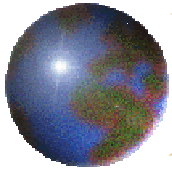


The Colonies to 1750



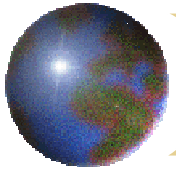


The Southern Colonies



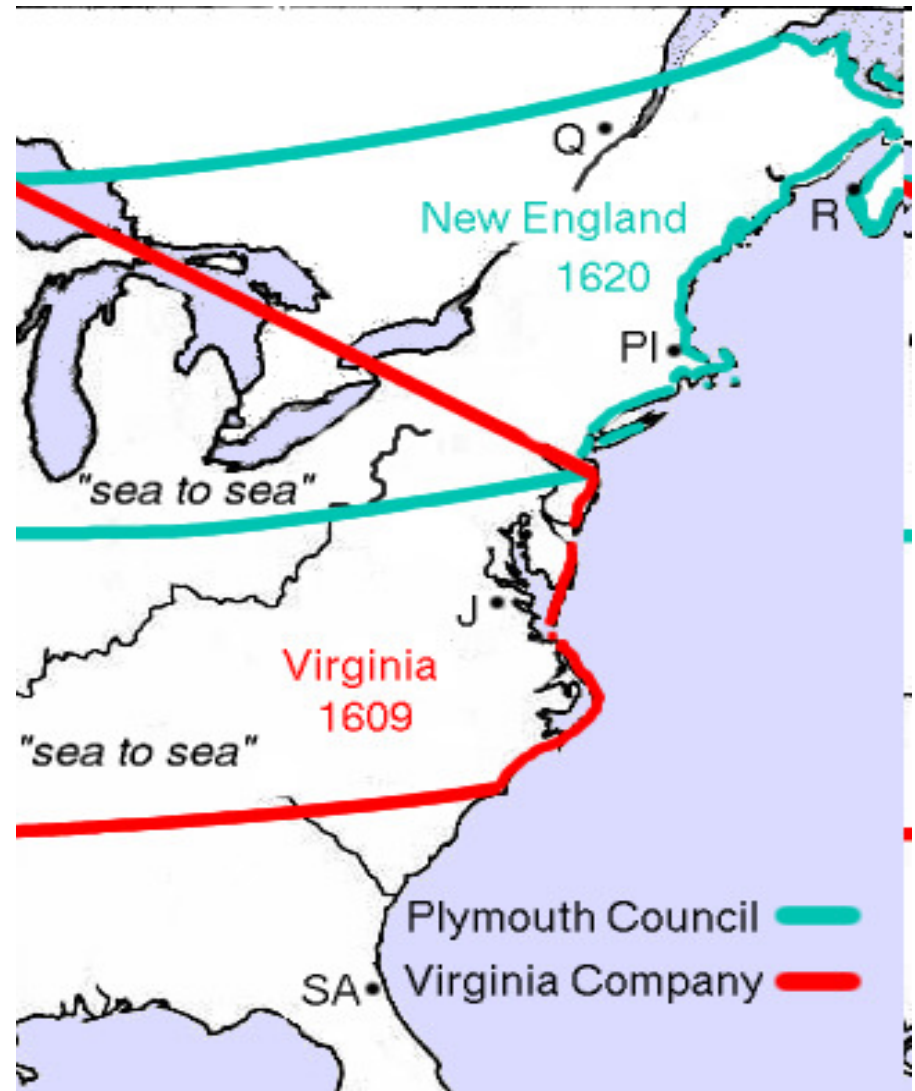
- Virginia
- Maryland
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

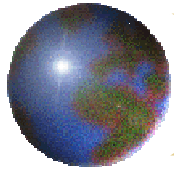
◀ The Southern Colonies



Virginia

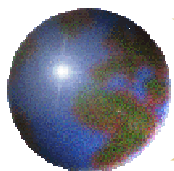
- ✚ Jamestown founded in 1607 by the London Company—joint stock company
- ✚ Huge original area cut down by land grants to Massachusetts, Maryland, and the Carolinas





