

The image features a stylized American flag as a background. The top-left corner shows the blue canton with thirteen white stars arranged in a circular pattern. The rest of the flag consists of alternating horizontal stripes of red and white. Overlaid on the center of the flag is a semi-transparent grey rectangular box. Inside this box, the word "Colonization" is written in a large, black, cursive script font with a white drop shadow.

Colonization

1st English Colony in North America: Roanoke

- Mystery of Roanoke.....only clue of the lost colony was a tree with the word “Croatoan” carved on it....



Based on Limited clues what theories of the lost colony seem most likely?

- Clues:
 - 3 years between White's departure and arrival
 - Tree trunk carving: Croatoan
 - In 1982: 16th Century well discovered at Fort Raleigh
 - In 2002 16th century ax head discovered of the northern end of Roanoke Island
- Theories:
 - Joined various Native American groups
 - Moved to Croatoan Island
 - Starved
 - Murdered by Powhatan

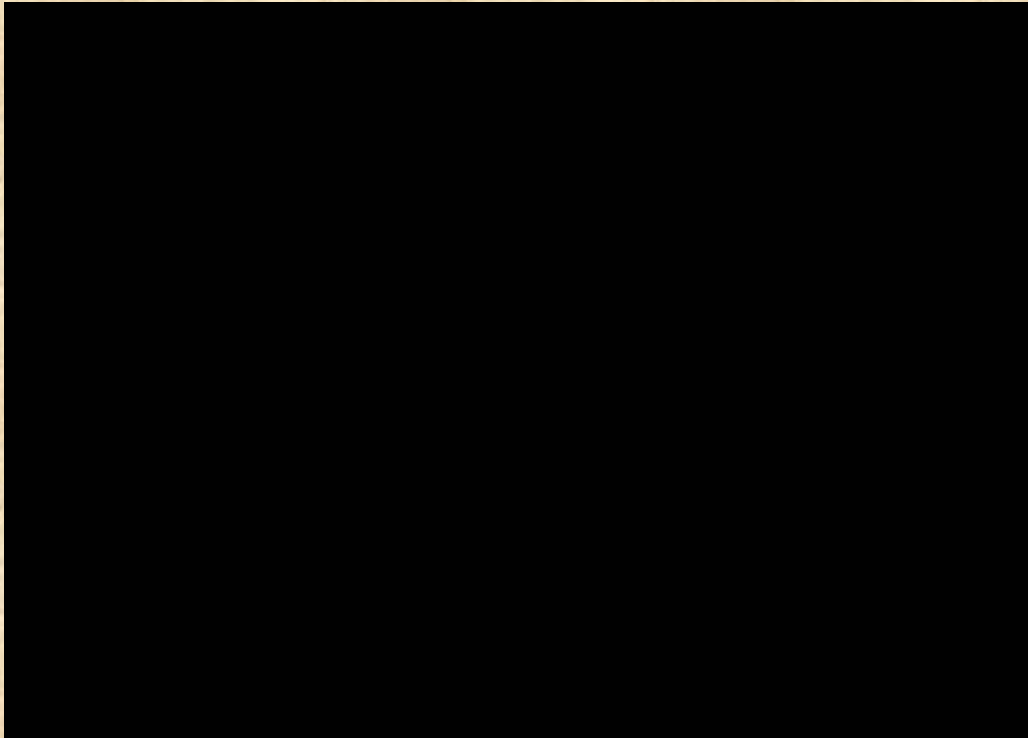
Colony # 1: Virginia (1st successful English Colony)

- Founded in **1607** (Jamestown)
- **Captain John Smith** is given credit for starting this colony, although it was the whole Virginia company of London that had a charter to settle a new colony
- The first settlers were looking for gold and riches to become wealthy. Most were “gentlemen” who were not the first born and therefore didn’t inherit wealth.
- ***Southern Colony***



Jamestown, Virginia

- Named Jamestown in honor of King James I
- Understanding Place Jamestown
- Life in Jamestown



“If you want to eat, you must work” –John Smith

Who was Pocahontas?

- Native American from the 1600's
- Helped her people trade and communicate with English settlers in Jamestown
- A 'princess'-her father was chief of the Powhatans

