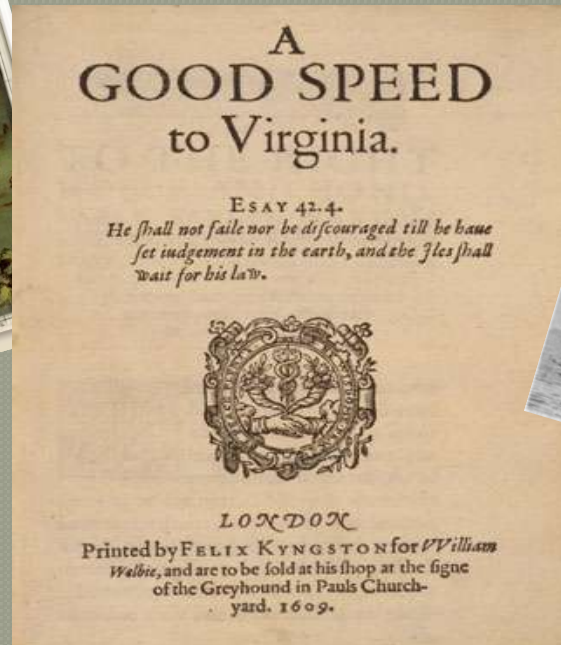
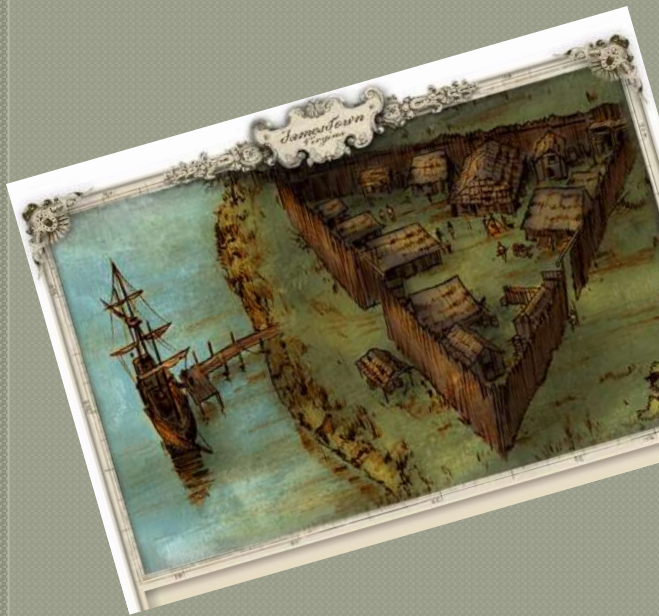


SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



SSUSH1a: 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 (1a)

- The first permanent English colony in North America was Virginia.
- It was a business venture of the Virginia Company, an English firm that planned to make money by sending people to America to find gold & other valuable natural resources & then ship the resources back to England.
- The Virginia Company established a legislative assembly that was similar to England's Parliament, called the House of Burgesses.
- The House of Burgesses was the first European-type legislative body in the New World & the first representative legislative body in the New World.



# Virginia (1a)

- People were sent from England to work for the Virginia Company.
- They discovered no gold but learned how to cultivate tobacco. John Rolfe proved it could be profitable.
- Tobacco quickly became a major cash crop & an important source of wealth in Virginia.
- It also helped to create major social & economic divisions between those who owned land & those who did not.
- Additionally, tobacco cultivation was labor-intensive, & the Virginia colony's economy became highly dependent on slavery.



# Labor in Virginia

## Virginia (1a)

- settlement was encouraged by “headright system”: gave 50 acres of land to any settler who came to VA
  - encouraged wealthy to bring over more indentured servants
  - Indentured servants work for a set number of years to repay the person who paid for them to come to the colonies

1619 first Africans arrive, most likely as indentured servants



# Virginia (1a)

- Virginia's rich soil, temperate climate, coastal harbors, & river systems aided the colony's growth, especially the Jamestown settlement.
- Easy access to commercial waterways allowed colonists to export tobacco & other natural resources to England, as well as to import much-needed manufactured goods from English markets.
- The trans-Atlantic trade made it possible for the colony to prosper and expand.



