

Chapter 3 – The English Colonies



Section Notes

- 1 The Southern Colonies
- 2 The New England Colonies
- 3 The Middle Colonies
- 4 Life in the English Colonies
- 5 Conflict in the Colonies



History Close-up

Plymouth Colony



Quick Facts

Church and State
Characteristics of the Middle Colonies
The Road to Revolution
Chapter 3 Visual Summary



Video

Freedom of Religion



Maps

The Thirteen Colonies
Triangular Trade
North American Empires before and after the treaty of Paris



Images

Peter Stuyvesant
The Great Awakening
Primary Source: The Boston Massacre



The Southern Colonies

The Big Idea

Despite a difficult beginning, the southern colonies soon flourished.

Main Ideas

- The settlement in Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in America.
- Daily life in Virginia was challenging to the colonists.
- Religious freedom and economic opportunities were motives for founding other southern colonies, including Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia.
- Farming and slavery were important to the economies of the southern colonies.



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Main Idea 1:

The settlement in Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in America.

- King James I allowed the London Company to settle in a region called Virginia.
- The first colonists arrived in America on April 26, 1607.
- They settled in **Jamestown**, the first permanent English settlement in America.
- The colonists were not prepared to build and farm. Two-thirds died by their first winter.



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Relations with Native Americans

- **John Smith** became the leader of Jamestown in 1608.
- Colonists were helped by the powerful Powhatan Confederacy of Indians.
- More settlers arrived, but many died from famine and disease.
- Settler John Rolfe married **Pocahontas**, which helped form peaceful relations with the Powhatan.
- Conflict started between colonists and the Powhatan in 1622 and lasted for 20 years.



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Main Idea 2:

Daily life in Virginia was challenging to the colonists.

Headright System

- Large farms, called plantations, were established by tobacco farmers.
- Colonists who paid their way received 50 acres of land and 50 acres for each person they brought.

Labor

- Most workers were **indentured servants**: people who came to America for free by agreeing to work without pay for a set amount of time.
- The first Africans were brought as slaves and servants in 1619. Increased work and the falling cost of slaves led colonists to use more slave labor.

Bacon's Rebellion

- Colonial officials began to tax colonists.
- Nathaniel Bacon led a rebellion against the governor's policies in 1676.



Main Idea 3:

Religious freedom and economic opportunities were motives for founding other southern colonies, including Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

- English Catholics came to America to escape religious persecution.
- Maryland was founded as a refuge for Catholics by Lord Baltimore in 1634.
- The Maryland assembly passed the **Toleration Act of 1649** to support religious tolerance.
- The Carolinas and Georgia expanded economic opportunities.



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The Carolinas and Georgia

The Carolinas

- Carolina was founded south of Virginia in 1663.
- It was divided into North and South Carolina in 1712.
- Most colonists in North Carolina were farmers.
- South Carolina had large plantations with many slaves.

Georgia

- Georgia was founded by James Oglethorpe as a refuge for debtors in 1733.
- He wanted small farms, so he outlawed slavery and limited land grants.
- Settlers grew unhappy, and Georgia became a royal colony. Large rice plantations, worked by many slaves, were created.



Main Idea 4:

Farming and slavery were important to the economies of the southern colonies.

- Economies of the South depended on agriculture. Cash crops were tobacco, rice, and indigo.
- The climate allowed for a long growing season; thus, more labor was needed
- Enslaved Africans became the main source of labor.
- The conditions of slavery were brutal.
- **Slave codes**, or laws to control slaves, were passed.



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The New England Colonies

The Big Idea

English colonists traveled to New England to gain religious freedom.

Main Ideas

- The Pilgrims and Puritans came to America to avoid religious persecution.
- Religion and government were closely linked in the New England colonies.
- The New England economy was based on trade and farming.
- Education was important in the New England colonies.



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Main Idea 1:

The Pilgrims and Puritans came to America to avoid religious persecution.

- **Puritans** wanted to purify, or reform, the Anglican Church.
- **Pilgrims** wanted to separate from Anglican Church.
- Some pilgrims left England to escape persecution. They became **immigrants**, people who leave the country of their birth to live in another country.



