



**TO BE SOLD**, on board the  
Ship *Bance-Island*, on tuesday the 6th  
of *May* next, at *Abley-Ferry*; a choice  
cargo of about 250 fine healthy  
**NEGROES**,  
just arrived from the  
Windward & Rice Coast.  
—The utmost care has  
already been taken, and  
shall be continued, to keep them free from  
the least danger of being infected with the  
**SMALL-POX**, no boat having been on  
board, and all other communication with  
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.  
*Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.*  
*N. B.* Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the  
**SMALL-POX** in their own Country. .



# The Colonial Era



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# The First Americans

- ❖ **Land bridge**
- ❖ **Pre-European contact**
- ❖ **Development of cultural regions**
- ❖ **Language map**



# Land bridge between North America and Asia

Archaeological evidence has been discovered that shows the sea levels were lower and exposed a land bridge between the two continents about 70,000 years ago.

Experts have proposed different arrival dates of humans, but the evidence indicates that humans lived throughout North and South America by 10,000 B.C.E.



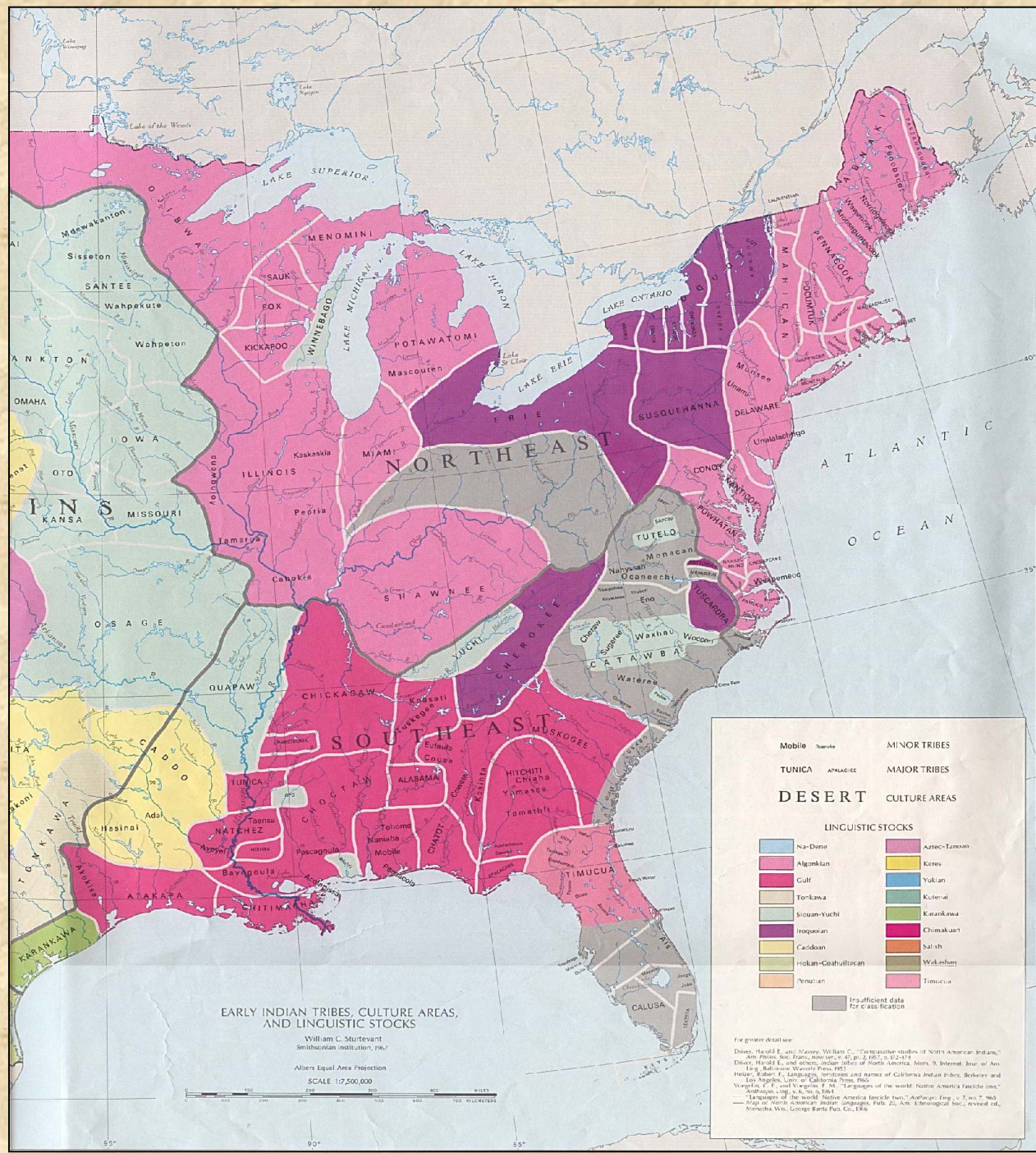
# Native American life prior to European arrival

## Geography helped shape cultures among the diverse Native American peoples

- ❖ In the southwest of North America, tribes tended to settle in one place and practice agriculture
- ❖ In the great plains, tribes hunted large game like buffalo as well as cultivating food
- ❖ In the east, tribes used the various water sources for trade, transportation, and fishing as well as raising crops



**Diverse languages mirrored the varied lifestyles and cultures of Indian tribes in North America**



# European exploration

## ❖ **Factors that encouraged exploration**

❖ **Portuguese**

❖ **Spanish**

❖ **French**

❖ **Dutch**

❖ **English**





# **In the Middle Ages European countries expanded beyond their borders**

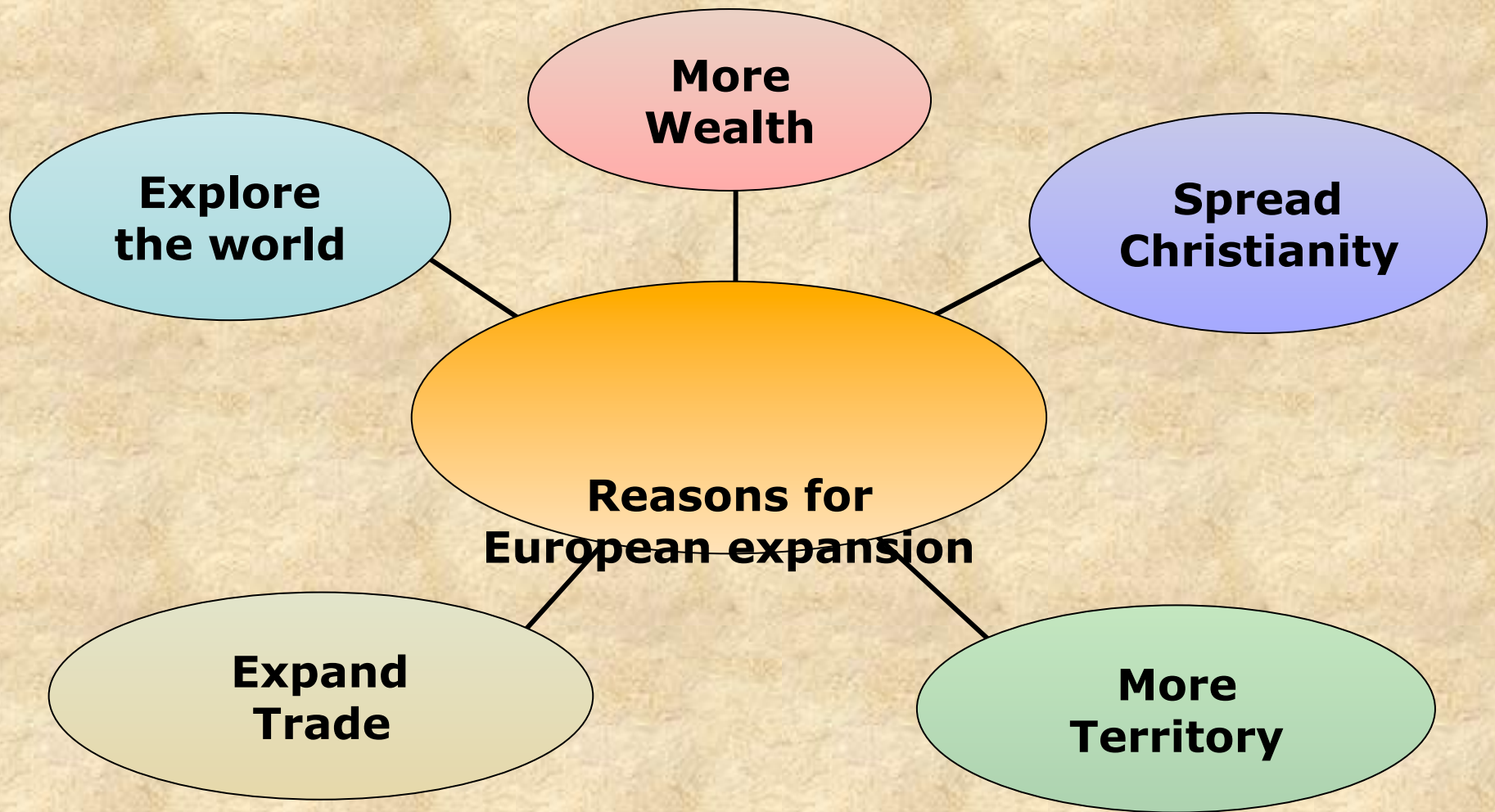
**After the Crusades introduced Europe to the spices and riches of Africa and Asia, several countries sought a more direct route.**

