Today’s Lesson Standard / Indicator

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflicts between regional and national interest in the development of democracy in the United States.

**USHC-1.1:** Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of British North America, including religious, social, political, & economic differences.
Unit 1: Colonization

**Enduring Understanding Question**: How & why did the Europeans, especially the English, establish colonies in the Americas?
Brainstorming: you are to respond to the following prompts using your own unique thoughts & ideas on the presented subjects. Make sure to write your thoughts in your class notes, & be prepared to share your responses in class!

During the 16th & 17th centuries, European nations, including Spain, France, and England, raced to colonize land on the newly discovered American continent.

- Why would people, like the Europeans of the past, have a need/desire to move from one place to another? What drove their ambitions? Try to provide 4-5 solid examples.

- Some historians say that these men were motivated by God, gold, and glory. What do you think historians mean by this?

Your response should be two paragraphs in length & be prepared to share your answers in class!
The possible reasons why Europeans needed/desired to move from one place to another include:

- Satisfying a sense of adventure.
- Finding new trade routes.
- Searching for treasure and wealth.
- Exploiting resources in a new area.
- To find a better life.
- To expand the empire.
- To escape religious persecution or war.
- To gain respect from other nations.
- Spreading Christianity (missionary movement).
Settlement at Jamestown

- 1\textsuperscript{st} successful English settlement = \textit{Jamestown}, Virginia (1607).

- Founded as a joint stock company = \textit{Virginia Company}.

  - Goals = make money off products & raw materials.

  - Orders = \textbf{1.)} settle Virginia, \textbf{2.)} find gold, & \textbf{3.)} discover all water route to the Orient.
Settlement at Jamestown

- Early years = hard; many settlers = aristocrats - not used to hard labor.

  - Dream: riches & land

  - Reality: gold exploration more important than a stable settlement.

    - Met great disappointment.
- 1st explorers = friendly with natives (feasts & maize).

- English not motivated to grow food = hunger = “strong-arm” supplies from local Indians.

  - Led to conflict.
Settlement at Jamestown

- Capt. John Smith’s leadership = focus for success.

- Smith departed in 1609 = Jamestown declined.

  - Cold winters, disease, & starvation.

  - Winter of 1609-1610: “Starving Time” = +80% perished.
1.) What does this passage say about the beginnings of the English efforts to colonize America?

2.) What problems did the Jamestown colony face in its first year?

3.) What sort of relationship did the English colonists have with the local Indians?
Pocahontas saving the life of Capt. John Smith
(New England Chromo. Lith. Co circa 1870)
Settlement at Jamestown

- John Rolfe saved the colony - discovered native cash crop = tobacco (brown gold).

- Virginia’s headright system attracted farm laborers.
Indentured servants came to Jamestown = couldn’t afford passage.

- Passage paid in exchange for avg. 7 years of service.

- Replaced by slavery (1619) = first Africans arrived.

- Mid 1600s = slavery rooted in the colonies (South).
Settlement at Jamestown

- Jamestown = Indian conflicts & poor management.

- 1624: **King James** revoked the VA Company’s charter.
  - became **royal colony**.

- 1676: Revolts took place - colonists challenged government (in)action.

- **Bacon’s Rebellion** = 1st colonial uprising = felt government wasn’t protecting from Indian attacks.
Jamestown & “Brown Gold”
Daily “Bell Ringer” Warm Up

Write down the following questions & your predicted answer on a sheet of paper that you will keep in your binder. This paper will be used to keep all of your daily “bell ringer” questions on.

Make sure to complete this daily at the very start of class. You will have a quiz based on your bell ringer questions at the end of the nine-weeks.

Bell Ringer #1 & #2

1.) All of the following were motivations which Europeans had for colonizing the Americas EXCEPT:
   a.) a desire to become rich.
   b.) religious convictions.
   c.) desire to become famous & honored back home.
   d.) desire to start an independent country.

2.) The financial means for England’s first permanent colonization in America were provided by:
   a.) a joint stock company
   b.) a royal proprietor
   c.) Queen Elizabeth II
   d.) the laws of primogeniture
Bell Ringer #1 & #2

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CORRECT ANSWER: D

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   c.) Queen Elizabeth II
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CORRECT ANSWER: A
Famous Quotes in History:

“It openeth all the pores and passages of the body… [users] are notably [preserved] in health, and know not many greevous diseases wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted.”