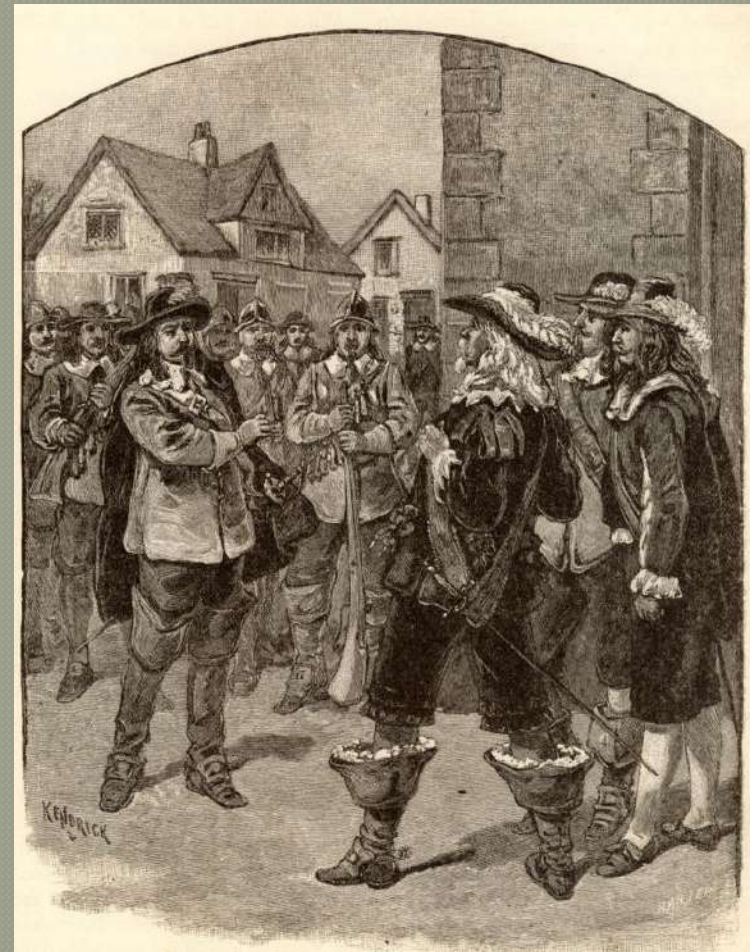
# Virginia (1a)

- Native Americans had lived for centuries on the land the English settlers called Virginia.
- A notable Native American chieftain in the region was Powhatan.
- Soon after the English settlers arrived, they forced the Native Americans off their own land so it could be used by the settlers for agricultural purposes, especially to grow tobacco.
- Their actions caused many Native Americans to flee the region & seek new places to live.
- However, all the colonists did not own land.



# Virginia (1a)

- Poor English and slave colonists staged an uprising against the governor & his landowning supporters.
- In what is called Bacon's Rebellion, the landless rebels wanted harsher action against the Native Americans so more land would be available to the colonists.
- The rebellion was put down, & the Virginia House of Burgesses passed laws to regulate slavery so poor white colonists would no longer side with slaves against rich white colonists.





**SSUSH1b:** 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 col



# New England (1b)

- The first New England colonies were established by the Puritans in present-day Massachusetts.
- Pursue a better life & to practice religion as they saw fit.
- As a result of strict religious beliefs, the Puritans were not tolerant of religious beliefs that differed from their own.
- Rhode Island, founded by Roger Williams, was also founded by religious dissenters from Massachusetts.



- Communities were often run using town meetings, a type of direct democracy, unless the king had established control over the colony.
- Voting rights were limited to men who belonged to the church, & church membership was tightly controlled by each minister & congregation.