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The Pilgrims

Mayflower Compact

- Left Netherlands in 1620 on *Mayflower*.
- Signed **Mayflower Compact**: legal contract agreeing to have fair laws.
- Arrived at Plymouth Rock in present-day Massachusetts in late 1620.



Native Americans

- **Squanto** taught Pilgrims to fertilize soil.
- Pilgrims celebrate first Thanksgiving with the Wampanoag Indians.



Pilgrim Community

- Most were farmers.
- Family members worked together.



Women

- Cooked, sewed clothing, wove wool.
- Had more legal rights than in England.



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The Puritans

- Puritans were dissenters who disagreed with official opinions and church actions in England.
- Many thousands left England in Great Migration from 1629 to 1640.
- Puritan colonists led by **John Winthrop** went to Massachusetts to seek religious freedom.
- Established Massachusetts Bay Colony.



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Main Idea 2:

Religion and government were closely linked in the New England colonies.

- Established a General Court that turned into a type of self-government.
- Government leaders were also church members.
- Dissenters were forced out of the colony.



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Religious Conflicts

- Thomas Hooker and followers founded Connecticut to make government more democratic.
- Roger Williams founded Providence and supported the separation of church and state.
- **Anne Hutchinson** questioned teachings of religious leaders and was forced out of Colony.
- In the 1690s, Salem held the largest number of witchcraft trials. Nineteen people were put to death.



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Main Idea 2:

The New England economy was based on trade and farming.

Farming

- Harsh climate and rocky soil meant few cash crops.
- Most farming families grew crops and raised animals for their own use.
- Little need for slaves



Trade

- Merchants traded goods locally, with other colonies, and overseas.
- Fishing was one of region's leading industries.
- Shipbuilding was also an important industry.



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Main Idea 4:

Education was important in the New England colonies.

Public Education

- Communities established town schools.
- Students used *New England Primer*, which had stories from the Bible.
- Availability of schooling varied in the colonies.
- Most children stopped education after elementary grades.

Higher Education

- Important to colonists
- John Harvard and the General Court founded Harvard College in 1636.
- College of William and Mary founded in Virginia in 1693.



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The Middle Colonies

The Big Idea

People from many nations settled in the middle colonies.

Main Ideas

- The English created New York and New Jersey from former Dutch territory.
- William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania.
- The economy of the middle colonies was supported by trade and staple crops.



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Main Idea 1:

The English created New York and New Jersey from former Dutch territory.

New York

- Dutch founded New Netherland in 1613 as fur trading post.
- New Amsterdam was center of fur trade.
- **Peter Stuyvesant** led the colony from 1647-1664.
- English captured colony in 1664 and renamed it New York.

New Jersey

- English took control in 1664.
- The colony occupied land between the Hudson and Delaware rivers.
- Had diverse population, including Dutch, Swedes, Finns, and Scots.



Main Idea 2:

William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania.

- Society of Friends, or **Quakers**, was one of largest religious groups in New Jersey.
- Quakers, who supported nonviolence and religious tolerance, were persecuted.
- **William Penn** founded Pennsylvania, a larger colony for Quakers that provided a safe home.
- Penn limited his power, established an elected assembly, and promised religious freedom to all Christians.



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Main Idea 3:

The economy of the middle colonies was supported by trade and staple crops.

- Middle colonies had good climate and rich soil to grow **staple crops**, crops that are always needed.
- Crops included wheat, barley, and oats.
- There were slaves, but indentured servants were a larger source of labor.
- Trade to Britain and the West Indies was important to the economy of middle colonies.



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Women's Contributions

- Ran farms and businesses, such as clothing stores, drugstores, and bakeries.
- Some were nurses and midwives.
- Most worked primarily in the home.
- Married women managed households and raised children.



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Life in the English Colonies

The Big Idea

The English colonies continued to grow despite many challenges.

Main Ideas

- Colonial governments were influenced by political changes in England.
- English trade laws limited free trade in the colonies.
- The Great Awakening and the Enlightenment led to ideas of political equality among many colonists.
- The French and Indian War gave England control of more land in North America.



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Main Idea 1:

Colonial governments were influenced by political changes in England.