- 1588 Thomas Hariot – A Brief & True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia

What is Mr. Hariot talking about?
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13 Colonies Compare/Contrast Chart

Key Colonies

**New England**
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island

**Middle**
- New York
- Pennsylvania

**Southern**
- Maryland
- Virginia
- Carolinas (N & S)
- Georgia
# 13 Colonies Regions Compare & Contrast Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NEW ENGLAND COLONIES</th>
<th>MIDDLE COLONIES</th>
<th>SOUTHERN COLONIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEY COLONIES</strong></td>
<td>Massachusetts, Rhode Island</td>
<td>New York, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEY FIGURES</strong></td>
<td>John Winthrop, Roger Williams, &amp; Anne Hutchinson</td>
<td>William Penn</td>
<td>John Smith, John Rolfe, Lord Baltimore, James Oglethorpe</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WHY SETTLE?</strong></td>
<td>Commerce “Religious Freedom”</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE (Staple Crops) Religious Toleration</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE (Cash Crops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td>Fishing, Shipbuilding, Timber, Distilling Rum (rocky soil, cool climate)</td>
<td>STAPLE CROPS (Wheat, Corn, Wheat, Rye “Breakbasket” (warm summers/cold winters)</td>
<td>CASH CROPS (Tobacco, Rice, Indigo) (warm &amp; moist climate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOVERNMENTAL CONCEPTS</strong></td>
<td>Mayflower Compact Fundamental Orders of CT 1st Public Education (MA – 1647)</td>
<td>Diversity/Toleration</td>
<td>VA. House of Burgesses MD. Act of Toleration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PREDOMINANT RELIGION(S)</strong></td>
<td>Congregational (Puritan) Baptists (RI)</td>
<td>Quakers (PA) Church of England (NY)</td>
<td>Church of England (Established) Catholic (Maryland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK</strong></td>
<td>Fanatical</td>
<td>Tolerant</td>
<td>Casual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Which generalization is most clearly supported by the information provided by the map?

A) Most early European settlements were located west of the Appalachian Mountains.

B) Rivers and harbors played a major role in the location of early settlements.

C) Only Dutch colonists settled away from the Atlantic coast.

D) The Great Lakes were important shipping routes for the early settlers.
2. What was a main reason large plantations developed in the South during the colonial period?

A) British laws discouraged tenant farming.

B) Cotton could only be grown in wetlands.

C) Southern mountains led to the development of isolated, self-sufficient farms.

D) The coastal plain in the South contained large areas of fertile soil.
3. The presence of which pair of geographic conditions discouraged the development of a plantation economy in the New England colonies?

A) wide coastal plain and absence of good harbors

B) rocky soil and short growing season

C) numerous rivers and humid climate

D) flatlands and lack of forests
4. Which geographic feature served as the western boundary for British colonial settlements prior to the Revolutionary War?

A) Rocky Mountains
B) Missouri River
C) Appalachian Mountains
D) Great Plains
5. Primary sources of information about the colonial era would include a

A) journal entry by a member of the Second Continental Congress

B) textbook passage about the settlement of Pennsylvania

C) recent newspaper article commemorating the birth of Patrick Henry

D) television program about the Declaration of Independence
End of Section 2.2
Daily “Bell Ringer” Warm Up

Bell Ringer #3 & #4

3.) What impact did geography have on the development of the American colonies?
   a.) It allowed for the development of similar political institutions across the colonies.
   b.) It led to a variety of economic differences between northern, middle, & southern colonies.
   c.) It had little impact, as the cultural similarities of the colonies had more of an effect.
   d.) It isolated colonists & kept ideas about self-government from spreading.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

4.) New York & Pennsylvania were similar English colonies in that they both:
   a.) were established by joint-stock companies.
   b.) experienced slow population growth.
   c.) had culturally mixed & diverse populations.
   d.) were founded as religious refuges.

CORRECT ANSWER: C
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“The Mayflower Compact”
Jean Leon Gerome Ferris
Colonial Religious, Economic, & Social Development

Religion

- **Plymouth & Massachusetts Bay (New England)** = founded for religious purposes.

- 1\textsuperscript{st} Pilgrims & Puritans migrated for religious freedom = little religious tolerance for others.

- Most settlers came for land &/or improve their economic/social standing.
“For we must consider that we shall be a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us. So that if we shall deal falsely with out God in his work we have undertaken, and so cause him to withdraw His presents help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word through the world.”

- John Winthrop
“А Model of Christian Charity” (1630)

- Puritans tried to create a “city upon a hill,” = community that England could look to as a model of godliness.

- Didn’t want other religious beliefs tainting their society = exiled dissenters (i.e. Roger Williams) to Rhode Island; persecuted Quakers.
Colonial Religious, Economic, & Social Development

Roger Williams

Anne Hutchinson
- **Mid-Atlantic colonies** = religious diversity & tolerance (limited).

“**Penn’s Treaty**”
by Edward Hicks (1780–1849)
Southern colonies: founded for economic reasons.

- Religion = no large role in cultural development until the Great Awakening.

- Church of England (Anglican) = South’s established church.

- Maryland’s “Act of Toleration” - evidence of religious tolerance.

- Lord Baltimore promoted the Act = protect rights of MD’s Catholics.

  - Later reflected in 1st Amendment = "free exercise thereof."

Society

- New England & Middle colonies = semi-egalitarian society based on religious equality.
  - Fostered development of democratic political institutions.