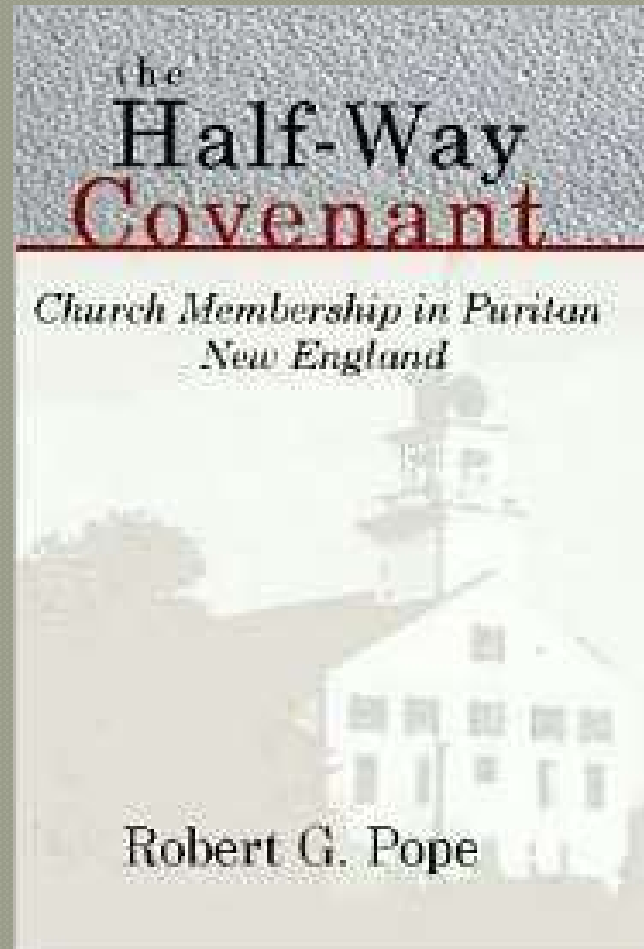
## New England (1b)





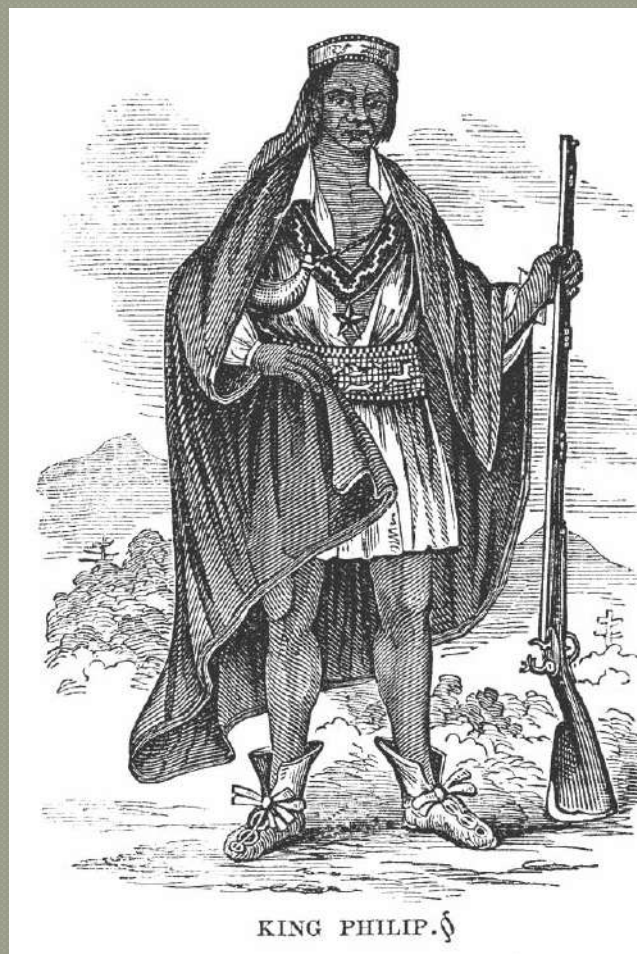
# New England (1b)

- As more & more children were born in America, many grew up to be adults who lacked a personal covenant (relationship) with God, the central feature of Puritanism.
- In response, Puritan ministers encouraged a “Half-way Covenant” to allow partial church membership for the children and grandchildren of the original Puritans.



