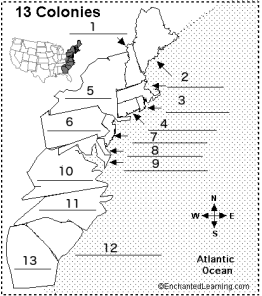


TAKE OFF:
Can you label the 13 original colonies?



13 Colonies

Atlantic Ocean

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THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA

WHY DID THEY COME?

“We must find new lands from which we can easily obtain raw materials and at the same time exploit the cheap slave labor that is available from the natives of the colonies. The colonies would also provide a dumping ground for the surplus goods produced in our factories.”

- British Statesmen Cecil Rhodes

WHY DID THEY COME?

They sought... "a better, and easier place of living...drawne away by evil examples into extravagance and dangerous courses" with "the great hope, for the propagating and advancing the gospel of the kingdom of Christ."

- Puritan leader William Bradford

WHY DID THEY COME?

"Sir, they are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful for anything we allow them short of hanging."

- British statesmen Samuel Johnson

WORDS & PEOPLE TO KNOW:

Indentured Servitude
Slavery
Calvanism
Cash Crops
Charter Colony
Proprietary Colony
Royal Colony
Puritans
Pilgrims
Predestination
Mayflower Compact
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

William Penn
Thomas Hooker
Roger Williams
Anne Hutchinson
George Calvert
William Bradford
New Amsterdam/New Netherlands
James Oglethorpe
Virginia Company
London Company
Act Concerning Religion

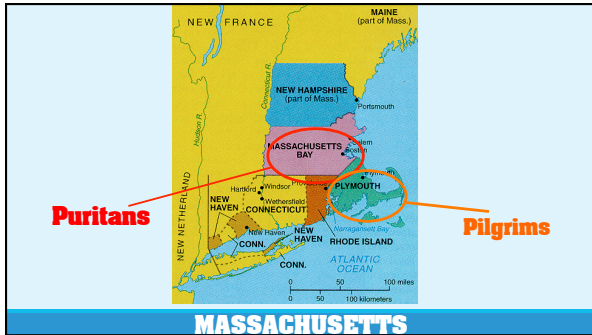
PROPRIETARY	CHARTER	ROYAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granted by the King to one or more Proprietary Governors who were granted governmental powers over that colony. They were run under a colonial charter agreement, which meant that the proprietor was ultimately responsible to British law and the King Used by the King to reward his allies Examples: early New York, early New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Carolinas. By 1690 the idea fell out of favor with the King. <i>Why do you think?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King granted a charter to the colonial government establishing the rules under which the colony was to be governed. All of the colonial charters guaranteed to the American colonists the rights and privileges of a British citizen Charters were often awarded to businesses Examples: Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts Bay In 1685, King James II, tried to revoke all of the charters. <i>Why do you think he wanted to do this?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CT and the "Charter Oak" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruled or administered by a Royal Governor and royal council who were appointed by and responsible to the king of Britain Royal Colonies had a representative assembly that was elected by the people. Examples: New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia

3 TYPES OF COLONIES



PILGRIMS	PURITANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally left Britain for Holland Separatists: believed that separation from the Catholic Church and reform in the Anglican Church was not sufficient and wanted to establish their own religion First came to America with the Virginia Company and settled in Plymouth, MA According to John Winthrop they sought to establish "a city upon a hill" Mayflower Compact Leader: William Bradford (Governor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DID NOT wish to break from the Anglican Church, wanted to "purify" it. Settled in New England in the Massachusetts Bay Colony Were extremely strict and believed that the human state was "one of sin and depravity" Predestination and Calvinism Not open to different opinions Leaders: John Winthrop (Governor), Cotton Mather

MASSACHUSETTS: PILGRIMS V. PURITANS

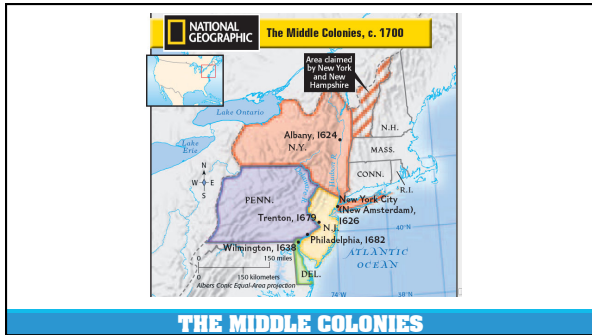


- Founded by **Roger Williams** and **Anne Hutchinson** at Providence
- Williams had been banished by Puritan leaders for his ideas about religious freedom and separation of church and state
- Purchased the land from the American Indians
- Rhode Island became a haven for those seeking religious freedom
- One of the largest slave-trading centers in the world

A portrait of Roger Williams, a religious leader and philosopher, is shown on the right. Below it is an illustration of a slave market scene with people and goods. The name 'Roger Williams' is written in cursive below the portrait.

