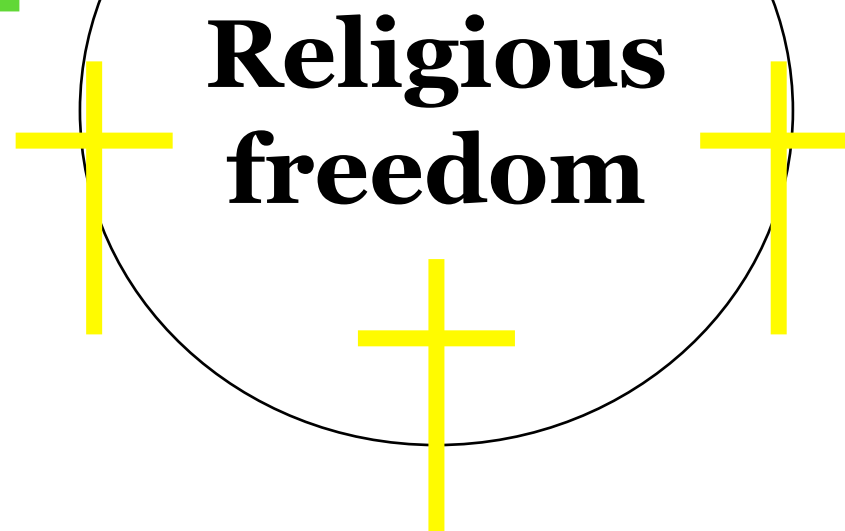


Unit 1: Colonialism

Standards 8.1-8.14

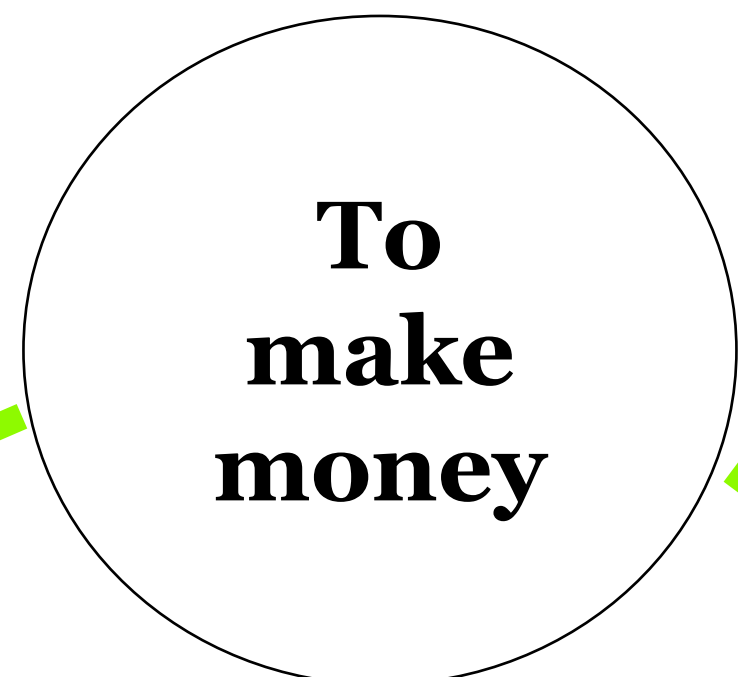
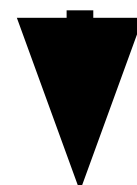
8.1 Explain the primary motivations for English colonization of the New World

**Why did
England
colonize?**

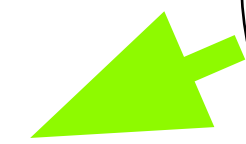


To Make Money

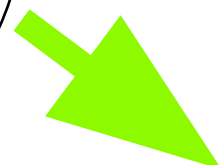
- New joint stock companies promised money for investment in the new colonies
- People wanted a chance to own their own land
- Those willing to be settlers would leave everything behind to make a new life
- English king also wanted money that could be made off of the new world including gold and crops



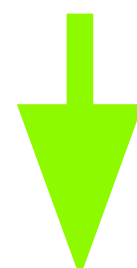
**Joint stock
companies
created ways
for many
people to
make money**



**King
wanted gold
and furs
found in
New World**



**People were
willing to
leave
everything
to own land**



Religious Freedom

- English kings were enforcing new Anglican Church
- Many people did not like the teachings of the new church and wanted to practice something different
- People willing to leave everything they new to start in an unknown world
- Groups included: separatists, Puritans, Catholics, Protestants, etc.

