Chapter 3: Colonies Take Root

3.1 The First English Settlements – Section Question ➔ How did the English set up their first colonies?

England Seeks Colonies

- In the late 1500s, England began to establish colonies in North America to provide markets for English products and to get important raw materials for English products.
- The first two colonies on Roanoke Island failed.
  - 1585: Abandoned a year later
  - 1587: Vanished without a trace

Founding Jamestown

- 1607: Virginia Company of London founds Jamestown on the Chesapeake Bay and it was the first permanent settlement in North America.
- Many colonists spent their time looking for gold, instead of farming. This meant that was not enough food for the winter and by 1608 only 38 colonists were still alive.
- John Smith soon takes charge and draws up tough new rules. The most important rule was the quote “He who works not, eats not”. His leadership greatly improved the conditions.
- Unfortunately in 1609, John Smith is injured and returns to England. Without him, the conditions worsen.
- The winter of 1609-1610 is known as the starving time. Powhatan, the chief of the local people, decided the time had come to drive the English away. He refused to supply colonists with food and by the spring of 1610 only 60 colonists were still alive.

Jamestown Prospers

- 1612: Colonists planted tobacco, a crop native to the Americas. Tobacco was a source of income and by the 1620s Virginia farmers were selling all the tobacco they could grow.
- In 1619, the House of Burgesses meets for the first time. This marked the start of representative government in North America.
- Dutch ships arrived in Virginia in the summer of 1619 carrying 20 Africans who had been captured and taken from their homeland.
- In the early days of the colony, enslaved people had a chance to earn their freedom after working a certain number of years. Permanent slavery for Africans was not established in Virginia until the last part of the 1600s.

The Plymouth Colony — History #2: North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons. I can identify religious reasons why Europeans came to North America.

In the 1530s, when King Henry VIII declared himself head of the Church of England, everyone was expected to follow the ways of the Church of England. A group known as the Separatists left their homes in England from 1607–1609 and settled in the Netherlands because they wanted to leave the Church of England and practice Christianity in their own way. This group was often persecuted or treated badly because of their religion. (CH 3.1 – Page 69 – Plymouth Colony)

- In 1620, one group of Separatists left the Netherlands to settle in Virginia. Storms dramatically altered their course and they landed in present day Massachusetts. They are the people we know as the Pilgrims.
- Since this group landed outside of Virginia, they believed they were not bound by the rules of the Virginia Company.
- The Mayflower Compact called for a government that would make and follow “just and equal laws”. Officeholders would be elected by the colony’s adult males. This document was the first in which American colonists claimed a right to govern themselves.
- The winter of 1620-1621 was so tough that half the colonists died from hunger or disease.
- Eventually, various Native American groups helped out the Pilgrims by teaching them about farming and fishing. The Pilgrims survived the year and later in the fall of 1621 set aside a day to give thanks for the good fortune. Just like today’s Thanksgiving.
3.2 The New England Colonies – Section Question ➔ How did religious beliefs and dissent influence the New England Colonies?

**Geography of New England:**
- Name the six states that make up New England
  - Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine
- Explain how the natural resources described below drive industry in New England:
  - “Large areas (of New England) are covered by forests.”
    - Ability to make money from timber and trapping of fur-bearing animals
  - “Just off New England’s long, jagged coastline are some of the richest fishing grounds in the world”
    - Ability to make money from fishing; use of timber for shipbuilding

**Puritans in Massachusetts:**
- Explain the hardships faced by the Puritans while still in England under King Charles.
  - He opposed their attempts at reform and persecuted them
- What did Puritans believe about finding their own colony?
  - Believed that their way of life would provide an example to others
- Describe the General Court created by the Massachusetts Bay colony.
  - Each town sent representatives to the assembly with voting being limited to adult male members of the church. Members were elected each year.
- The Puritans had founded their colony so they could worship as they chose. What did they do to people who were non-Puritans?
  - Did not give non-Puritans the same rights. They did not believe in toleration.