- King James II wanted more control over English government, including the colonies.
- United northern colonies under one government were called the Dominion of New England in 1686.
- Parliament replaced the unpopular King James II and passed the **English Bill of Rights** in 1689.
- The colonies in the Dominion formed new assemblies and charters and could elect their own representatives.



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Colonial Governments

Governments

- Each English colony had its own government.
- Each government was given power by a charter.
- The English monarch had ultimate authority over the colonies.



Governors and Legislatures

- The Governor served as head of the government.
- Most were assisted by an advisory council.
- Some colonies had elected representatives.
- Virginia established the first colonial legislature in 1619.
- The **town meeting** was the center of New England political life.
- Colonial courts that reflected the beliefs of their communities were used to control local affairs.



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Main Idea 2: English trade laws limited free trade in the colonies.

- Earning money from trade was one of England's reasons for founding and controlling the colonies.
- England practiced mercantilism: a system of creating and maintaining wealth through controlled trade.
- Parliament passed the Navigation Acts to limit colonial trade.
- The colonies complained about trade restrictions.



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Colonial Trade

- Trade between the American colonies and Great Britain was not direct.
- **Triangular trade** was a system in which goods and slaves were traded among the Americas, Great Britain, and Africa.
- Slave trade brought millions of Africans to the Americas on a voyage called the **Middle Passage**.
- Terrible conditions on the Middle Passage caused thousands of captives to die on slave ships.



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Main Idea 3:

The Great Awakening and the Enlightenment led to ideas of political equality among many colonists.

Great Awakening

- Religious leaders wanted to spread religious feelings.
- **The Great Awakening**—a religious movement that swept the colonies in the 1730s and 1740s—changed religion.
- Revivals became popular places to talk about political and social issues.

Enlightenment

- Movement in 1700s that spread the idea that reason could improve society.
- Also formed ideas on how government should work.
- Said that people had natural rights such as equality and liberty.
- Influenced colonial leaders.



Main Idea 4:

The French and Indian War gave England control of more land in North America.

Native American Allies

- Some Native Americans allied with the colonists in King Philip's War.
- The French traded and allied with the Algonquian and Huron.
- The English allied with the Iroquois League.



War Erupts

- France and Britain struggled for control of North America in the late 1600s.
- The French and Indian War started in 1754.
- The turning point came when the British captured Quebec in 1759.



Treaty of Paris, 1763

- It gave Canada to Britain. France received lands east of the Mississippi River.



The Western Frontier

- Most colonial settlements had been made along the Atlantic coast.
- Colonial settlers, or pioneers, began to move west after the war.
- Indians led by Chief **Pontiac** rebelled against new British settlements in 1763.
- To avoid conflict, King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763, which banned settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.



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Conflict in the Colonies

The Big Idea

Tensions developed as the British government placed tax after tax on the colonies.

Main Ideas

- British efforts to raise taxes on colonists sparked protest.
- The Boston Massacre caused colonial resentment toward Great Britain.
- Colonists protested the British tax on tea with the Boston Tea Party.
- Great Britain responded to colonial actions by passing the Intolerable Acts.



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Main Idea 1:

British efforts to raise taxes on colonists sparked protest.

- Great Britain had to pay for the French and Indian War and for keeping troops in North America to protect the colonists.
- Parliament passed the Sugar Act in 1764 to tax colonists to make them help pay costs.
- Parliament's actions upset many colonists.
- Colonists believed there should be no taxes without representation in Parliament.
- **Samuel Adams**, a colonial leader, set up the Committees of Correspondence to protest.



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Taxing the Colonies

Stamp Act of 1765

- Colonists had to pay for official stamp, or seal, on purchase of paper items.
- Immediate protests
- Sons of Liberty sometimes used violence.
- Stamp Act Congress of 1765 declared the tax a violation of colonial rights.
- Repealed in 1766

Townshend Acts of 1767

- Duties on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea
- Writs of assistance used to enforce.
- Colonists boycotted British goods.
- Sons of Liberty attacked customshouses.
- British troops sent in 1768.



Main Idea 2:

The Boston Massacre caused colonial resentment toward Great Britain.