**English king
creates his
own church
and does
not accept
other
religions**

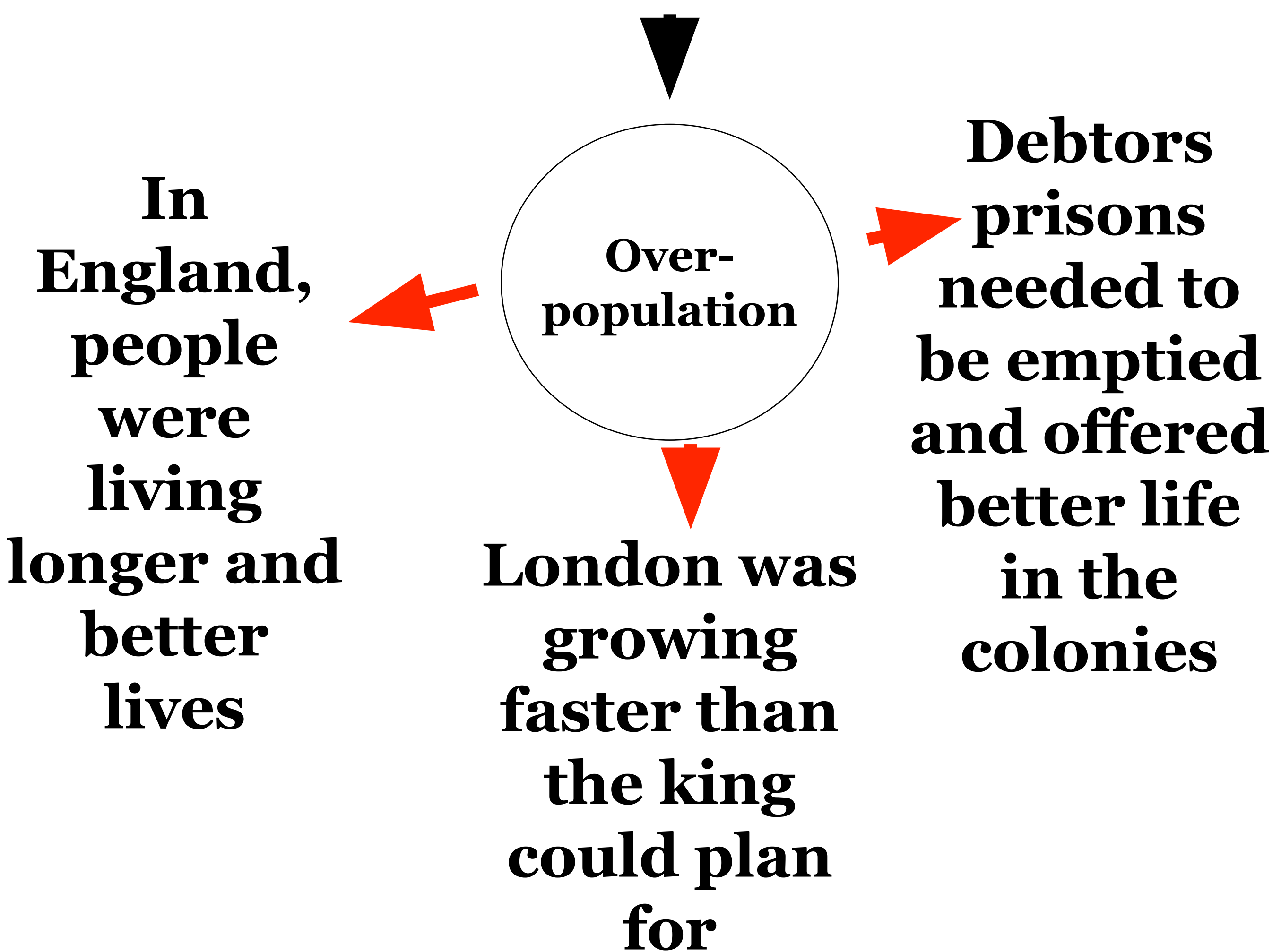


**People
looking for
a place to
practice
their
religion**

**Separatists,
Puritans,
Quakers,
Jews,
Catholics,
Huguenots**

Overpopulation

- England's population continued to grow due to the better life after the Middle Ages
- London was the largest growing city in Europe with many poor flocking to the city
- People who could not pay rent or expenses would be sent to debtors prison
- These prisons were over crowded and caused problems for the king



8.2 Trace and explain the founding of Jamestown

Why are each of these important to Jamestown?