**The Ottoman empire controlled the land trade routes and prices.**

**Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands began searching for new routes via the ocean.**

**Searching for a shortcut**





# Factors that encouraged exploration



**Increase in trade and desire for new trade routes**



**Nationalism in Europe**



**Populations rebounded after the Middle Ages and Black Plague**



**An increase in knowledge and scientific curiosity during the**

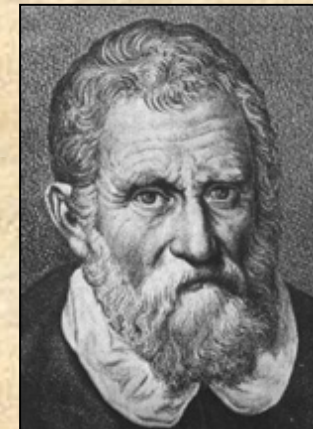
**Renaissance**

# New technologies that enabled exploration

- ⊕ **Compass**
- ⊕ **Globe**
- ⊕ **Rudder**
- ⊕ **Improved ship building techniques and design**
- ⊕ **Quadrant (improved ability to determine latitude based on altitude of stars)**
- ⊕ **Maps from foreign countries**
- ⊕ **Marco polo's writings**
- ⊕ **Gunpowder weapons**



Quadrant



Marco Polo

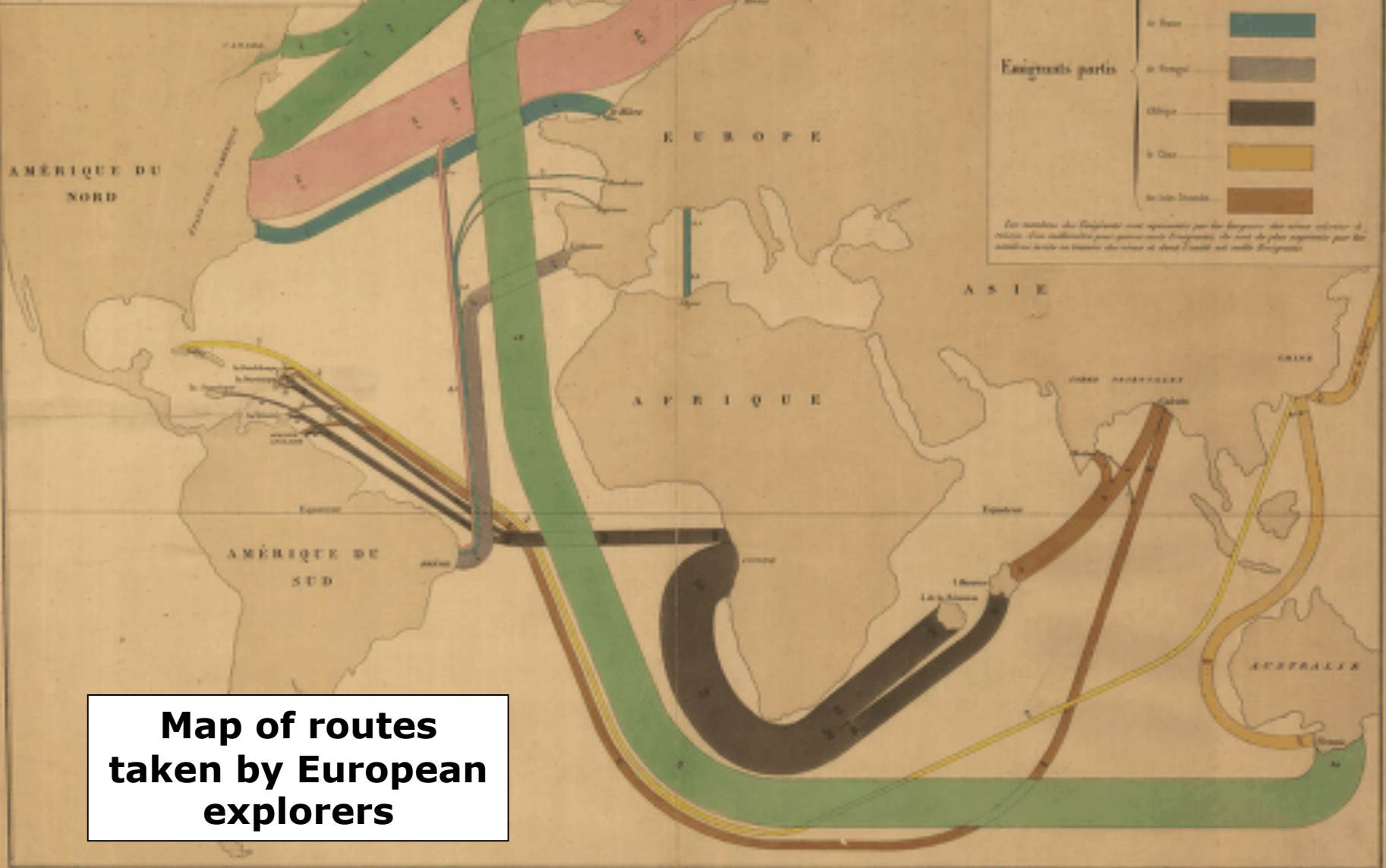
CARTE ANCIENNE « ANTHROPOLOGIQUE » représentant, pour l'année 1858  
**les ÉMIGRANTS du GLOBE**

Les Pays d'où se partent et ceux où se terminent des routes de M. MINARD  
 Ingénieur Général des Ponts et Chaussées « ont été principalement sur les  
 renseignements publiés dans l'Emigration Européenne de M. A. LEGEY  
 et le marchand anglais de New-York.  
 Paris, le 20 Septembre 1852.

**LÉGENDE.**  
 Couleurs indiquant les Pays d'où sont partis les Émigrants

Émigrants partis	de l'Espagne	
	de l'Allemagne	
	de France	
	de Suède	
	de Suède	
	de Danemark	
	de Suède	

*Les nombres des Émigrants sont représentés par les largeurs des routes relatives à ces couleurs pour donner une idée de leur plus ou moins grande importance par les routes les plus ou les moins fréquentées et dans l'ordre où elles ont été découvertes.*



**Map of routes  
 taken by European  
 explorers**

# Portuguese Explorers



**Prince Henry of Portugal financed and sent several expeditions along the west coast of Africa**



**Dias sailed around the southern tip of Africa in 1488**



**da Gama sailed to India by circumnavigating Africa in 1498**



**Portuguese sailing costs decreased and profits increased after the route to India was established**



**da Gama**



**Dias**



**Prince Henry**

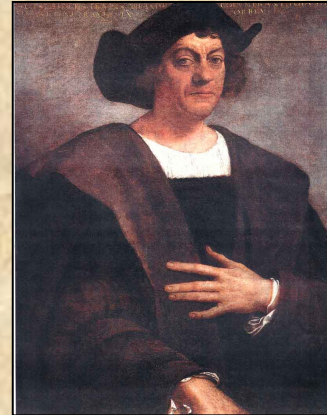
**Prince Henry had a "state of the art" training facility with mapmakers, navigators, and instrument makers that trained sailors**

## Spanish exploration

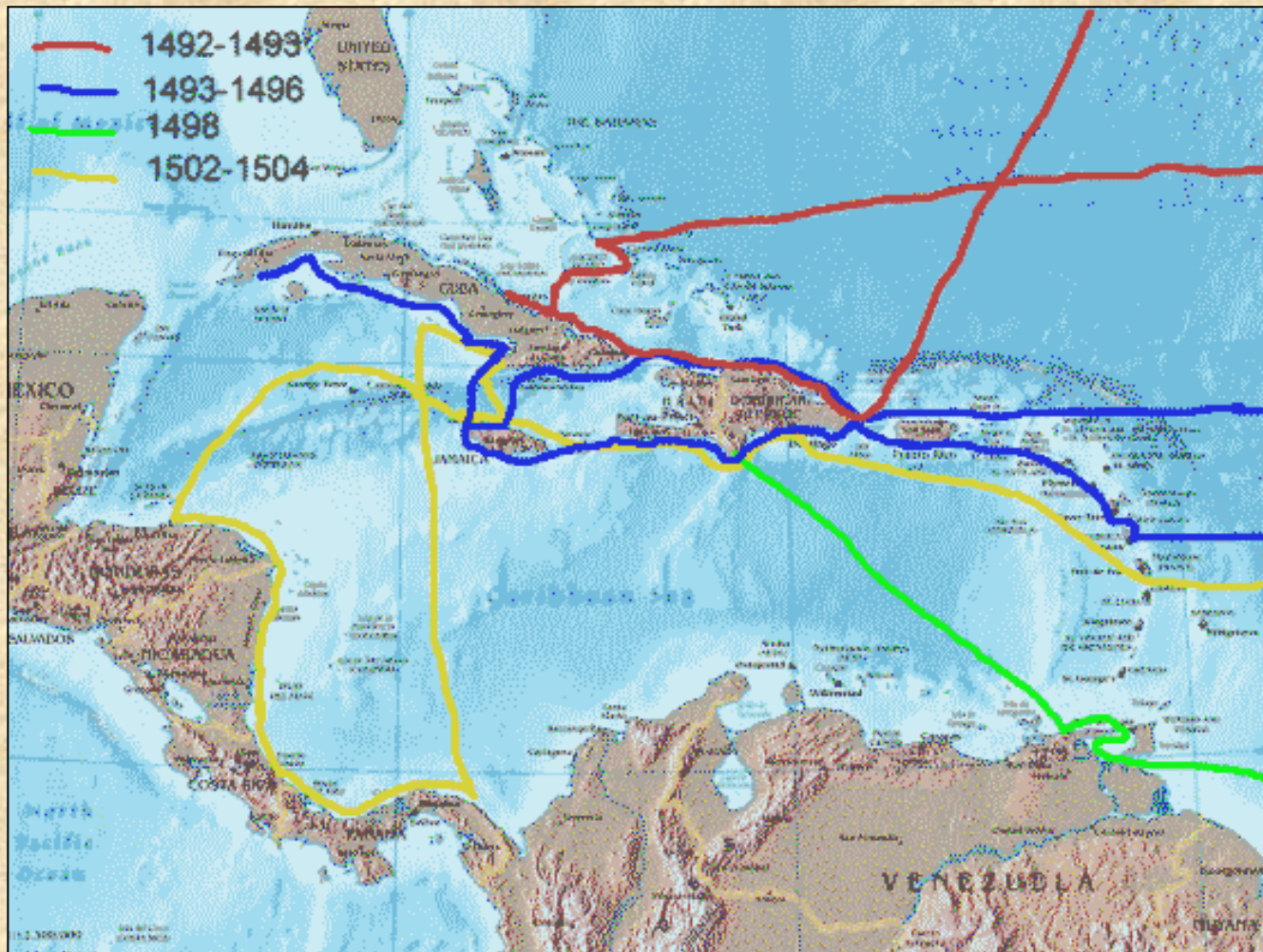
**Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, convinced the King and Queen of Spain to fund an expedition to find a western route to the riches of Asia.**

