

The background of the slide is a faded, historical map of North America. Overlaid on this map are several large, semi-transparent circular frames. These frames are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some overlapping. Each circle appears to contain a different map or a specific geographical region, possibly representing different colonial territories or administrative divisions. The overall tone of the background is muted, with earthy colors like browns, tans, and greys.

European Settlement of North America (17th Century)

SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.

- a. Explain Virginia's development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon's Rebellion, and the development of slavery.
- b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip's War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.
- c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.
- d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.
- e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.



Development of Virginia

- a. Explain Virginia's development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon's Rebellion, and the development of slavery.

Virginia Company

- Founded in 1606 as a joint-stock company
 - Why?
 - Profit
- Land ownership**
Trade monopoly



Vocabulary

Monopoly:

control over all or almost all trade or production of a good

Vocabulary

Joint-stock company:

trading venture that sold shares to divide cost and profits

Seal of the Virginia Company.

From http://www.preservationvirginia.org/rediscovery/page.php?page_id=22

Virginia Company

- Given a charter by King James I
 - Purpose:

1. Establish a new colony
2. Be self-governing
3. Provide supplies, settlers, etc.

Vocabulary

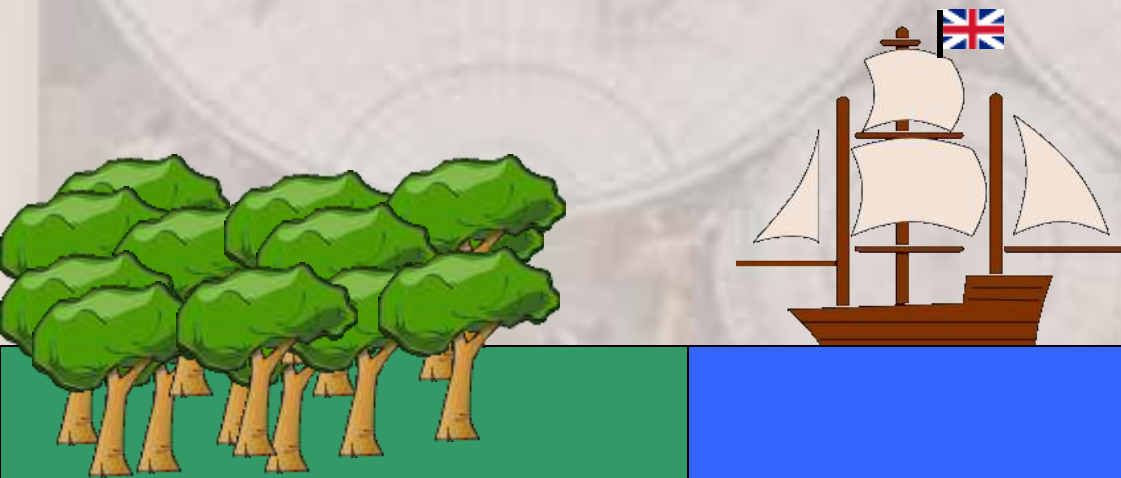
charter: formal document granting right of self-rule

DID YOU KNOW:

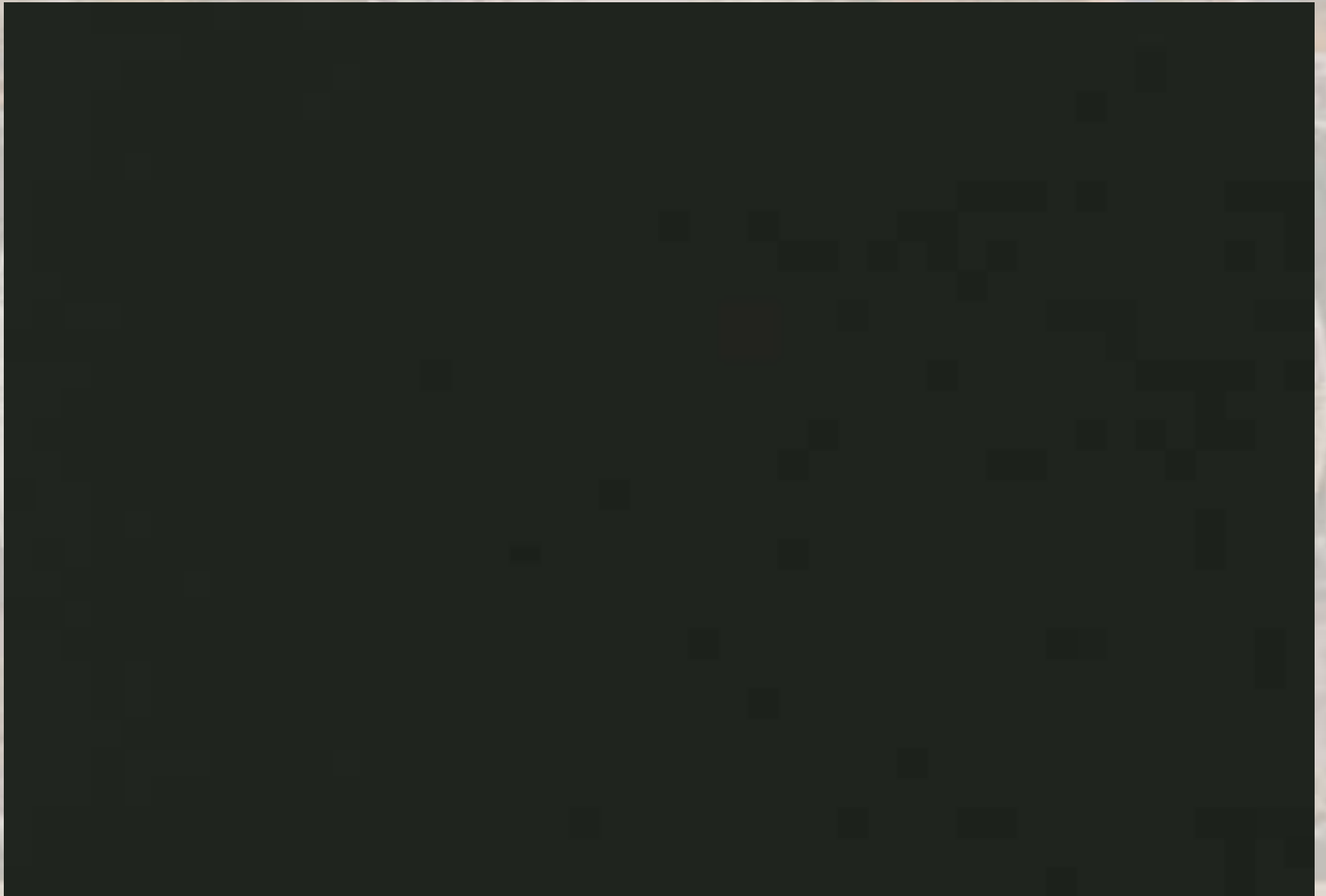
England's need for timber and rising unemployment encouraged many to travel to the new colony.