**New Colonies:**
- What was the contribution towards religious toleration that was made by colonists in Rhode Island in 1644?
  - Decided Rhode Island would have no official church. People of all faiths could worship as they pleased.
- Describe the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut from 1639.
  - Established a new government with an elected legislature and governor

**Growth and Change:**
- What did the Puritans believe about towns and churches?
  - Believed they should manage their own affairs.
- Puritan towns were governed by town meetings.
  - What is the definition of town meetings?
    - An assembly of townspeople that decides local issues
  - What did they set?
    - Local taxes and elected people to run the town
  - What did they allow New Englanders to do?
    - An opportunity to speak their minds and encouraged the growth of democratic ideas.
- What was the goal of King Philip, or Metacom?
  - Stop Puritan expansion
- The end of King Philip’s War allowed the English colonists to do what?
  - Left the English colonies free to expand
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Dutch Rule vs. English Rule</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Proprietary (define)</td>
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| Pennsylvania    | 1) Persecution of Quakers in England – 3 reasons  
|                 | 2) Holy Experiment                             |
|                 | 3) Relations with Native Americans             |
| *Groups coming to Pennsylvania – English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, German, Swiss* |                                                                 |
| Delaware        | Three Groups in Delaware                       |
| Growth and Change | 1) Wheat / Pennsylvania as “America’s Breadbasket”  |
|                 | 2) Manufacturing                               |
|                 | 3) Great Wagon Road and Native American battles - Expansion |
3.4 The Southern Colonies – Section Question → What factors influenced the development of the Southern Colonies?

Mason-Dixon Line
- States south of line included Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, & Georgia
- Why line became important: After the American Revolution, it was the dividing line between northern states where slavery was abolished and southern states where slavery was allowed

Virginia
- 1640 to 1670: The number of settlers grew from 10,000 to 40,000
- 1607 to 1675: The number of Native Americans shrank from 8,000 to 2,000.
- Tobacco farmers took Native American land, causing two violent confrontations in 1622 and 1644. Although hundreds of colonists were killed, Native American were defeated both times, and coastal Native American groups had to accept English rule.
- Wealthy farmers bought most of the good farmland near the coast.
- Poor colonists moved inland and fought with Native Americans over farmland.
- Bacon’s Rebellion: Nathaniel Bacon led an attack on Native Americans and burned Jamestown. After Bacon died of disease, the governor hanged 23 followers, but it did not stop settlers from taking Native American land.

Maryland
- 1632: George Calvert set up a colony where Catholics could live safely
- Tensions grew between Catholic and Protestant settlers.
- 1649: Lord Baltimore helped pass the Act of Toleration. It welcomed all Christians and gave adult male Christians the right to vote and hold office. It was an important step towards religious toleration in North America.

Carolinias
- 1663: Settlers from Virginia moved south beyond the colony’s borders and King Charles II granted a charter for a new colony to be established there.
- North Carolina grew slowly because it lacked harbors and rivers for ships. Settlers produced tobacco and lumber.
- South Carolina grew quickly. Settlers produced sugar and rice, crops that depended on slave labor.

Georgia
- England feared Spain was expanding its Florida colony northward.
- James Oglethorpe and other wealthy Englishmen wanted a colony that would protect debtors from imprisonment.

The Tidewater Region
- Economy dominated by plantations with a society of slaveholders and enslaved people
- Divided wealthy people from poor people who lived in the backcountry

The Backcountry
- Cut off from the coast by poor roads and long distances
- Women and girls worked in the fields with men and boys
- People believed that the colonial government did not care about them.
3.5 Spanish Colonies on the Borderlands – Section Question → How did the Spanish establish colonies on the borderlands?

1) Why was St. Augustine in Northern Florida built in 1565?
2) St. Augustine was the first what in the United States?
3) What did Spain do to weaken the English colonies in 1693?
4) What was the main function of the Spanish borderlands?
5) Why were the missions of the borderlands established?