- A crowd gathered in Boston after a British soldier struck a colonist on March 5, 1770.
- Soldiers fired into the crowd, killing three, including Crispus Attucks.
- The shootings were called the **Boston Massacre** by colonists.
- This caused more resentment against the British.



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Main Idea 3:

Colonists protested the British tax on tea with the Boston Tea Party.

- Colonial merchants smuggled tea to avoid paying the British tea tax.
- Parliament passed the **Tea Act** in 1773 to allow the British East India Company to sell cheap tea to the colonists.
- Colonial merchants and smugglers were opposed to this.
- On December 16, 1773, colonists disguised as Indians attacked British tea ships and threw the tea overboard.
- The incident was called the **Boston Tea Party**.



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Main Idea 4:

Great Britain responded to colonial actions by passing the Intolerable Acts.

The acts had several effects:

- 1.** Boston Harbor was closed.
- 2.** Massachusetts's charter was canceled.
- 3.** Royal officials accused of crimes would be sent to Great Britain for trial.
- 4.** General Thomas Gage was made the new governor of Massachusetts.



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History Close-up

Plymouth Colony



Several years later, the second colony, Duxbury, was founded.

The Pilgrims landed in a region of forests, streams, and rocky soil.

Plymouth Colony was surrounded by stakes that formed a wall of protection. Outside the wall were colonists' crop fields.

Plymouth Colony
(1620)

