**ENGLISH COLONIES**

**4 primary motivations for English colonization in America:**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a. **rise of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & their ability to invest in joint-stock companies.**

b. **provide easier access to vast amounts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

c. **poor being able to come as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

d. **by creating more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for trade & establishing more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- being able to worship as you want**

3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- need to move surplus population**

4. **Increase their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by expanding their empires**

3 **Regions** of early English Colonies:

I. **Southern colonies** II. **Middle (Mid-Atlantic) colonies** III. **New England colonies**

1. 1. 1.

2. 2. 2.

3. 3. 3.

4. 4. 4.

5.

**Southern Colonies**

**Jamestown (1607)**

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the 1st successful English colonial settlement.

- Jamestown was located on the near the Chesapeake Bay.

- Jamestown was part of the colony of **Virginia**.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a joint-stock company) was granted a charter to start colony of **Virginia**.

- All of the original settlers that arrived at Jamestown in 1607 were male. (There were about 104)

**There were several issues with the early settlement of Jamestown:**

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the vast wetlands & swamps were a breeding ground for mosquitoes & there was also a very poor supply of fresh water- mostly brackish water.

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- many didn’t want to work & weren’t farmers- the vast majority were “gentlemen” who were not accustomed to doing any work

3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-due to disease, lack of food & attacks by Native Americans

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- except for a few, the early leadership of Jamestown was not good

In September 1608, Captain **John Smith** was elected president of the colony & head of the council.

He immediately implemented common sense rules & regulations to help the colonists survive:

- he had them repair the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - he made them plant & harvest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- he made them dig a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - he made them cut down trees to make into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- he had them make products such as pitch, tar, & soap ash, which were produced for shipment back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

John Smith’s policy to get settlers to work was “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

Under Smith's leadership the death toll in Jamestown dropped dramatically.

Captain Smith also worked on getting better relations with the local Native American tribe.

The chief of the local tribe was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In early 1609, the first group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settlers arrived.

In the fall of 1609, John Smith was injured & had to return to England. Almost immediately the conditions in Jamestown declined rapidly, as many of the settlers quit working & Chief Powhatan quit supplying them with food. This led to the period in Jamestown, during the winter of 1609-1610, known as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”. They ran out of food & supplies, so only 60 of the settlers remained (this is only about 10% of the total settlers who arrived between 1607-1610)

In 1610, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came to Jamestown & brought with him a special kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This new tobacco was so successful it allowed Jamestown to prosper/boom.

In 1614, Rolfe helped Jamestown by marrying Powhatan’s daughter, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ filled most of the early labor in the colonies.

**Indentured servants**: people who agreed to work 4-7 years in exchange for their paid voyage to America

In 1619, the Dutch brought the 1st slaves to Virginia. Even with slave labor being available, it wasn’t until the later part of the 1600’s that slavery really started to grow.

This is due to several reasons:

- The death rate was high so it was risky putting money into buying slaves

- Slaves were expensive

- At least at first, there was an abundance of people willing to come as indentured servants. However, by the mid 1600’s, fewer people wanted to come as indentured servants.

By 1619, Jamestown had become so successful that they developed their own law making body of government called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It shared power with the Virginia Governor, but it marked the 1st legislative (representative) body in America.

**Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)**

What was Bacon’s Rebellion? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Key point: Bacon’s Rebellion caused many of the wealthy & important leaders to fear the poor, the slaves & indentured servants. This led to a crack down on their rights, especially for the slaves.**

**New England Colonies**

**Plymouth Colony (1620)**

A group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we now call the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sailed to America on the Mayflower and landed at a place now called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Massachusetts.

A Separatist was an English Protestant who wanted to “separate” completely from the Church of England during the 16th & 17th centuries.

One of the most important leaders & the 1st elected Governor of the Plymouth colony was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Pilgrims were supposed to be going to Virginia but they were blown off course. When they realized they couldn’t make it to Virginia they decided they would settle north of the colony but they needed a set of laws to live by.

They called this new set of laws the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was the first attempt at self-government in the English colonies.

Lucky for the Pilgrims a Native American, named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, walked into Plymouth being able to speak English. He also taught them how to grow crops, such as corn, in the poor Northeastern soil.

**Massachusetts Bay Colony (1628)**

Another English group, that had a problem with the Church of England, were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or “Non-Separatists”. Unlike the Pilgrims, the Puritans wanted to “purify” (reform) the Church of England instead of completely splitting from the Church.

