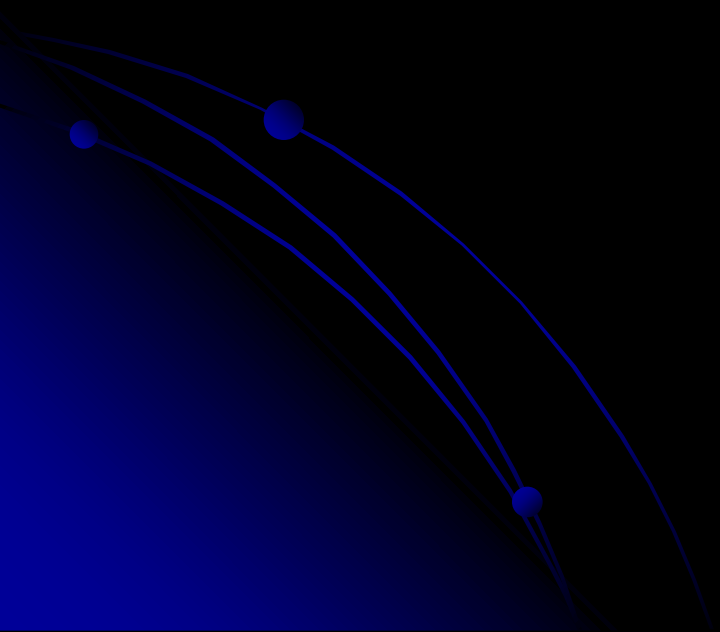
