

November 19, 2018

Unit 1: Our Colonial Heritage Beginning-1783

Chapter 3: The English Colonies 1605-1774

Section 1: The Southern Colonies

Pages 72 and 73

76. **Jamestown** was the first permanent English settlement in America. It was founded in 1607 in Virginia.

77. **John Rolfe** introduced a new type of **tobacco** that sold well in England and saved the Jamestown colony by bringing a profit from the tobacco to it.

78. **John Rolfe married Pocahontas**, the daughter of the Indian chief, of the Powhatan tribe. This established peaceful relations between the Indians and the colonists. Conflict broke out between them when a colonist murdered a Powhatan Indian leader. The London Company could not protect the colonists, so their charter was cancelled, and Virginia became a **royal colony**.

79. **John Smith** was in control of Jamestown. He made the colonists work hard and rewarded them with food.

80. **Tobacco** became the **main cash crop** and tobacco farming led to establishing large farms called **plantations**.

Page 74

81. **Indentured servants** were people who signed a contract to work from four-seven years for those who paid for their journey to America. Indentured servants were different than slaves because they only worked for a certain amount of time.

82. **Slaves were brought to America in 1619**. There was a demand for labor and slave labor was cheap. Because few people wanted to work as indentured servants, the colonists turned to slave labor.

November 20, 2018

83. **Bacon's Rebellion** was an uprising led by Nathaniel Bacon against the American Indians and the colonial government in Virginia.

84. **Maryland** was an English colony founded by George Calvert (Lord Baltimore) as a **refuge for English Catholics**.

85. The **Toleration Act of 1649** made it a crime to restrict the rights of Christians. This was the first law supporting religious tolerance passed in America.

86. The **colonies of Jamestown and Maryland were different in several ways:**

Jamestown was founded to make a profit. Maryland was founded to provide religious freedom for Catholics. Jamestown became a royal colony. Maryland was a proprietary colony. Jamestown faced many years of hardship and loss of life. Most of the settlers were adventurers and had no farming experience. The settlers of Maryland were farmers who were willing to work hard. They raised crops, cattle, and hogs.

87. **Carolina** was founded as a single colony, but the settlements were far apart, and it was difficult to govern them together. They separated into North Carolina and South Carolina.

88. Georgia was founded by James Oglethorpe to shield Britain's other colonies from Spanish Florida. Oglethorpe founded Georgia as a colony for debtors to make a new start. He did not want large plantations owned by the wealthy. He wanted small farms and outlawed slavery.

89. **Farming and slavery were important to the Southern colonies.** The main cash crops were rice, indigo, and tobacco. They required a large workforce to grow and harvest. Slaves were the main force of labor. Slaves were treated harshly. Olaudah Equiano, a former slave recorded the brutal conditions of slavery.

90. **Slave codes** were laws passed by most of the Southern colonies to control slaves.

Section 2: New England Colonies

Pages 78 – 80

91. **Puritans were a Protestant group** that wanted to purify or reform the Anglican Church.

92. **Pilgrims or Separatists** came to America to escape persecution. They wanted to form their own church.

93. **Immigrants** were people who left the country of their birth to live in another country.

94. The **Pilgrims** left England on a ship called the Mayflower. They were coming to America to escape persecution and to find religious freedom. They landed at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts in 1621.

95. The **Mayflower Compact 1620** was a document written by the Pilgrims establishing themselves as a political society and setting guidelines for self-government. It was the first attempt at self-government in America in the English colonies.

December 6, 2018

Pages 80- 84

96. **Squanto and Samoset** were Native Americans that helped the Pilgrims who barely survived from disease and from a harsh winter. They taught the Pilgrims about the people and places in the area, how to fertilize the soil, and to grow corn and other crops. To celebrate their survival, the Pilgrims invited Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoag tribe and other guests to celebrate the First Thanksgiving.

97. **Families** were the center of religion, healthcare, and community well-being in the Plymouth colony. All members of the family worked. The women did household duties and the men worked in the fields, chopping wood and building shelters. The Pilgrims taught their children to read and gave some education to their indentured servants. Women had more legal rights than they did in England. They could sign contracts, bring cases to court, and widows could own property.

98. The **Great Migration** occurred when thousands of men, women, and children left England because of politics, the **economy, and religious persecution. The Puritans led by John Winthrop** sailed for Massachusetts and religious freedom. They founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony. **John Winthrop was elected as the first governor of the colony.**

99. **Religion and government** were closely related in new England. The General Court was bicameral or two-house legislature. Government leaders were church members, and ministers had a great deal of power in the colony. Only male members could vote.