# New England (1b)

- King Phillip's War (1675–1676) was an early and bloody conflict between English colonists & Native Americans.
- It was named after the leader of the Native Americans.
- King Phillip's Native American name was Metacom.
- Many colonists died in the war, but it caused such a heavy loss of life among the Native American population that large areas of southern New England became English settlements.



## New England (1b)

- In 1686, the British king canceled the Massachusetts charter that made it an independent colony.
- To get more control over trade with the colonies, he combined British colonies throughout New England into a single territory governed from England called the Dominion of New England.
- In 1691, Massachusetts Bay became a royal colony.





# New England (1b)

- In the 1690s, the famous Salem witch trials took place.
- In a series of court hearings, over 150 Massachusetts colonists accused of witchcraft were tried, 29 of which were convicted & 19 hanged.
- At least six more people died in prison.
- Causes
  - extreme religious faith
  - stress from a growing population & its bad relations with Native Americans
  - narrow opportunities for women & girls to participate in Puritan society



**SSUSH1c:** Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam {New York} and the subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.

○ Pennsylvania, located between New England and Virginia, was a colony founded by the religiously tolerant Quakers led by William Penn.

○ William Penn wants it to be a “Holy Experiment” with complete religious freedom



- Farther north, New York was settled by the Dutch, who called it New Amsterdam.
- In 1664, the British conquered the colony & renamed it New York.
- A diverse population kept alive this center of trade & commerce founded by the Dutch, whom the British invited to remain there.
- The Dutch were the first to introduce Africans to the colonies
- With members of various British & Dutch churches, New York also tolerated different religions.

## Mid-Atlantic Colonies (1c)





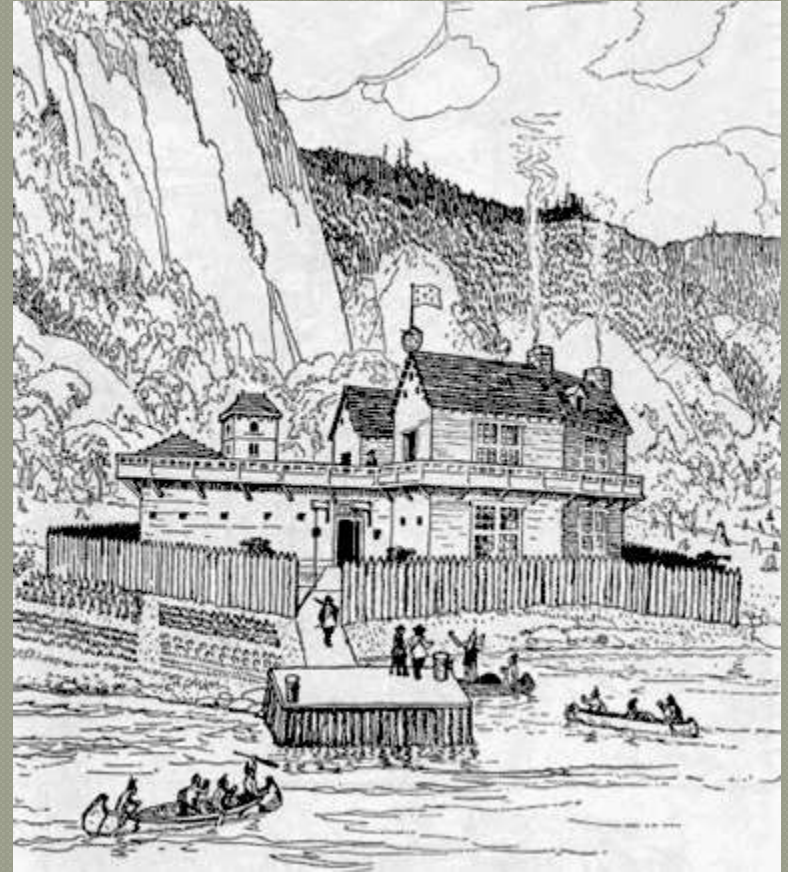
- New York's harbor & river systems significantly contributed to its economic growth and importance.
- New York's convenient location along water trade routes allowed farmers to easily ship wheat & other agricultural goods to markets in America & in Europe, as well as to import manufactured goods from markets abroad.
- This allowed New York to grow into a major commercial hub & one of the biggest cities in the British colonies.

