

Colonial
North
America in
the 17th
Century

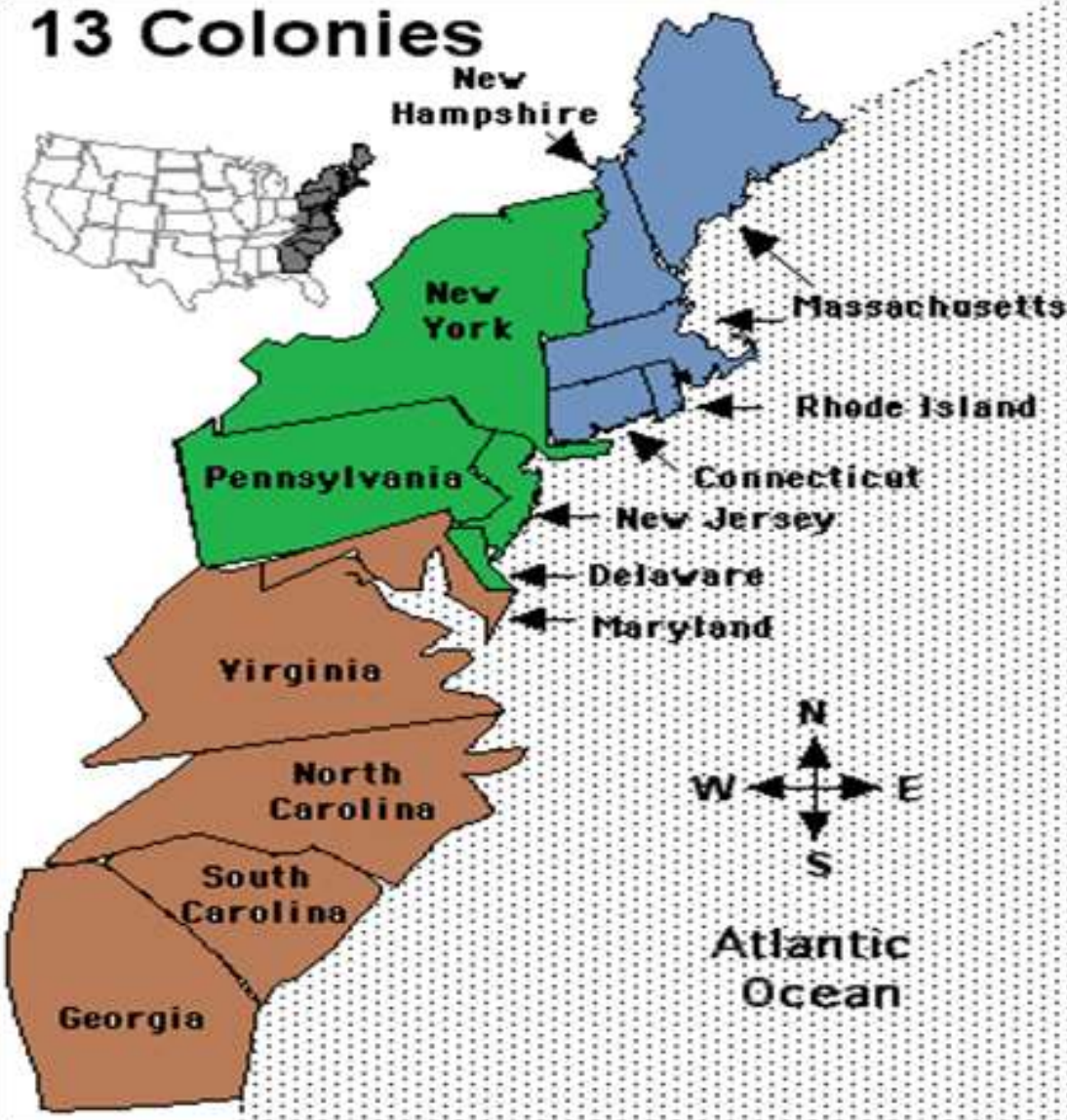


Georgia Standards

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

- a. 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.
- b. 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 colonies such as Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter.
- c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.
- d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.