Abandoned
Indian
Village

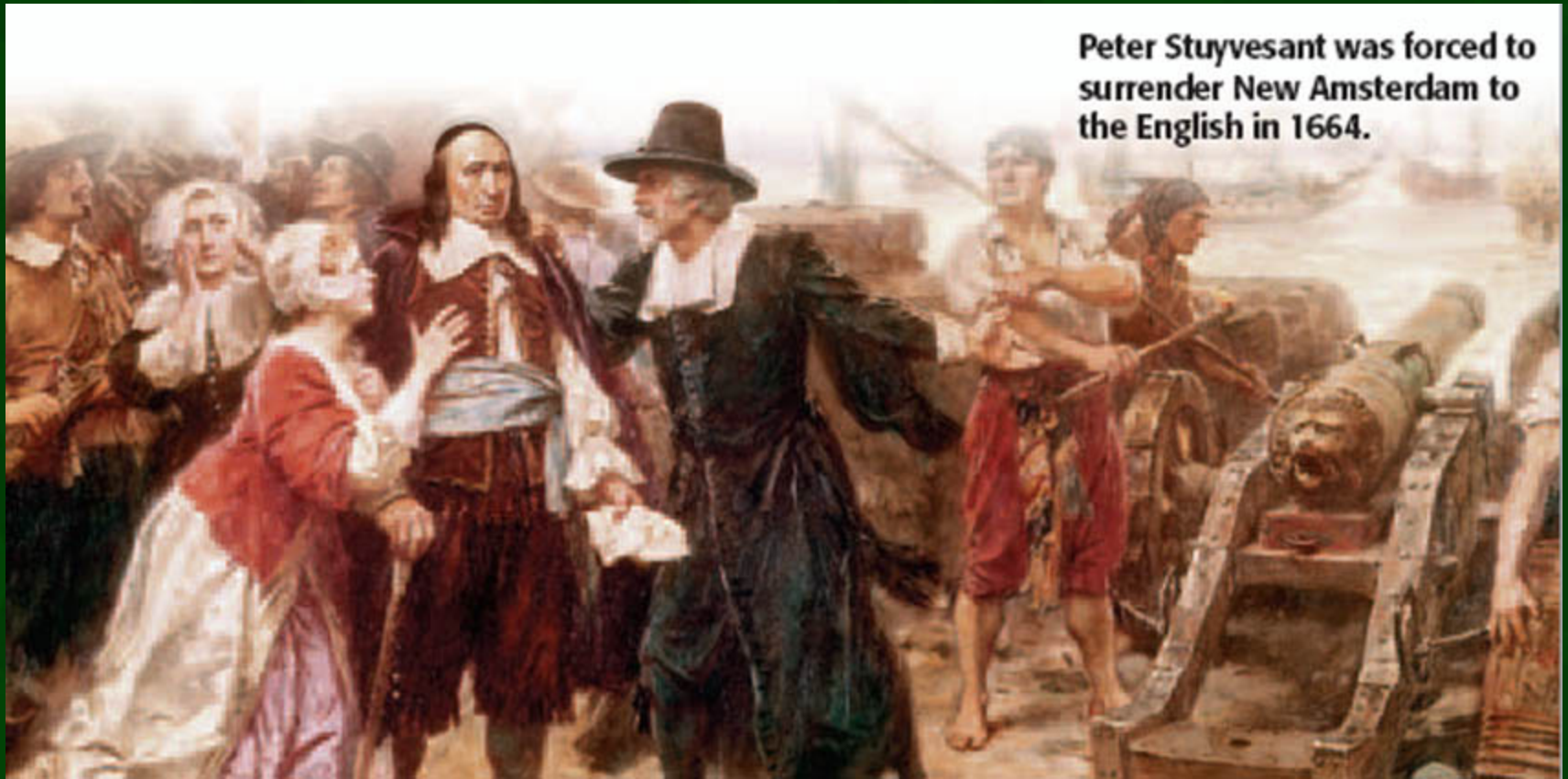
ANALYSIS
SKILLS

ANALYZING VISUALS

In what ways were Plymouth Colony and the Indian village similar and different?



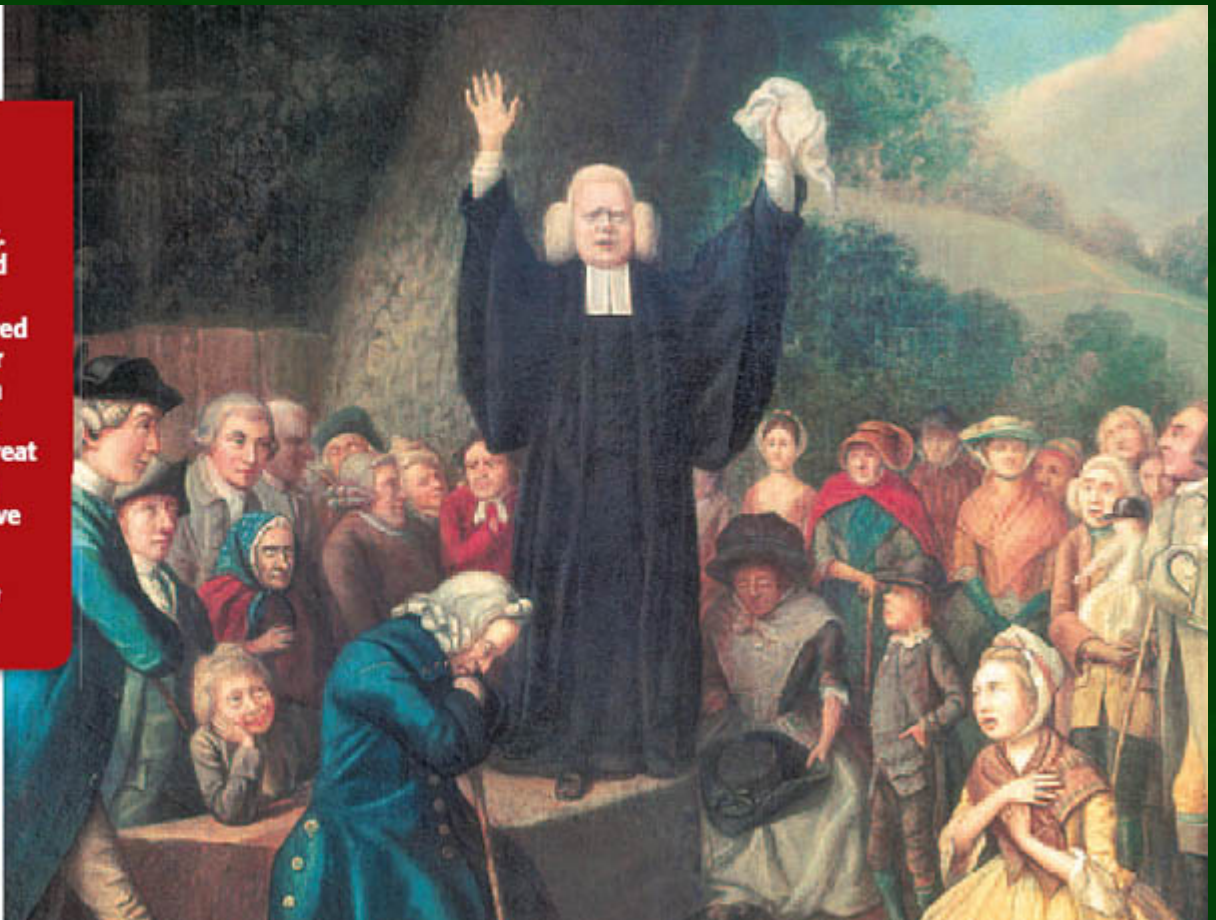
Peter Stuyvesant was forced to surrender New Amsterdam to the English in 1664.