In 1630, the Puritans obtained a charter to start the Massachusetts Bay Colony in what is present day Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Their most important city was Boston.

The leader of this early Puritan group was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Note: (1691) Plymouth & Massachusetts Bay colonies merged as the Massachusetts colony.**

**Puritan Towns**

Puritan towns were set up as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a type of government that is based on the beliefs and rules of a religious faith). Early Puritans were not tolerant of other beliefs.

Each town governed themselves by holding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (an assembly of citizens to discuss & decide local issues). Town meetings were significant as an early form of a direct democracy.

Disagreements within Puritan groups caused several ministers & leaders to leave or be forced out of Massachusetts and start new colonies: Rhode Island and Connecticut.

**Rhode Island (1636)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ started the colony of Rhode Island. He argued that that colonists should buy, not take, Native American land. He also believed that the Puritan groups should separate entirely from the Church of England instead of just reforming it.

A few years later a woman named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was expelled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for speaking out and questioning the Puritan leaders in Boston. She moved to colony of Rhode Island and helped start a new settlement.

**Connecticut (1636)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ started the colony of Connecticut because he also disagreed with the teachings of the Puritan leaders in Massachusetts.

Since the early Connecticut colonists were not under a charter, they decided to establish a new government with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1639). This created a new government with an elected legislature and a governor. This was an important step in the rights to self-government in the early English colonies.

In 1662, Connecticut received its charter making the colony official and allowing many of the rights established in the **Fundamental Orders** they created in 1639.

**Salem Witch Trials (1692)**

What happened with the Salem Witch Trials? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Key Point: The Witch Trials helped to sharply decrease the strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence in the New England colonies.**

**French and Dutch Settlements in North America**

**French**- (entire North American territories were known as New France)

- Settled mostly in what is present day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River Valley down in present day Louisiana.

\* Important settlements- Quebec, Montreal and New Orleans

- Relied heavily trade, especially **fur**, and on establishing trading posts

- Important French settlers were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (French Protestants).

**Dutch**- (colony was called New Netherlands)

- Settled mostly in the Hudson River Valley of present day New York

- They established an important trade center at New Amsterdam, later renamed New York City after being seized by the English.

- Dutch land ownership was set up using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system. Pg TN46

**Pennsylvania (1681)**

The colony was established by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be a place for mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to settle as well as other religious groups to live in peace.

Penn tried to attract people from all over Europe by promising religious tolerance and equal rights. His beliefs led to the colony being called the “Holy Experiment.”

His motto was ALL people were equal under God’s eyes. Thus, women had more rights than in other colonies, Native Americans were treated fairly at first, and the Quakers became the 1st religious group in America to speak out against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Key city was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (“City of Brotherly Love”). This city was one of the most populated and important trade centers in the entire English colonies. It played a key role leading up to and during the American Revolution.

**Georgia (1732)**

Georgia was founded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What were the 2 major reasons the colony of Georgia was established?

1. “­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” - a colony for Englishmen who owed money could come to instead of rotting away in prison for debt back in England.

2. “­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” **-** England wanted a buffer between their colonies & Spanish Florida.

**Native American and the early English Colonists**

Conflicts and cooperation varied widely between tribes and the different colonies.

The English, French and Dutch all made trade agreements and alliances with different tribes, which caused positive relationships with some tribes but major conflicts with other tribes.

- Examples of tribes helping the colonists

\* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helping the Pilgrims

\* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the Pilgrims

- Examples of major conflicts with the Native Americans

\* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Wampanoag leader Metacom was called King Philip)

- This conflict resulted in a win for the English and opened up more opportunities for settlements in New England.

\* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1754-1763) tribes chose sides with the French and some sided with the English

\* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­(1763)- Chief Pontiac fought to keep control over the Ohio River Valley. This caused English King George to ban settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains. This caused conflict and hurt feelings by English settlers in the area.

**13 Colonies compared by location and geography**

**Southern Region**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Geography: - a large plateau, with rolling hills called the piedmont

- Flat lowlands near the coast called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which was good for faming

- Frontier lands along the eastern slope of the Appalachian Mountains which was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, this area was especially appealing to poor farmers

- Abundance of fresh water rivers and excellent fertile soil made farming important

Climate: hot, humid summers and cool wet winters allowed for long growing seasons

Economy: based mainly on farming, especially cash crops like tobacco, cotton & rice

**Mid-Atlantic or Middle Region**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Geography: mix of lowlands, hills and mountainous areas

Climate: warm climate with fairly long growing seasons

Economy: mix of trade & manufacturing and very good farming, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being the #1 cash crop, thus giving the region the nickname “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

**New England Region**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Geography: lots of hills and poor rocky soil with lots of forests

Climate: shorter summers and harsh winters limited farming opportunities

Economy: focused mainly on trade and manufacturing- lumber, shipbuilding and fishing were extremely important industries.