Virginia Company

- April 1607 – ships land at mouth of Chesapeake Bay



Life in the Early Colony



1610: A Big Year

- “Starving Time”
 - 90% of residents died during winter of 1609-10
 - Colony was almost abandoned
 - Rescued by ships from Bermuda
- Tobacco
 - John Rolfe began planting tobacco
 - First exported in 1612

DID YOU KNOW:

Rolfe began planting *Nicotiana rustica*, a form of tobacco that has between 18-20% more nicotine than the more common *Nicotiana tabacum*

Tobacco Cultivation

- Tobacco had been introduced to Europe by Columbus
- Was very popular
- Provided a cash crop for the colony

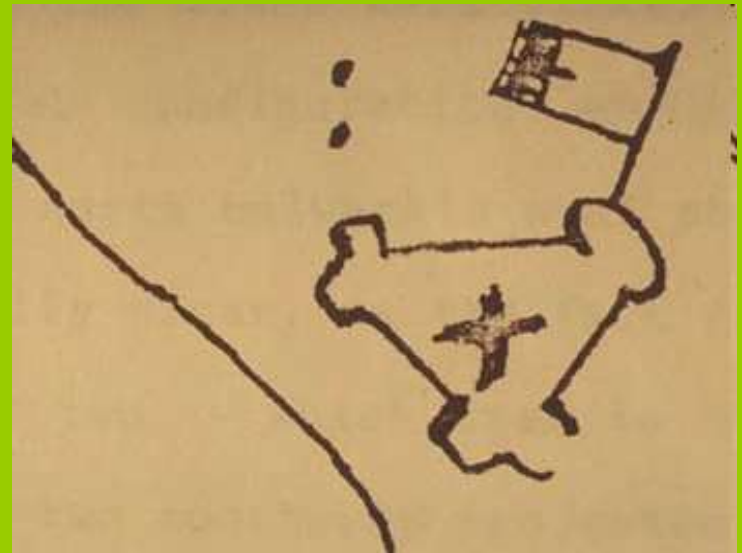


Relationship w/ Native Americans

- Major neighbors = Powhatan

Algonquin Indians in the Tidewater region of Virginia

- Relationship was tense at first
 - Fighting was off-and-on
- Fort was built to protect the colony



Fort at Jamestown (1609), Drawing by Pedro de Zuniga, a Spanish ambassador and spy.

From http://www.preservationvirginia.org/rediscovery/page.php?page_id=24

The Powhatan Confederacy

- Empire had been formed by Chief Wahunsenacawh by 1607
 - Lived in a village on the James R.
 - \approx 14,000 under his control
- Lived in wooden longhouses
- Agricultural
 - moved during Spring (gather shellfish) and Fall (hunt)



"Powhatan"

Relationship w/ Native Americans

- April 1613 – Pocahontas captured
 - Favorite daughter of Powhatan
 - Hostage for 1 year
 - Married John Rolfe

= 4 years of peace

- After 1617:
 - Continued warfare
 - Powhatan had been permanently weakened

Pocahontas and John Rolfe traveled to England in 1616 to attempt to gain more investors for the colony. She became sick and died in early 1617.

Development of House of Burgesses

- First Representative Assembly in America
 - Met July 30, 1619 in the church at Jamestown
- Purpose:
 - Make laws for the colony
 - Could be vetoed by the governor and/or company directors in London

Vocabulary

Representative Assembly:

aka: legislature,
elected
representatives
vote on laws

Development of Slavery

- First slaves in colony: April 19, 1619
 - Sold from a Dutch warship
 - Treated as indentured servants
- Indentured servants
 - Would work for free for a set period of time (4-7 years)
 - Not paid, but would receive some \$ at end of time
 - Freed at end of contract

Why?

Development of Slavery

- Who came to Virginia as an indentured servant?
 - Usually, young men and women in their late teens and 20's

Why?

- Lack of opportunity at home

Vocabulary

Indentured servant: person who worked as a slave for a period of time (4-7 yrs.) in order to pay for his journey to America.

Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- Issues in Virginia:

- Class conflict
- Hatred of natives
- Thirst for land / glory / gold



Indentured servants/slaves had been treated poorly



From past attacks



Natives controlled much land that could be exploited

- Led by Nathaniel Bacon

- Asked Gov. William Berkeley for permission to attack a group of natives
- Berkeley refused, Bacon attacked anyway

Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- Gov. Berkeley ordered Bacon to stop attacking the natives
 - He refused, marched on Jamestown and burned it to the ground on Sept. 19, 1676

“Bacon's Castle”

The home of
Arthur Allen
(a member of the
House of
Burgesses)

Seized by
Bacon's followers
and fortified



Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- Nathaniel Bacon died of dysentery on October 26, 1676

- Rebellion disappeared shortly after

↓
1,100 troops from England arrived at about the same time...

- Significance:

- Move away from indentured servants towards slaves

Why?

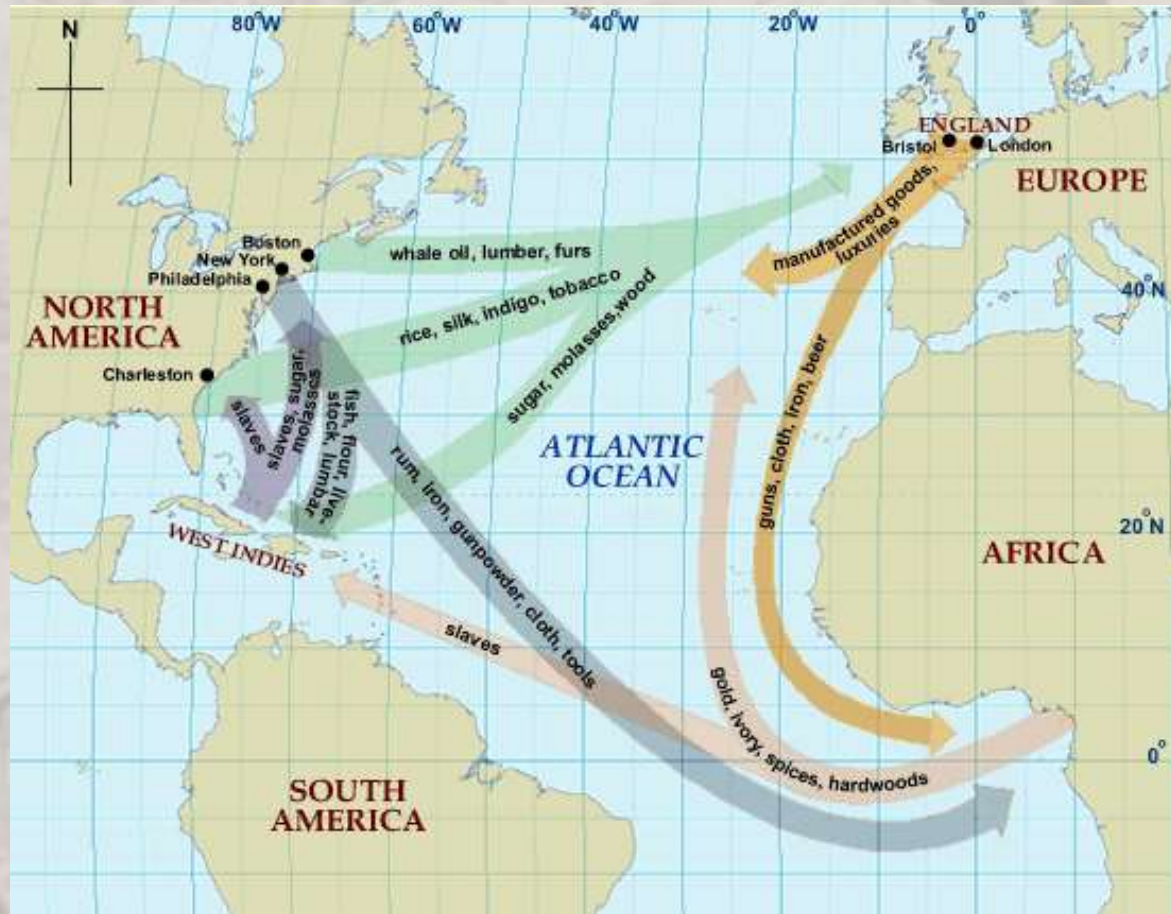
1. English had taken over slave trade
2. No economic benefit to indentured servants
3. Easier to control