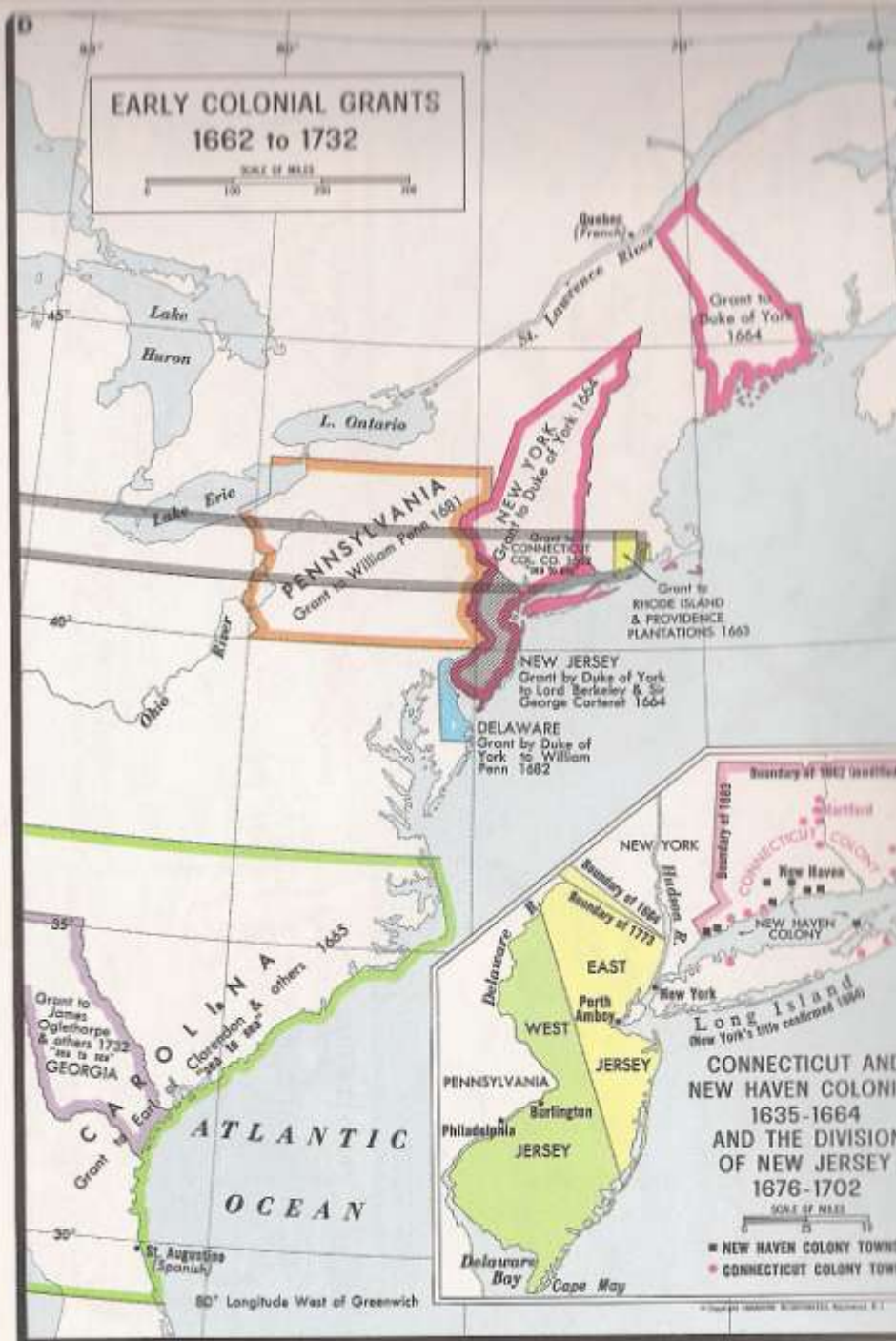
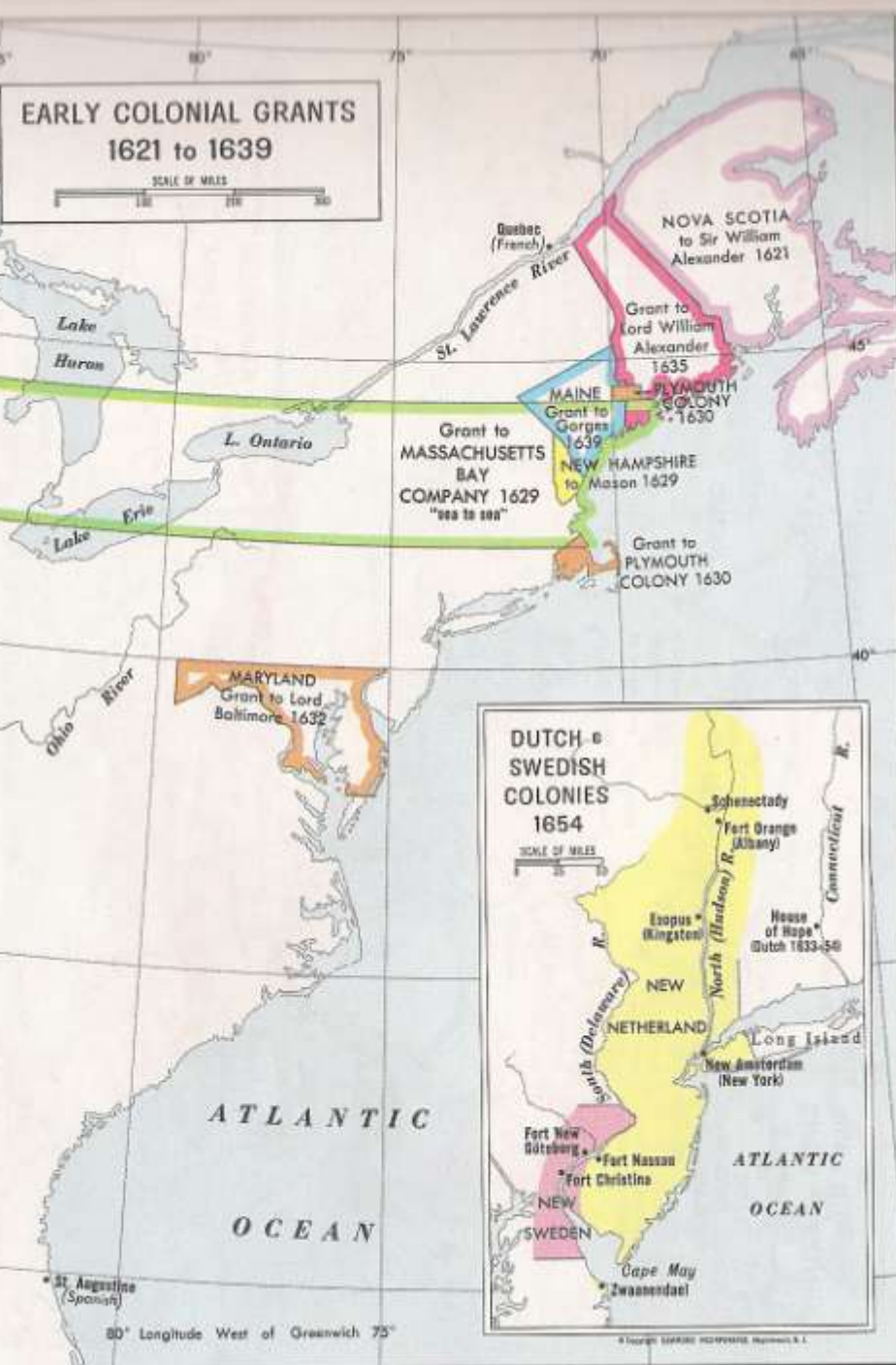