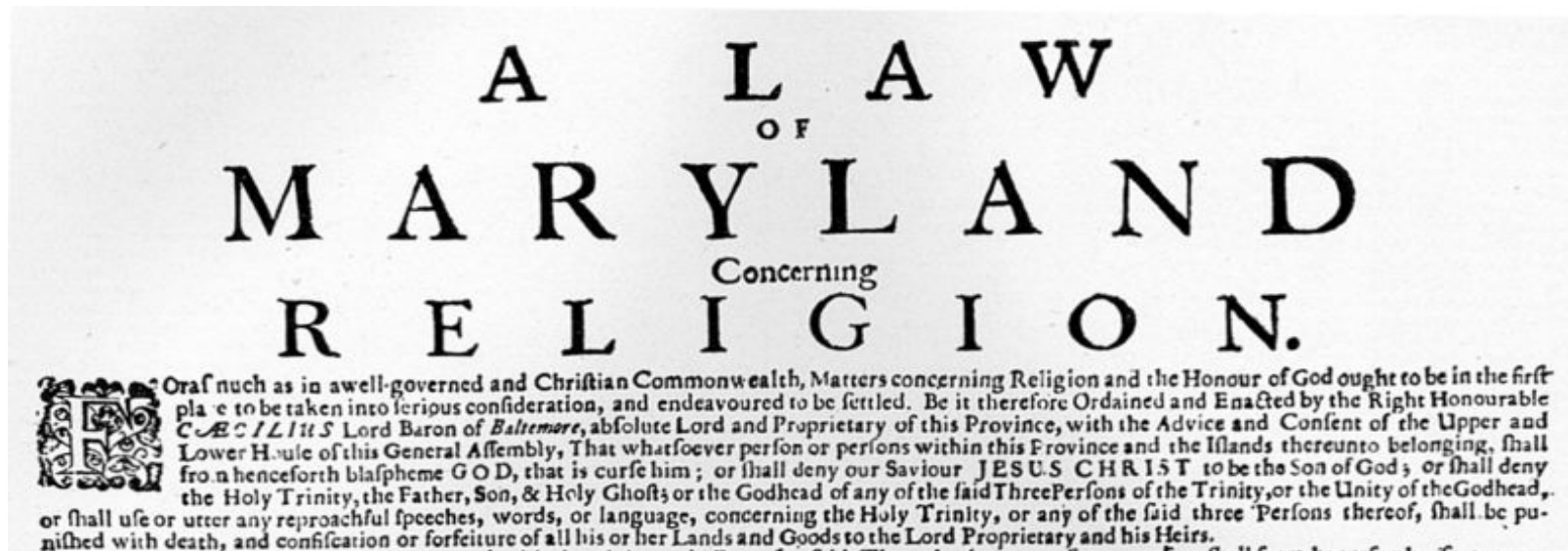
Maryland

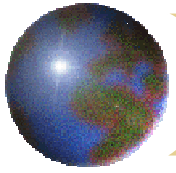
- ❖ 1632 – Lord Baltimore received land grant to found a colony as a refuge for English Roman Catholics
- ❖ First settlers in 1634
- ❖ As more protestants moved to area, tensions grew, leading to the adoption of a law about religious freedom.
 - ❑ A Law of Maryland concerning Religion