Leads
→
To

Now,
Race-based
servitude

Development of Slavery

- Due to:
 - British slave trade monopoly
 - \$ \$ \$
 - Bacon's Rebellion



Summary Questions:

- Life in Jamestown – easy or hard? Why?
- How did the institution of slavery develop?
- Why was tobacco important to Virginia?
- Bacon's Rebellion: Would you have participated? Why?

The background of the slide is a faded, historical-style map. It features several large, overlapping circular areas that resemble celestial or geographical charts. These circles are divided into segments, some of which contain small, indistinct figures or symbols. The overall color palette is muted, with earthy tones like browns, greys, and soft blues. The text is centered over this background.

Development of the Southern Colonies

Carolina

- Charter issued in 1663
 - In return for political support
 - Capital at Charles Town = Charleston, SC
- Eventually separated into North Carolina and South Carolina

Founded for profit

- Became royal colonies in 1729

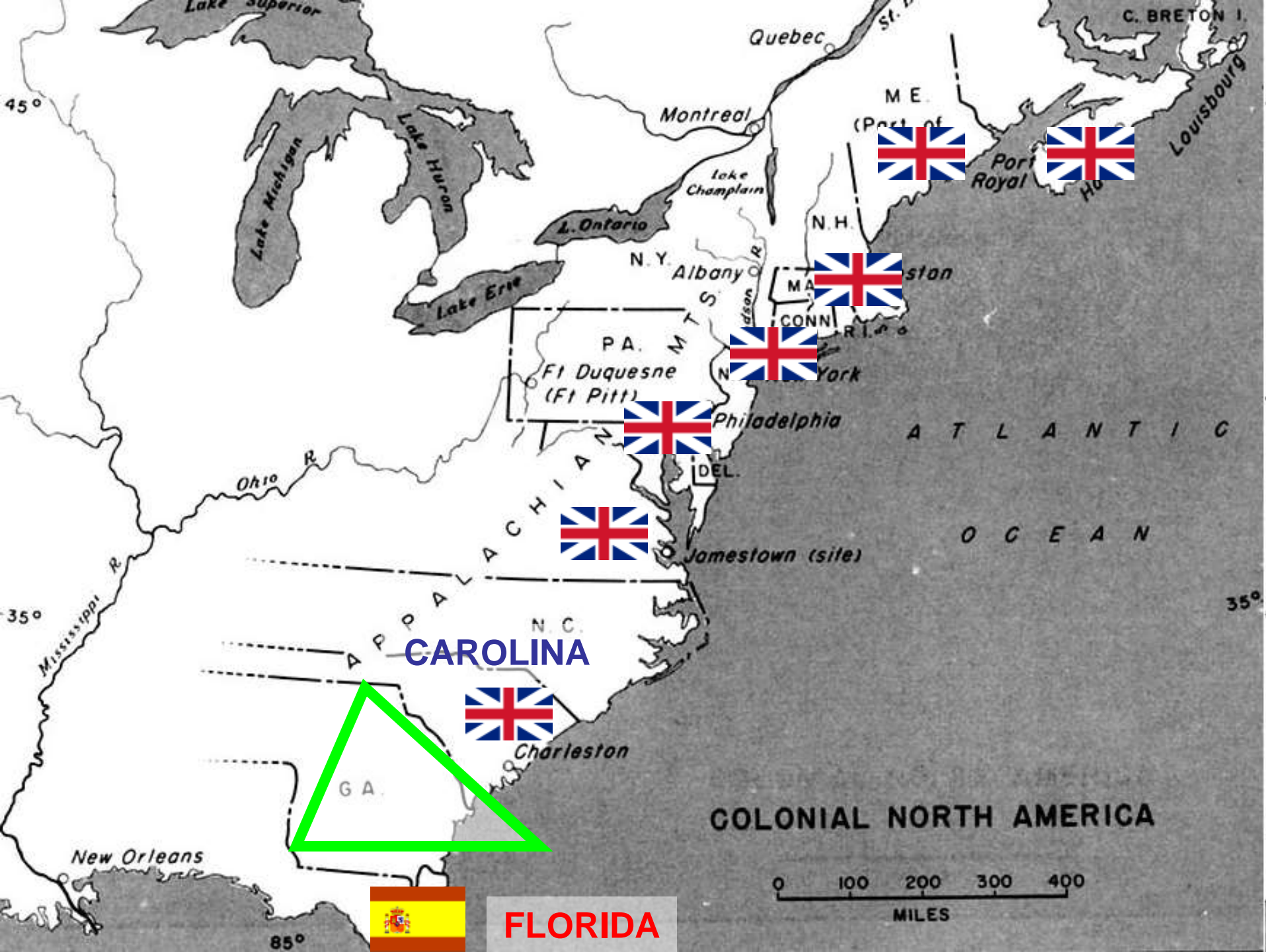
Vocabulary

Royal Colony:

Colony
governed
directly by the
king &
Parliament.