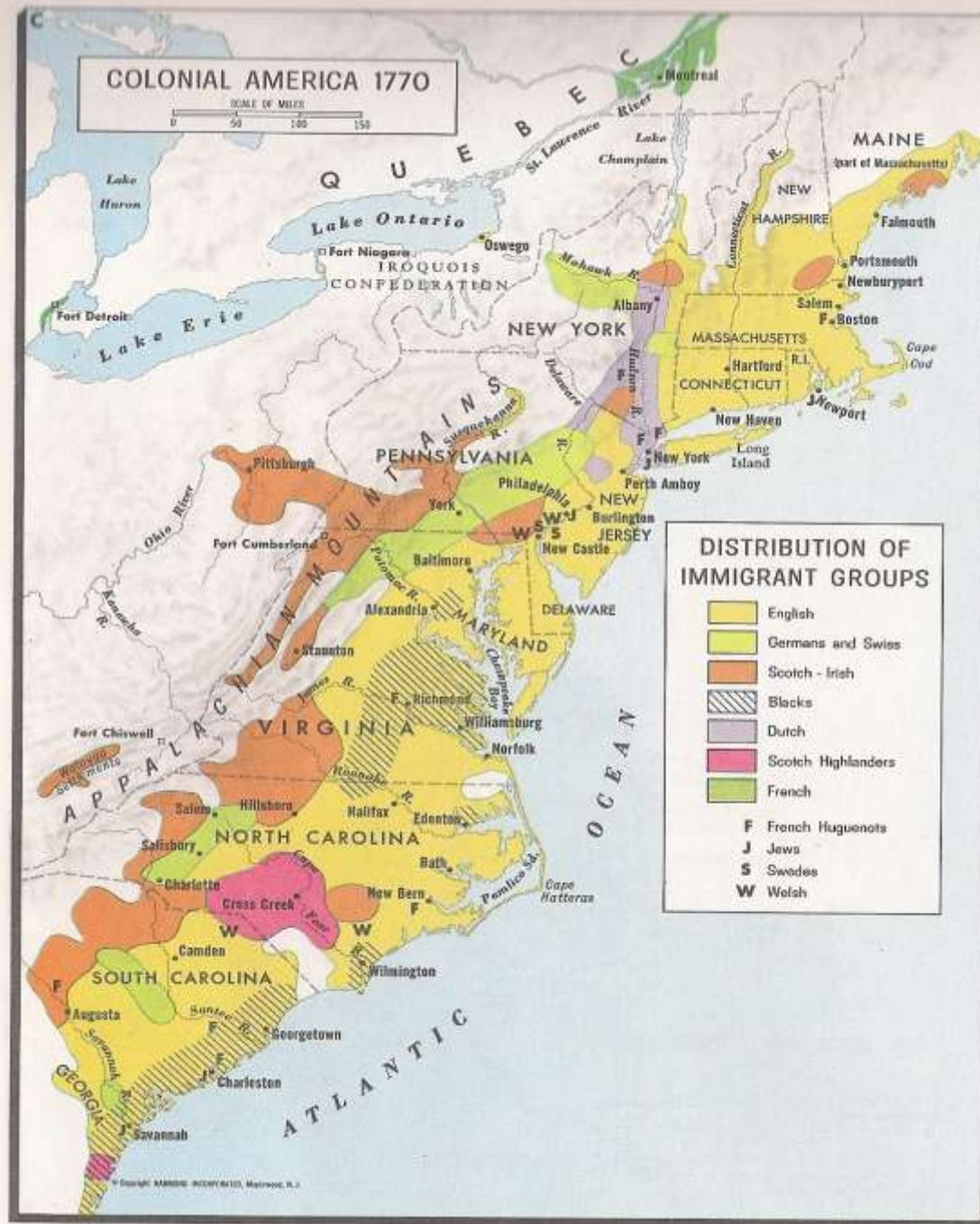