Maryland Toleration Act

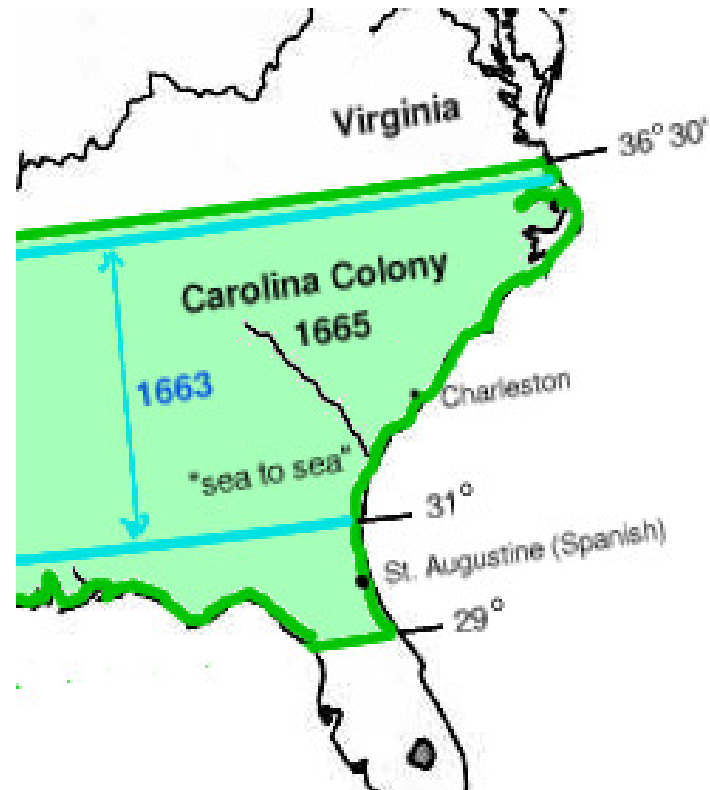
- ✚ Toleration Act of 1649 – mandating religious toleration of all Christian denominations
 - Outlawed restricting rights of Christian groups
 - First law of its kind
 - Precursor to the First Amendment

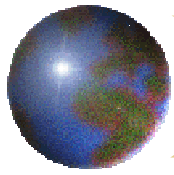




Carolinas

- 1663 ~ Land given to 8 Lords by Charles II
- 1670 ~ Charles Town (Charleston) founded
 - commercial, social and political center of South Carolina
- African laborers taught colonists to raise rice in the 1690s
- Split into North and South Carolina in 1712
 - spread out settlements made it hard to govern

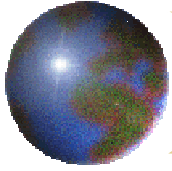




Georgia

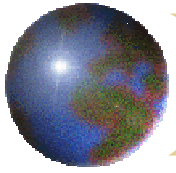
- ✚ James Oglethorpe and other trustees were given a grant by George II to start a colony for poor, jailed debtors from England
 - Land formerly part of South Carolina
 - Hoped to form a border between Spanish Florida and other English Colonies
- ✚ Founded city of Savannah in 1733