13 Colonies



New England:

1. Massachusetts
2. New Hampshire
3. Rhode Island
4. Connecticut

Mid-Atlantic:

1. New York
2. Pennsylvania
3. New Jersey
4. Delaware

South:

1. Virginia
2. Maryland
3. North Carolina
4. South Carolina
5. Georgia

Colonial Virginia



Jamestown: England's 1st American Colony

- The first permanent English colony in North America was Jamestown, Virginia founded in 1607.
- It was a business venture of the Virginia Company of London who planned to send people to America in the hopes of finding gold and other valuable resources.
- Jamestown suffered from lack of leadership and the failure to find gold, which nearly resulted in starvation for many colonists.



James Town
Virginia





Early American Government

- To oversee the colony at Jamestown, the Virginia Company established a legislative body that was similar to England's Parliament called the House of Burgesses.
- The House of Burgesses was the first self-government created in the New World.
- Representatives were both appointed by the Virginia Company or elected by land-owning males.





Tobacco Saves the Colony

- The only thing that kept the colony from completely failing was tobacco. Virginia's climate was perfect for its growth.
- Colonists in the South became extremely wealthy cultivating tobacco for European consumers.





A
COUNTER-
BLASTE TO
Tobacco.

*First is be written by the
by the of most wisdom.*

*This is a small tracte by King La
Pract: For it was first printed in
Collection of his works in 1616.*

Bishop of Winchester.

Imprinted at London
by R. B.
Anno 1604.



Development of Slavery

- Initially tobacco farmers reliable on indentured servants to help cultivate and harvest the tobacco crop.
- In order to pay off debts, people would become indentured servants; they would work for a set amount of time until their debt was paid off usually through labor.
- As time passed, more indentured servants fulfilled their labor requirements and were granted their freedom.
- To make up for the labor shortage, tobacco cultivators in Jamestown began importing African slaves to work for free on these ever-growing plantations.

Early Jamestown



- In the beginning, Native Americans were reluctant to help the colonists survive and adapt to the harsh living conditions.
- Powhatan: Indian chief who oversaw and sustained relations with Jamestown settlers (famously with John Smith)
- Powhatan convinced the Natives to create a peaceful relationship with the Jamestown settlers, one founded and sustained by trade.
- However, peace would not last between natives and settlers over territorial disputes to expand tobacco cultivation.





Effects of Expansion in Virginia



- As the colonists expanded their tobacco plantations further from the coast they took more land from the Indians causing intense fighting.
- William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, only increased hostilities of settlers by raising taxes on poor planters.
- These taxes in turn were given heavily as rewards for political allies of Berkeley in the House of Burgesses.



Bacon's Rebellion

- In 1675, Virginia settlers sought support from Berkeley in exterminating all of the colony's Natives, Berkeley refused.
- In response to the governor's apathy on the issue a planter named Nathaniel Bacon took matters into his own hands.
- Bacon and his supporters began slaughtering Natives in an effort to take their land and protect frontier planters.
- He felt Berkeley had no concern for the poor farmers and favored Virginia's wealthy.

Bacon's Rebellion



- When Governor Berkeley protested against the actions of Bacon (right) and his men, Bacon marched into Jamestown driving out the governor.
- Bacon's Rebellion lost power after Bacon's sudden death and the King of England appointed a new, stronger governor.
- Bacon's Rebellion showed that poor farmers would not tolerate a government that catered only to the wealthy.
- More importantly: the first example in colonial America in which the citizens themselves attempted to overthrow a government they deemed unjust.





Colonial New England

Puritans Arrive in Massachusetts



- Most of the colonists of New England were religious dissidents who disagreed with the established Church of England.
- These New England colonists, known as Puritans, came to the colonies to seek religious freedom.
- The Puritans established the Massachusetts Bay Colony, around present day Boston.