Georgia

- Founded 1733
- Purpose:
 - Buffer colony between Spanish Florida and Carolina ← Goal of King
 - Refuge for criminals, poor ← Goal of Founders



Georgia

- Goal:
 - Colony with no large landowners, rum, slaves

“and the example of a whole Colony, who shall behave in a just, moral, and religious manner, will contribute greatly towards the conversion of the Indians”

- *Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America*



Settlement of New England

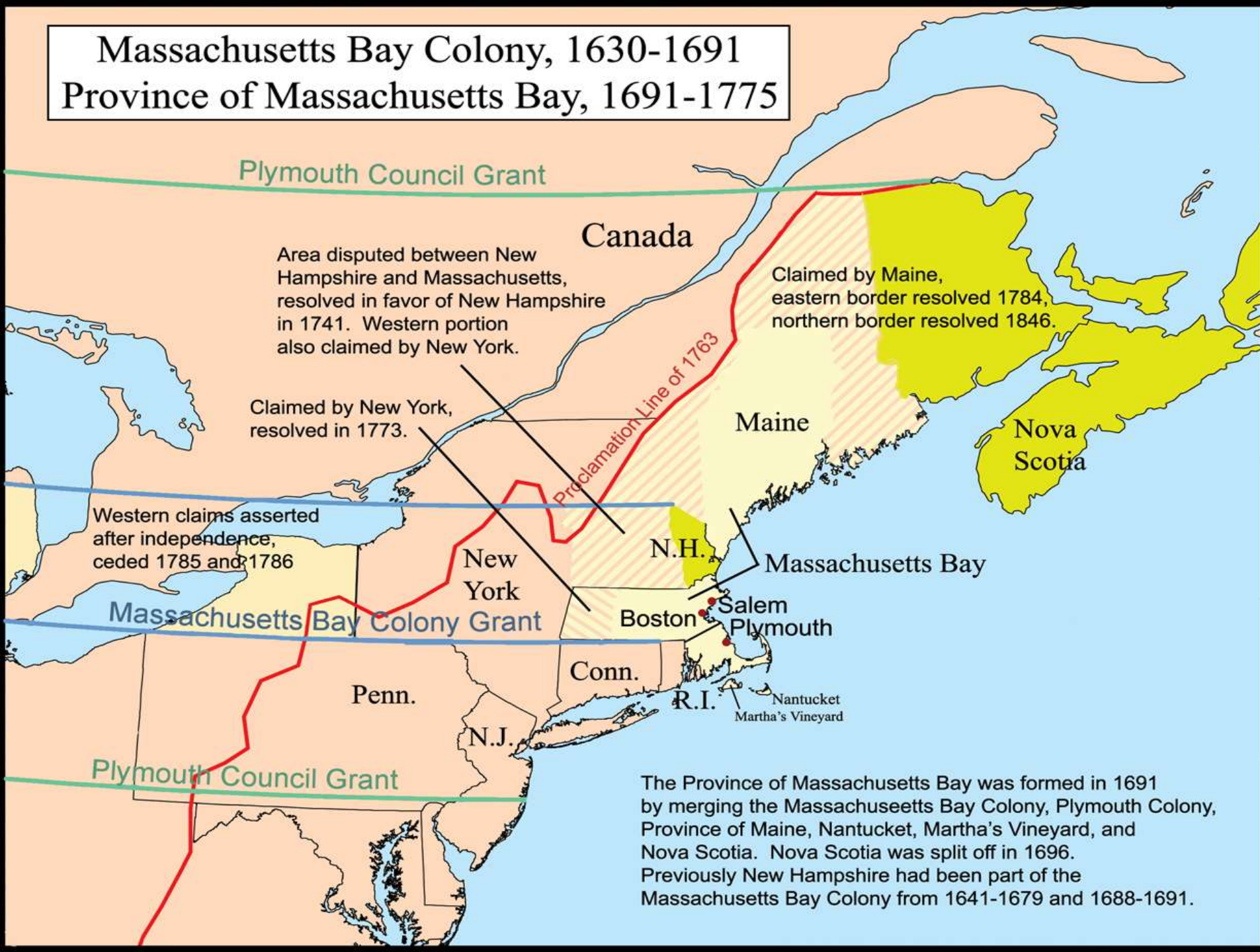
b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip's War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.

New England Colonies

- Massachusetts Bay (1620)
- Connecticut (1640)
- New Hampshire (1629)
- Rhode Island & Providence Plantations (1636)

Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630-1691

Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1691-1775



The Province of Massachusetts Bay was formed in 1691 by merging the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony, Province of Maine, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia was split off in 1696. Previously New Hampshire had been part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1641-1679 and 1688-1691.

Religious Reasons for Settlement

- Pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony (1620)
 - Religious separatists
 - Sought freedom to practice their brand of Christianity
 - *Mayflower*, Squanto, Plymouth Rock, etc.
- Puritans quickly followed
 - Wanted to “purify” Church of England
 - i.e. get rid of all Catholic-like observances