Georgia

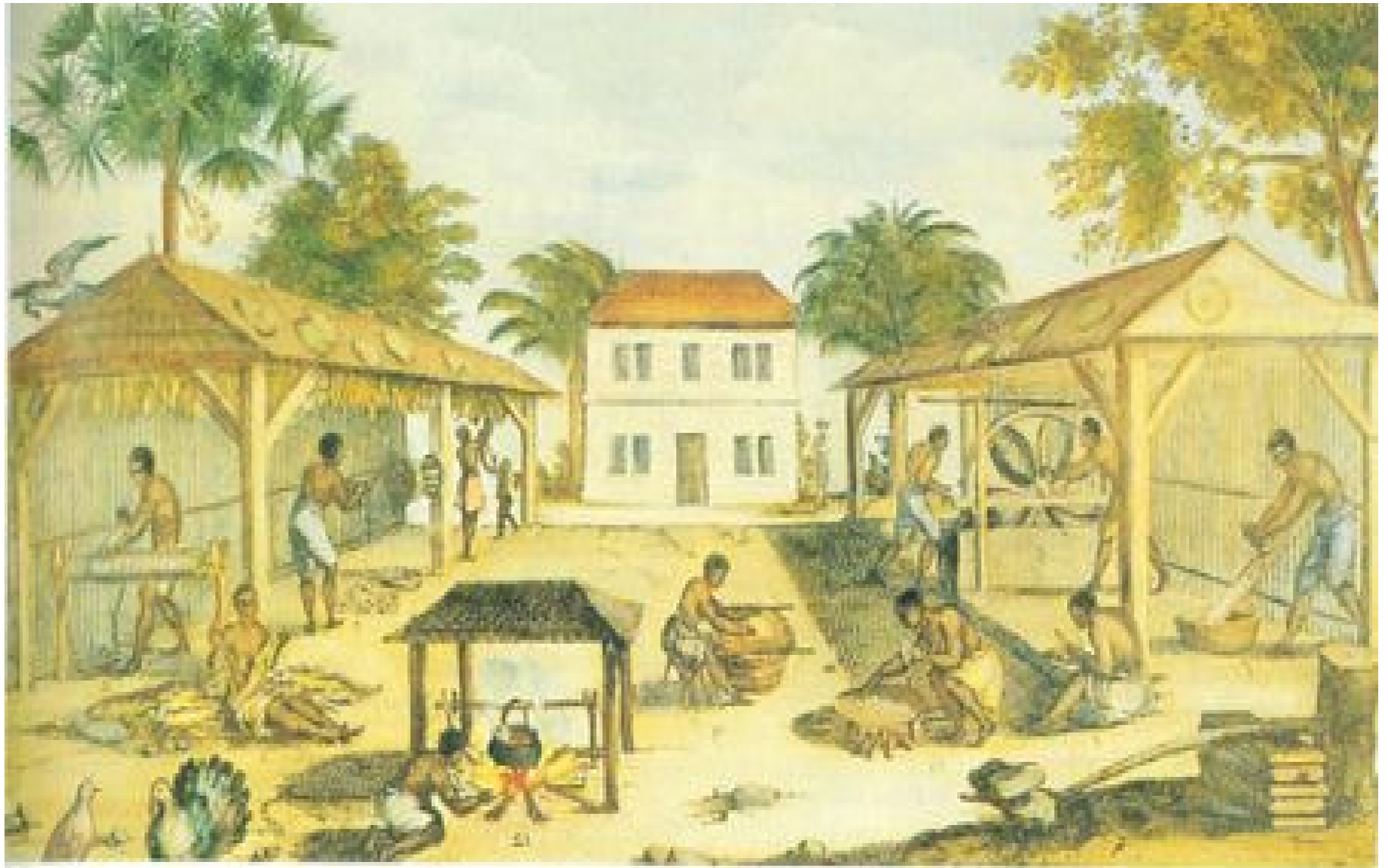
- Oglethorpe wanted to avoid the rise of plantations to assure small farm success
 - Prohibited slavery
 - Limited land grants
 - Free passage to Georgia, and cattle, land and food until they could provide for themselves
- Once successful, colonists wanted to expand
- 1752 ~ trustees gave up charter
 - Became a Royal Colony
 - Resulted in large rice plantations worked by thousands of slaves



