

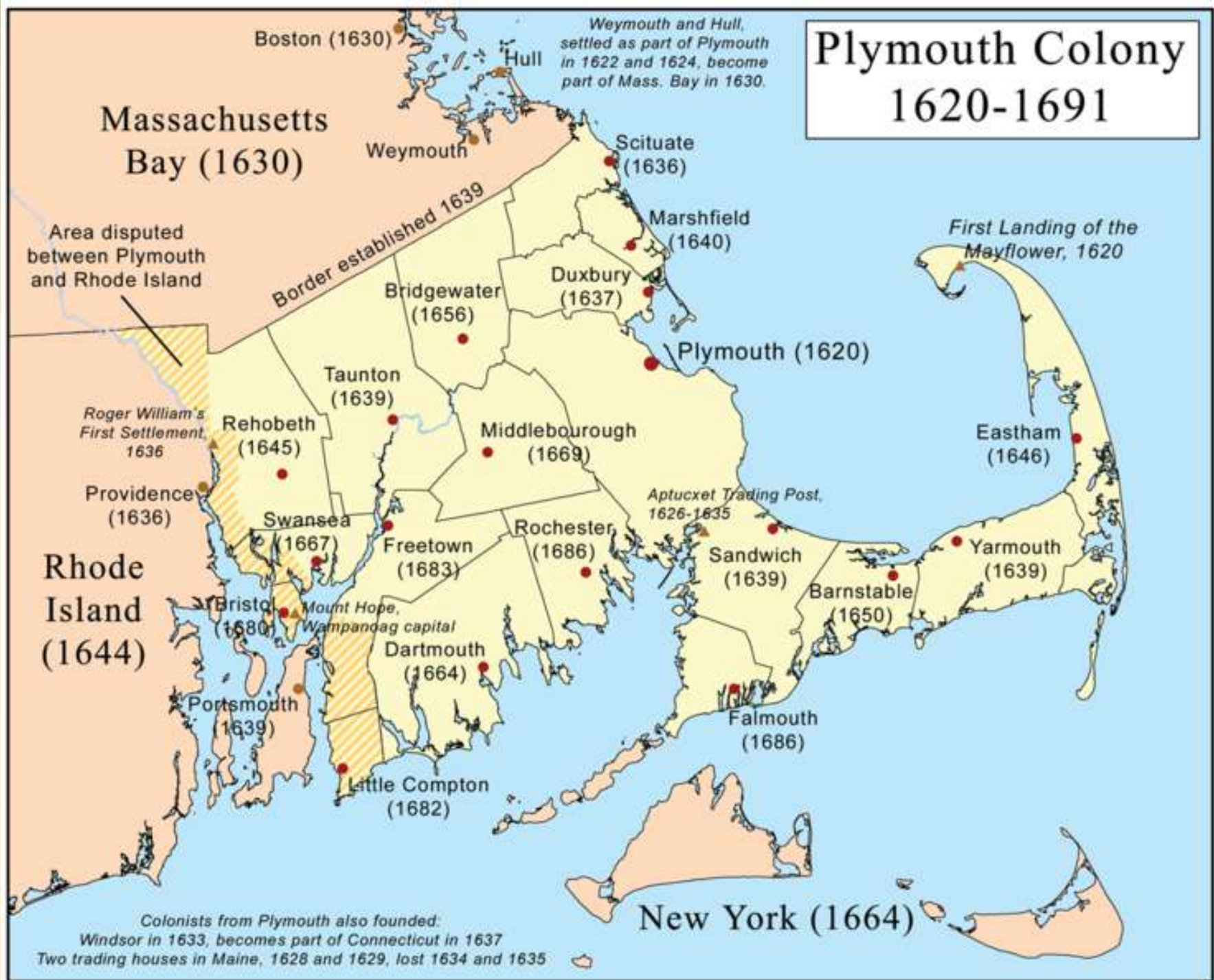
# The Mayflower Compact

# The Pilgrims

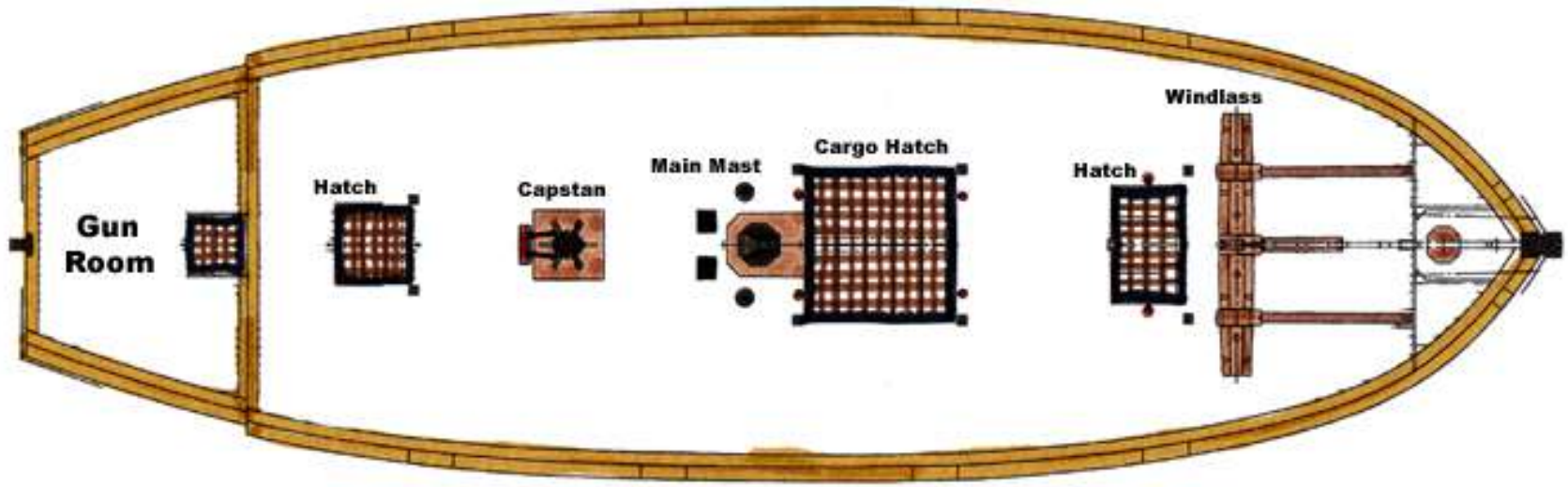
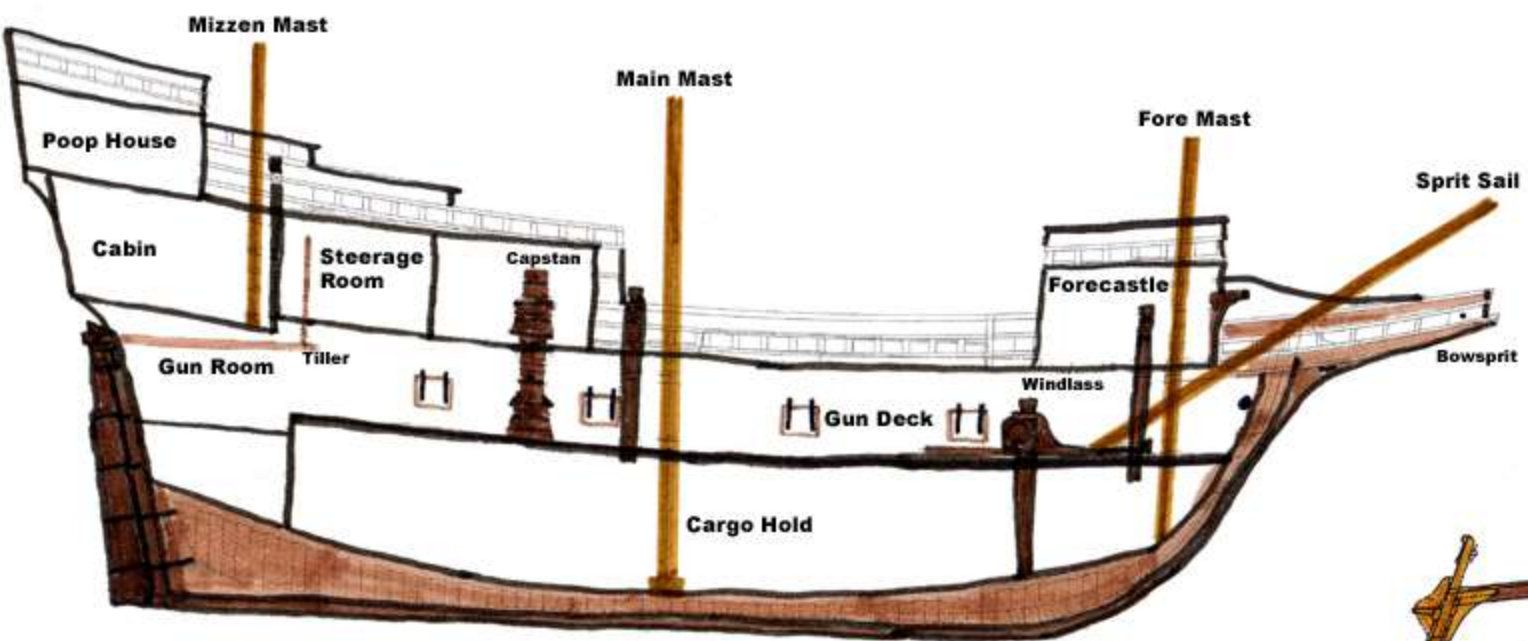
- In 1620 a religious group of people from England called the Pilgrims landed off-shore of what is now Providencetown, Massachusetts.
- They were the first Europeans to build a settlement in New England.
- It was called Plymouth.
- They came to the New World, because they were Separatists, meaning they wanted to separate from the Church of England.