Colonial Regions









Which of the following was true of most Puritans who emigrated to 17th century New England?

- A. They had renounced the Church of England
- B. They rejected the authority of the English King
- C. They considered themselves non-Separatists
- D. They approved of the Crown's religious policy
- E. They intended to return eventually to England

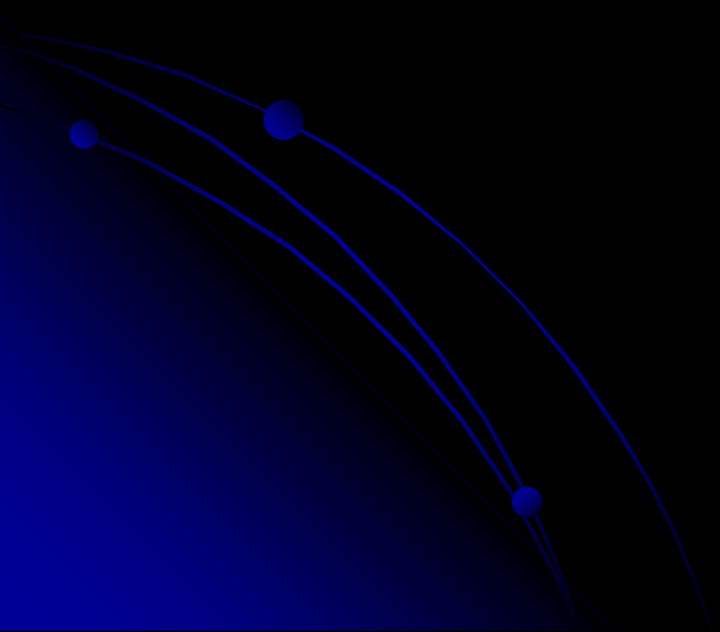
Out of all students in the United States, only 23% got this one right

In which of the following British North American colonies was slavery legally established by the early 1700's?

- A. The southern colonies only
- B. The middle and southern colonies only
- C. The tobacco and rice-growing colonies only
- D. All of the colonies except Pennsylvania and the New England colonies
- E. All the colonies

Only 38% of the students in the United States answered this correctly

Chesapeake Colonies



Virginia

- Jamestown
- John Rolfe – City built upon Smoke
- Virginia Charter revoked by King
 - hated tobacco
 - becomes a Royal colony
- Headright System
- Highest population of colonies

Virginia

➤ Bacon's Rebellion

- frustrated former indentured servants
- live in west
- poor, lack wives
- faced lots of Indian attacks
- House of Burgesses & Lord Berkeley will not attack Indians (trade, cost)
- Bacon massacres Indians, burns Jamestown
- Rebellion falls when Bacon dies (dysentery)

➤ Significance

- planters saw white indentured servants too hard to control
- import more slaves from Africa
- planters encourage poor whites to discriminate
- fear of alliance of poor whites and blacks

Maryland

- George Calvert given charter – creates a Catholic “haven”
- Growth of protestants (indentured servants) creates a Catholic minority
- Catholics fear protestants due economic upheaval as well as religious
- Act of Toleration
 - guarantees toleration to all Christians
 - still held death penalty to any denying “Divinity of Christ”
 - Jews and Atheists
 - Maryland has largest Catholic population in colonies

