

Topic: Chapter 3.1 Early Colonies Have Mixed Success

Name _____

Date _____

Joint-Stock company: backed by investors who put money into a project to earn profits. Each investor received a share of stock and profits and losses would be divided.

Charter: a written contract issued by a government giving the holder the right to establish a colony.

Virginia Company of Plymouth- organized by English merchants and given a charter to establish a colony.

Jamestown: First permanent English settlement.

John Smith: soldier and adventure that took control of Jamestown in 1608 (only 38 remained)

Indentured Servants: sold their labor in return for a trip to America.

House of Burgesses: 1st representative Assembly in the colonies established at Jamestown

Bacon's Rebellion: 1676 uprising of indentured servants, started by Nathaniel Bacon against Governor Berkley and Jamestown.

Summary :

Main Idea: Two early English colonies failed but Jamestown survived---partly through individual effort and hard work.

Richard Hakluyt an English geographer: urged England to start a colony.

1. colonies provided market for English goods
2. they could serve as a source for raw materials
3. increase trade and gold supply (mercantilism)
- 4: Might plant Protestantism

VIRGINIA @ ROANOKE:

Sir Walter Raleigh finances Virginia named after the Queen at Roanoke Island in 1585. Colony failed, surviving settlers went back to England.

ROANOKE COLONY

1587 Raleigh tries again, they mysteriously disappeared

SAGADAHOC

1607 colony in Maine, sponsored by the Plymouth Company.

Some settlers were English convicts. Harsh conditions, violence, and food shortages forced the colonists back to England.

JAMESTOWN

Virginia Company of London finances an expedition to the Chesapeake Bay. They sail up the James River and found Jamestown.

* 1st Permanent English Settlement

* named in honor of King James

* Endured terrible hardships

1. malaria carrying mosquitoes
2. bad drinking water
3. no gold, poor use of time as a result
4. harsh climate
5. Gentlemen unaccustomed to labor and work

House of Burgess: 1st Representative Assembly in the Colonies. It was established in Jamestown. America has a long history of self government...all the way back to that first colony in Jamestown

By January, 1608 only 38 survived. Later that year John Smith arrived in Jamestown and took control. He said, "He who shall not work shall not eat!" He opened trade with the Powhatans

John Rolfe helped end the Jamestown starving time by introducing a high grade tobacco to grow in the colonies. He married Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan.

Powhatan's tribe helped the colonists until tobacco plantations took more and more native american land.

Conflicts arose, and blood was shed

Nathaniel Bacon came to America as an indentured servant.

He wanted more land after he was free and urged Governor Berkley to declare war on the natives. Berkley refused and Bacon rebelled. He burned Jamestown to the ground and took control of the House of Burgess.

Bacon died, and his men were captured and hanged

Topic: Chapter 3.2 New England Colonies

Name _____

Date _____

Pilgrims- a separatist group who colonized in America for religious freedom. Arrived on the Mayflower in 1620

Mayflower Compact: agreement signed by the passengers of the Mayflower

Puritans: group who wanted to purify the church of England. They settled in New ENgland to escape harsh treatment from King James

Great Migration: leaving of Puritans by the thousands from England to America.

*Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
Essentially was a constitution that extended voting rights to non church members and limited the power of the government.*

Roger Williams: founded Rhode Island.

King Philip's War: war between the Puritans and the Native Americans over land in 1675.

Summary :

Main Idea: Religion influenced the settlement and government of the NEw England colonies.

PILGRIMS: sailed on Mayflower. Left England to escape religious persecution by King James. On November 1620, the Mayflower arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Endured a starving time. Helped by Samoset and Squanto, Natives who spoke English. Held a feast in celebration of the good relationship between the natives and the settlers and a good harvest. This is the First Thanksgiving.

PURITANS: left England to escape the persecution by King James. Wanted to "purify" the Church of England.

The Great Migration- the leaving of thousands of puritans to America.

They were well prepared, funded by the Massachusetts Bay Company and did not endure a starving time. They were a commonwealth- a community in which all people work together for the good of the whole colony.

John Winthrop was their governor.