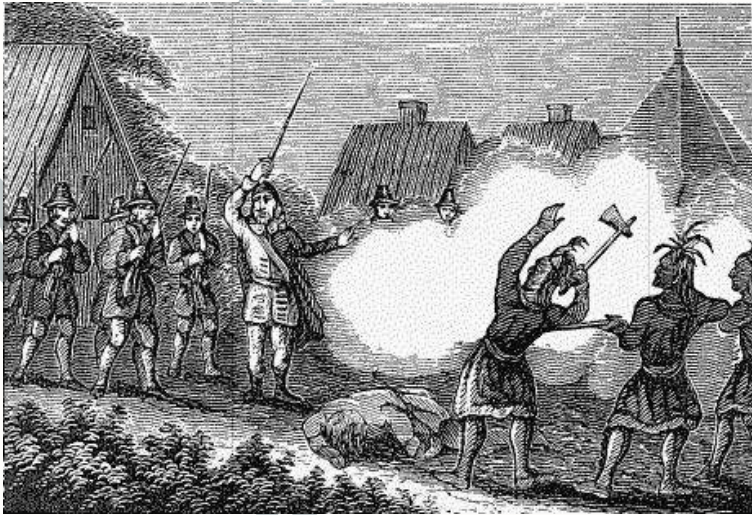




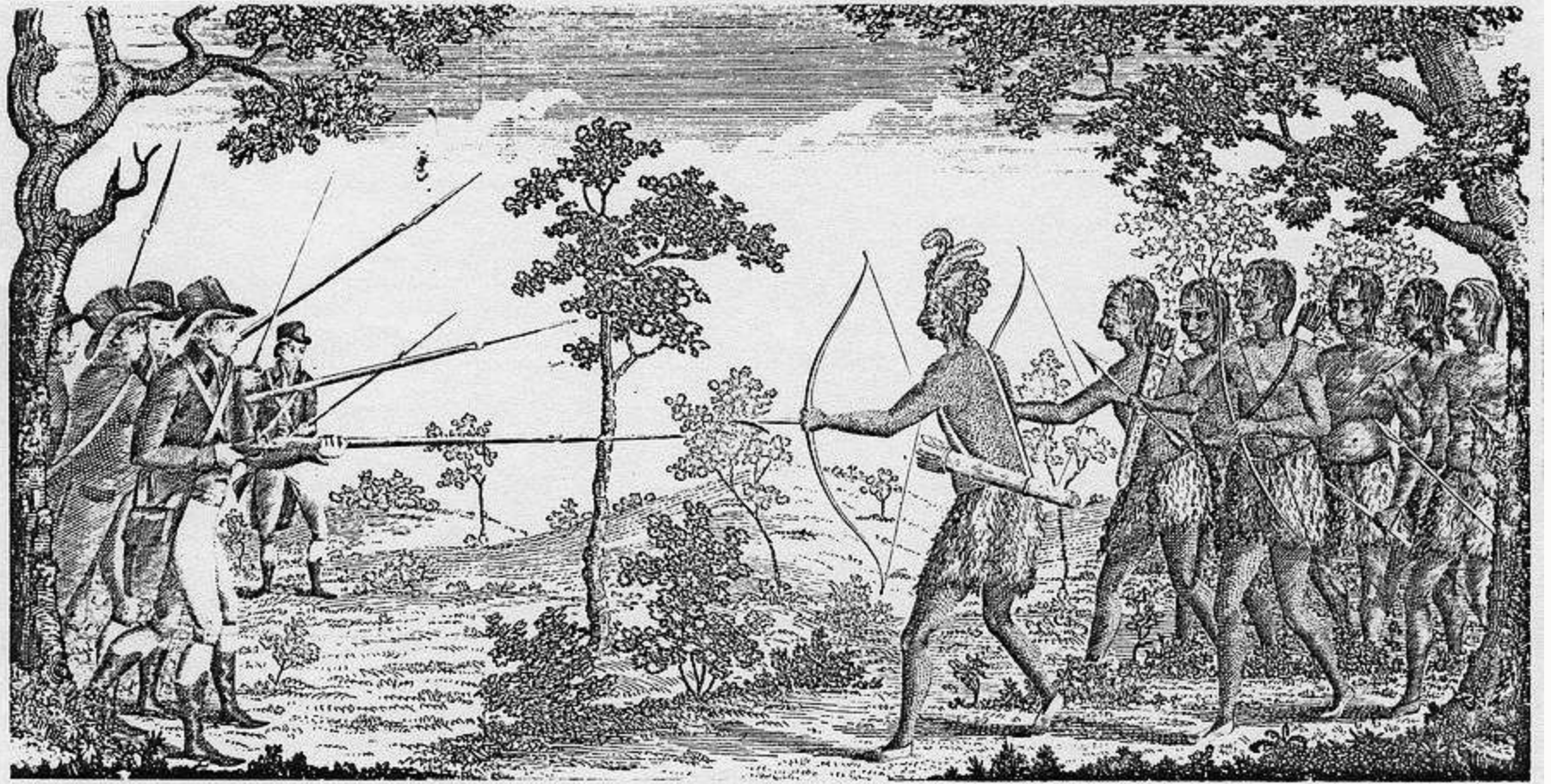
New England and Native Americans

- As with Jamestown, Puritan settlers were met with resistance from Native Americans over land rights.
- Puritans (with their superior weapons) were able to suppress Natives and force them onto early “reservations.”
- In 1675 a massive Indian rebellion erupted against Puritan colonists.
- The Native rebellion was led by an Indian chief whom the colonist called King Phillip.
- Hence the conflict came to be known as “King Phillips’ War.”

Outcome of King Phillips War



- A year later, after losing the ability to fight back against superior colonial weapons, the Indian resistance surrendered.
- The defeat forced Native Americans out of New England. They would never return.