1. Virginia Company
2. John Smith
3. John Rolfe
4. Tobacco
5. Indentured servants and slaves
6. House of Burgesses
7. “Starving time”

8.3 Explain the founding of the Plymouth Colony

The Pilgrims

- A pilgrim is a person who makes a journey for a religious reason
- In 1608, a group of religious farmers tried to start their own church in England
 - Why was that a problem?
- In 1616, they asked the Virginia Company for a charter to start a colony in North America
- The Virginia Company agreed and the Pilgrims boarded the Mayflower

The Pilgrims

- 101 men, women, and children crowded on the Mayflower to North America
- They went over as indentured servants
 - What does that mean?
- The Mayflower was blown off course and reached what is now Massachusetts
- They called their new colony Plymouth

The Mayflower Compact

- To keep order in the new colony, the 41 men aboard the Mayflower signed an agreement
- They agreed to make laws for the good of the colony and to obey those laws
- Women were expected to follow the laws even though they were not asked to sign the Mayflower Compact

Life in North America

- The first winter in 1620 was hard
- About half the Pilgrims died
- Squanto and Samoset, members of the Wampanoag tribe arrived in the spring to help the Pilgrims
- They showed the Pilgrims how to plant squash, pumpkins, and corn

Life in North America

- The Pilgrims lived in peace with the Wampanoags
- As more English settlers arrived, the relationship between the settlers and the natives fell apart
- The new settlers forced the Native Indians off their lands

8.4 Analyze the reasons for the settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the events and the key figures of the colonies

Puritans

- Puritans wanted to reform or purify the Church of England
- They did not want to leave the church like the Pilgrims
- They came to North America to worship as they pleased

Puritans

- Puritans believed in predestination
- Your place in heaven or hell was already determined; nothing you could do could change that
- Lived a very strict lifestyle

The Massachusetts Bay Colony

- 1629, other English people looking to leave to North America get a royal charter to form the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- 1630, 1,000 people set off in 11 well-stocked ships

The Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Established a colony with Boston as its main city
- “Great Migration”
- Violence in England caused about 70,000 Puritans to America

Success in Massachusetts

- The Puritans fleeing violence in England were very successful in North America very early, unlike Plymouth or Jamestown
- Why?
 1. They were well equipped and prepared
 2. They sailed in March and had time to plant for harvest in the fall
 3. They had great leadership

John Winthrop

- Rich attorney and lord in England
- Became first governor of Massachusetts
- Believed that he had a “calling” from God to lead there
- Served as governor or deputy-governor for 19 years

John Winthrop

- Wanted the colony to be an example to the world as a model community
- Ruled by Puritan beliefs: duty, hard work, education
- Famous quote: “...we shall be as a City on a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us.”

Roger Williams

- Young, popular minister in Salem
- Argued for a full break with the Church of England
- Did not like the Mass. Bay Charter because it did not give fair payment to the Native Indians

Roger Williams

- 1635, found guilty of preaching “dangerous opinions” and was exiled
- Fled to Rhode Island
- Created political freedom in Providence, RI
- Famous quote: “When you do what you do best, you are not only helping yourself, but the world.”

Anne Hutchinson

- Intelligent, strong-willed, well-spoken woman
- Threatened the control of men
- Believed in direct revelation
 - Carried the idea of predestination to extreme
 - Holy life was no sure sign of salvation
 - The truly saved didn't need to obey the law of either God or man
 - Bragged that she got her beliefs directly from God

Anne Hutchinson

- Puritan leaders banished her to Rhode Island
- She was killed in an attack by Native Indians
- Famous quote: “Better to be cast out of the Church than to deny Christ.”

Thomas Hooker

- Puritan minister
- Did not agree with the political system in Boston
- Wanted all Puritans to have equal rights in voting
- Moved to Rhode Island to start new settlement

Thomas Hooker

- Decided to start his own colony named Connecticut
- 1639, helped develop the “Fundamental Orders of Connecticut”
- Argued as the first true American democratic government
- Famous quote: “the foundation of authority is laid in the free consent of the people”

Salem Witch Trials

- 1692-1693, series of court cases in which over 200 people were accused of practicing witchcraft
- Puritans believed witchcraft was the work of the devil
- Started when two little girls Betty Parris (9) and Abigail Williams (11) began to have strange fits
- The girls blamed it on witchcraft of Tituba, the servant, Sarah Good, local beggar, and Sarah Osborne, an old lady who didn't go to church