## Mid-Atlantic Colonies (1c)



## SSUSH1d: Explain the reasons for *French settlement of Quebec*.

- France, like its European rival, Great Britain, settled colonies to secure the valuable natural resources of North America & export them to Europe.
- Quebec=first permanent French settlement in North America.
- Became a fur trading center.



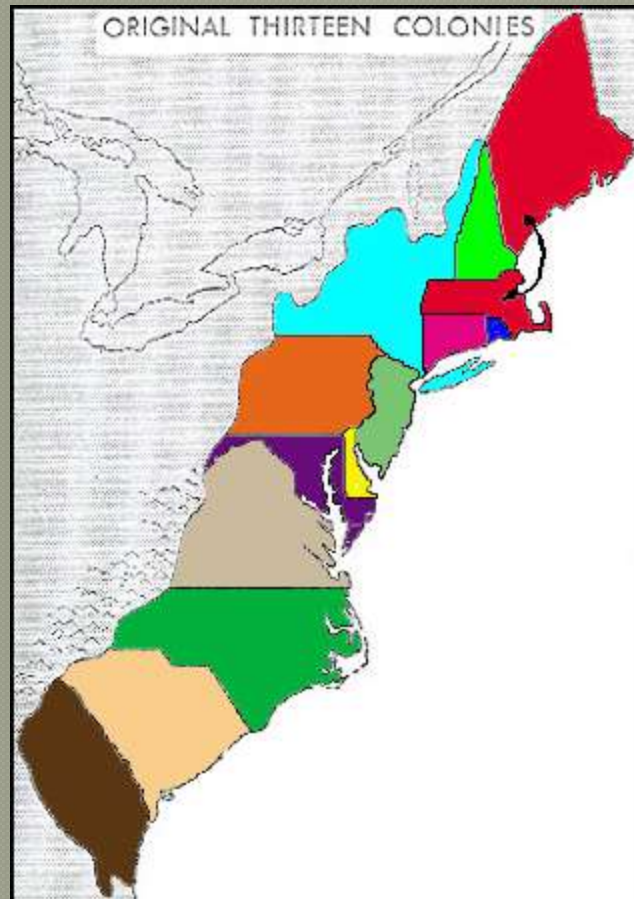
- The French instructed their colonists to spread the Catholic faith in the New World.
- The British encouraged their colonists to establish Protestantism, but the British were more interested in the wealth of natural resources the colonists could send back to Britain.
- Reason many British colonists moved to the New World was for the opportunity to establish societies tolerant of, & built on, their own religious beliefs.

## Quebec (1d)





**SSUSH1e:** Analyze the **impact of location and place** on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include southern, middle, and New England colonies.



# Location and Place - Geography

## ◎ New England

- Small family farms [No need for slaves]
- Establishment of churches and towns built around church congregations
- Colonists had little to trade to “Mother” country/England so precedent of illegal trading/smuggling common in New England – precedent of commerce and business
- Religious intolerance led to creation of other colonies
- Religious sentiment led to view of slavery as evil
- **Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island**

# Location and Place - Geography

## ① Virginia and the South

- Large farms/plantations to cultivate cash crops/tobacco
- Colonists main trading partner “Mother” country/England so plantations located near **rivers** to transport cash crops to England
- Religious hypocrisy led to view of **slavery** as good for “savages”
- Economic greed=slavery as necessary
- Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.



# Location and Place - Geography

## ◎ Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- Wheat farms
- Colonists main trading partner other colonies and then Mother England – need for infrastructure to bring goods to eastern/southern colonies
- Proximity to Native Americans led to **peaceful** coexistence between colonists and American Indians
- Tolerance was a key characteristic in Philadelphia and New York – led to diversity of cultures
- New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.