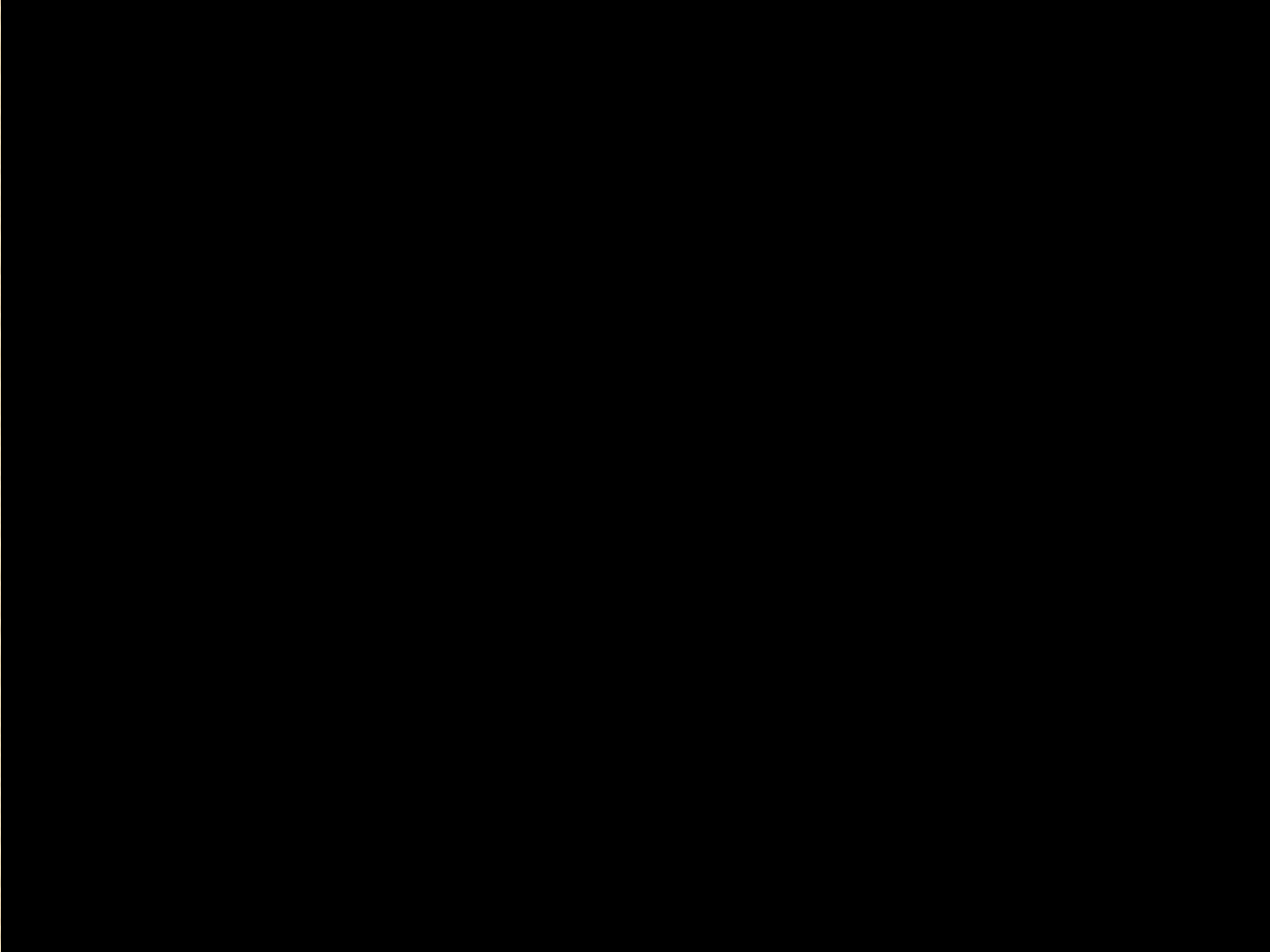
Controversy

- In 1995, Walt Disney productions released an animated film for children titled “Pocahontas,” based on the “true life of the Indian princess.”
- Native Americans and historians became angered by the film because of the “stereotypes” and its “historical inaccuracy”.

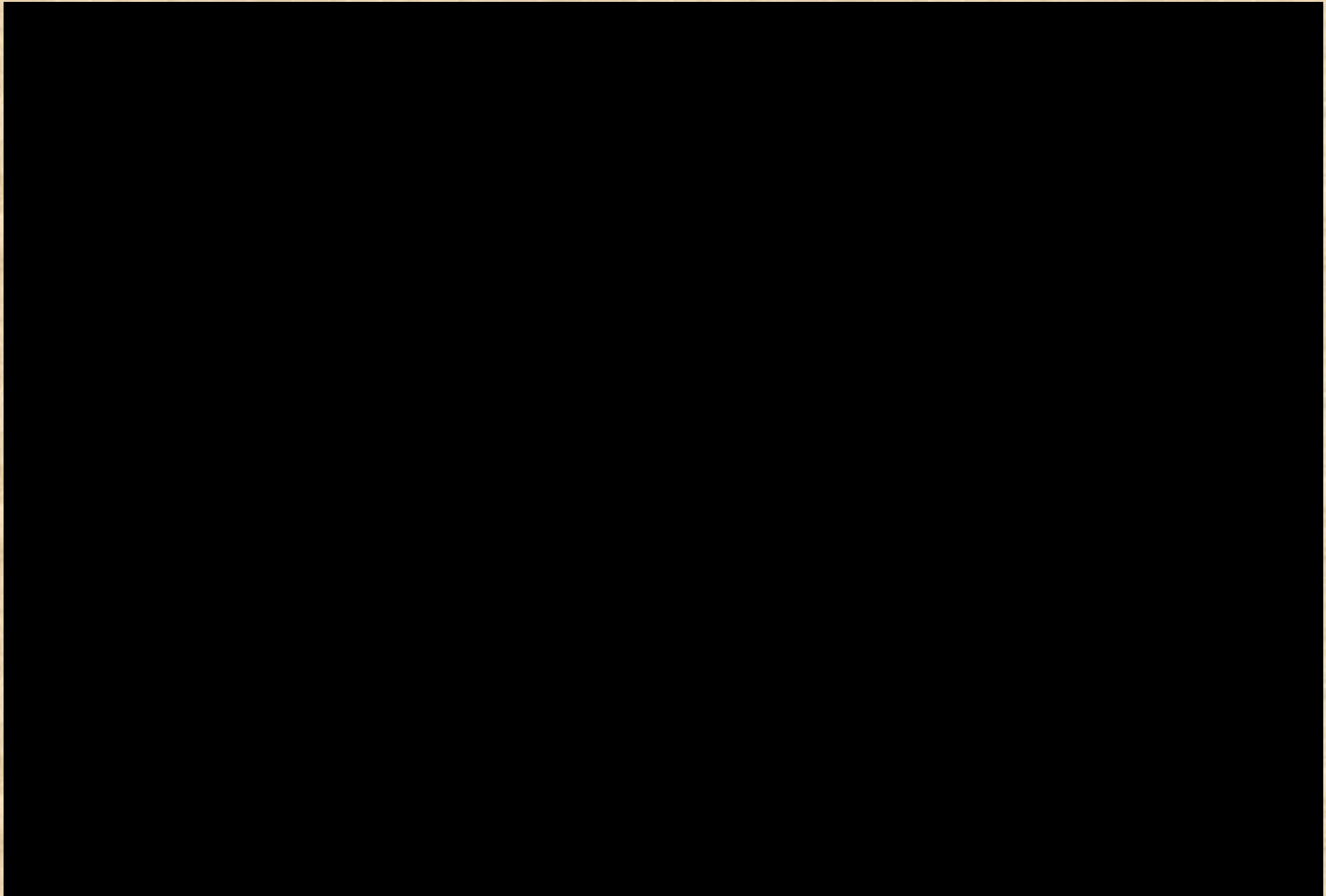
Today's goal:

- Examine both sides of the issues and decide whether you agree with Disney or with the historians.
- Is Disney irresponsible for their less than true portrayal of history? Or are the historians upset over a simple children's movie with a good message?

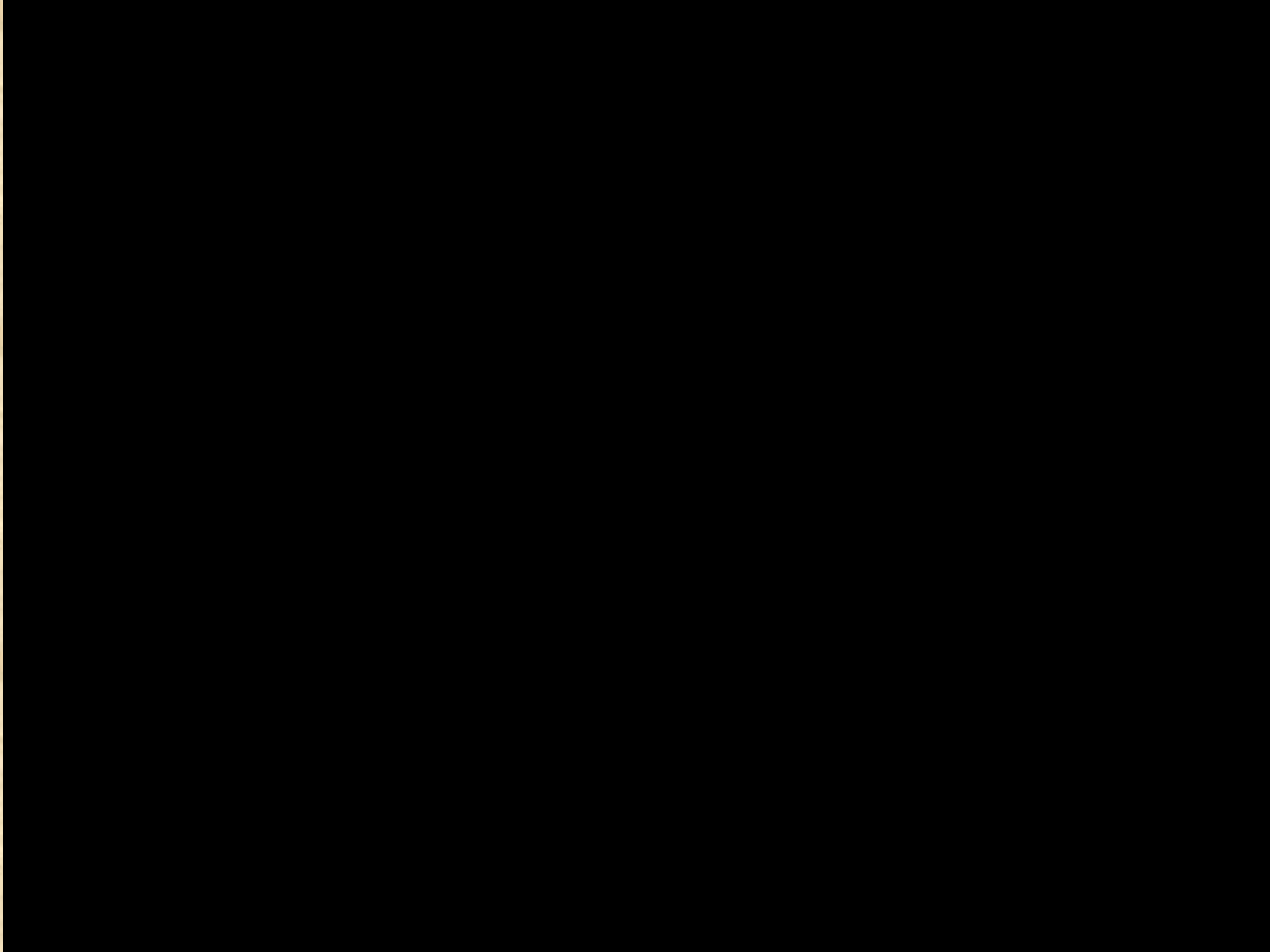
Clip 1



Clip 2



Clip 3



Analyze the clips

- Based on the short video clips, summarize and analyze how the characters are portrayed.
 - Describe physical appearance
 - Describe attitudes and personalities
 - Analyze: How might the way in which characters are portrayed affect the way children view the characters?