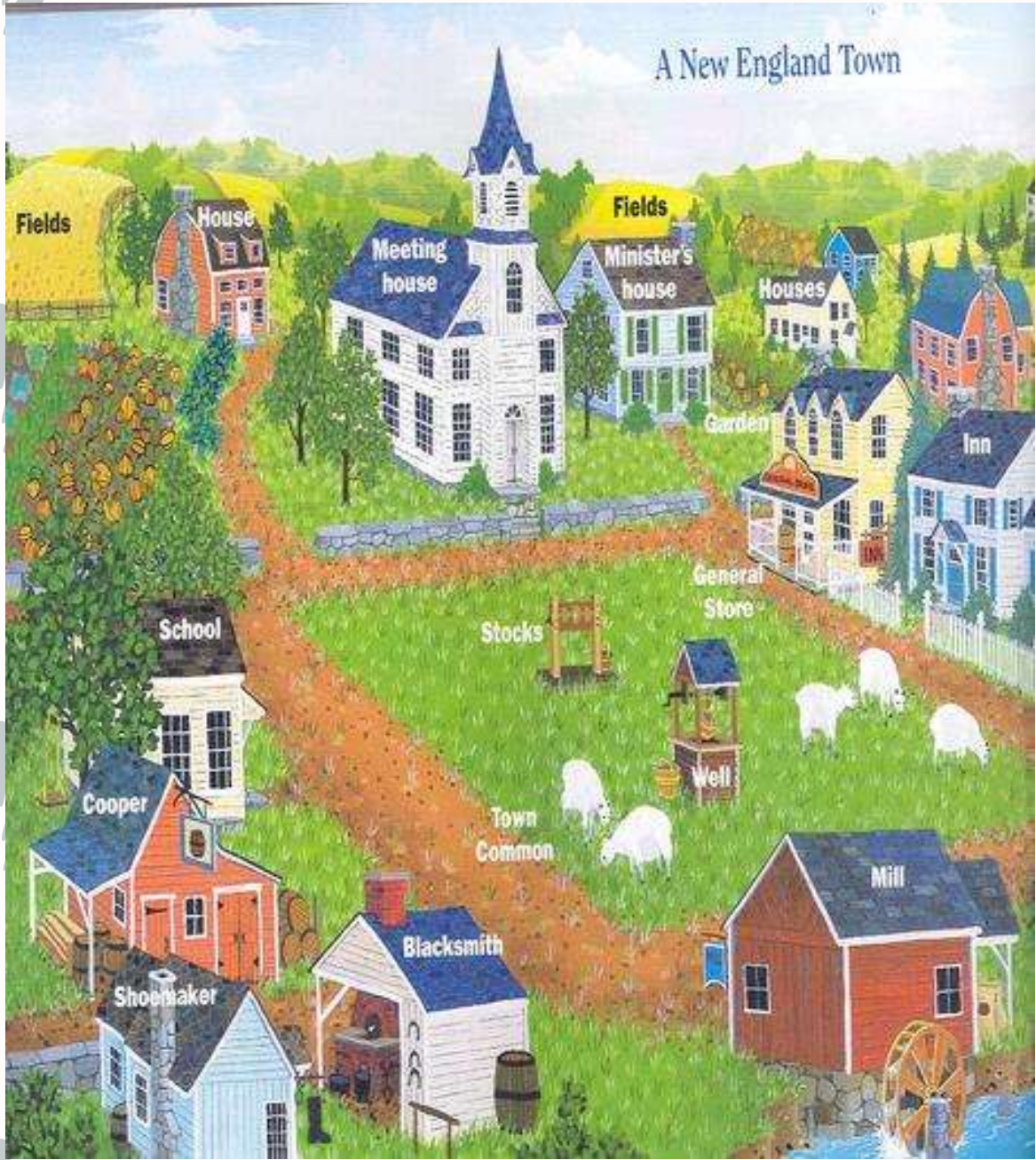


Puritans Establish a Republic



- In Massachusetts, the Puritans established a republic in which they elected their own rulers, including their governor.
- However voting rights were limited only to men who belonged to the Puritan Church.
- All other colonies were ruled by a governor appointed by the Crown.
- Towns were constructed to include a “commons” area that served as a sight of town meetings.
- At these town meetings, people would voice concerns about community issues and democratically make decisions.

A New England Town



Half-Way Covenant



- As the years passed in Massachusetts, the Puritan Church began to lose political power over these new generations of Puritans.
- In order to maintain membership and retain Church power and authority, the Puritans offered a “political deal” to the colonists known as the “half-way covenant”.
- Church officials hoped that by giving colonists some benefits of church membership (the right to vote), they would be inclined to further seek full membership thus empowering the Puritan Church.

Creation of Rhode Island



- The Puritans were not tolerant of other religions or people who disagreed with the Church.
- A man named Roger Williams angered Church officials by expressing opinions that went against church authority.
- In response, Williams left MA and formed his own colony he called Rhode Island.
- Rhode Island proved to be a safe haven for Baptists, Quakers and Jews where people could practice their religion freely.

Salem Witch Trials



WITCHCRAFT AT SALEM VILLAGE.

- In 1692 in the town of Salem, MA a series of hearings were held for a group of individuals accused of witchcraft.
- In the end, 20 men and women were put to death for practicing “witchcraft”.
- The mass hysteria of the Salem Witch Trials highlighted the dangers of religious extremism in colonial America.





The page features several decorative leaf icons in a light blue-grey color, arranged vertically along the left margin. There are seven such icons, each consisting of three stylized leaves pointing upwards.

Massachusetts Becomes A Royal Colony

- Events in England (especially the restoration of the monarch to the throne) led to an increased control over the North American colonies.
- The crown passed a series of laws known as the Navigation Acts which sought to regulate and restrict colonial trade.
- Massachusetts vehemently opposed the acts and refused to obey as New England relied heavily on trade for income.
- Further straining relation with the crown was the Puritan intolerance for other faiths, particularly Protestants.
- All of these events cumulated in the Massachusetts colony becoming a royal colony (more closely monitored and operated directly by the King.)