Maryland

➤ Protestant Revolt

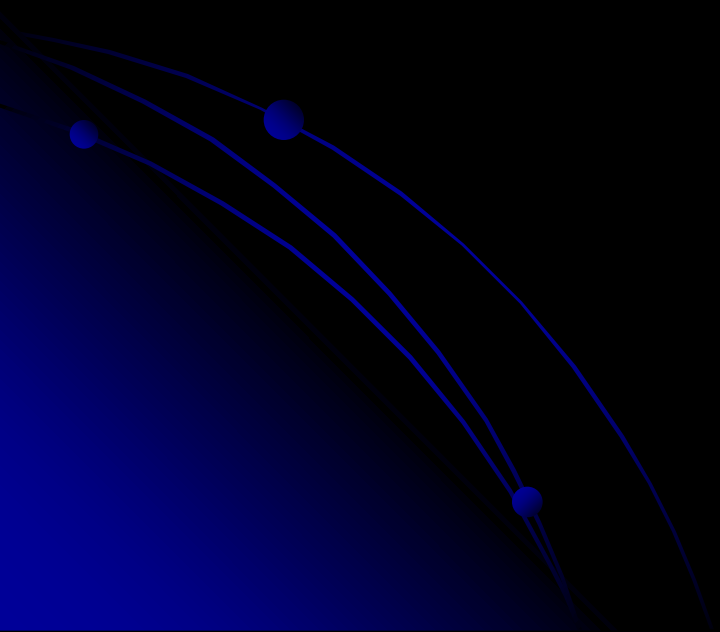
- people are anxious – rising tobacco prices, voting restrictions, Indian raids, nepotism

- Proprietors vs. Non-proprietors

- Protestants feared return to Catholicism – start civil war

- war ends relatively peacefully, capital moved from Catholic St. Mary's City to Protestant Annapolis

New England Colonies



Massachusetts Bay

- Led by Puritans
- John Winthrop
 - Covenant Theology – Puritans had covenant with God to lead new religious experiment in New World
 - “We shall build a city upon a hill”
 - strong leadership helps colony succeed
- Biggest and most influential of New England colonies
- Economy – fish, ship building, fur, lumber, dairy farming, wheat, corn

Massachusetts Bay

➤ Religion and Politics

- governing is open to free adult males belonging to Puritan church
- Congregational church – collective
- Town Hall meetings – male property owners could talk and vote by majority rule
- No democracy (Puritans are against the idea), taxes go to government supported church, religious dissention punished

Massachusetts Bay

➤ Dissent

- Quakers – believed in “Inner light” – persecuted
- Anne Hutchinson – Anti Nomianism
 - elect did not need to obey God or Man’s Law (Predestination)
 - Grace over works
 - Seen as dangerous (female)
 - held prayer meetings at home, discussed sermons
 - accused of heresy, banished to Rhode Island
- Roger Williams
 - extreme separatist – challenged the charter of colony
 - said colony took land from Indians without asking
 - Liberty of Conscience
 - denounced civil authority’s right to regulate religious behavior
 - government can only punish civil crimes
 - no man can be forced to go to church
 - promoted separation of church and state
 - Banished to Rhode Island
 - Purchased land from Natives and established Providence