An illustration of a man in 17th-century attire using an axe to cut a tree trunk. The caption below reads 'MAKING THE ORIGINAL CHARTER IN THE OAK'.

- Founded in 1639 by puritan **Thomas Hooker** in Hartford
- Did not agree with Massachusetts Bay leaders about governing the colony
- Believed government should be based on "the free consent of the people, to whom belongs the choice of public [officials] by God's own allowance"
 - **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**
- Colony was not legally authorized until King Charles issued a **charter** in 1662
 - Story of the "Charter Oak"



- Originally a Dutch colony called **New Netherland**
 - Purchased from the Indians for \$24
- British seized control in 1664 and remained it **New York** in honor of its proprietor **James, the Duke of York** who had been awarded the colony by his brother King Charles II (**REVIEW**: What type of colony is this?)
- New Netherlands and Maine
- Duke would permit the colonists to elect an assembly
- **New Jersey**
 - The Duke gave two large pieces of land to his friends Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley and they founded New Jersey
 - To attract settlers, religious freedom was promised
- James Duke of York would later become King James II

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY

“Men must be governed by God, or they will be ruled by tyrants.”

William Penn

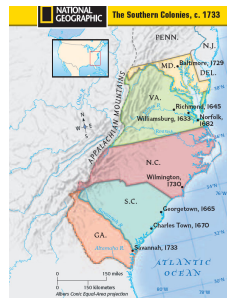
- Quaker **William Penn** requested a colony from King Charles II
 - Charles had owed a debt to William's dad
 - Charles wanted to get rid of William
 - Quakers refused to bow before the king, pay taxes, and fight in wars
- Penn named the colony after his father "Penn's Woods"
- Penn heavily advertised his colony
 - **Great Law of 1682**: promised religious freedom and equality to anyone who came
- Penn made Pennsylvania the first democracy in America

PENNSYLVANIA

- founded in 1638 by **Peter Minuit** and the New Sweden Company.
- fell under British control in 1664 and William Penn was given the deed
 - He attempted to merge the governments of Pennsylvania and Delaware but it did not and in 1701 Penn agreed to having two separate assemblies.



DELAWARE



THE SOUTHERN COLONIES – THE TOBACCO COLONIES

- Businessman **Sir George Calvert** (Lord Baltimore) became a Roman Catholic.
- In England, Catholics were treated harshly.
- Calvert wanted to start a colony "*founded on religious freedom where there would not only be a good life, but also a prosperous one for those bold enough to take the risk.*"
- Calvert died before the King could issue him a charter and instead it was issued to his son Cecil
- **Act Concerning Religion**: passed to protect the religious rights of all Christians.
 - 1st law guaranteeing religious liberty
 - Primarily aimed to protect Catholics who had become outnumbered



CECILIUS CALVERT, LORD BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND

- Constant war with Spain became a draw on British resources
 - King James I needed to look to new areas
 - Founded in 1606 when the king granted charters to two branches of the Virginia Company (London Company & Plymouth Company)
 - **Jamestown**: 1st successful permanent British colony in the New World
 - **Chesapeake Bay**: Plymouth company. Would later be abandoned in 1609
- Economy was based on Tobacco trade
- Dependent on **Indentured servitude** and slave labor



VIRGINIA



- Charter was granted in 1663 by Charles II to 8 proprietors in return for financial and political support
 - Charles wanted a buffer to prevent Spain from moving northward
- 1691: Dispute over governance forced a split between north and south
 - Each had a governor appointed to rule

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA



- Last colony
- Founded by **James Oglethorpe** & King George II
 - Land of debtors to escape jail
 - Colony also served as a buffer preventing the Spanish from moving up out of Florida
 - Oglethorpe banned slavery, alcohol and large plantations
 - Left colony after 12 years due to citizen unhappiness

GEORGIA