The Great Awakening

George Whitefield gives a powerful sermon during the Great Awakening. Ministers like Whitefield emphasized personal religious experiences over official church rules. They also allowed ordinary church members—whatever their race, class, or gender—to play a role in services. The value placed on individuals of all types during the Great Awakening helped shape American political ideas about who should have a say in government.

How do you think religious freedom led to political freedom?



Primary Source

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

The Boston Massacre

An account of the Boston Massacre appeared in the Boston Gazette and Country Journal soon after the event.

"The People were immediately alarmed with the Report of this horrid Massacre, the Bells were set a Ringing, and great Numbers soon assembled at the Place where this tragical Scene had been acted; their Feelings may be better conceived than expressed; and while some were taking Care of the Dead and Wounded, the Rest were in Consultation what to do in these dreadful Circumstances.

But so little intimidated were they [Bostonians], notwithstanding their being within a few Yards of the Main Guard, and seeing the 29th Regiment under Arms, and drawn up in King street; that they kept their Station and appeared, as an Officer of Rank expressed it, ready to run upon the very Muzzles of their Muskets."

—*Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, March 12, 1770



ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

Why do you think the people described were not intimidated by the soldiers?



Church and State

**QUICK
FACTS**

Religion Affected Government

- Government leaders were church members.
- Ministers had great authority.

Government Affected Religion

- Government leaders outlawed certain religions.
- Government leaders punished dissenters.

Characteristics of the Middle Colonies

**QUICK
FACTS**

Social

- New York: Dutch influence
- New Jersey: diverse population
- Pennsylvania: founded by Quakers

Economic

- successful farming of staple crops
- work force of slaves and indentured servants
- active trade with Britain and West Indies



The Road to Revolution

Colonists reacted to British laws with anger and violence. Parliament continued to pass tax after tax.

QUICK FACTS

1764 The Sugar Act

The Sugar Act is passed to raise money from the colonies for Britain.

Samuel Adams founds the Committees of Correspondence to improve communication among the colonies.

British Actions**Colonists' Reactions**

1765 The Stamp Act

The Stamp Act taxes newspapers, licenses, and colonial paper products.

A series of resolutions is published stating that the Stamp Act violates the rights of colonists.



1770 The Boston Massacre

British soldiers fire into a crowd of colonists, killing five men.

Colonists protest and bring the soldiers to trial.



1773 The Boston Tea Party

The Tea Act is passed, making British tea cheaper than colonial tea.

Colonists protest by dumping shipments of British tea into Boston Harbor.

1774 The Intolerable Acts

Boston Harbor is closed, and British troops are quartered.

Colonists' resentment toward Britain builds.

ANALYZE SKILL**ANALYZING VISUALS**

In what year did the conflict between Britain and the colonists turn violent?