Salem Witch Trials

- Created panic in town of Salem
- Hundreds of people accused of being witches
- Pastors held trials to decide who was and who wasn't a witch
- At least 20 people were put to death during the trial
- Over 150 were jailed, some died in jail
- Finally ended when the governor pardoned rest of the accused in jail

Salem Witch Trials

- “I do not know that the devil goes about in my likeness to do any hurt.” -Sarah Osborne

8.5 Describe the settlement of New Netherlands and the subsequent possession of the colony by the English, including: Dutch influences, Peter Stuyvesant, Patroon System, Renaming to New York, Diverse population.

New York

- New York began as the Dutch colony of New Netherland
- The English and the Dutch did not have a good relationship
- In 1664, England's King Charles II told his brother James, Duke of York, that he could have New Netherland if he conquered it
- James won, with little fighting
- James renamed the colony New York and its capital New York City, and became a royal colony in 1685

New Jersey

- In 1655, a part of southern New York split off and formed a new colony, New Jersey
- At first, New Jersey was only for profit
- In 1702, it received a new charter as a royal colony

8.6 Analyze the founding of Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers and the tolerance that drew many different groups to the colony, including: William Penn, Philadelphia, role of women, and relationship with Indians

Quakers

- The Quakers emerged as a new religious group in England during the 1640s and 1650s
- Quakers believed
 - People do not need ministers because everyone has a direct link with God
 - All people are equal in God's eyes; therefore, women are equal to men in spiritual matters and slavery is wrong

Quakers

- King Charles II worried about the Quaker ideas in England
- King granted a charter to William Penn to take his Quakers to America



Pennsylvania

- William Penn named his colony Pennsylvania
- Penn became the governor; named Philadelphia as capital
- He thought his colony was a “holy experiment” of different people of different faiths living in peace
- In 1682, Penn wrote a document that granted Pennsylvania an elected assembly and provided for freedom of religion

Pennsylvania

- Penn tried to deal with Native Indians fairly
- He did not allow colonists to settle on Native land until it was purchased
- Relations between Native Indians and the colonists were better in Pennsylvania than in other colonies
- Quakers even employed Natives as babysitters in their towns

Delaware

- Delaware was first owned by the Swedish, then the Dutch, then the English
- Penn's charter for Pennsylvania included Delaware, but he gave the colony its own representative assembly
- In 1704, Delaware became a separate colony

Middle Colonies

- Wheat farms in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey were productive
- The region was called America's breadbasket
- The other colonies and Native Indians traded for the wheat from the middle colonies
- Manufacturing began in the middle colonies during 1700s
 - Produced iron, flour, and pepper
- Town artisans worked as weavers, masons, and in other trades

Middle Passage

- Captives were traded for guns and other goods
- Then they were sent across the Atlantic Ocean on a brutal voyage known as the Middle Passage
- To increase their profits, some slave-ship captains crammed the maximum number of captives on board
- 15-20% of enslaved Africans died or committed suicide during the Middle Passage.

8.14 Identify the origins and development of slavery in the colonies, overt and passive resistance to enslavement, and the Middle Passage.