**The Portuguese had sailed the route around Africa and therefore dominated the eastern route.**

**At the time maps of the world did not include the Americas.**



# Columbus' voyage






**Columbus and his crew arrived in the “New World”, probably in the Bahamas. It was called the “New World” because at the time no modern European nation was aware of the continent’s existence. Vikings had explored parts of North America in the 1000s but they did not stay.**




# **Spain led the exploration and colonization of the Americas**

 **Hernan Cortes conquered the Aztecs of Mexico**

 **Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incas of Peru**

 **The quest for riches drove the Spanish to enslave the native population to mine for gold and silver, while a desire to convert natives to Catholicism led to the building of missions throughout North, Central, and South America as well as several Caribbean islands**

 **Guns, horses and steel were major contributors to Spain's success because they made the Spanish unstoppable**

**Spain controlled most of South and Central America, much of the Caribbean, and parts of North America. However territory that large was difficult to control and therefore was open to attack. Other European countries had seen the riches brought back by Spain and were eager to stake a claim.**



# The French

🇫🇷 In 1524 Giovanni da Verrazano explored the Atlantic coast between Florida and Newfoundland and established relationships with Native American fur-trapping tribes

🇫🇷 In 1534 Jacques Cartier sailed the Lawrence river, solidified those relationships and created new ones with other Native American tribes

🇫🇷 Although the French tried to settle in Florida they were stopped by the Spanish

🇫🇷 Initially the French fished in the Atlantic for cod and salmon but fur trading yielded bigger profits

🇫🇷 The fur trade necessitated few settlers at first but by the mid 1600s the French controlled the interior of North America

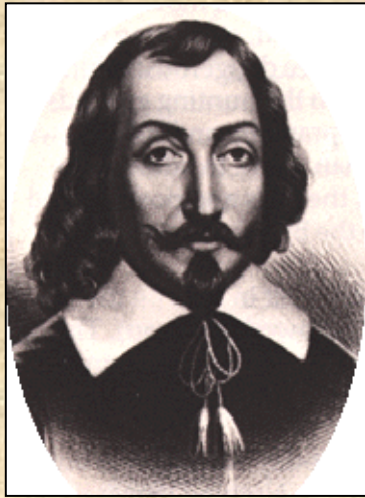


Jacques Cartier



**New France and Louisiana far exceeded the size of the British colonies in area, but the area was extremely under-populated. By 1760, only 80,000 lived in New France, compared to over a million in the English colonies.**

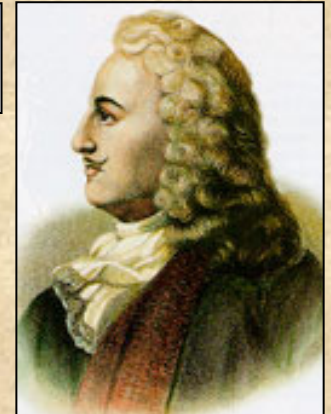




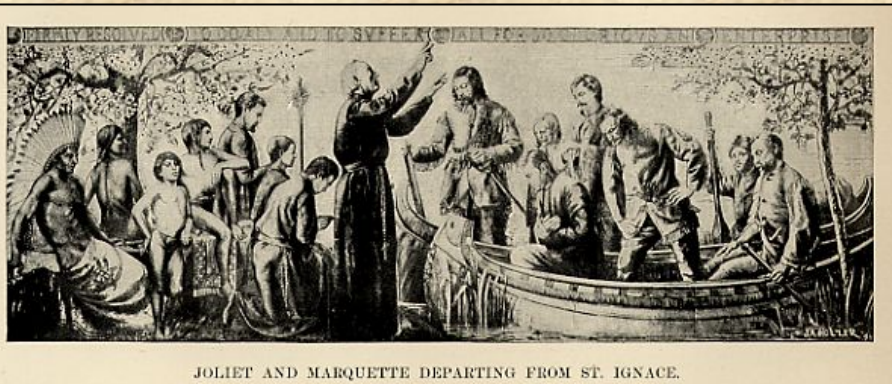
**Samuel de Champlain was the founder of Quebec City, the first permanent French settlement in North America.**



## Other French explorers



**LaSalle explored the lower Mississippi River, claiming the entire valley for France, naming it "Louisiana" in honor of Louis XIV**



JOLIET AND MARQUETTE DEPARTING FROM ST. IGNACE.

**French priest Jacques Marquette and fur trader Louis Joliet explored the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi River Valley**

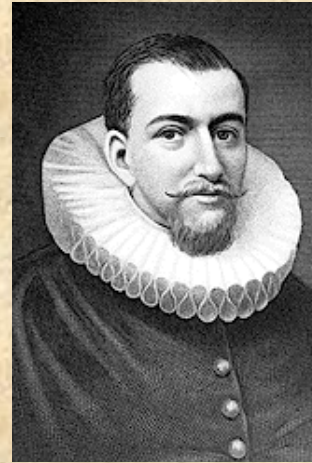
# The Dutch

**🇺🇸 In 1609, Henry Hudson an Englishman hired by the Dutch arrived in North America and explored the river today known as the Hudson River. He established fur trade relations as well as other posts in modern day New York.**

**🇺🇸 In 1624 the Dutch purchased what today is the island of Manhattan in New York from local Indians for the equivalent of \$24. The Dutch named the area "New Amsterdam".**

**🇺🇸 The Dutch West India Company established the colony of New Netherland when 30 families settled along the Delaware and Hudson rivers and Governor's Island.**

**🇺🇸 The Dutch controlled this area until 1664 when the governor surrendered the territory to the British.**



# Hudson's Voyages of Discovery





# The interaction between Europeans and Native Americans

- ❖ **Columbian exchange**
- ❖ **Disease**
- ❖ **Interactions between cultures**



# The “Columbian Exchange”



Spanish sailors unloaded various European goods in the New World.

❖ *Columbian Exchange* refers to the interaction between the “Old World” (Europe) and “New World” (Americas).

❖ Products going from the Americas to Europe included turkeys, pumpkins, corn, tomatoes, peanuts, tobacco, and other goods.

❖ Products going from Europe to the Americas were livestock (including the first horses), grapes, sugar cane, honey bees, and citrus fruits.

❖ Europeans also brought diseases including smallpox, malaria, and measles, which wiped out thousands of Native Americans. Within 50 years of Columbus’s landing, only one in 10 Native Americans still survived.



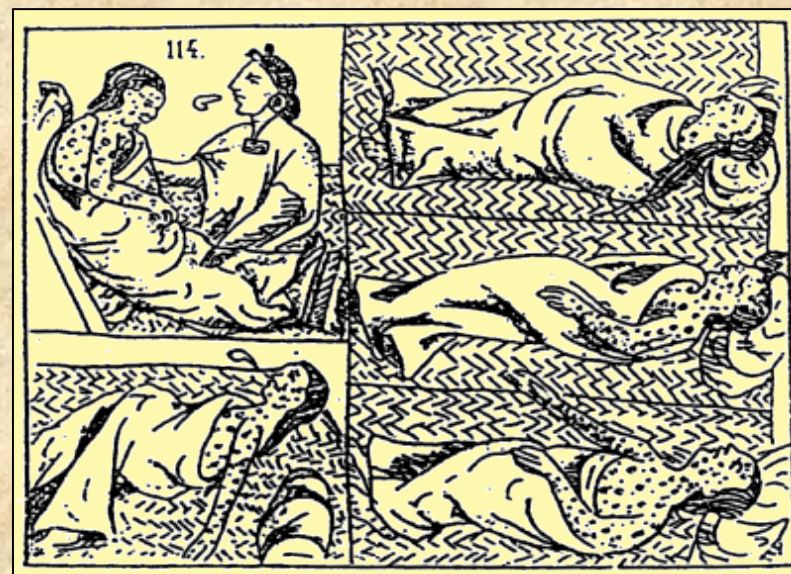
# COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE