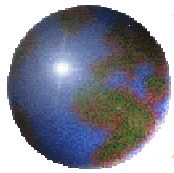
Economy of the Southern Colonies

⊕ Agriculture

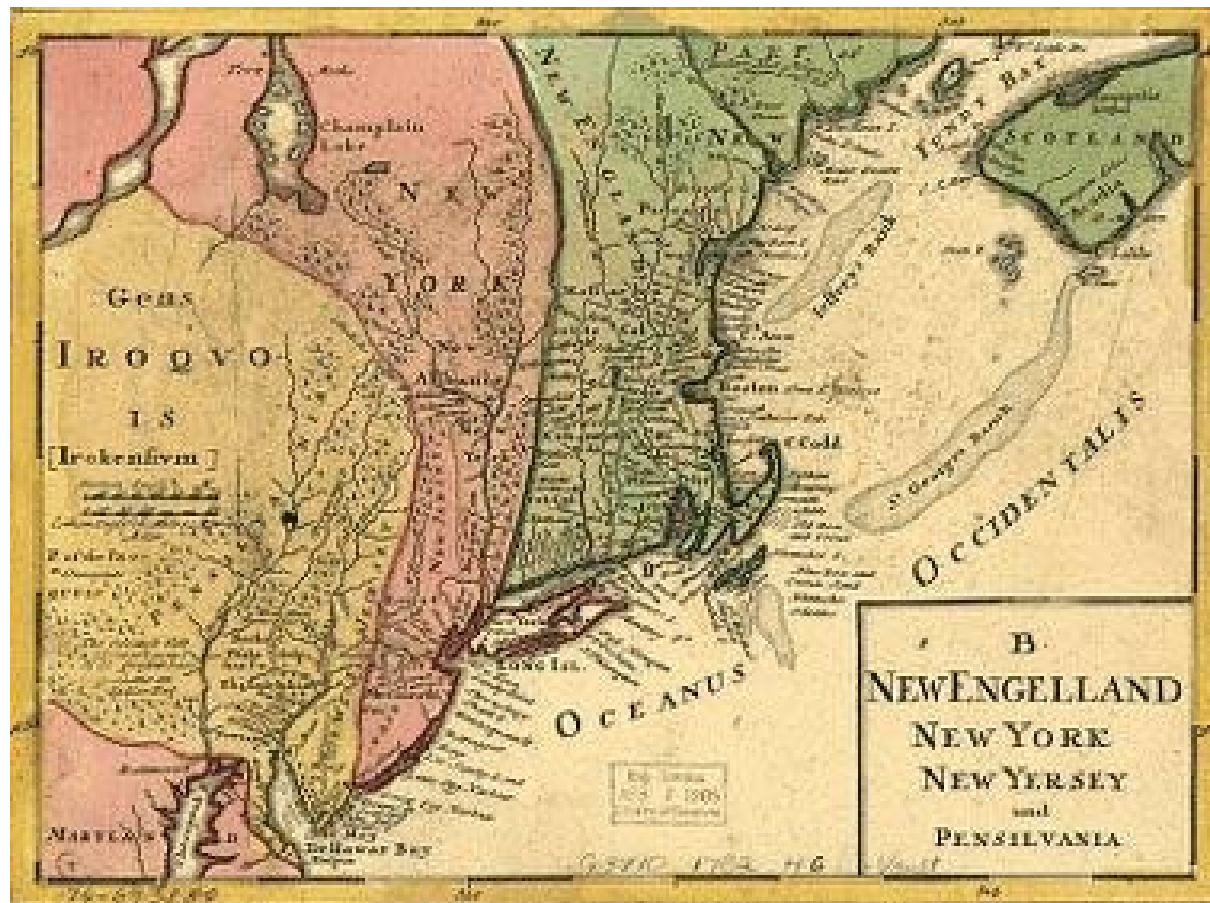
- Tobacco, Rice, Indigo ~ cash crops
- Plantations – large farms usually specializing in one crop, mostly worked by slaves or indentured servants
 - Indentured Servants – to earn passage to America, workers agree to work for a fixed number of years
 - Slaves – more than 20,000 in Southern Colonies by 1700
 - Slave Codes– laws designed to control slave population



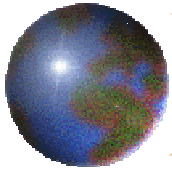
This 1670 painting shows enslaved Africans working in the tobacco sheds on a colonial tobacco plantation.



The New England Colonies



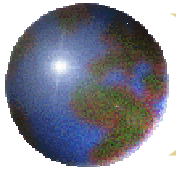
*New England map published in Germany, 1759
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division*



The New England Colonies

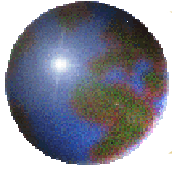


- Massachusetts
 - Plymouth—1620
 - Massachusetts Bay Colony—1629
- Connecticut
- New Hampshire
- Rhode Island



The Great Migration

- ❖ Plymouth Colony grew stronger in the 1620's
- ❖ At the same time, England began to experience an economic downturn
 - ❖ High unemployment
 - ❖ Charles I raises taxes
- ❖ Church of England began to punish Puritans because they were critical of the church.
- ❖ More than 40,000 Englishmen immigrated to the colonies in the Caribbean and New England between 1629 and 1640.