Historical portrayal of Pocahontas

- <http://www.biography.com/people/pocahontas-9443116/videos/pocahontas-mini-biography-2165763039>

Facts

- Fact: Pocahontas was not a grown up, voluptuous, love-smitten woman when she met Captain John Smith. In fact, she was about 11 or 12 years old, while he was nearly 30. No romantic relationship was ever reported, even in Smith's own journal, "The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captain John Smith."

- **Fact:** The story of Pocahontas offering her own life in exchange for Smith's is legendary. Historians believe this event actually took place as part of the ritual when her father, Powhatan adopted Smith as his son, in an attempt to secure peace with the colonists. This would have made him Pocahontas' brother, one more reason why there was no romance between them.

- Fact: John Smith did not succumb to the influence of her tribe's nature-centered spiritual beliefs, as the movie implies. On the contrary, Pocahontas converted to Christianity, and was baptized, Rebecca before marrying colonist, John Rolfe at age 19. A painting of their wedding hangs in the Rotunda of the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. The following year, the Rolfe's visited England where she was presented to the King James and Queen Anne as Princess Rebecca Rolfe, daughter of "King" Powhatan.

Colony # 1: Virginia



At [Jamestown Settlement](#), replicas of [Christopher Newport's](#) 3 ships are docked in the harbor.



Map of Virginia published by John Smith (1612)

A Pocahontas statue was erected in [Jamestown, Virginia](#) in 1922



Colony # 2: Massachusetts

- Founded in **1620** by the Pilgrims.
- Plymouth was the original name of the settlement.
- **William Bradford** was the leader of the Pilgrims and author of the Mayflower Compact.
- Puritans then came and settled Boston (Mass. Bay Colony)
- **John Winthrop** was the governor of this settlement.

• ***New England Colony***
Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor by [William Halsall](#)
(1882)



[Plymouth Plantation](#), with [Cape Cod Bay](#) visible in the distance



English Reformation

- 16th century movement for religious reform
- Led to the founding of churches that rejected the Pope's authority
- Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church and formed the Church of England (Anglican Church)
- **Protestant:** Christianity outside of the Catholic church

Differing Religions

- **Pilgrims:** Separatists who fled England to escape religious persecution. First to Holland, then to North America
- **Separatist:** any of the English Christians in the 16th and 17th centuries who wished to separate from the Church of England and form independent local churches
- **Puritan:** A member of a group of English Protestants who in the 16th and 17th centuries advocated strict religious discipline. A “pure” form of religion, they wanted to purify the Church of England. (That’s how they differ from Separatists)



Anne Hutchinson

- Anne Hutchinson a puritan who believed you could go directly to God so you could pray to God without going through a priest. She had been called to preach.
- Kicked out of MBC and moved to Providence Rhode Island.



Mayflower Compact

- 1620
- Considered the first written constitution in North America
- Radical idea
 - Government depends on the consent of the governed



It was an agreement that the Pilgrims signed before coming on land of the laws and rules they would live by in the colony.

Squanto

- He taught the pilgrims when to plant their corn crop: they watched the leaves on the trees--when they were the size of a squirrel's ears, corn should be planted. Then he showed them how to plant the corn. Into a hill, they were to put several seeds along with a fish for fertilizer to help the corn grow rapidly. Without his help, there would not have been 20 acres of corn produced that year.



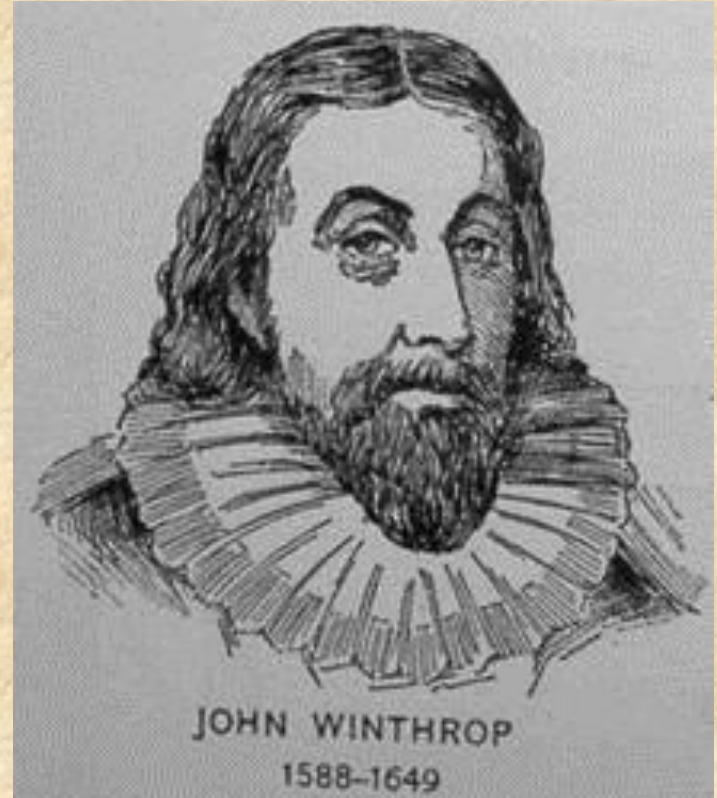
Salem Witch Trials

- Salem, Massachusetts
- Series of hearings and prosecutions of people accused of witchcraft between February 1692 and May 1693
- 19 hanged and 1 pressed to death with rocks others died in prison
- Idea of Witchcraft originated in Europe (pagan beliefs)

Colony # 2: Massachusetts



The first Thanksgiving.