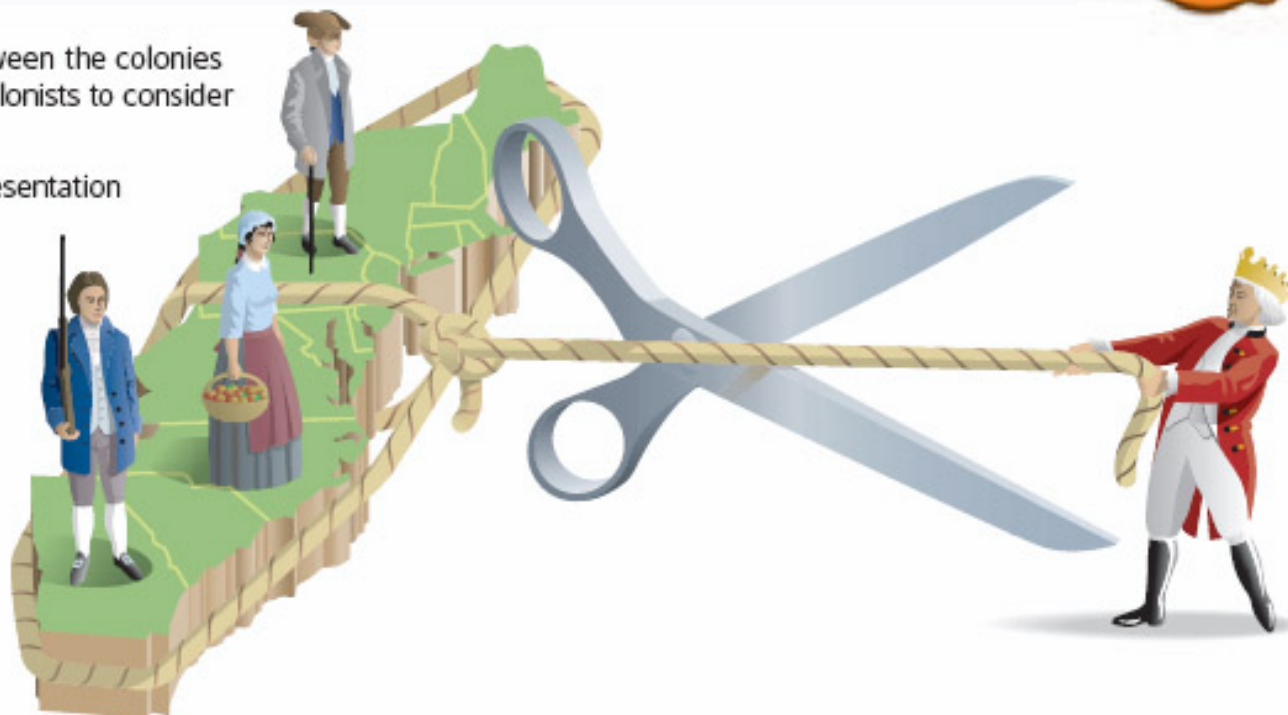
Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