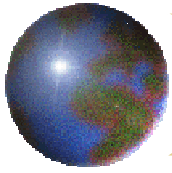


Massachusetts Bay Colony



John Winthrop

- ✦ 1629--Massachusetts Bay Company granted a charter by Charles I.
- ✦ Led by John Winthrop, a fleet of Puritan ships sailed to Massachusetts to establish an ideal Christian community in New England.
- ✦ Colony grows and prospers
 - ▣ Well prepared for the task
 - ▣ Little resistance from Indians
 - ▣ Trade with Plymouth
 - ▣ Healthier climate than Virginia



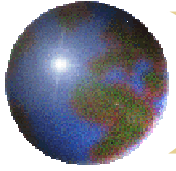
Church and State in New England

● **Massachusetts Bay**

- Company Charter provided more freedom than royal charter in Virginia
- Subject to English law
- General Court as self-government
- Government leaders were Church leaders
- Church members were the only colonists who could vote

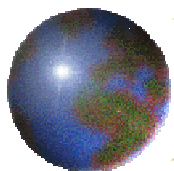
● **Connecticut**

- 1636--Founded by Thomas Hooker
- 1639—Fundamental Orders of Connecticut made the government more democratic
 - Men who were not church members were allowed to vote
 - General Courts/Assemblies are developing representative government



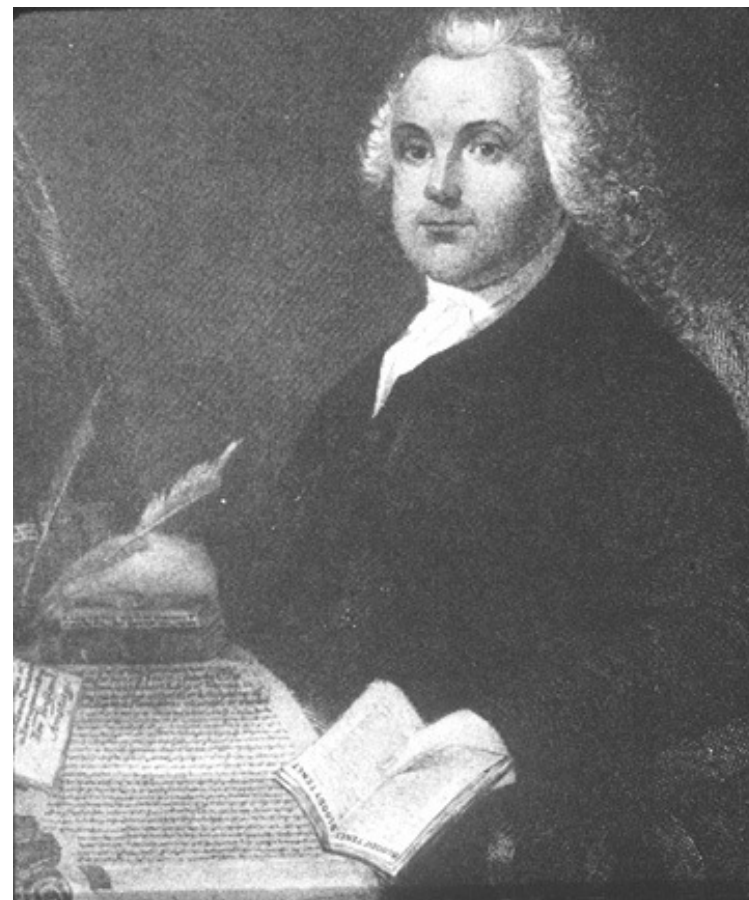
New Hampshire

- ✚ Planned colony
- ✚ Granted to Captain John Mason in 1629
 - ▣ Proprietary colony
 - ▣ Sent settlers to the new territory to create a fishing colony
 - ▣ Died before ever seeing the land where he had spent a considerable amount of money building towns and defenses.
- ✚ Became a royal colony in 1679

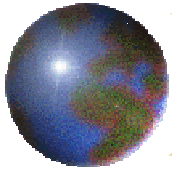


Rhode Island

- Founded by Puritan minister Roger Williams
- Disagreed with leaders in Massachusetts
 - Separation of church and politics
 - Promoted religious tolerance
 - Wanted to deal fairly with Indians
- Forced out of Massachusetts and settled to the south in Providence in 1644
- Anne Hutchinson
 - Challenged church leaders
 - Banished and founded Portsmouth



Roger Williams



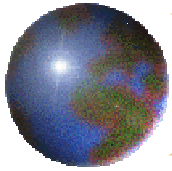
Economics and Education

● Economy

- Trade was vital
 - Shipbuilding, merchants, fishing
- Skilled labor necessary
- Climate and soil did not favor agriculture
- Farmers grew crops and raised animals for their own use
- Slavery not important in this region