Slave Trade

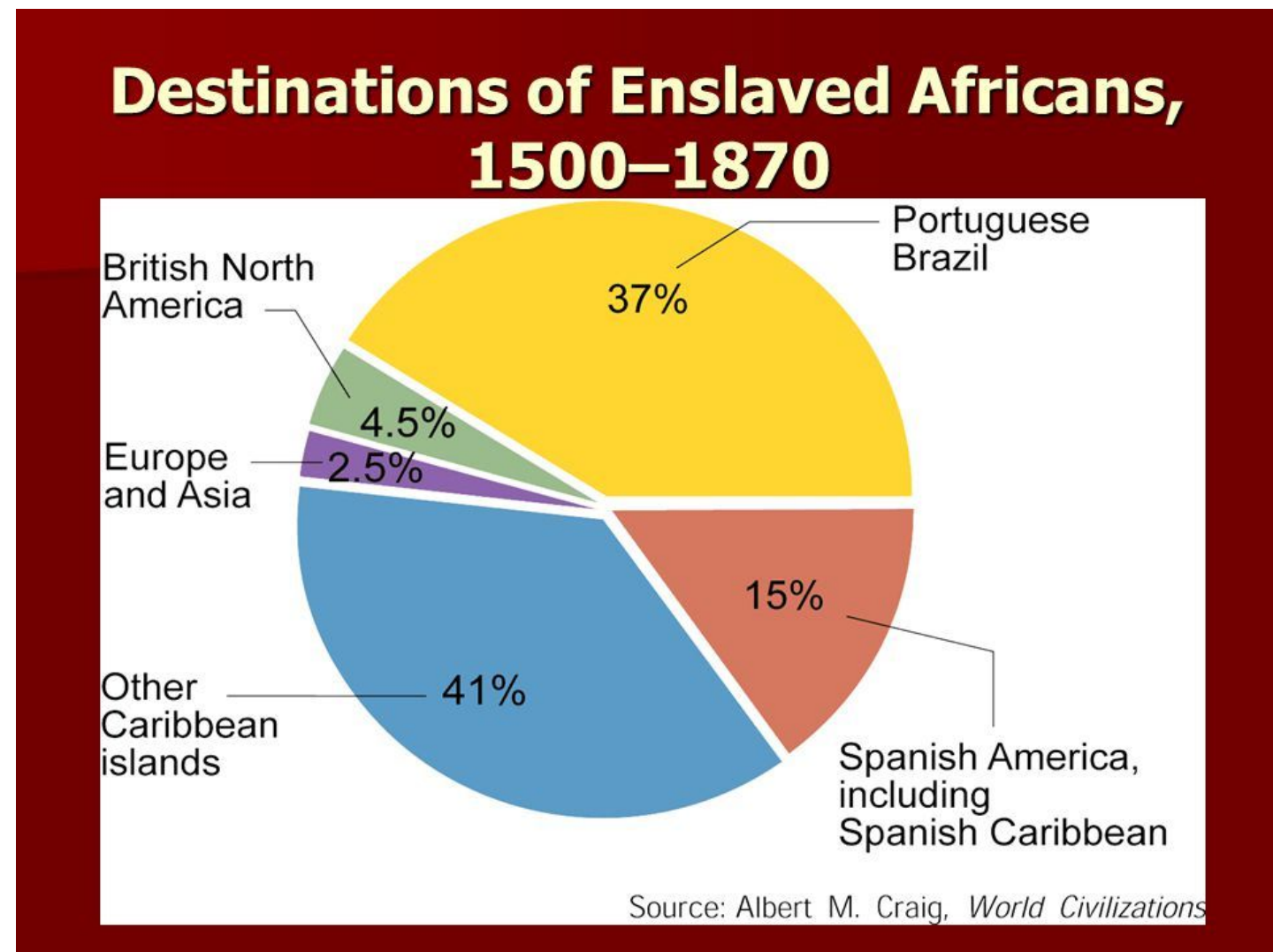
- Spanish and Portuguese settlers were the first to bring enslaved Africans to the Americas
- Slavery spread to the colonies of other European countries, where it became a regular part of trade and provided cheap labor to Southern plantations
- English colonists were actively shipping enslaved Africans across the Atlantic