EUROPE RECEIVED	COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE	AMERICAS RECEIVED
<p><b><u>FOOD</u></b>            CORN, WHITE POTATOES,            PUMPKINS, TOMATOES,            CACAO, STRAWBERRIES,            QUININE, TOBACCO</p>		<p><b><u>FOOD</u></b>            SUGAR, WHEAT, RICE, CITRUS            FRUITS, TEA, COFFEE,            BANANAS, OKRA, BARLEY,            OATS, WINE GRAPES</p>
<p><b><u>ANIMALS</u></b>            TURKEYS, GUINEA PIGS,            RATTLESNAKES, BUFFALO,            RACCOONS</p>		<p><b><u>ANIMALS</u></b>            HORSES, CHICKENS, PIGS,            COWS, GOATS, SHEEP, RATS,            OXEN</p>
<p><b><u>DISEASES</u></b>            SYPHILIS</p>		<p><b><u>DISEASES</u></b>            SMALLPOX, MEASLES,            INFLUENZA</p>
		<p><b><u>RELIGION</u></b>            CHRISTIANITY</p>
		<p><b><u>WEAPONS AND TOOLS</u></b>            GUNS AND IRON TOOLS</p>

## Disease played a major role in the colonizer's success

- Prior to European arrival it is estimated that as many as 50 million people lived in the Americas
- Although smallpox, measles, and influenza were widespread throughout Europe, the disease had never infested North and South America
- Native Americans had no immunity to these new diseases
- It is believed that as many as 90 percent of the population was wiped out within 75 years of contact
- Although there were many instances where Native Americans resisted European colonization, disease contributed greatly to European dominance



## **How the British interacted with Native American cultures**



**Other European nations with empires in the New World (France, Spain) frequently intermarry with the people they co-habited the territory with.**



**The British, however, tended to drive away the peoples they took land from.**



**Because of this tendency, there was never a large community of Indians that intermarried with the British or were a combination of Indian and British heritage.**

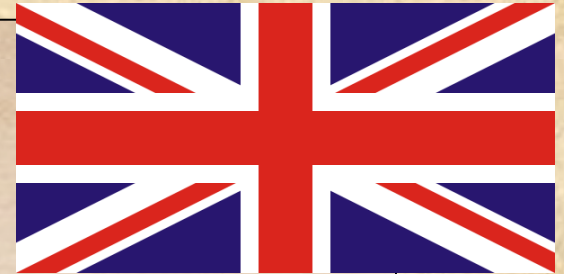
# The British began to settle North America

- ❖ **Conflict between Spain and Britain**
- ❖ **Joint stock companies**
- ❖ **The Lost Colony: Roanoke**
- ❖ **Jamestown**
- ❖ **Need for more labor led to various forms of migration**
- ❖ **House of Burgesses 1619**
- ❖ **Puritans**
- ❖ **Pilgrims**



## **Tension between England and Spain escalated**

**▪ England had tried unsuccessfully to compete with the Spanish empire throughout the 1500s**



**▪ Piracy on the part of the English yielded great profits and Francis Drake (later knighted by Queen Elizabeth I) famously plundered much from Spanish ships in 1580**

**▪ Philip II of Spain took the “invincible armada”, about 130 warships, to invade England in 1588 but was defeated. This led to English dominance in the North Atlantic and the ability to easily navigate the voyage to North America**

## **Joint Stock Companies financed early British colonial expeditions to the “New World”**



**Joint Stock Companies were groups of investors who pooled their financial resources together in order to subsidize voyages. If the colonization voyage made money, they shared the profit. If it lost money, they shared the loss.**



# The "Lost Colony"



∞ First founded by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585 in Roanoke Colony in North Carolina but later abandoned

∞ Second group of colonists to settle were led by John White in 1587

∞ White went back to England for supplies, but due to tensions between Spain and England wasn't able to return for 3 years

∞ When he came back, the settlers had vanished

∞ No one knows what happened to the settlers

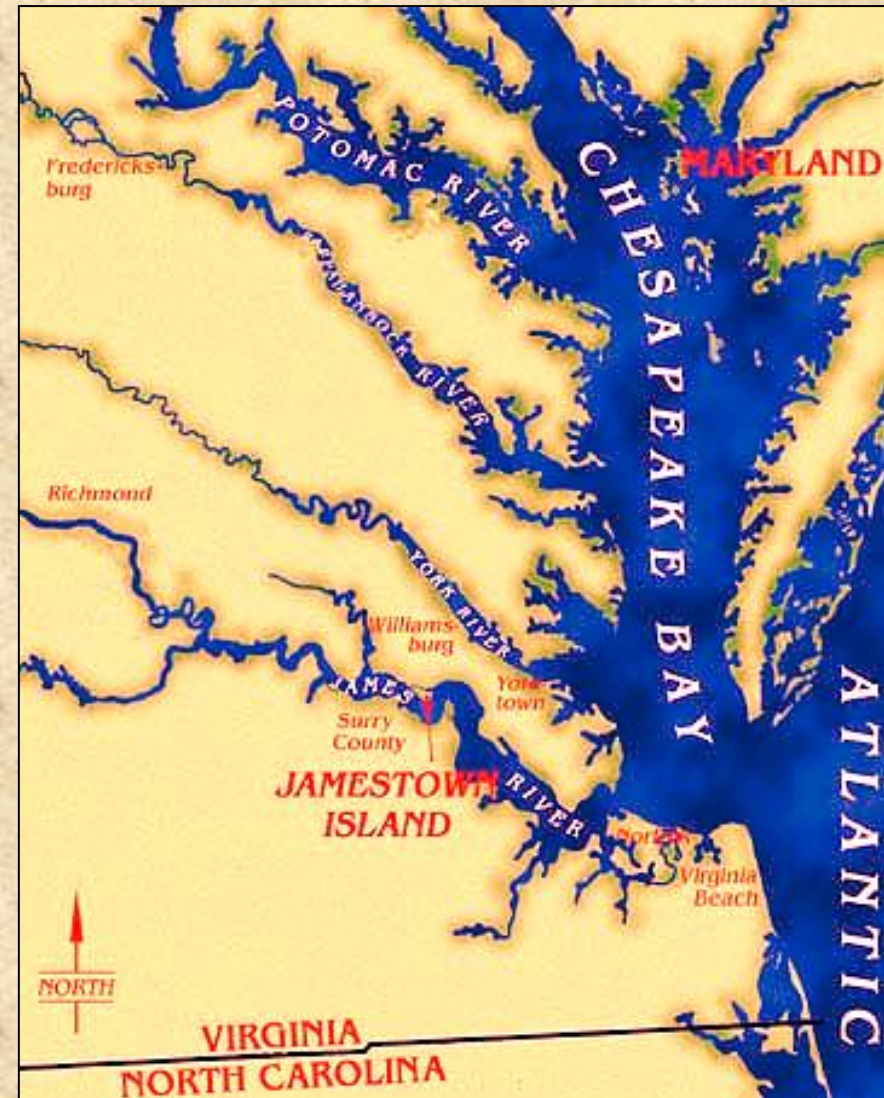
**Jamestown, 1607**

**The first successful English colony**



# Jamestown and the Virginia colony

The Virginia company of London received a charter from King James I of England to settle in the "New World". This meant that they funded the expedition in hopes of finding wealth. The site chosen, on the banks of the James river consisted of harsh weather and diseases. Many of the original inhabitants died from starvation, disease, and Native American attacks.



# Problems at Jamestown



- **Ships landed at wrong location; area marshy with malaria-causing mosquitoes and polluted water**
- **Settlers were sure there was gold; they refused to plant crops or build shelters, instead they dug for gold and silver.**
- **Most of the settlers were unaccustomed to any sort of labor, and they simply refused to work**

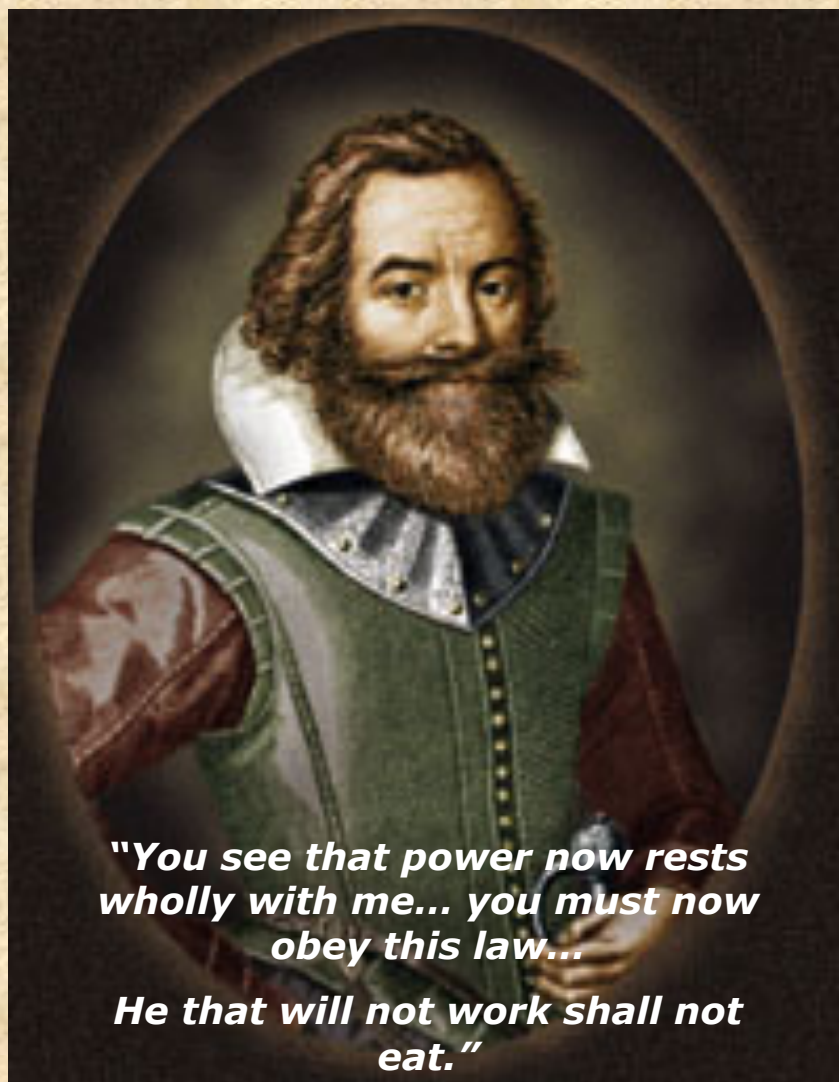
## **The "Starving Time"**

- **Occurred during the winter of 1609**
- **Food shortages occurred partly because of harassment by the Powhatan Indians who were worried about increasing numbers of European settlers**
- **Powhatans killed settlers' livestock and harassed settlers trying to work in the fields**
- **During "starving time" settlers ate roots, rats, snakes; they also dug up corpses for food, and one man was hanged for cannibalism. Two men caught stealing food were tied to posts and left to starve.**
- **In 1610, the settlers were on the verge of abandoning Jamestown just as a supply ship arrived with new settlers and supplies.**
- **Only 60 colonists survived the "Starving Time" winter.**