**Important documents in early American History (before 1776)**

**Significant contribution & influence each one had on our government today**

**1st Virginia Charter:**  1st charter given to investors to create an English colony.

- This document set up the guidelines/rules for the 1st English colony, which was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mayflower Compact:**  this document was the 1st attempt at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- It was set up by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & other people who were on the Mayflower.

- The Plymouth colony did not have a charter so they agreed to mutually compromise to abide by laws they created together, English laws & Gods laws.

- M.C. influenced two later U.S. documents: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Charter of Massachusetts Bay Colony:** it created a charter for the Massachusetts Bay colony to have their own law making body and rules from the very start of the colony.

**-** Basically it was a self-governing colony under a charter

**-** This allowed the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to keep power in the colony until 1684.

**Fundamental Orders of Connecticut:** considered by some historians to bethe 1st written constitution in American history

- Since there was no charter for Connecticut at first, they governed themselves & felt they needed to establish a written set of rules & framework for a government.

- Connecticut officially got a charter in 1662, which allowed them to keep many of the rules and guidelines they had used under the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.

**New England Confederation:** alliance created in 1643 between the New England colonies of Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven & Massachusetts Bay to provide joint military support against attacks by Native-Americans, the French & the Dutch and is considered to be the 1st significant attempt by English colonies to form a mutual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for defense.

The New England Confederation officially ended in 1686 with the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (attempt by King James II to consolidate N.E. colonies into one large mega-colony to make it easier to rule them & tighten up trade)

**Maryland Toleration Act:** guaranteed religious tolerance for all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living in Maryland.

- It was the 1st attempt to guarantee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights in America.

- This was an attempt to help Catholics & Protestants get along in Maryland

**Role of men, women and children in the early colonies**

**Men** - The man was the head of the household

- Most worked out in the fields plowing & harvesting crops, also hunted

- They controlled family income and property and represented the family in public affairs

- Did most of the heavy manual labor around the house & farms

- Had right to vote & hold public office, if they owned land & paid taxes

**Women** - Many had husbands chosen by parents

- They were expected to have lots of kids

- Main job was to raise kids & take care of the house

examples: cook/clean/make clothes/tend to livestock

- Very limited rights in most of the early colonies, could not vote or hold office

- Most of the time their property & money was considered her husbands

**Children** -began working at age 7

- Suppose to be obedient at all times “seen but not heard”

- Boys worked with their fathers in the fields or were hired out as apprentices

- Girls worked with their mothers and helped around the house

**Wealthy class (gentry)** - They were the upper class of society.

- They were wealthy.

- The men could hold public office.

- They were few in number but were extremely powerful

- They believed it was their duty & right to serve as leaders in the public offices.

**Middle class -** This was the largest social group in the colonies.

- They were not poor nor were they very rich.

- They could vote and some held public office

- Poor strived to be part of the middle class. It gave them hope for a better life.

**Lower class (mostly indentured servants or former indentured servants) –**

- They had few or no rights and were usually bound to their masters.

- If they did wrong there service time could be increased

- They worked very hard and had very few opportunities to better themselves.

- Only 10% of them every became a well to do landowner

- Only about 10% ever became an artisan or craftsman.

**Free blacks -** Their rights were restricted.

- They were able to own land, even in the South.

- They could own slaves and a few did.

- They could not vote or hold public office.

- They could not sit on juries.

**Slaves (slavery)-** Slaves were considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- They had no rights

- Most were slaves for life and if they had children they became slaves as well.

**- What was the middle passage?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**-What was the triangular trade?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**-Why was slavery preferred to indentured servitude?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**-What were slave codes?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**-What were some examples of resistance to slavery?**

- 1652 Rhode Island had the 1st antislavery law, however it didn’t last

- Georgia had a ban on slavery until the 1750’s

- Constant threat of slave revolts, working slowly, breaking equipment, slaves being “ill”

- 1831 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (VA)- largest & deadliest slave rebellions in US history