- Economic prosperity & immigration = class distinctions.
Colonial Religious, Economic, & Social Development

- South = hierarchical social structure (plantation system).
  - Slavery to Carolinas from Barbados.
- Growth of South’s towns & schools - slowed by plantations.
- Georgia: began as a penal (& buffer) colony w/o slavery = promoted equality.
  - Later, became a plantation colony (slave).

“The Old Plantation”
Abby Aldrich (circa 1790-1800)
Colonial Religious, Economic, & Social Development

Economics:

- New England’s geography = subsistence farming economy.
  - Forests = shipbuilding, trade, & fishing.
  - Less dependent on slavery = impacted democratic views.

- Mid-Atlantic colonies: fertile soil & moderate climate = exported food stuffs (breadbasket colonies)
  - Large working families instead of slave labor.
- Southern colonies: fertile soil & slave labor = exported cash crops (tobacco, rice, & indigo).

- Regions developed “triangular trade” with the Caribbean, Africa, & Europe.

- Trade/economic development impacted by England’s mercantilist policies.
Mercantilism from the British viewpoint
13 Colonies
**Groupwork: Colonial Regions Historical Head**

**Directions:** use chs. 2 & 3 (pgs. 42-78) & what you have learned in class to fill in the “head” with the thoughts, ideas, visions, & motivations of a colonist living in one of the 3 colonial regions:

- New England
- Middle
- Southern

- Choose a region of Colonial America that your colonist would find attractive to live in based on your classroom research.

- Draw a minimum of **four** images that best represent the thoughts & ideas of your colonist.

- Think about your character’s political views, social, economic, & religious views, & how they shaped his/her decision to settle in a particular region.

Make your head clean & neat! Be prepared to share in class!
- Draw this silhouette on your paper.

- Use a felt tip marker to draw your silhouette.

- Do not use pen or pencil.
5.) What did John Winthrop mean when he called the Plymouth Colony a “city upon a hill”?

a.) The colony was an example of a moral & religious society for the world to follow.
b.) It was built on a mountain to prevent attacks from Native Americans.
c.) It was the first colony to allow religious toleration for all settlers.
d.) It was an open society that would allow Native Americans to settle there.

**CORRECT ANSWER: A**

6.) Because their economies were based on mercantilism, why was it important to European countries to acquire colonies in the New World?

a.) The colonies provided tax revenue to the mother country.
b.) The colonies sent men to serve as soldiers in the country’s army.
c.) The colonies protected the land from being taken over by Native Americans.
d.) The colonies provided raw materials & markets for finished products.

**CORRECT ANSWER: D**
Standard USHC-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflicts between regional and national interest in the development of democracy in the United States.

USHC-1.2: Summarize the early development of representative government & political rights in the American Colonies, including the influence of the British political system & the rule of law as written in the Magna Carta & the English Bill of Rights, & the conflict between the colonial legislature & the British Parliament over the rights to tax that resulted in the American Revolutionary War.

“The Virginia House of Burgesses
Politics of the Colonies

Colonial Politics

- Political development impacted by English political tradition.
- British emigrants brought language, customs, & experience with the Magna Carta & Parliament.

  - *Right to be consulted on the levying of taxes.*
  - *Rights protected by a jury of their peers.*
  - *Basis of the English parliamentary & judicial systems.*
  - *Colonial charters declared colonists continued to have rights of Englishmen.*
  - *Rule of law - every member of society must obey the law, even the king.*

_Magna Carta_ "Great Charter" (1215)
English Bill of Rights (1689) stated:

- Reinforced people have the right to be consulted, through their representatives, on the levying of taxes.

- Power of the king (executive) should be limited by the Parliament.

- Right to religious freedom which is included in the 1st Amendment in the American Bill of Rights.

- Right of the legislature to levy taxes & the rule of law applied to colonial governments.

Politics of the Colonies
Politics of the Colonies

- Colonial experiences & distance from England fostered development of democratic institutions.

**Mayflower Compact:**

Plymouth; elected legislature & concept of gov’t of the people.

**Virginia’s House of Burgesses**

1st assembly of elected representatives of English colonists in N. America.

**New England Town Meeting**

Community members met & legislated policy & budgets.
Mayflower Compact
Politics of the Colonies

- South’s plantation economy = less democratic political system.
  - Coastal planters = most of the political power.
Politics of the Colonies

- English civil war in the 1600s & policy of **salutary neglect** helped:
  
  1.) Undermine king’s colonial authority.
  
  2.) Strengthened role of **colonial assemblies**.

- **Salutary Neglect** (1607-1763): long undocumented policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws, meant to keep the American colonies obedient to England.

*Boston Harbor at Sunset*
Politics of the Colonies

- Most colonies = royal colonies by 1750.

- Colonists were loyal to Britain, but believed that only the colonial assemblies had power to tax.

  - Based on traditions of the Magna Carta & colonial experience.
Enduring Understanding Question: How & why did the Europeans, especially the English, establish colonies in the Americas?