**Our men were destroyed with cruel diseases--as swellings, fluxes, burning fevers--and by wars, and some departed suddenly; but, for the most part, they died of mere famine. There were never Englishmen left in a foreign country in such misery as we were in this new-discovered Virginia. We watched every three nights, lying on the bare, cold ground, what weather soever came; warded all the next day; which brought our men to be most feeble wretches. Our food was but a small can of barley, sod in water, to five men a day; our drinke, cold water taken out of the river, which was at a flood very salt, at a low tide full of slime and filth; which was the destruction of many of our men...**

**Jamestown settler George Percy, 1607**

# Captain John Smith



*"You see that power now rests wholly with me... you must now obey this law..."*

*He that will not work shall not eat."*

**After the winter of 1607-08, only 30 out of the original 150 remained alive so Captain John Smith, ended up in charge of the colony. Smith forced the colonists to work, and developed a relationship with the Powhatan Indians after being taken prisoner and impressing their chief that he was a confident and strong person.**

# Pocahontas and John Smith



**According to legend, Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, saved John Smith from execution and became friends with him. While this story is somewhat uncertain, the Indian princess and the British leader did become friends until Smith returned to England.**

**Pocahontas**





**John Rolfe**

- Tobacco grown in Jamestown was bitter and not in demand in Europe
- John Rolfe smuggled another type of tobacco from Jamaica, which was more palatable to Europeans.
- Soon, Jamestown tobacco became popular, and since all tobacco sold had to be sold through London, the crop was a financial windfall for both Jamestown and the mother country.



# **Why did people move to the Virginia colony even though the conditions were so harsh?**

## **Economic, religious, social and political factors**

- 🇬🇧 Tobacco played a tremendous role in the success of the colony as it yielded huge profits when sold in Europe**
- 🇬🇧 Land was used as an incentive to attract settlers**
- 🇬🇧 The first elected representative body in a colony was created, the House of Burgesses**
- 🇬🇧 Religious strife between Catholics and Protestants led to mass migrations of both groups to different colonies**
- 🇬🇧 The Spanish gained new wealth from their American colonies which drove the English economy down, making it harder for the average Englishman to earn a living in Britain**

# The Headright System

- Jamestown and Virginia had an abundance of land but a shortage of settlers
- The *headright system* gave land to Virginians who brought more settlers to Jamestown. A headright was equal to 50 acres of land, and for each emigrant a colonist brought over, they would get two headrights.
- Wealthy colonists would pay for the emigrants journey to come to Virginia. The emigrants would then become “indentured servants” for a period of five to seven years to reimburse him for the costs of transportation.
- Emigrants who were able to pay their own way received one headright of land.
- The headright system worked well. The possibility of land ownership made many colonists work hard in order to acquire their own independence.

# Spaniards brought Africans to the Americas

- ❖ Europeans, in their push for wealth, forced Native Americans to work as slaves in mines and in sugar cane fields
- ❖ As the native population fled or died from diseases, the Spaniards looked to Africa as a labor source
- ❖ Most of the Africans were from the west coast of Africa
- ❖ Slaves were taken first to the Caribbean and South America
- ❖ Eventually slavery was brought to North America



Map of the region in Africa where most people were taken from

*Manifest of the Cargo taken on board Schooner Antelope, owned by J. D. Kennedy, is Master thereof. One hundred and four Negroes which Cargo was taken on board at St. Peter & Francisco de Cuba, built at Bedford State of Connecticut and owned by Care of the City of Philadelphia as per Papers granted at Philadelphia the 20 day of March 1817 & bound for Philadelphia*

Mark	Number	Packages Contents	by whom shipped	to whom consigned	to what place
A	1 @ 101	One hundred one box of Sugar	J. D. Kennedy	Antonia Moor	Philadelphia
W	1 @ 299	Two hundred and ninety nine boxes of Sugar	J. D. Kennedy	Antonia Moor	Philadelphia
B	---	Three casks	"	"	"
U	---	One small box of myrrour One small box of soap One small box of sugar Four boxes of rum One barrel One barrel One barrel Four barrels of sugar Return cargo 101	J. D. Kennedy	Antonia Moor	Philadelphia
C	---	One tierce of rum shipped outwards by B. B. Cooper to them consigned in and	B. B. Cooper	"	"
D	---	One barrel	"	"	"
E	---	Four barrels of rum shipped outwards by J. D. Kennedy consigned in and	J. D. Kennedy	"	"

Tally sheet from an actual cargo of slaves

# Beginnings of Slavery in Jamestown

**In 1612, a Dutch ship sold 20 African slaves to colonists at Jamestown. This was the beginning of slavery in the American colonies.**

**While many of these blacks were eventually granted their freedom, other African slaves were later brought in.**

**However, it took some time for Africans to be used on a large scale as slave labor. The price of a slave was extremely high, while indentured servants were less expensive. However, as the wealth of the colony increased and the number of available indentured servants declined, owning slaves became more economically desirable.**

**T**O BE SOLD, on board the  
Ship *Bance-Yland*, on tuesday the 6th  
of *May* next, at *Afoley-Ferry*; a choice  
cargo of about 250 fine healthy



**NEGROES,**  
just arrived from the  
Windward & Rice Coast.  
—The utmost care has  
already been taken, and  
shall be continued, to keep them free from  
the least danger of being infected with the  
**SMALL-POX**, no boat having been on  
board, and all other communication with  
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.  
*Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.*

*N. B.* Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the  
**SMALL-POX** in their own Country. .

# Indentured Servants

This Indenture of Service and Covenant made this  
 sixth Day of August Anno Domini 1764 Between  
 On the one part the said Jonathan Tuck of  
 Southampton Gentleman full of Hampton in the Province  
 of New Hampshire on the one part and the said  
 Present of Hampton full in the Province aforesaid  
 Gentlemen on the other part witnesseth that the said  
 Jonathan Tuck of Southampton & Josiah Woodson Deputies  
 assign let and to farm let into the said present Present of  
 him and upon the fee and full use and improvement of one  
 share of land being Township Land Belonging to the Lord of Manors  
 lying in the third and fourth Colonies Eight acres more or  
 less bounded as follows viz. Situate on the side of the main road  
 on land of Joseph Woodson on the side of the said Josiah Woodson  
 upon a Highway During the full term of three years from the  
 tenth day of March next past to the first day of June next  
 shall and may fully possess the land to be possessed by  
 receiving or enjoying of it only he shall not be bound to  
 any of the said present of him or his heirs or assigns  
 the said Josiah Woodson or his heirs or assigns shall be bound  
 to leave the land in as good repair as he found them and the  
 expiration of said term of three years the said present of him  
 and assign let to yield and to deliver up the said land  
 to the said Jonathan Tuck of Southampton & Josiah Woodson Deputies  
 the said present of him or his heirs or assigns shall be bound  
 to pay the said present of him or his heirs or assigns the  
 said present of him or his heirs or assigns shall be bound to be  
 paid yearly during said term of three years in such manner  
 as we have hereunto set our hands and seals the Day and year  
 above written

Witness  
 Jonathan Tuck  
 Joseph Woodson  
 Josiah Woodson  
 Samuel C. [unclear]

Stephens Hildy  
 Joseph Rose

Land Indenture

The Middle Colonies generally relied on indentured servants to work the farms, rather than slave labor.

Indentured servants were people (generally Europeans) who would work without wages for a period of time (usually seven years) in order to pay their passage.

After the contract he would often practice the trade learned during his voluntary servitude.

Indenture Contract that guaranteed the servant a tract of land once their indenture was concluded.