Slave Trade

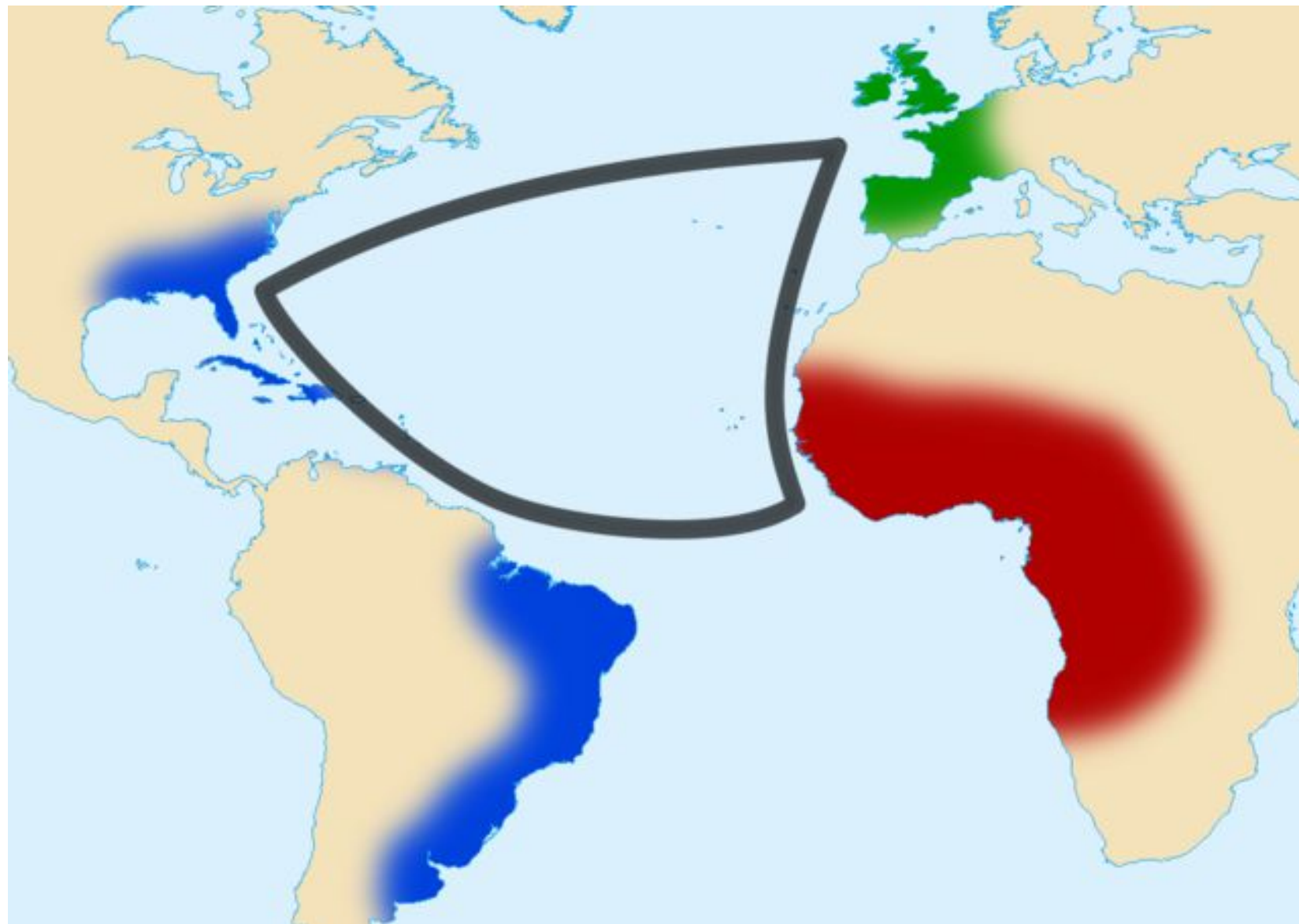
- More than 10 million enslaved Africans were transported to the Americas between 1500s-1800s
- Slave traders set up posts along the African coast
- Africans who lived on the coast would capture those in the interior to sell to Europeans
- Half the captives died on forced 300-mile marches to the coast

Middle Passage

- In the Americas, healthy enslaved Africans were auctioned off, and families often were separated
- About 500,000 enslaved Africans ended up in the Colonies.



Triangular Trade



- By about 1700, slave traders in the British colonies had developed a regular routine, known as the Triangular Trade

Slavery in the Colonies

- The first enslaved Africans in the colonies may have been treated as servants, some eventually were freed
- But as the need for cheap labor grew, colonies made slavery permanent
- Some colonies tried to ban slavery, but it became legal in all the colonies

Slavery in the Colonies

- Why did slavery take root in the colonies?
- The plantation system led to the southern economy to depend on slavery
- Planters preferred slaves because while indentured servants were freed after their terms were over, slaves were slaves for life

Slavery in the Colonies

- Not every African in America was a slave, but slavery came to be restricted to people of African descent.
- Most English colonists thought they were superior to Africans
- They thought it was their duty to convert Africans to Christianity

Resistance

- There were so many slaves in the colonies that whites began to worry about slave revolts
- Active resistance included slave revolts and running away.
 - The first serious slave revolt took place in 1663 in Virginia and many followed
- Passive resistance included:
 - Damaging equipment
 - Pretending to be sick
 - Working slowly

Slave Codes

- Colonial authorities wrote slave codes that said enslaved people could not:
 - Meet in large numbers or own weapons
 - Leave a plantation without permission
 - Learn to read or write
- Slaves codes said that masters who killed slaves could not be tried for murder

Slave Codes

- The new codes did not stop resistance
- In 1739, 20 white colonists were killed during a slave revolt in South Carolina
- Revolts continued to flare up until slavery ended in 1865.