Colony # 3: Maryland

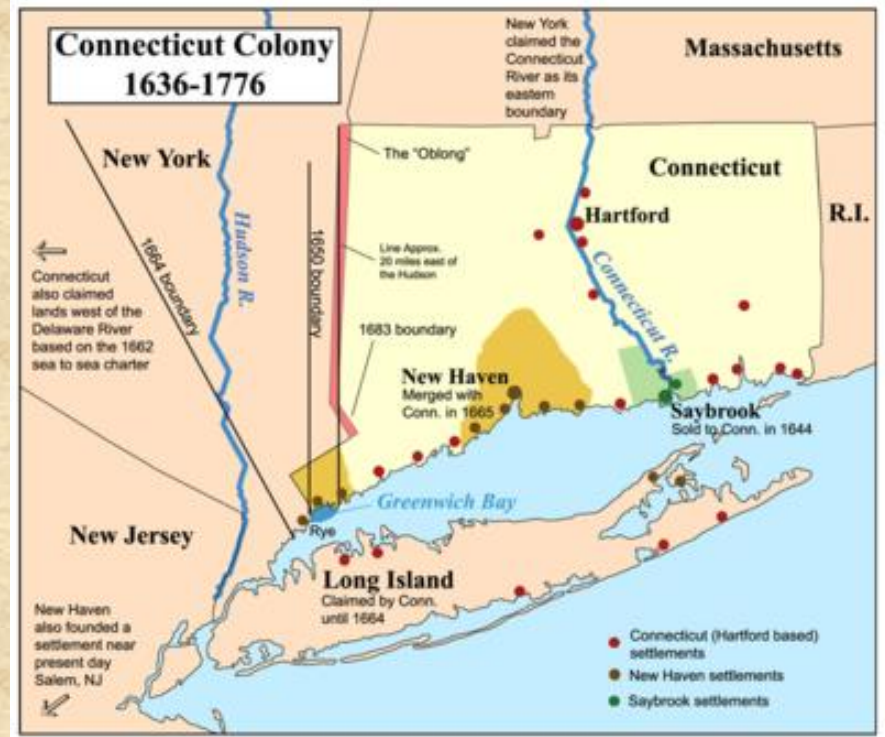
- Founded by [George Calvert](#) who started a charter but didn't live to see it come true. He believed all people should have religious freedom.
- King Charles I was king and didn't agree with the religious freedom.
- In 1649, the Toleration Act was passed that guaranteed equality of rights for everyone for religion.
- A place where Catholics sought Religious Freedom and settled
- **Southern Colony**



George Calvert, Lord
Baltimore

Colony #4: Connecticut

- Founded by a clergyman by then name of **Thomas Hooker**.
- He led a group of people from Rhode Island to start their own colony and they had freedom of religion.
- **New England Colony**



A map of the Connecticut, New Haven, and Saybrook colonies.

Colony #5: Rhode Island

- Rhode Island became a colony after **Roger Williams**, a clergyman, obtained a charter from England to form the colony.
- He spoke out against the Puritans strictness and went to this area to settle and provide religious choice.
- Rhode Island also had freedom of religion.
- ***New England Colony***



Roger Williams
“minister, author”

Colony #6: Delaware

- Originally founded by the New Sweden Co (Peter Minuit) in 1638
- In 1682, the Duke of York granted William Penn this land.
- It became a colony in 1704.
- ***Middle Colony***
(Breadbasket Colony)



Colony #7: North Carolina

- Founded in 1663 by English nobles.
- Charter granted by Charles II.
- Charleston: main city was named after Charles II. Became very important port city.
- Bad politics forced a split of the colony into North and South.
- ***Southern Colony***



King Charles II



Colony #8: South Carolina



- In **1729** South Carolina received its name after a political dispute and became a colony.
- Had large plantations for growing crops and raising livestock.
- ***Southern Colony***

Colony #9: New York



James, Duke of York

- Started as New Netherland, a Dutch colony in 1609
- Named New Amsterdam
- **James Duke of York** was given it from Charles II.
- The English took over in **1664** and renamed it New York.
- ***Middle Colony***
(Breadbasket Colony)