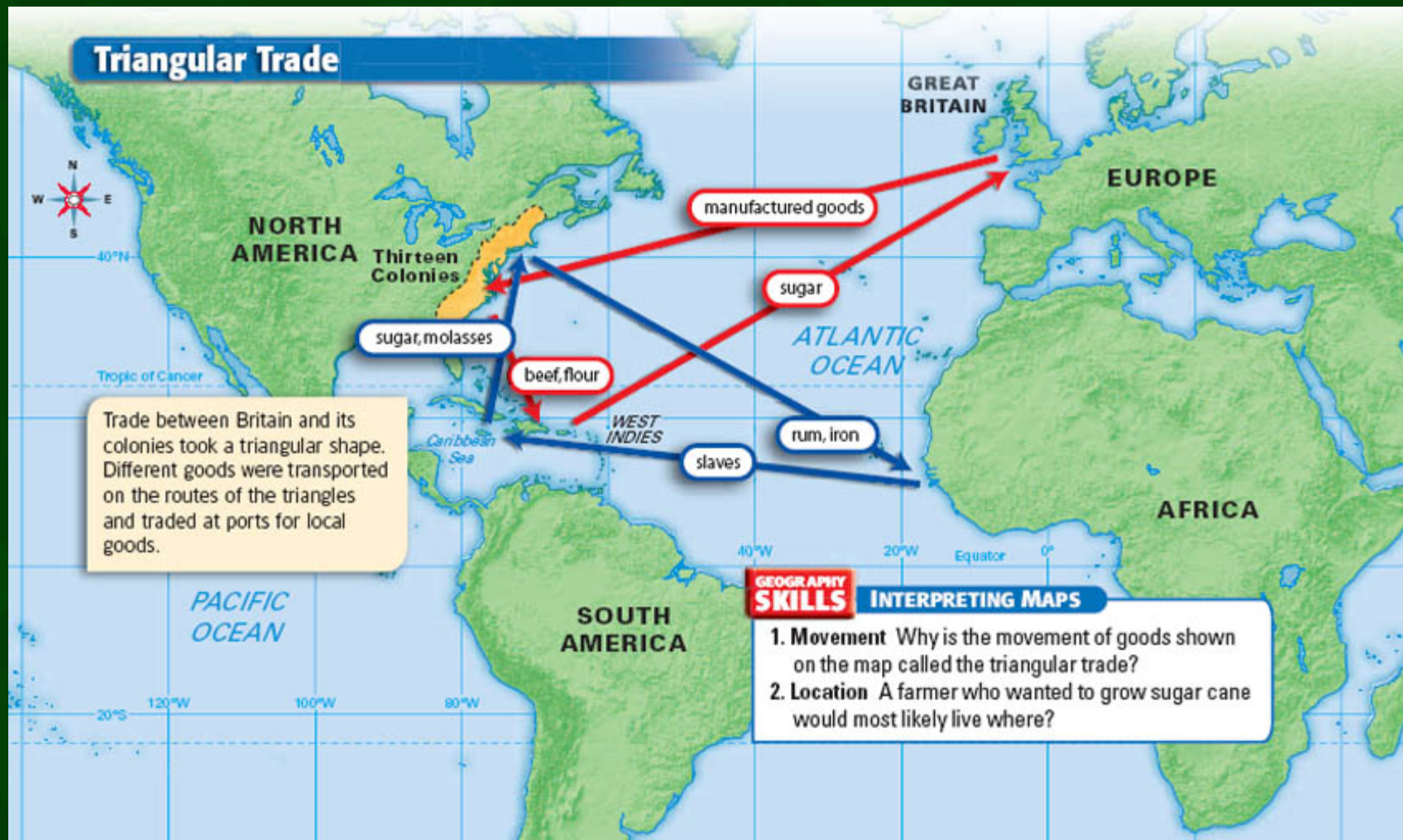
QUICK
FACTS

Increasing tensions between the colonies and Britain led many colonists to consider cutting ties to Britain.

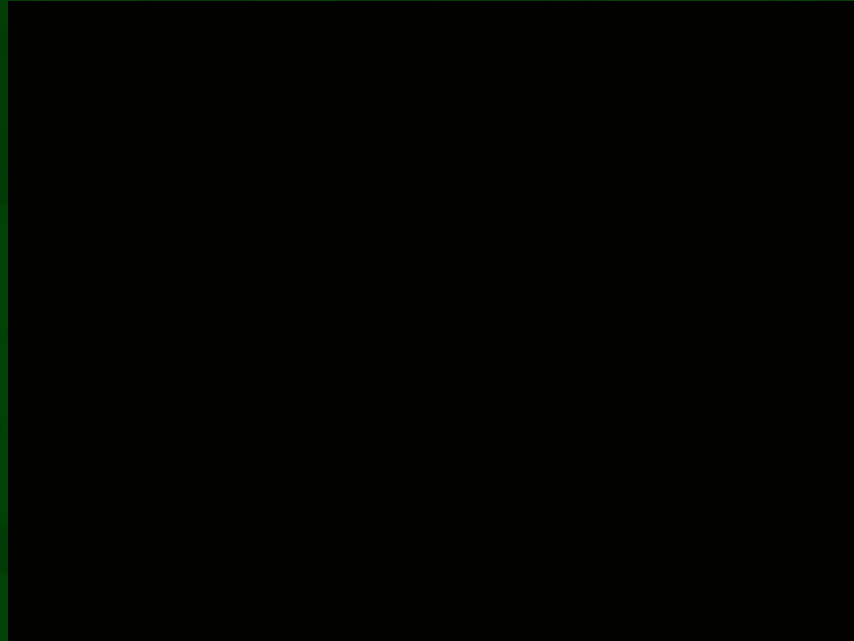
- Taxation without representation
- Acts of Parliament
- Violence between colonists and British troops











Click window above to start playing.



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