Each commonwealth had a congregation. Everyone, by law, had to attend church.

Each unit of a commonwealth was a congregation-a group of people who go to the same church.

Each town had a meetinghouse. only male church members could hold office or make decisions.

Church sermon provided instruction in the "New England Way"-a term that describes both Puritan beliefs and society. They emphasized duty, godliness, hard work, and honesty.

Puritans believed amusements and games would lead to laziness and were prohibited.

They believed God wanted them to work hard. Their work ethic led to the rapid growth of the colony.

Education was really important. Everyone was taught how to read so they could understand the Bible.

In 1636 Thomas Hooker moved his congregation to the Connecticut Valley.

They wrote the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.

Some disagreed with the Puritan way.

Roger Williams did not think church attendance should be mandatory. He founded the colony of Rhode Island.

Anne Hutchinson believed a person could worship God without the help of a minister, church, or Bible. As a woman, she was also seen as a challenger to the traditionally male-dominated society. She was tried for sedition, and was also exiled as a danger to the colony. She lived in Rhode Island for a time and then moved to New Netherland, where she was killed in 1643 during a conflict between settlers and Indians.

As the population of colonists increased, Native Americans were being forced off more of their land. Conflicts arose. In 1675-1676 The Puritans and the Native Americans fought a brutal war, known as King Philip's War:

Metacom, leader of the Wampanoag, is nicknamed "King Philip."

The Puritans and Wampanoags fight brutally for land.

Wampanoag's lose the war.

Topic: Chapter 3.3 Founding of the Middle and Southern Colonies

Name _____

Date _____

Peter Stuyvesant: He was rough mannered governor of New Netherland and lost the support of the colonists.

Patroon- a person who brought 50 or more settlers to the colony. As a reward, a Patroon would be awarded a large land grant and special privileges in the colony.

Duke of York: Proprietor of New York

Proprietary colony: a colony with a single owner

William Penn: established Pennsylvania

Quaker: a person who believed all people should live in peace and harmony; accepted different religious and ethnic groups.

Royal colony: a colony ruled by governors appointed by a king.

James Oglethorpe: founded the colony of Georgia

Summary :

Main Idea: The Founding of the Middle and Southern Colonies provided settlers with many economic opportunities and new found freedoms

Middle Colonies: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Dutch, English, Germans and Swedes settled here. Many came for religious freedom. Rich River Valleys were favorable for farming and raising livestock.

1624 : The Dutch founded the colony of New Netherland

Peter Stuyvesant was the governor. He took over the neighboring Fort Christina (Wilmington DE) from the Swedes.

King Charles II of England decided his brother the Duke of York should drive the Dutch out of New Netherland. (he was threatened by New Netherlands successful trade and expanding settlements)

The British took control of the colony in 1664 and it became the proprietary colony, of New York. The Duke of York became proprietor or owner of the colony.

Duke of York became the largest single land owner in America.

He gave a part of his claim, New Jersey to his friends Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkley.

They promised freedom of religion and large grants of land to colonists along with a representative assembly.

William Penn became another large landowner in America. He established Pennsylvania as a settlement for the Quakers. Penn established equality and fair treatment of Native Americans. Pennsylvania grew wealthy as a result of Penn's policies.

In 1704 Penn granted the three lower counties of Delaware their own assembly, they later broke away to form the colony of Delaware.

Southern Colonies: Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia

Lord Baltimore established Maryland for Roman Catholics fleeing persecution in England. He promised Religious Freedom and passed the Toleration Act.

Maryland based it's economy on growing tobacco. The colony attracted few women.

Carolina was founded in 1663.

The Carolinas became a refuge for Huguenots (French protestants seeking religious freedom)

Carolina's colonists grew rice tobacco and indigo and used African slaves.

They also used local Native American Slaves that they had captured after local battles. The success of these cash crops allowed the colony to grow as an economic resource.

1732 James Oglethorpe founded Georgia as a refuge for England's debtors and the poor. Georgia became a royal colony in 1752.

By the early 1700s, 13 English colonies existed along the eastern coast of North America