Colony #10: New Jersey

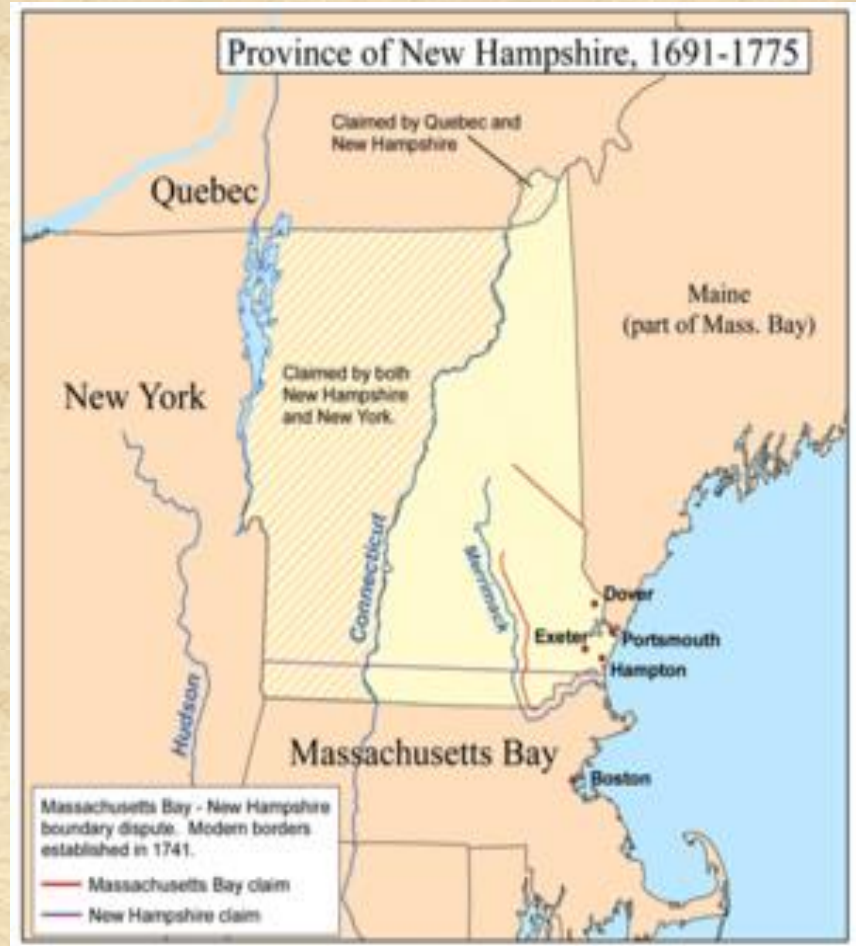


Map of New Netherland (17th century)

- The **Duke of York** split this land in half for two friends. (East Jersey & West Jersey) Lord Berkley and George Carteret
- Government quarrels caused them to be combined in **1702**.
- ***Middle Colony***
(Breadbasket Colony)

Colony #11: New Hampshire

- Sold to the king of England in **1679**.
- Royal colony: king chooses governor **John Wheelwright (1638)** and no elected government.
- Originally John Mason in 1623, lived in Hampshire England
- ***New England Colony***



Colony #12: Pennsylvania



- In 1681, William Penn was granted a charter for land between Maryland and New York.
- King Charles was in debt to Penn's father.
- Penn was a Quaker and he gave the people two rights:
 1. Freedom of Religion
 2. Right to elect public officials.
- ***Middle Colony
(Breadbasket Colony***

Quakers

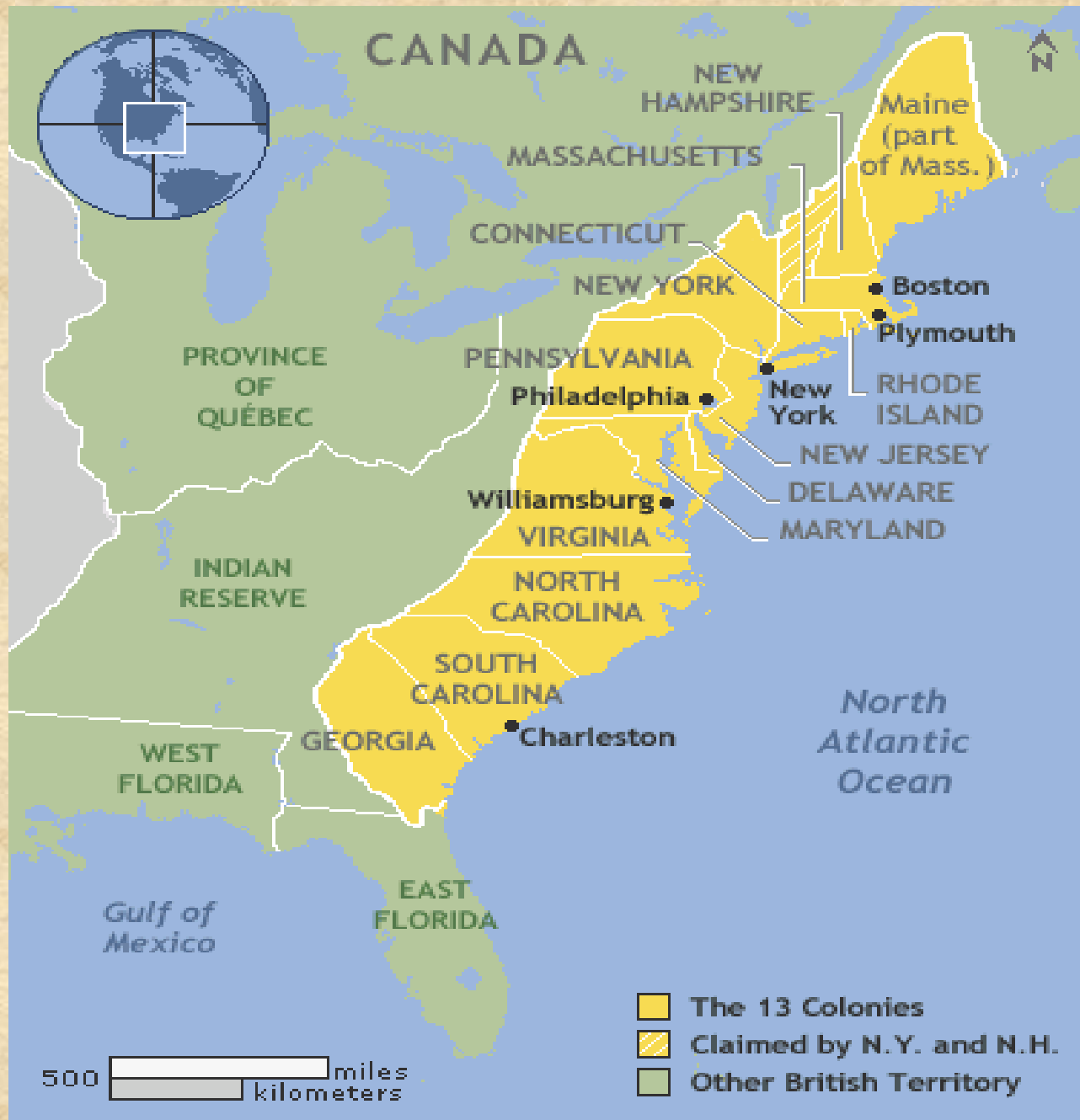
- Believed in equality of all people
- Were against slavery and war
- City of “Brotherly Love” Philadelphia
- William Penn Leader of Quakers