Connecticut

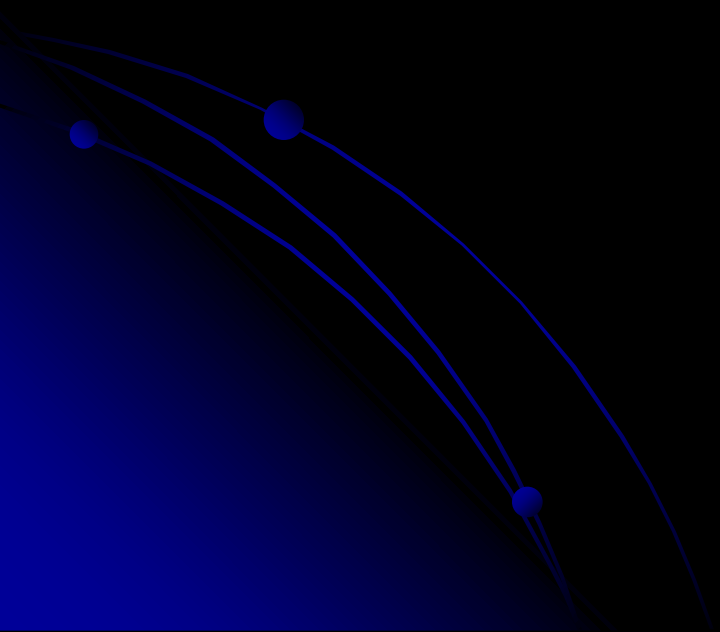
- Reverend Thomas Hooker founds Hartford
- Believed MBC was too arbitrary and oppressive
- His congregation wants more land than MBC would grant
- New Haven
 - founded by Puritans wanting stricter and closer church alliance with government
 - colony harbors 2 fugitive judges that condemned Charles II
 - Charles II merges New Haven and Connecticut together (spite)
 - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 - -first modern Constitution in American History
 - -established democracy and government base don consent of people

Rhode Island

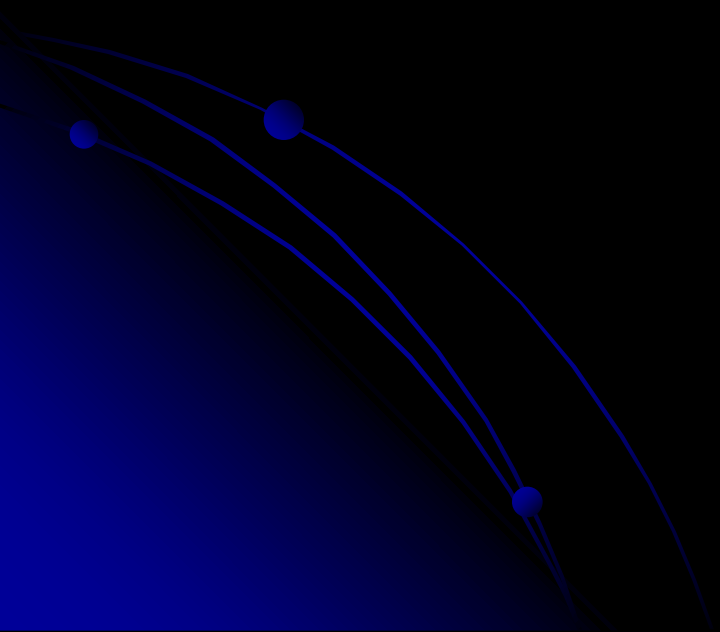
- Williams and Providence help establish a new colony
- Complete religious toleration
- Simple manhood suffrage
- Opposed special privilege
- Good relations with Indians – buy land
- Rogue's Island – “The Sewer”

New Hampshire

- Fishing and trading colony
- Charles II separates New Hampshire from MBC – thought MBC was too greedy



Southern Colonies



North Carolina

- Non-Aristocratic
- Rice Squatters
- Farmers
- Religious dissenters
- Outcasts
- Hospitable to Pirates
- Proprietary
- Democratic and Independent
- No love for Indians