Difference: Pilgrims wanted to leave Church of England

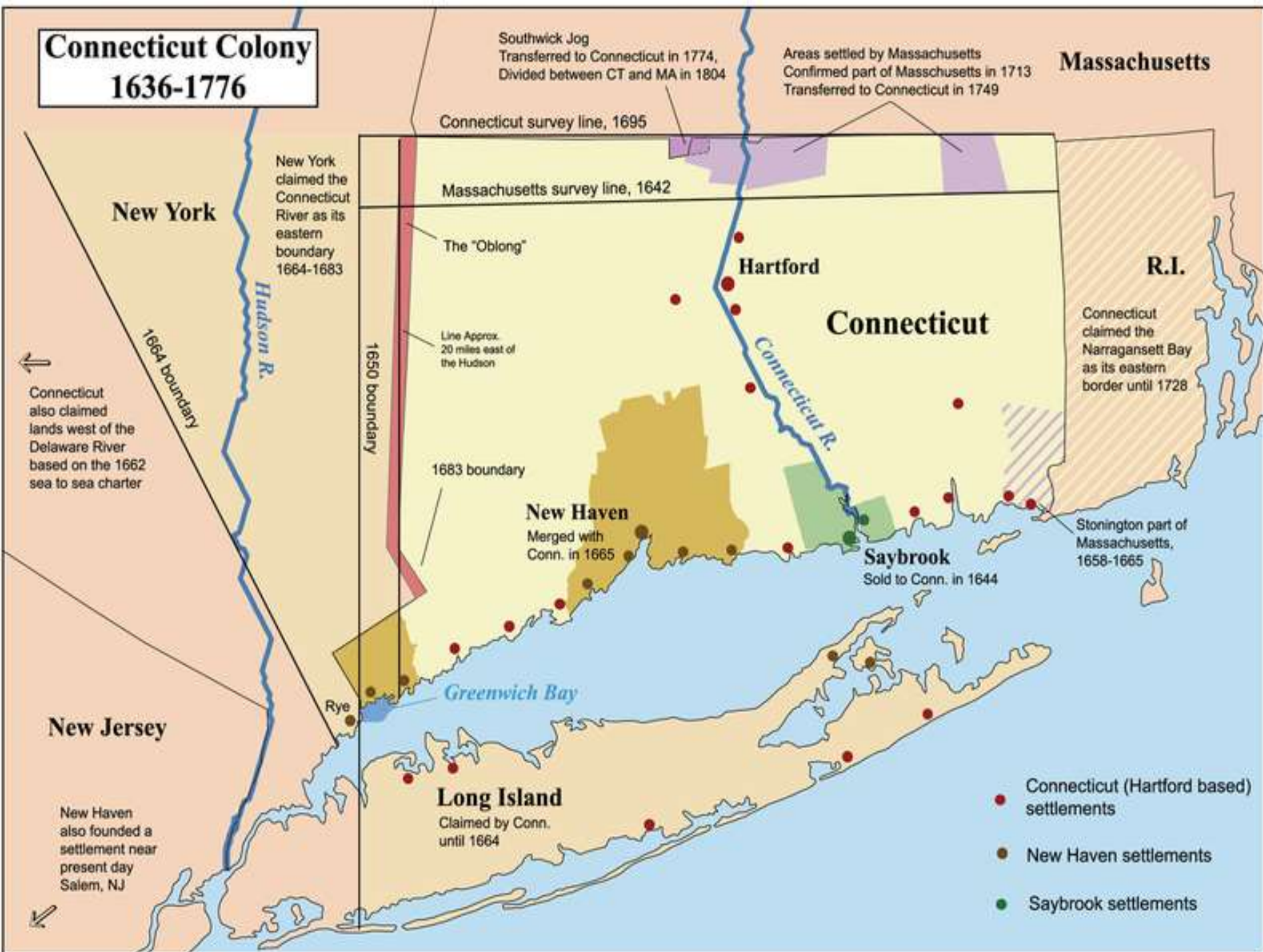
Religious Reasons for Settlement

- Puritan Rule
 - Used government to enforce religious beliefs
 - Must be a church member to participate in gov't
 - Caused division:

Anne Hutchison & Roger Williams – Rhode Island

Thomas Hooker – Connecticut

Connecticut Colony 1636-1776



Relations with Native Americans

- Began peacefully, but tensions began to mount
 - Why?

More settlers = more territory

More territory = more pressure on Native Americans

Disease

conversion to Christianity

King Phillip's War

- Tensions increase
- Murder of Native American convert to Christianity
 - Why? **Warned Massachusetts Bay of attack**
 - Response: **Natives attack frontier towns**

King Phillip's War

- Results:
 - Native Americans defeated
 - All of New England open for English colonization
- Significance
 - No more Native Americans in New England

Establishment of Town Meetings

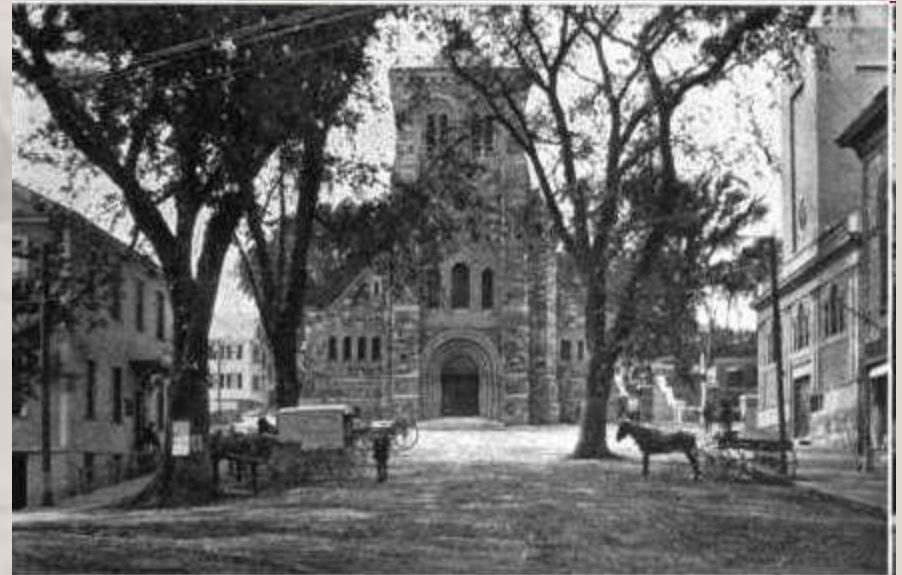
- Developed out of Puritan church meetings
- Direct democracy

Vocabulary

Direct

democracy:

voters vote on
every issue



Development of Legislatures

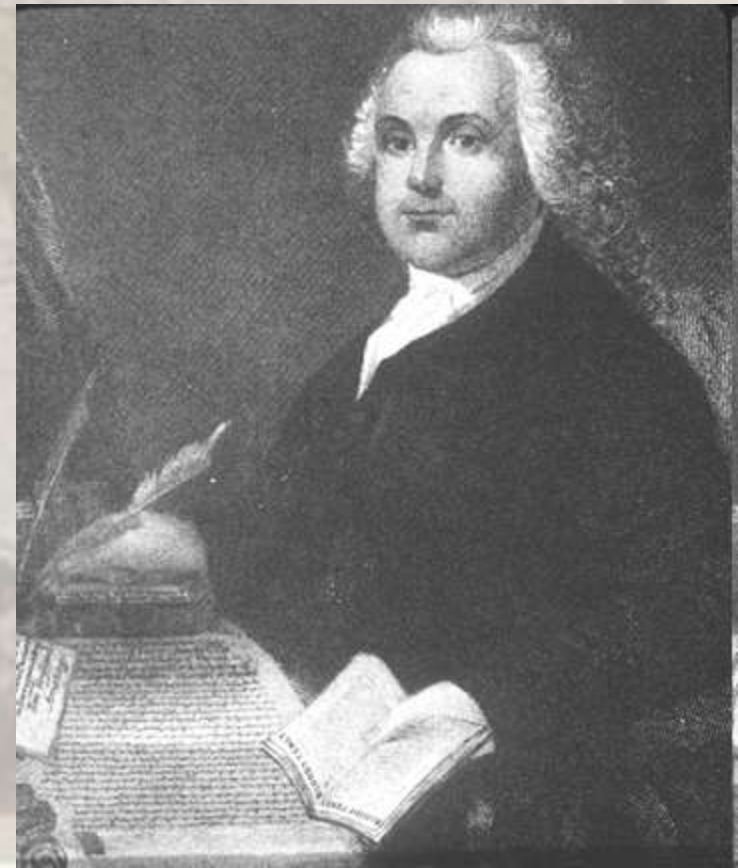
- Gradually developed out of town meeting structures
- Colonies were basically self-governing
 - England was occupied
 - Colonies elected their own leaders
 - Generally ignored laws from England they didn't like (i.e. Navigation Acts)

Founding of Rhode Island

- Religious Tensions
 - Roger Williams banished from Mass. Bay (1636)
 - Why?