Colony #13: Georgia

- It became a colony in **1733**.
- **James Oglethorpe** was granted a charter to start Georgia for the poor and unfortunate who leave prison.
- It was known as a buffer zone between the Spanish and the English colonies.
- ***Southern Colony***





New England

- **Colonies:** The four original New England Colonies were : New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
- **People:** The people who settled and lived in the New England Colonies were from England.
- **Economies:** Farming in the New England Colonies was difficult due to the poor soil, cold climate and short growing season. Families in New England grew enough food to feed their families but had to rely on manufacturing and trade to earn livings.
- **Climate:** The Climate in the New England colonies was colder than the other two regions due to the northern location.
- **Geography:** The geography of New England was mostly hills and rocky soil.
- **Natural Resources:** The natural resources of New England were fish, whales, trees, and furs.
- **Religion:** The established religion of the New England Colonies was Puritan. Religious freedom did not exist in New England.

Rhode Island differed...

- **Colony**: The Rhode Island Colony was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams. Williams was banished to England by the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his beliefs in separation of church and state and freedom of religion. He fled and lived with the Narragansett Indians and formed Providence in 1636.
- **People**: The people who settled and lived in the Rhode Island Colony were mainly English from other colonies and England who were looking for more religious freedom and tolerance.
- **Economy**: The economy of Rhode Island was more mixed than in the other New England Colonies. The better soils and slightly warmer climate of the colony made agriculture more profitable, agricultural endeavors include raising livestock and producing dairy. The access to water also allowed a fishing industry to flourish. The forests of the region supported a lumber industry
- **Religion**: The colony being founded on the principals of religious freedom and separation of church and state meant that there was much more religious tolerance and freedom in the colony.

Middle (Breadbasket colonies)

- **Colonies**: The Middle Colonies consisted of [Delaware](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [New Jersey](#), and [New York](#).
- **People**: The Middle Colonies were the most ethnically and religiously diverse of the thirteen original colonies because of the influence of their Polish, English, Dutch, French and German origins.
- **Climate**: The climate in the Middle Colonies was relatively hot. This allowed for a longer growing season. It was warmer than its northern counterpart New England but cooler than the Southern colonies
- **Geography**: The geography of the middle colonies was made up of hills and flat lands with good soil.
- **Natural Resources**: The natural resources of the middle colonies were iron ore and good soil.
- **Religion**: The Middle colonists were a mixture of religions, including Quakers (led by William Penn), Catholics, Lutherans, Jews, and others.