100. Thomas Hooker and his followers left Massachusetts and found the Connecticut colony. Hooker wrote **The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**, which made Connecticut's government more democratic. Thomas Hooker was called **"The Father of American Democracy"**. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut was the **first written constitution in America**.

101. **Roger Williams**, a minister left Massachusetts and with his followers found the colony of Rhode Island. Williams supported **the separation of the church from the state**. He believed in religious toleration for all members of the community. He criticized the taking of land from the Indians without paying them when he was in Massachusetts.

December 10, 2018

102. **Ann Hutchinson** angered church leaders in Boston for her radical ideas. She was put on trial by Puritan leaders and forced to leave Massachusetts. With her followers, she founded a colony that later became part of the Rhode Island.

103. The **economy of New England** was based on trade. Merchants gained power and wealth from trade and became leading members of the New England colonies. Fishing and ship building became important industries. Because of the harsh climate and rocky soil, only a few farms could grow cash crops. Growing crops and raising animals were for the farmers own use.

104. **Apprentices** were young boys sent by their families to learn skilled trades such as blacksmithing, shipbuilding, and printing from a master craftsman.

105. **Education** was important in New England. Parents wanted their children to be able to read the Bible. Parents were required to provide instruction for their children in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Harvard College was the first college founded in New England and William and Mary College was the second college established in Virginia.

Section 3 Middle Colonies

Pages 85-89

106. The Dutch founded New Netherland in 1613 as a trading post for exchanging furs with the Iroquois. The

center of the fur trade in New Netherland was New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. Jews, Puritans, and French Huguenots came to the colony. **Peter Stuyvesant** led the colony.

107. In 1664, the English fleet captured New Netherland. New Netherland was renamed New York and New Amsterdam became New York City.

108. **New Jersey** was a proprietary colony. Its lands were between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. It had a diverse (varied) population included Dutch, Swedes, Finns, and Scots. The fur trade was important to the economics of New York and New Jersey.

109. **William Penn**, a Quaker, founded the colony of Pennsylvania as a safe home for Quakers. The capital of the colony was Philadelphia which the “City of Brotherly Love”.

110. The **economy of the Middle Colonies** was supported by staple crops (crops that were always needed). They had good land and climate and large amounts of crops could be grown. Indentured Servants were used more than slaves to fill the labor needed. Trade was important to

the Middle Colonies. Women worked mostly in the home. They managed households and raised children. They contributed to the economy of the Middle Colonies by running farms and businesses, practicing medicine, and working as nurses and midwives (women who helped to deliver

December 11, 2018

Section 4- Life in the English Colonies

Pages 90-97

111. Colonial governments were influenced by political change in England.

112. Town meetings served as the center of politics in New England. People decided on local issues.

113. English Bill Rights was an act in England in 1689 that reduced the powers of the English monarch and Parliament gained power.

114. Virginia House of Burgesses 1619 was the first legislature in North America.

115. Free Trade was limited in the colonies by the English Trade Laws.

116. Peter Zenger was tried (put on trial) for printing a false statement . He was found not guilty. This established freedom of the press.

117. mercantilism was creating and maintaining wealth by carefully controlling trade and the balance of imports to exports.

118. Navigation Acts were passed by Parliament and limited colonial trade to England and imposed duties (taxes) on some trade goods. Some colonists respected and obeyed the laws, while others considered them too restrictive and turned to smuggling (illegal trade).

119. Triangular Trade was a system in which goods and slaves were traded among the Americas, Britain, and Africa.

120. Middle Passage traders exchanged rum for slaves on Africa's west coast. The slaves were sold in the West Indies for molasses or they brought them to sell in the American colonies. The Middle Passage was the hardest part of the Triangular Trade and thousands of slaves died during the Middle Passage.

121. Great Awakening was a religious movement that swept through the colonies in the 1730's and 1740's. It changed colonial religion and affected social and political life.

122. The Enlightenment was a movement that spread the idea that reason and logic could improve society.

123. John Locke was a philosopher who thought that people had natural rights such as liberty and equality. These ideas began to affect colonial leaders.

124. King Philip's War broke out in 1675 between the Wampajujjunoag Indians led by Metacomet (King Philip) and colonists who wanted Indian lands. It ended in 1676 with the death of many colonists and Native Americans including Metacomet.

125. Some Native Americans allied with the colonists against Metacomet because they had developed trade relations with the colonists. Native Americans trusted the French more than the English because French settlements were smaller and less threatening than the rapidly growing English settlements.