**Preached separation of church and state
and better treatment of Native Americans**

- Sheltered by Native Americans, founded new colony of “Providence Plantations”
 - 1636

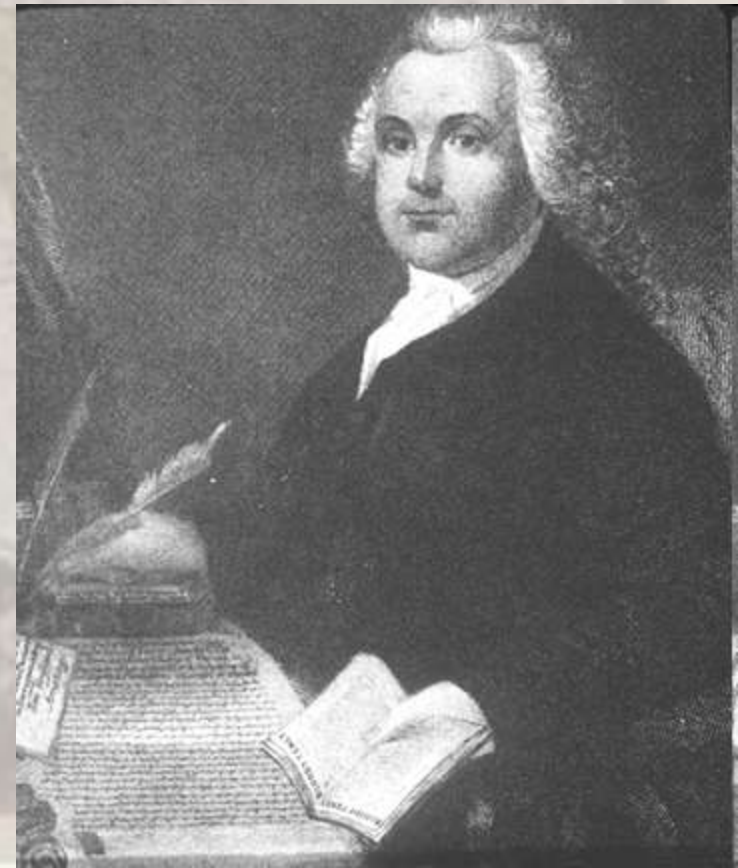


Founding of Rhode Island

- Religious Tensions
 - Anne Hutchinson banished from Mass. Bay (1637)
 - Why?

Theological differences (Works v. Grace)
Status of women

- Established Portsmouth, RI
 - 1638



Founding of Rhode Island

- 1644 – granted charter
- Notable for:
 - Religious tolerance
 - Good relations w/ Native Americans
 - Progressive laws (Slavery, debtors prisons, etc.)

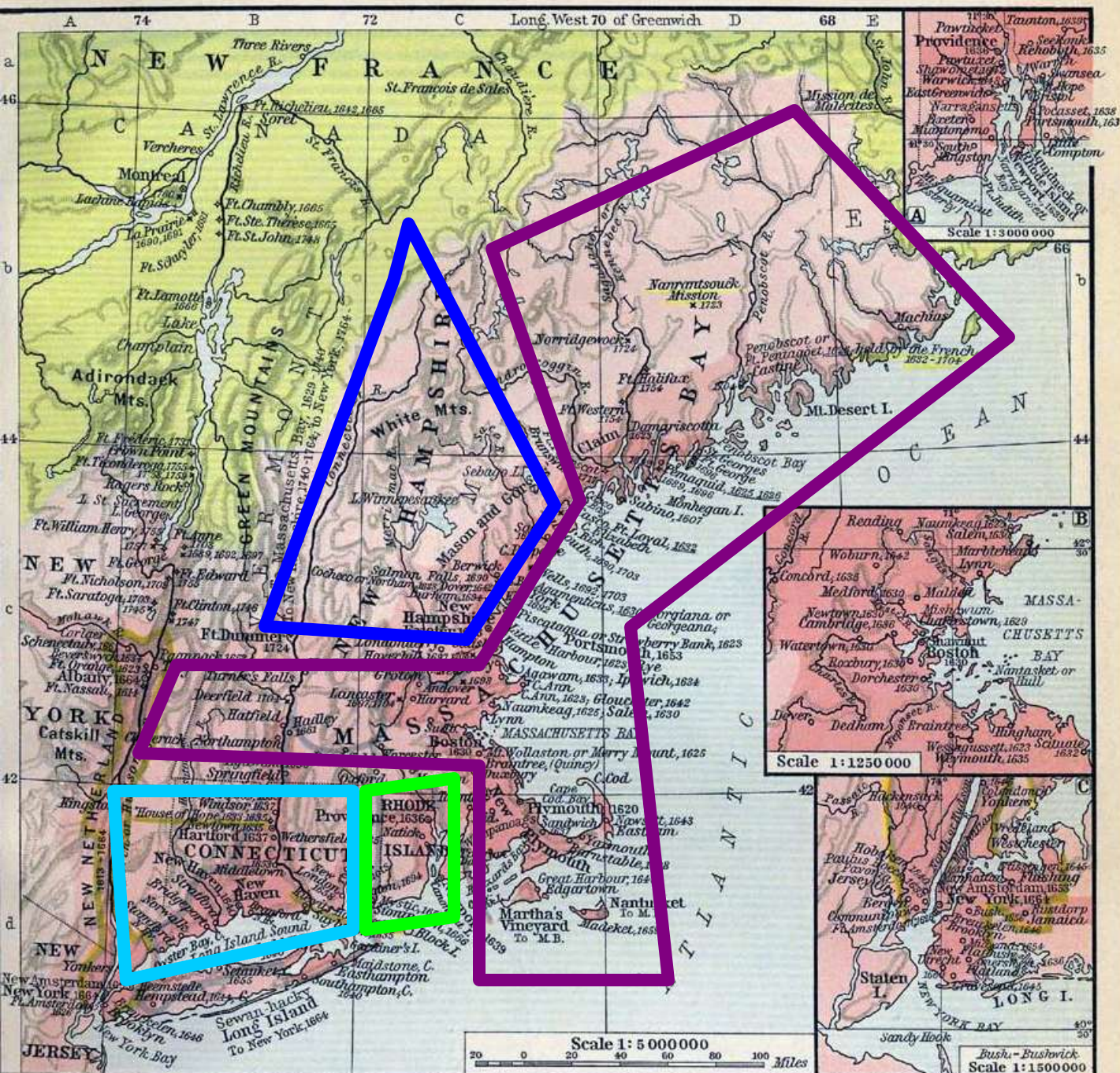
Founding of Connecticut

- Thomas Hooker
 - Took 100 settlers and founded Hartford
 - Left Mass. Bay over voting rights dispute

Believed that all free men should be able to vote, not just church members

- Fundamental Order of Connecticut
 - January 24th, 1639
 - First written Constitution in America

Reference Map of the New England Colonies, 1607—1760.