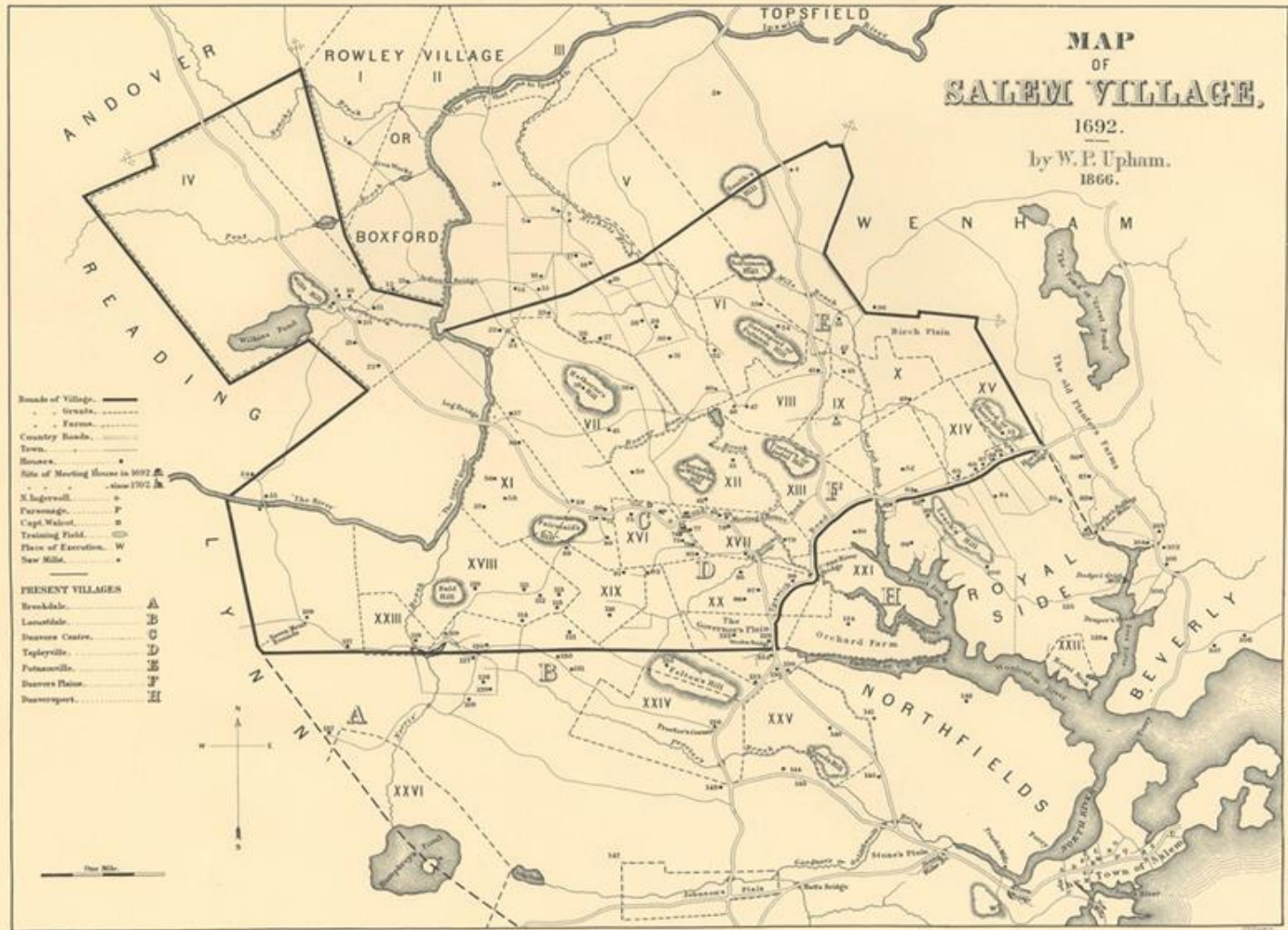
Southern

- **Colonies**: In contrast to the New England and middle colonies were the rural southern colonies of [Virginia](#), [Maryland](#), [North](#) and [South Carolina](#), and [Georgia](#).
- **People**: The populations in the southern colonies were diverse and consisted of many European nationalities.
- **Climate**: The climate in the southern colonies was the warmest of the three regions and boasted the longest growing season.
- **Geography**: The geography of the Southern Colonies which had a broad, coastal plain that was hilly and covered with forests.
- **Natural Resources**: The natural resources found in the south were the rich farm lands, forests, and fish.
- **Religion**: Religion did not have a large influence on the daily lives of southern colonists. The Southern colonists had a mixture of religions including Baptists and Anglicans.

Religion in the Colonies

- In New England Territories there was no religious freedom. The Puritans were very strict moralists and did not tolerate others who believed differently.
- In the Middle Colonies there was more religious freedom and tolerance. Many who had established colonies in the middle region were fleeing persecution in Europe or the strict New England Colonies.
- Religion had a very insignificant role in the Southern Colonies. Colonies in the south were established for profit rather than for religious freedom, therefore religion played a small role in the lives and policies of the Southern Colonies.

Salem Witch Trials

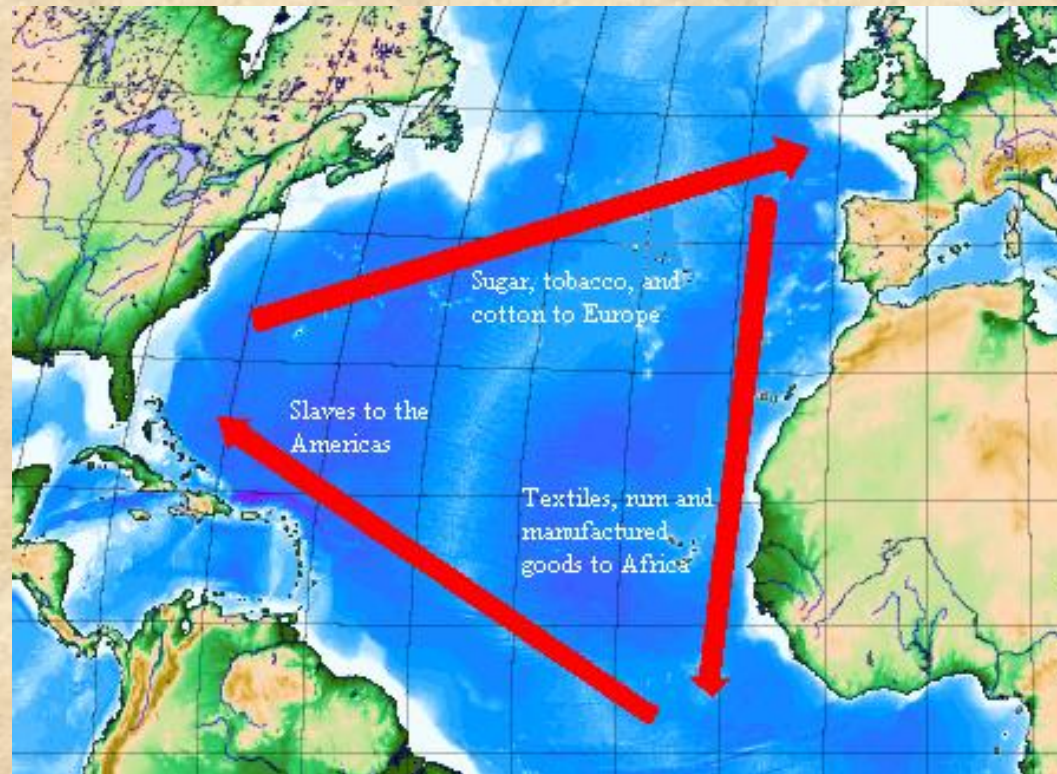


The 13 Originals (Conclusion)

- How do you think you would have handled trying to start a new colony?
- What was the big thing most people wanted when these new colonies were started?
- What were the New England Colonies?
- What were the Middle or Breadbasket Colonies?
- What were the Southern Colonies?

Triangular Trade (Middle Passage)

- Trade between Europe, Africa, and West Indies



Tobacco as a major cash crop

- African Americans in Virginia in 1619
- Indentured Servants-laborer who agrees to work for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America
- They used African Americans and Indentured Servants (generally poor white people) to help farm Tobacco
- The start of Slavery in North America (although at this time it's indentured servitude)