Mid-Atlantic Colonies

The Dutch and New Amsterdam



- In the 1600's, the Dutch used a small island at the mouth of the Hudson River as a fort to protect it's growing interest in the fur trade.
- After a series of conflicts, the city of New Amsterdam would eventually end up in the hands of the British.
- The British would rename the settlement New York City.

PLANNING
OF THE
BURGH
OF
NEW AMSTERDAM
1624



William Penn Establishes Pennsylvania



- In the mid 17th century, William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania which literally means “Penn’s woods”.
- The colony was a haven for a religious group known as the Quakers.
- The rich farmland and numerous rivers allowed Pennsylvania (and other Mid-Atlantic colonies) to become rich through agriculture and trade.

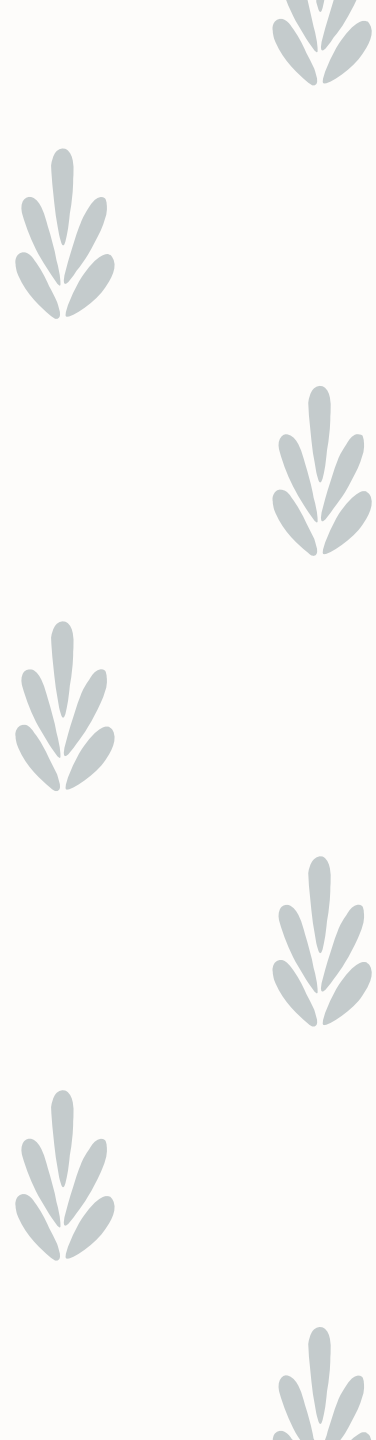
French
Settlement of
Quebec

The French in Canada




- North of the English colonies of North America, the French founded a colony they called “Quebec”.
- The French were not interested in creating permanent settlements in North America but rather to make profit in the fur trade (especially beaver fur).
- One important legacy of the French fur trade was the creation of cooperation between the French and the Native Americans.
- This cooperation would eventually lead to war between England and France







Colonial Brochures

- 
- Your assignment will be to create an informational brochure **discussing** and **describing** the geographical, religious, political and economic characteristics of the colonies of New England, the mid-Atlantic colonies AND the colonial South.
 - Brochures should have a structure that is similar to the following:




1. New England

- A. geographical characteristics
- B. religion (Puritans, half-way covenant, creation of Rhode Island, Salem Witch Trials)
- C. politics (town meetings, King Phillip's War, loss of the MA charter)
- D. economic (how did New England colonies make money?)




2. Mid-Atlantic

- 
- A. geographical characteristics
 - B. religion (William Penn and the Quakers; religious tolerance)
 - C. politics (New Amsterdam becomes New York)
 - D. economic (how did the Mid-Atlantic colonies make money?)



3. South

- 
- A. geographical characteristics
 - B. religion (mainly denominations of Christianity)
 - C. politics (House of Burgesses, Powhatan, Bacon's Rebellion)
 - D. economic (Virginia Company and tobacco, importation of slaves from Africa)