Half-Way Covenant

- Issues within Massachusetts Bay (1662)
 - Church membership declining
- Solution:
 - Half-Way Covenant
- Result:
 - Puritans maintain political control

Vocabulary

Half-Way

Covenant: In Puritan church law, a person could vote and participate in gov't if his parent or grandparent was a church member

Salem Witch Trials

- June-September 1692
- 20 killed on charges of witchcraft
 - Hundreds of others arrested
 - Accusations made because of property disputes, religious disagreements

DID YOU KNOW: 19 of the 20 were hung, while one man was crushed to death under rocks for refusing to go to trial for witchcraft.





Massachusetts' Transition to Royal Colony

- Dominion of New England (1686-1689)
 - Union of Mass. Bay, Plymouth, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Haven, New York, New Jersey



- Sir Edmund Andros
 - Promoted Church of England (religious freedom)
 - Banned town meetings
 - Revoked some land grants
 - Raised taxes

Massachusetts' Transition to Royal Colony

BAD!!!

- Reaction to Andros
- Andros appointed by King James II
 - Glorious Revolution (1689)
- End of the Dominion of New England
 - Massachusetts becomes a royal colony
 - Union of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Maine
 - Legislatures are reappointed/written constitutions honored again

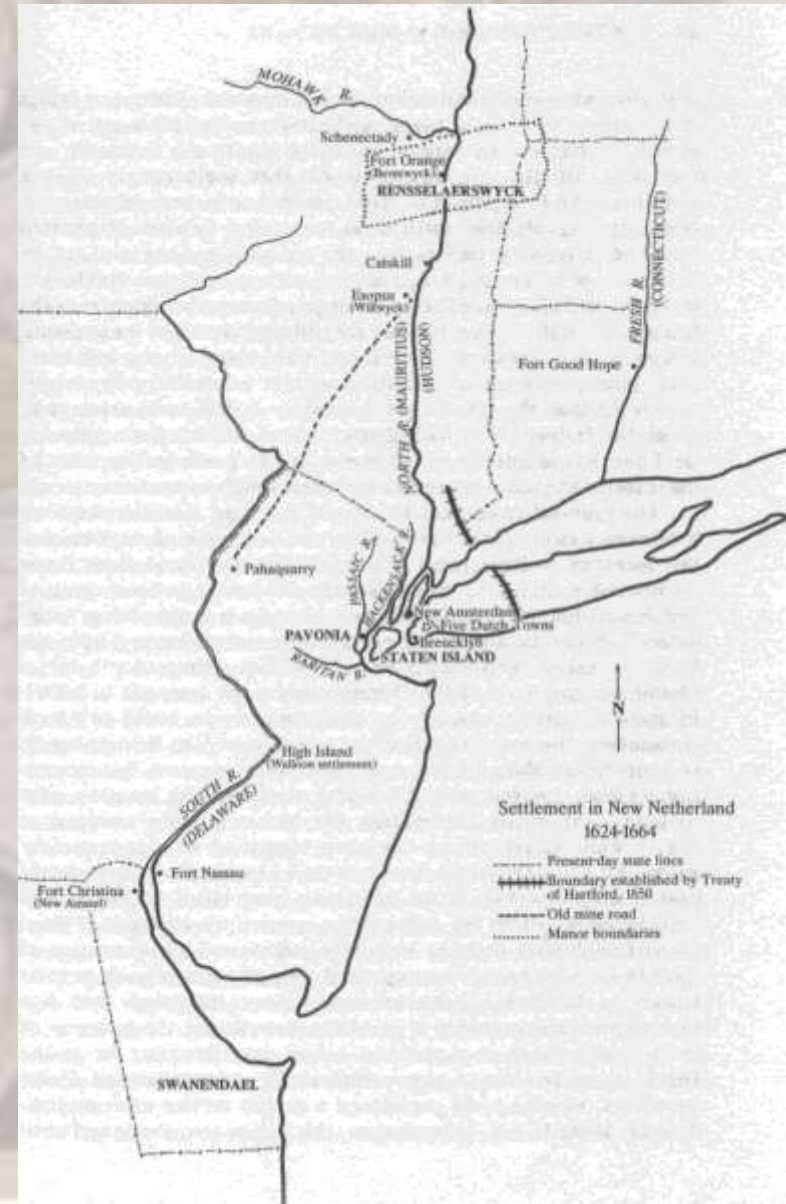


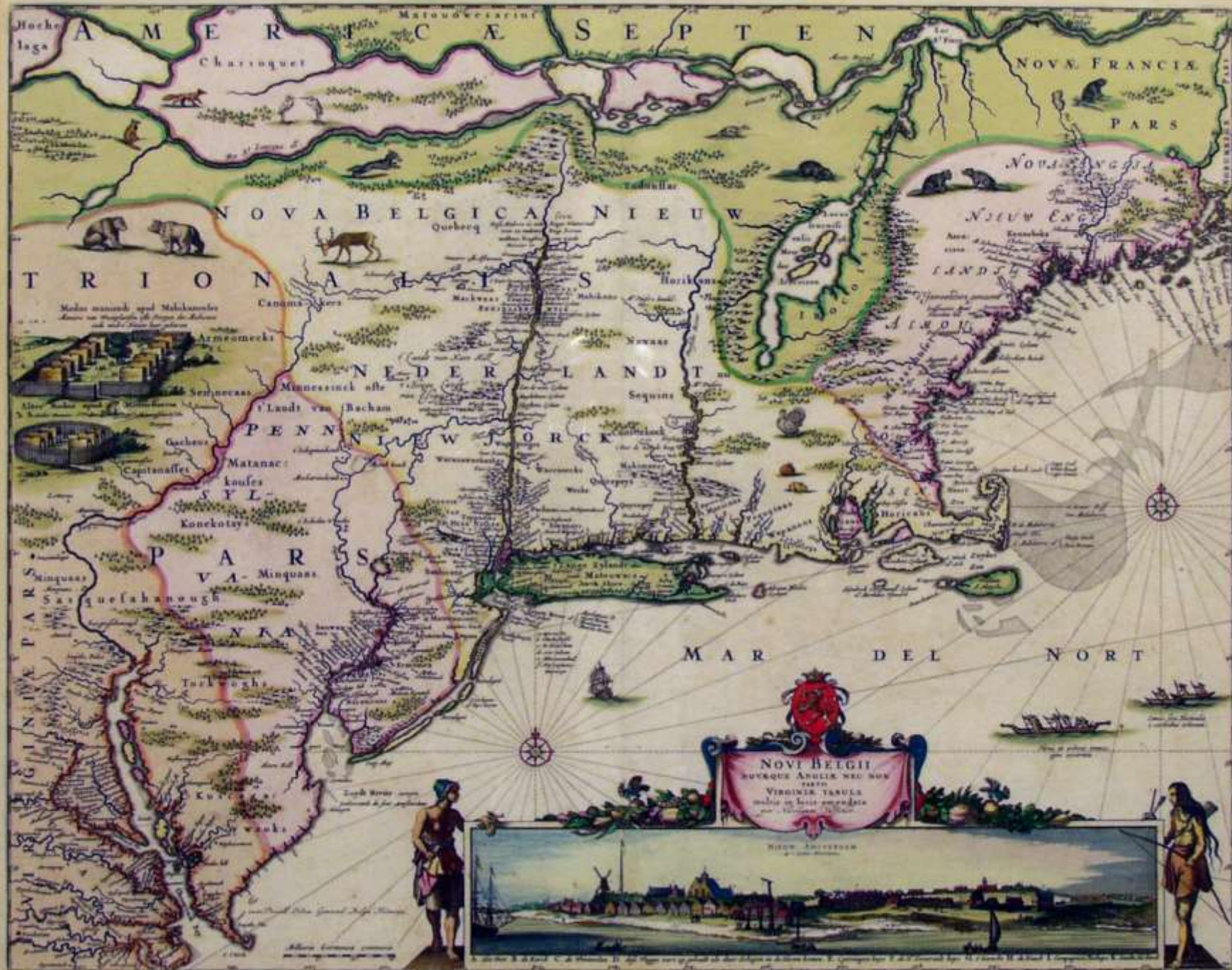
Development of Mid-Atlantic Colonies

c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.

Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- Claimed:
 - Henry Hudson - 1609
- Dutch West India Company Founded (1621):
 - Forts at Manhattan Island and Long Island, Fort Orange (Albany) & Fort Nassau on Delaware R.





Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- Peter Minuit (1626-1633)
 - Director-General of New Netherland
 - Bought Manhattan Is. from natives
- Peter Stuyvesant (1647-1664)
 - Director-General of New Netherland
 - Conquered New Sweden
 - Defeated by the British

English Takeover of New Amsterdam

- 1664 –
 - Four English warships sailing for the Duke of York enter into New Amsterdam and demanded it accept English rule.
- Duke of York becomes King James II
 - New York becomes a royal colony

Settlement of Pennsylvania

The “Holy Experiment”

- Colony granted by King Charles II to William Penn as repayment for a debt
– 1681

- Purpose: safe haven for Quakers
- Philadelphia – planned city, made on a grid, center of trade, second-largest English-speaking city of the Empire

Vocabulary

Quakers:

religious group, “Society of Friends,” members believed in direct experience w/ God, wore simple clothes and were pacifists



The French in Canada

d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.