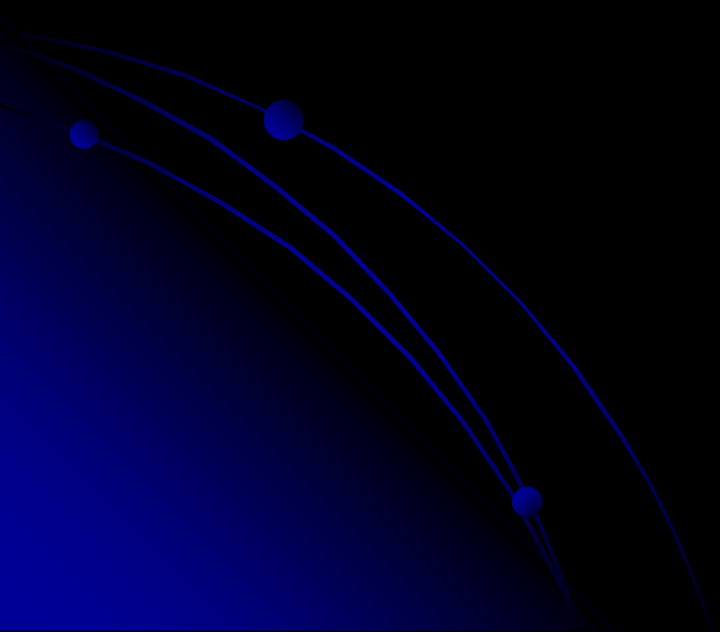
South Carolina

- Charleston is most active port in South
- Center for young Aristocrats from England
- Religiously tolerant
- Often attacked by Indians & Spanish
- Oppose English settlement
- Rice, Indigo are crops of export
- Slave trade with British West Indies
- Bring in Barbados codes for control of slaves
- Rely heavily on British North America for food

Georgia

- Last colony founded
- Haven for debtors
- Buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida
- Savannah – diverse community of German Lutherans and Scottish Highlanders – No Catholics
- Founded by James Oglethorpe

Middle Colonies



Pennsylvania

- Founded by William Penn (given land instead of money owed to his dad from crown)
- Quaker Haven (Society of Friends)
- Non conformists, refused to pay taxes to support a church, pacifists, simple, democratic
- Believed in “Inner Light” – not scripture or hierarchy, quake under deep conviction
- All men are created equal
- Holy Experiment – Penn’s idea for religious toleration

Pennsylvania

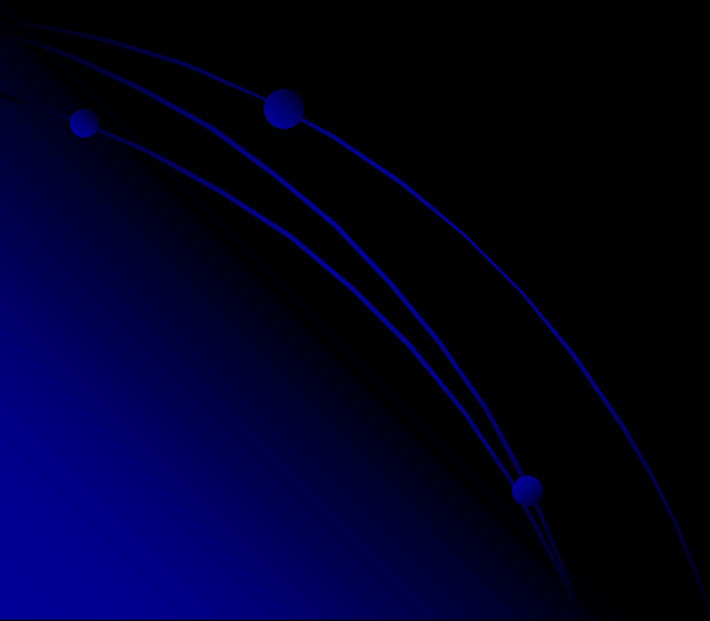
- Best advertised colony
- Generous land policies
- Attracted carpenters, masons, etc...
- Penn buys land from Indians
- Naturalized non-British immigrants
- Philadelphia is carefully planned city
- Representative government
- No tax supported church
- Attract huge German population

New York

- Dutch settlement founded by Peter Minuit
- Manhattan bought from Indians
- Protests lead to semi-representative bodies (Leisler's Rebellion)
- Indians attack Dutch (Wall Street)
- Charles II gives land to Duke of York
- Grows as a Cosmopolitan Colony
- Most mixed colonial population
- Little distinctions in frontier