# Plymouth Colony 1620-1691

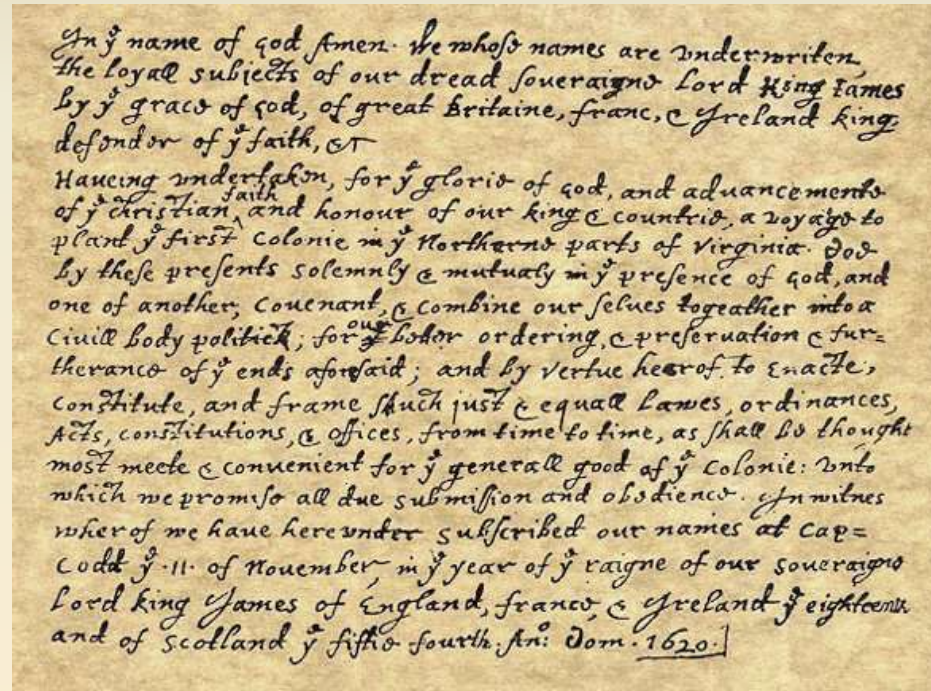






# The Pilgrims

- They wrote a series of “just and equal” laws and called it the Mayflower Compact.
- After they wrote the laws, the Pilgrims all signed the Mayflower Compact if they agreed with the laws.
- The Mayflower Compact remained the laws of Plymouth Colony, until it joined the rest of Massachusetts Colony in 1691.



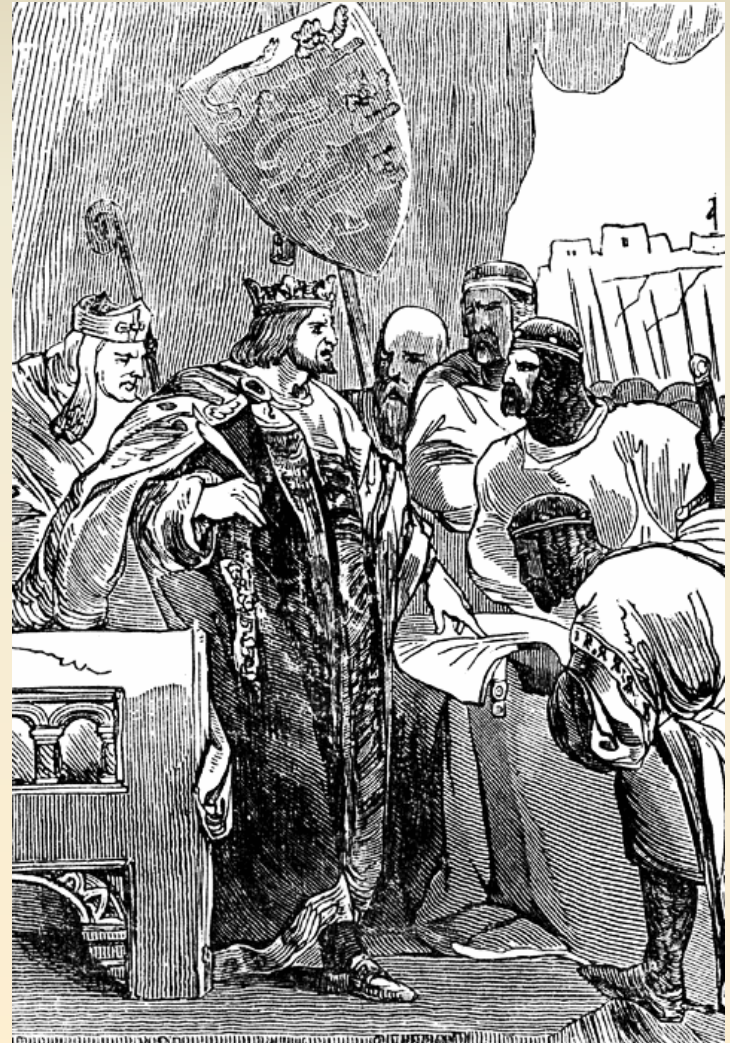
In y name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,  
the loyal subjects of our dread souveraign Lord King James  
by y grace of god, of great Britaine, franc, & yreland king,  
defendor of y faith, &c  
Hauing undertaken, for y glorio of god, and aduancements  
of y<sup>faith</sup> christian, and honour of our king & countrey, a voyage to  
plant y first Colonie in y Northernd parts of Virginia. God  
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y presence of god, and  
one of another, Couenant, & combine our selues together into a  
Ciuit body politick; for y better ordering, & preservation & fur-  
therance of y ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof, to enacte,  
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances,  
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought  
most meete & conuenient for y generall good of y Colonie: vnto  
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness  
whereof we haue herevnder subscribed our names at Cap-  
Codd y 11. of Nouember, in y year of y raigne of our souveraign  
Lord King James of England, franc, & yreland y eighteenth  
and of Scotland y fiftie fourth. An: Dom. 1620.