Quebec

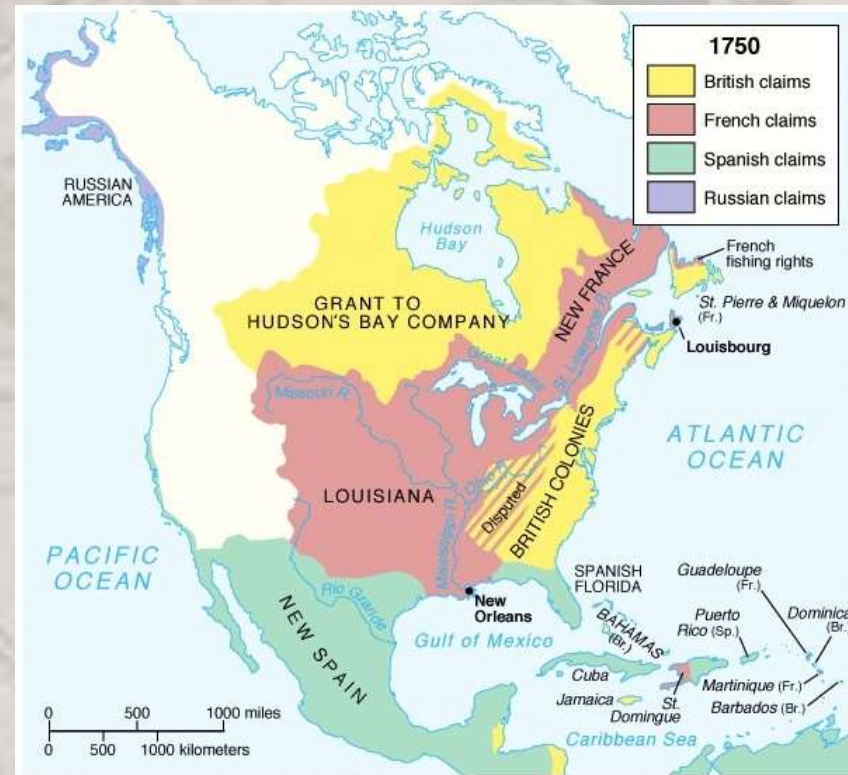
- Founded 1608
 - By Samuel de Champlain
- Main purpose of French colonization:
 - Controlling the fur trade
 - Fishing/Whaling
 - How?
 - Control Mississippi River, Canada
- Differences: less people, more emphasis of relationship w/ Native Americans



Samuel de Champlain

Quebec

- Problems:
 - Low population
 - Why?



The background of the slide features a faded, sepia-toned map of the Americas. Overlaid on this map are three large, semi-transparent circles. The top circle is centered over North America, the bottom-left circle is centered over Central America, and the bottom-right circle is centered over South America. The text is centered over the map.

Location and Place in the Colonies

- e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.

Location

Where is it?

- One of the 5 Themes of Geography
- Absolute location – latitude and longitude
- Relative location – described by landmarks, time, direction or distance from one place to another

Place

- One of the 5 Themes of Geography
- Includes:
 - Human Characteristics
 - Who lives there?
 - What about buildings, roads, clothing, and food habits?
 - Physical Characteristics
 - What is it like?
 - What about mountains, rivers, soil, beaches, wildlife, soil?

Impact on Settlement

- In the Southern Colonies

Location:

Early cities built on rivers, oceans

Place:

Farms were built quickly (fertile soil)

Most people lived in rural areas

Impact on Settlement

- In the Middle Colonies

Location:

Early cities built on rivers, oceans

Place:

Cities became centers of trade

Impact on Settlement

- In the New England Colonies

Location:

Early cities built on rivers, oceans

Place:

Farms were built quickly (fertile soil)
Many small fishing villages were built

Impact on Transportation

- In the Southern Colonies

Location:

Rivers used to move – poor roads

Place:

Farming meant people were spread out – transportation is slow

Impact on Transportation

- In the Middle Colonies

Location:

Rivers, oceans used to move

Place:

Good roads & rivers connected people

Impact on Transportation

- In the New England Colonies

Location:

Early cities built on rivers, oceans

Place:

Well developed road system

Impact on Economic Development

- In the Southern Colonies

Location:

Ports used to transport crops

Place:

Tobacco grew easily – “cash crop”

Impact on Economic Development

- In the Middle Colonies

Location:

Cities built on rivers, oceans

Place:

Cities became centers of trade
Basic industry flourished

Impact on Economic Development

- In the New England Colonies

Location:

Easy access to ocean
Many trees / good timber

Place:

Many fished and farmed
Shipbuilding became important