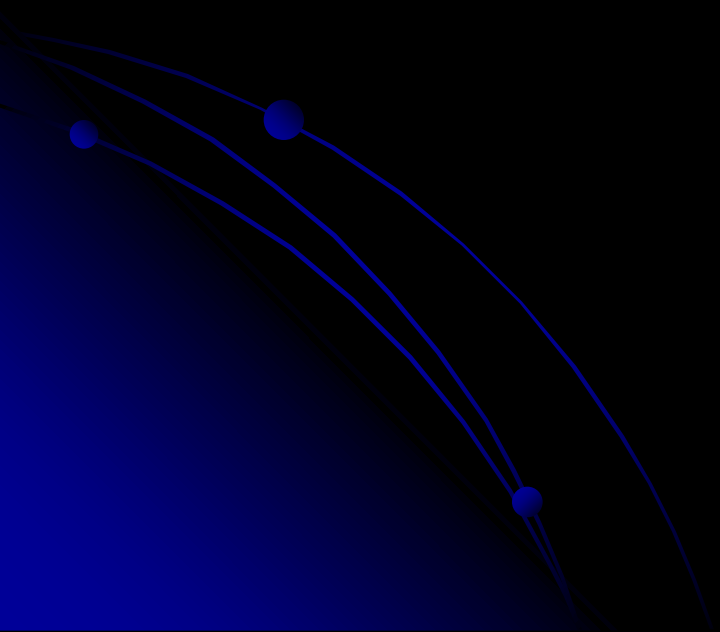
New Jersey

- Proprietary colony
- Generous land offers and Religious toleration attract settlement
- Good Farm Land

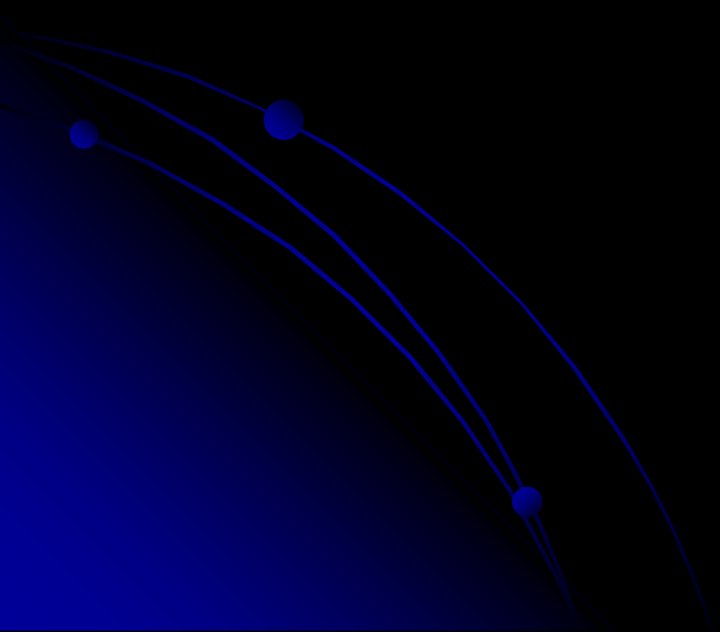


Delaware

- Large Quaker population
- Under Pennsylvania rule until Revolution
- Ruled by own assembly



Summary of Regions



Chesapeake Summary

- Dominated by plantation – tobacco
- Slavery
- 6 to 1 male to female ratio – bastard children
- Large land-holding favored few – aristocratic
- Some religious toleration – mostly Anglican
- Need more land (tobacco depleted soil)
- Sparse educational opportunities
- Life expectancy increases in 1700 (better diet)
- Major social differences from East to West

New England Summary

- Very religious, ruled by The Elect
- Mandated literacy
- Started schools for Clergy – Harvard
- Conformity
- Bad relations with the crown
- Limited ability for women to advance
- Poor Soil, cold and mountainous
- High life expectancy – Large families
- Outspoken rebellion met with banishment

Southern Summary

- Slow growth of cities
- Slow growth of Churches
- Slow growth of Education
- Slavery is widespread
- Indian Issues
- Wide social gap
- Limited Education
- Women have some rights

Middle Summary

- Breadbasket of Colonies
- Metropolitan
- Attractive Land, good rivers for trade
- Good Seaports
- Diverse population
- Very Tolerant of religion
- Most Influential of all regions
- Not overly English, less aristocratic
- Less industrial than New England, but more than South