# The shift to Royal Colonies



**King James I**

- Tensions increased between white settlers and Powhatan Indians, especially after the death of Chief Powhatan
- More than 340 white settlers were killed by Indians in raids
- The Virginia Company nearly became bankrupt because of sending troops to stop Indian raids
- James I was upset at the Virginia colony for giving political power to colonists through the House of Burgesses
- James I revoked Virginia's charter in 1624 and made it a royal colony under the control of the crown

# The Pilgrims left England



⌘ Pilgrims were also known as “Independents” or “Separatists”

⌘ They were Anglicans who believed that the Church of England was too corrupt to be reformed, so they decided to leave to start their own religion

⌘ Persecuted in England, they first went to Holland, and then left for the “New World”, founding the Plymouth Colony



# Plymouth Colony, 1620



- 🇬🇧 Land grant acquired from Virginia Colony for religious separatists by Sir Edwin Sandys**
- 🇬🇧 Pilgrims embarked from Holland aboard the *Mayflower*, intending to land on the mouth of the Hudson River. Storms blew them off-course, and instead they landed at Provincetown, and moved up to what became known as the Plymouth Colony.**
- 🇬🇧 Early harsh winter and disease killed many of the early settlers**
- 🇬🇧 In 1621, the Pilgrims entered into a treaty with the Wampanoag Indians, who taught them survival skills**
- 🇬🇧 Pilgrims celebrated first Thanksgiving with Indians**
- 🇬🇧 Plymouth Colony absorbed into Massachusetts Bay in 1691**

# The Pilgrims created an agreement about governing in the New World:

## The Mayflower Compact



Basically stated that government exists with the "consent of the governed"



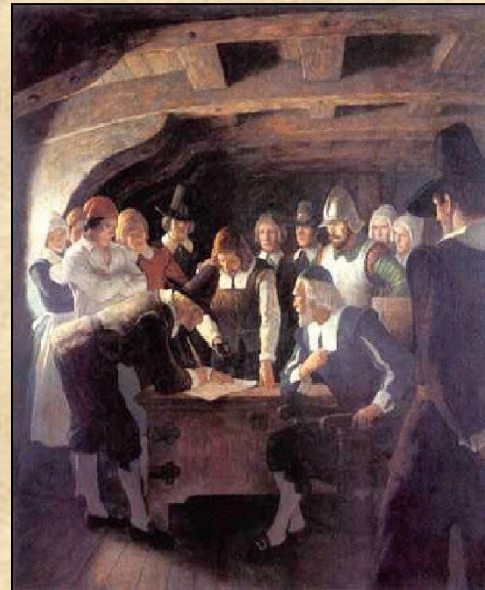
The Pilgrims aboard the Mayflower agreed to accept and obey whatever laws the colonists agreed to create



Pilgrims drew on belief of "social contract" and belief that covenants between men were as important as covenants made between God and man



The Compact signified the importance that legitimate government exists with the consent of those ruled



*SA  
fide by them done (this their condition considered) might  
be as firme as any patent, and in some respects more sure.  
The forme was as followeth.*

*In the name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,  
the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James  
by the grace of god, of great brittaine, france, & ireland King,  
defender of the faith, &c.*

*Having undertaken, for the glory of god, and advancement  
of christianity, and honour of our King & country, a voyage to  
plant the first Colonic in the northern parts of Virginia: God  
by these presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of god, and  
one of another, Covenant & combine our selves together into a  
civil body politick, for the better ordering, & preservation & fur-  
therance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte,  
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, Ordinances,  
Actes, Constitutions & Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought  
most meete & convenient for the general good of the Colonic: unto  
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness  
whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape  
codd the 11 of November in the year of the reign of our Sovereigne  
Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland the eighteenth  
and of Scotland the fiftie fourth, Anno Domini 1620.*

*After this they chose, or rather confirmed in John Carver a man  
fully & not approved amongst them) their Governour for that  
year: And after they had provided a place for their quiers or  
common house (which was long in building for want of better  
furniture of furniture material, and sickness of divers) and begun  
some small cottages for their habitation; as time would advance  
they made and constituted of Lawes, & orders, both for their  
civil & military government, as if necessitie of their condi-  
tion did require, with alting their votes as severall occasions  
in severall times, and Cases did require.*

*In this hard & tedious beginning they found some discontent  
& murmuring amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage  
in other; but they were soon quietted, & overcome by just  
law, patience, and still & equall carriage of things by god,  
and better part with cleave faithfully together in the maine;  
but that which was most sadde & lamentable, was, that in 2  
or 3 months time quarter of their company dyed, especially  
in June & February, being the death of winter, and wanting  
houses & other comforts, being discontented with the Governour &*

**We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.**

**Having undertaken, for the Glory of God and advancement of the Christian Faith and Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the First Colony in the Northern Parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, Covenant and Combine ourselves together into a Civil Body Politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.**

**In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domini 1620.**

**--Mayflower Compact**

So by them done (this their condition considered) might  
be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more, <sup>the</sup> fact  
the forme was as followeth:

In the name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten  
the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James  
by the grace of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King  
defender of the faith, &c.

Having undertaken, for the glory of god, and advancement  
of the Christian faith, and honour of our King & countrey, a voyage to  
plant the first Colonie in the Northern parts of Virginia: doe  
by these presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of god, and  
of one another, covenant, & combine our selves together into a  
civill body politick; for the better ordering, & preservation & fur-  
therance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte,  
constitute, and frame such just & equal lawes, ordinances,  
acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought  
most meete & convenient for the generall good of the Colonie: unto  
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness  
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Codd the 11. of November in the year of the raigne of our sovereign  
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and of Scotland the fiftie fourth. An. Dom. 1620.

After this they chose, or rather confirmed in John Carver (a man  
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souldes of the winter weather, and sickness of divers) and began  
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they made and consulted of lawes, & ordors, both for their  
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but that which was most sadde & lamentable, was, that in 2  
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# IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our  
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in the year of the raigne of our sovereign Lord, King James of En-  
gland, France and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fiftie-  
fourth. An. Dom. 1620.

- |                        |                      |                          |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. John Carver,        | 15. Edward Tilley,   | 35. Gregory Priest,      |
| 2. William Bradford,   | 16. John Tilley,     | 36. Thomas Williams,     |
| 3. Edward Winslow,     | 17. Francis Cooke,   | 37. Gilbert Winslow,     |
| 4. William Brewster,   | 18. Thomas Rogers,   | 38. Edmund Margeson,     |
| 5. Isaac Allerton,     | 19. Thomas Tinker,   | 39. Peter Brown,         |
| 6. Miles Standish,     | 20. John Rigdale,    | 40. Richard Britteridge, |
| 7. John Alden,         | 21. Edward Fuller,   | 41. George Soule,        |
| 8. Samuel Fuller,      | 22. John Turner,     | 42. Richard Clarke,      |
| 9. Christopher Martin, | 23. Francis Eaton,   | 43. Richard Gardiner,    |
| 10. William Mullins,   | 24. James Chilton,   | 44. John Allerton,       |
| 11. William White,     | 25. John Crackston,  | 45. Thomas English,      |
| 12. Richard Warren,    | 26. John Billington, | 46. Edward Dotey,        |
| 13. John Howland,      | 27. Moses Fletcher,  | 47. Edward Lister,       |
| 14. Stephen Hopkins,   | 28. John Goodman,    |                          |

# The Puritans



***Puritans* referred to a type of religious innovation rather than a particular religious group.**

**Puritans were frequently known as *Dissenters*.**

**Puritans were members of the Church of England (Anglican Church).**

# Who were the Puritans?



PURITANS GOING TO CHURCH

*From the painting by G. H. Boughton*

- Puritans believed that the Anglican Church had kept too much ritual and tradition from the Catholic Church. They wanted to “purify” the Anglican Church rather than separate like the more radical Pilgrims, hence their name of “Puritans”.
- Puritans put great importance on the Bible, but objected to authority of Anglican bishops. They believed that they had to right to hire and fire their congregation’s ministers.
- Their goal was to establish model churches in the “New World” that would be adopted back in England.