The Mayflower Compact



# Charters and Documents in History: the Magna Carta

- The Mayflower Compact was not the first charter.
- It was based off of the Magna Carta.
- The Magna Carta said that the king of England was not allowed to do whatever he wanted, but had to follow the laws of the country, just like everybody else.
- One of the rights in the Magna Carta given to the people of England was to choose their own Representatives for the government.





# Charters and Documents in History: the Albany Plan of Union

- Right before the United States became a country, the colonies decided they needed to make a plan to defend themselves against the French, and have better relations with the Native Americans.
- Benjamin Franklin wrote the Albany Plan of Union.
- Representatives from seven of the colonies signed that they agreed with it.
- It was the first attempt of all the colonies working together.





# Charters and Documents in History: the Declaration of Independence

- The thirteen colonies eventually got tired of living under British rule.
- They got together and decided they could govern themselves better than the king of England.
- They sent a letter to King George III of England telling him they could do a better job than he was doing.
- It was called the Declaration of Independence.



# Charters and Documents in History: the Articles of Confederation

- After the colonies became independent and could govern themselves they needed to come up for a plan of government.
- The Articles of Confederation were the first draft of the government for the United States of America.
- They did not work very well.



# Charters and Documents in History: the Constitution

- The Constitution is the second plan for government that the United States had.
- It worked.
- It contains the Preamble, the Bill of Rights, and the Amendments.
- The Constitution says that all Americans have the right to have a say in how the country is governed.





# Government in the Virginia Colony

- The Virginia Colony was governed by the House of Burgesses before it joined with the other colonies during the American Revolution.
- It was the first representative assembly in the New World, and was an example for later representative assemblies, like Congress..
- The assembly was made up of the governor of Virginia, his council, two representatives from each county in Virginia, and one representative from the College of William and Mary.
- If the governor did not like a law that the House of Burgesses passed, he could veto the law.



Recent photo of Conference House of Burgesses

# Government in the Virginia Colony

- Important representatives in the House of Burgesses included: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry.
- In 1774, right before the colonists decided to go to war with England for their independence, the House of Burgesses held a colony-wide convention called the “First Continental Congress.”
- During the First Continental Congress, the representatives decided to boycott British goods.



George Washington



Thomas Jefferson

# Government in the Virginia Colony

- The representatives hoped that by not buying goods from England that the king would lower taxes.
- It was during this meeting that Patrick Henry uttered his famous phrase: “as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!”
- Soon after the American Revolution started.



Patrick Henry



# The Iroquois Confederacy

- The English colonists weren't the only ones building governments.
- The Iroquois Confederacy was a collection of five northeastern groups of Native American tribes: the Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and the Seneca.
- The Europeans in the Middle Colonies called them “the League of Five Nations.”
- When the Tuscora migrated to New York from their ancestral homeland in North Carolina in 1722, they also joined the Iroquois Confederacy.



# Questions about Chapter 13

1. What did the Pilgrims agree to do, when they signed the Mayflower Compact?
2. What was the first plan for government in the United States called?
3. What Native American Nations were part of the Iroquois Confederacy?
4. Why was the House of Burgesses important?
5. Who wrote the Albany Plan of Union?