● Education

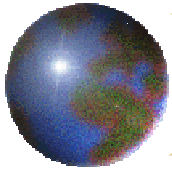
- Literacy important so that people could read the Bible
 - Town schools--often stopped after elementary school
 - More than in other colonies
 - By 1700: 70% of men and 45% of women could read
- Higher Education
 - 1636—Harvard College
 - 1701—Yale College



Salem Witch Trials



- ❖ In the early 1690's, a group of girls accused people, mostly women, of casting spells on them.
- ❖ Special Courts were formed to conduct witchcraft trials, often marked by hysteria
- ❖ Accused were often pressured to confess
- ❖ Trials led to the execution of 19 people for witchcraft
- ❖ Within a year, officials regretted the trials and apologized for the actions of the Salem Court.

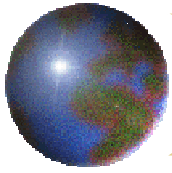


The Middle Colonies

Middle Colonies

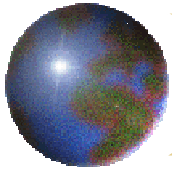


Originally Dutch ~ Henry Hudson, 1609



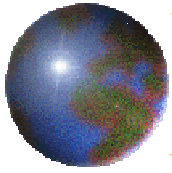
New York

- Originally New Netherlands
- 1613 ~ founded by Dutch West India Company
- 1626 ~ Dutch settlers purchase Manhattan for \$24 from Man-a-hat-a Native Americans
- 1664 ~ English fleet takes New Netherlands without a shot ~ New Amsterdam renamed New York
- Strong Dutch influence remained after 1664
- Religious tolerance of the Dutch attracted many settlers
 - Jews, French Huguenots, Puritans and others
 - By 1646 the population along the Hudson River included Dutch, French, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, English, Scots, Irish, Germans, Poles, Bohemians, Portuguese and Italians -- the forerunners of millions to come.



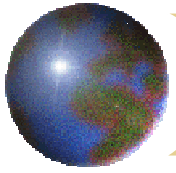
Early View of Colonial New York-1626

New York Historical Society



New Jersey

- ❖ Created from New York after English conquest
- ❖ Land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers granted to Sir George Carteret and John Lord Berkeley as proprietors by the Duke of York
- ❖ Diverse population including Dutch, Swedes, Finns, and Scots



Pennsylvania

✚ Pennsylvania Experiment

- A Government fair to all people

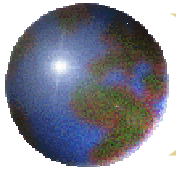
✚ 1681 ~ English charter given to William Penn for Quakers

- Plain, nonviolent, tolerant religious group
- Persecuted in England and American colonies

✚ Penn's promises attract thousands of settlers

- Religious freedom and civil liberties
- Model of fair, representative self-government
- Fair treatment of Indians and the poor

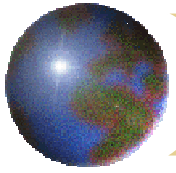




Colonial Port of Philadelphia

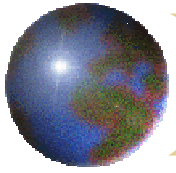
City of Brotherly Love was founded in 1682 by William Penn as the capital of his colony.





Delaware

- ⊕ Originally New Sweden
 - 1638 ~ Fort Christina
- ⊕ 1655 ~ conquered by Peter Stuyvesant and the Dutch
- ⊕ 1664 ~ taken by the English
- ⊕ 1682 ~ Chartered (sold) to William Penn by the Duke of York
- ⊕ Remained a part of Pennsylvania until 1776



Economy of the Middle Colonies

- Combined the qualities of the New England and Southern colonial economies
- Most economically dynamic region by 1750
- Fur trade was the foundation of the economy in the early years
- Farming became increasingly important
 - Staple crops: wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn
 - Raised and sold livestock
- Slaves worked as skilled laborers, on farms and in the shipbuilding industry
- Labor needs largely met by indentured servants
 - 1700-1755 ~ 135,000 indentured servants come to Middle Colonies from England and Germany