Sound volume is low

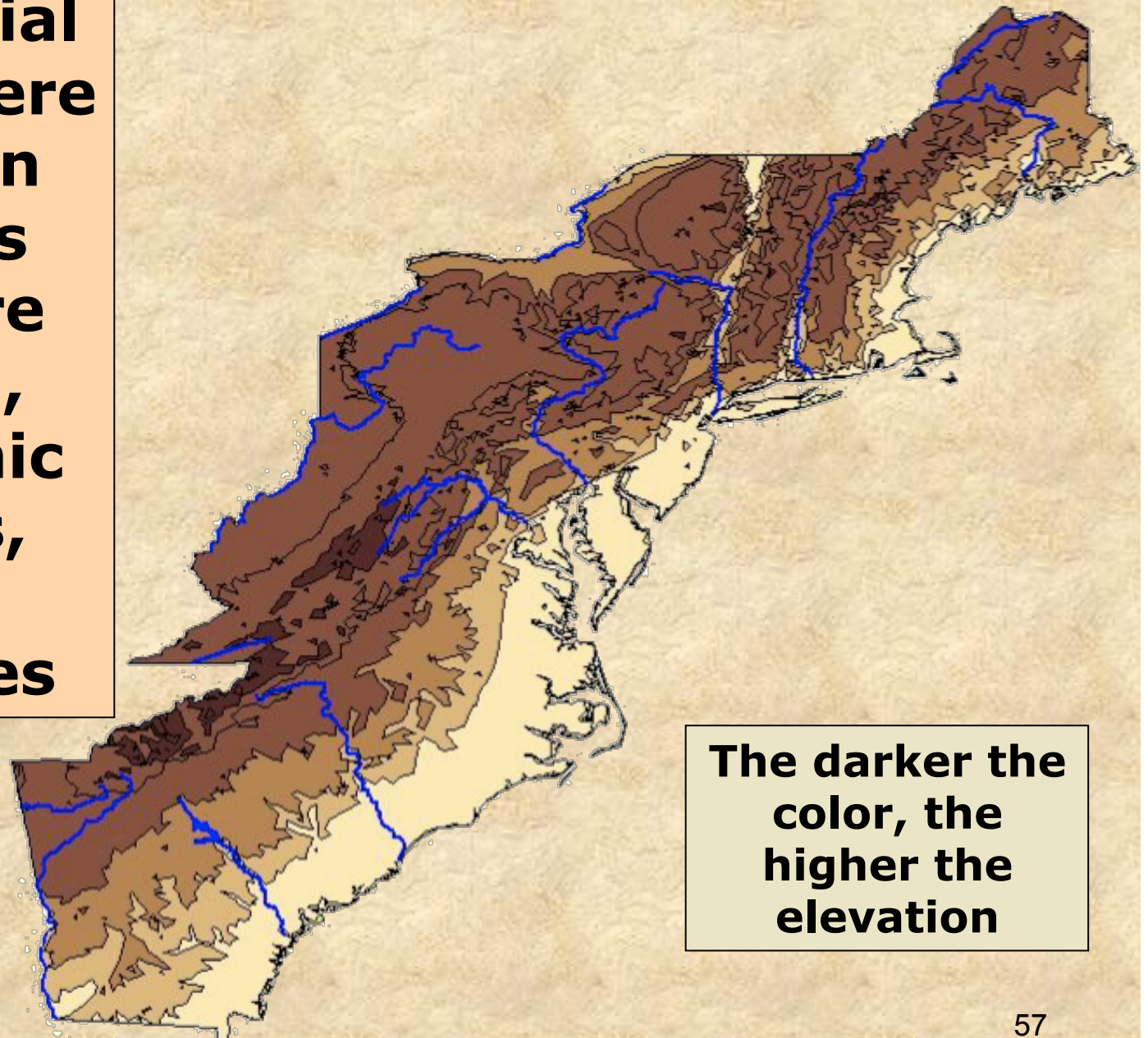
# Thirteen colonies established

- ❖ **Charts on colonial establishment dates**
- ❖ **Massachusetts Bay colony**
- ❖ **Rhode island**
- ❖ **New Netherland**
- ❖ **Pennsylvania**





**The colonial regions were diverse in the ways they were founded, geographic features, and economies**



**The darker the color, the higher the elevation**

# New England Colonies

<b>Colony Name</b>	<b>Year Founded</b>	<b>Name of Founder</b>
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>Puritans</b>
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>John Wheelwright</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>1635</b>	<b>Thomas Hooker</b>
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>Roger Williams</b>

# Middle Colonies

<b>Colony Name</b>	<b>Year Founded</b>	<b>Name of Founder</b>
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>1682</b>	<b>William Penn</b>
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>Peter Minuet (New Sweden)</b>
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>Lord Berkeley &amp; Sir George Carteret</b>
<b>New York</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>Duke of York</b>

# Southern Colonies

<b>Colony Name</b>	<b>Year Founded</b>	<b>Name of Founder</b>
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>Virginia Company</b>
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>1634</b>	<b>Lord Baltimore</b>
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1653</b>	<b>Virginians</b>
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>Eight nobles (charter from Charles II)</b>
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>Edward James Oglethorpe</b>

# Massachusetts Bay Colony

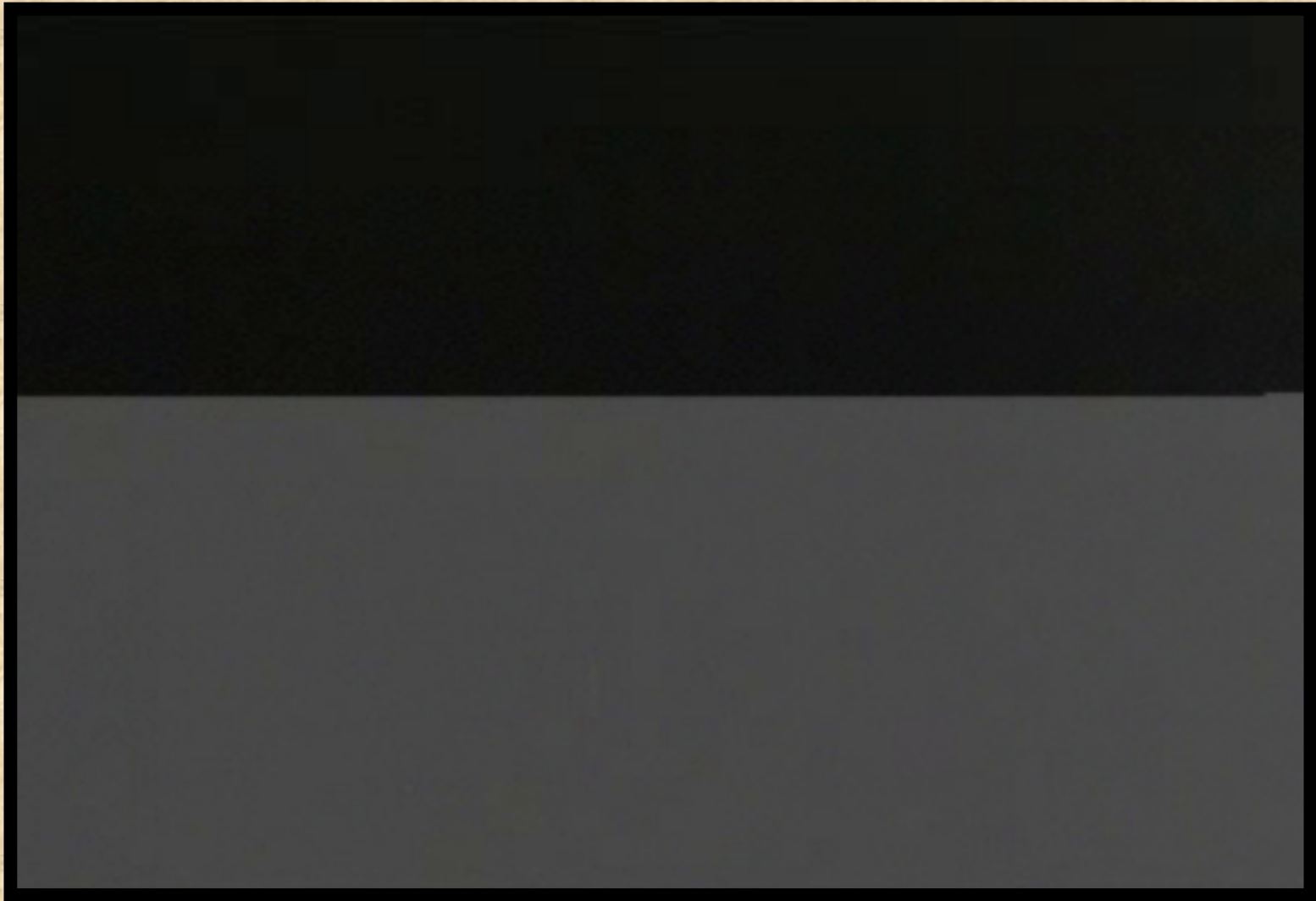
*"...a city on a hill"*



The Puritans believed they had a covenant with God to create a society that would be so moral that it would be a model for others... as John Winthrop put it, "a City upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are on us".

The Puritans, however, did not believe all would be equal in society. Winthrop noted that God had decreed that "some must be rich, some poor, some high and eminent in power and dignity, others common and in subjugation."

# **5 minute video on early settlers of Massachusetts**

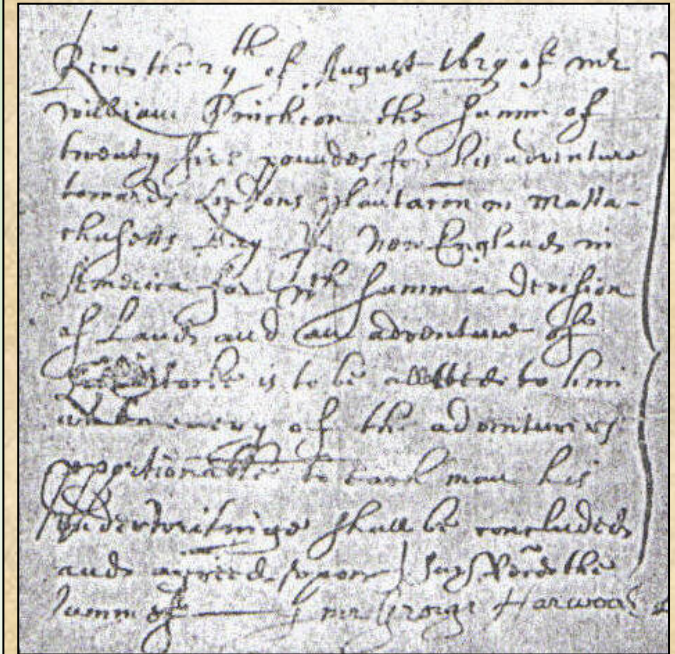


# Puritan Democracy

**Puritans did not seek to create a "democratic" colony, however, they did spread political power more completely than in the mother country.**

**The Massachusetts Bay Company extended the right to vote to all adult males who were members of the Puritan Church.**

**Nearly 40% of the male inhabitants of the colony were therefore eligible to vote.**



Original Share in the  
Massachusetts Bay  
Company

# Role of the Puritan faith in society

- ∞ **Puritan ministers could not hold office and did not have any political power**
- ∞ **However, the church was supported with tax money, and church attendance was mandated by law**
- ∞ **Puritan laws punished people for sins such as drunkenness, theft, and idleness**
- ∞ **Puritan belief was that God required people to work long and hard, thus the “Puritan work ethic”**





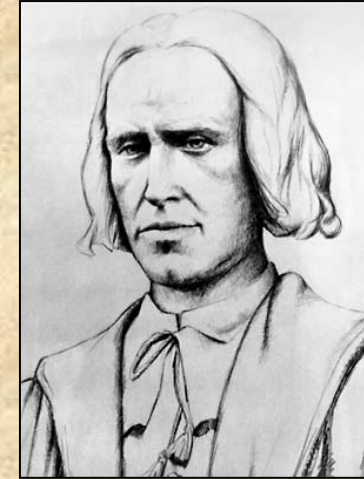
# Religious dissidents chartered Rhode Island

**Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson questioned the policies and authority of church leaders in Massachusetts.**

**They were banished from the colony and fled south.**

**Williams received a royal charter to found a colony called Rhode Island.**

**Other colonists seeking religious toleration migrated to Rhode Island from Massachusetts.**



**Roger Williams**



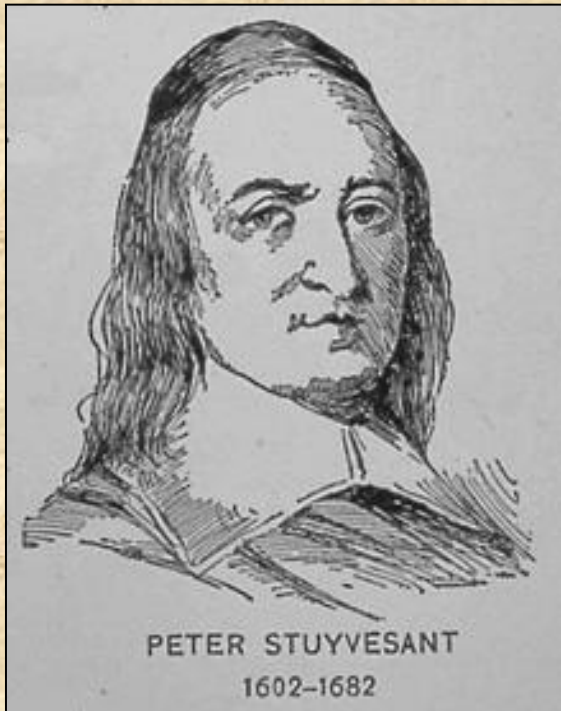
**Anne Hutchinson**

# Characteristics of New Netherland

- Few Dutch colonists wanted to settle in New Netherland
- Dutch West India Company invited French, German, and Eastern Europeans to settle in the colony
- Nearly 20% of the population of New Netherland were African slaves
- Colony also allowed religious toleration, and became a haven for various Protestant faiths, Catholics, and Jews



# Takeover by the British



- **New Netherland divided the British colonies in the North from its colonies in the South**
- **King Charles II of England gave permission to the Duke of York to drive the Dutch out of New Netherland**
- **Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of New Netherland, raised a call to arms to resist the British**
- **Stuyvesant was unpopular in New Netherland, and his call to arms was ignored**
- **Duke of York took colony without firing a shot, renamed it "New York", and divided it, calling the other half "New Jersey"**

## **New Netherland**

### **“Home” of three U.S. Presidents**



**Three descendants of New Netherlands later became president of the United States during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Martin van Buren (left) was chief executive from 1837-1841. Theodore Roosevelt (center) served from 1901-1909. His distant cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt (right), served as president from 1933-1945.**

# Quakers settled Pennsylvania

- ⊕ **English monarchy restored in 1660, with Charles II taking the throne**
- ⊕ **Charles indebted to many, including the father of William Penn, to whom he owed a great deal of money**
- ⊕ **As payment, Charles gave William Penn a large grant of land in the colonies he called *Pennsylvania*, or “Penn’s Woods”**
- ⊕ **Penn also acquired more territory from the Duke of York, which eventually became the colony of Delaware**



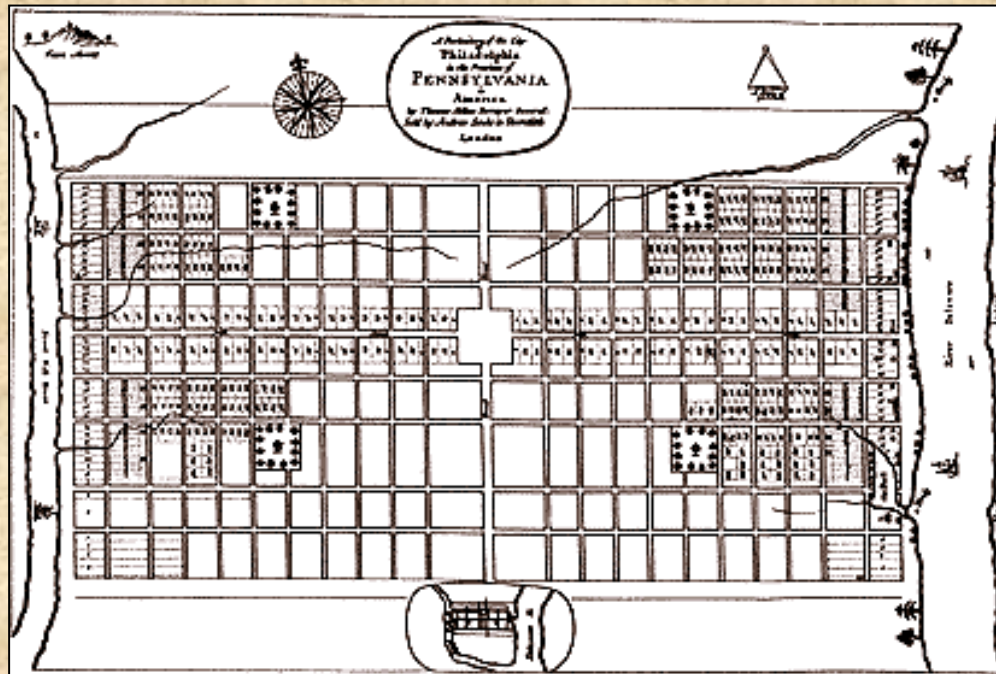
**William Penn**

# Basic Quaker beliefs



- ★ The light of God is in everyone
- ★ Each person can have a direct, personal relationship with God - there is no need for a priest or a minister as a mediator
- ★ Their relationship with God is nurtured by worship based on silent waiting
- ★ The equality of all human beings
- ★ Simplicity in worship and in way of life
- ★ Peace
- ★ Social justice
- ★ The right to freedom of conscience
- ★ A sense of shared responsibility for the life of communities and the integrity of creation

# Penn's "Holy Experiment"



*This early drawing shows the layout for the city of Philadelphia, made around 1682 by Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.*

**Penn was determined to make his Pennsylvania a "holy experiment" in which no one would be considered aristocratic. To ensure this, he gave each male settler 50 acres of land, and ensured their right to vote. He also called for a representative assembly as well as guaranteeing freedom of religion.**

# **The influence of William Penn**

**William Penn instituted several innovative ideas in his planning of the colony and its capital city, which he called Philadelphia, Greek for "City of Brotherly Love". Some of Penn's innovations included:**

- "Green Countrie Townes" which highlighted the Quaker belief in nature and beauty**
- Penn made employment opportunities available to many who might not have been able to get them elsewhere**
- Public education**
- Restriction of the death penalty in most cases**
- A corrections system which focused on rehabilitation rather than punishment**
- Reasonable bail for those accused of crimes**



# Fair Dealings With Native Americans



**The Quakers cultivated friendships with the local Delaware tribe. Penn established a court made up of colonists and Native Americans to settle disputes when they arose. For the nearly 70 years the Quakers controlled the colony there was peace between the settlers and the Indians.**

# Colonial economic systems

- ❖ **Three diverse agricultural systems**
- ❖ **New England economy**
- ❖ **Middle colonies economy**
- ❖ **Southern economy**
- ❖ **Frontier economy**
- ❖ **British economic influence**
- ❖ **Mercantilism**



## **Three diverse systems developed in the colonies**

- ❑ Weather and climate was different in the Northern, Middle, and Southern Colonies; this meant different growing seasons and encouraged different types of crops**
- ❑ The colder temperatures in the Northern Colonies meant an extremely short growing season, which led those colonies to specialize in fishing**
- ❑ Types of soils allowed for different types of farming, with the Middle Colonies becoming the “bread basket”, and the Southern Colonies specializing in tobacco**
- ❑ Each group of colonies also had a frontier region, and the frontiers shared the same characteristics**

# Northern Colonial Economy



- This region is often referred to as "New England"
- Soil was infertile which led many to the sea to make their living
- Codfish fisheries soon became the "goldmine" of New England
- Whale hunting became profitable
- Rum from New England used in Triangular Trade routes
- Small factory manufacturing became common
- British government paid bounties for maritime products such as pitch, tar, and rosin

# Middle Colonies Economy



- Called the breadbasket of the colonies because of the large amount of grain they produced
- Forests provided raw materials for ship building and lumber industries
- Manufacturers also sold iron, glass, and pottery products
- Some estates were similar to southern plantations, but relied on free labor and indentured servants rather than slaves

# Southern Economy



- **Two distinct regions: the Tidewater (close to water transportation) and the Piedmont**
- **Chief products of the Tidewater area included rice, indigo, and tobacco**
- **Chief products in the Piedmont included farming on a smaller scale, trapping game, and hunting**
- **Tidewater residents and Piedmont residents frequently clashed (as in Bacon's Rebellion) as Piedmont residents felt their concerns were ignored by colonial legislatures**

## Frontier Economic System

- ❖ Each colony had a frontier region, which is defined as the western-most boundary of the colony
- ❖ Most frontier farms were self-sufficient (no way to get surplus crops to market)
- ❖ Some frontier farmers converted their surplus crops to whiskey
- ❖ Many frontier farmers lived in remote areas with their families and livestock and were in constant danger of Indian attack



# Entrepreneurs



**Sugarcane**



**Molasses**

**Some tropical products, such as sugarcane, dyewood, and molasses couldn't be grown in the Thirteen Colonies**

**However, some entrepreneurs were able to make a profit by importing these goods, then exporting them to other European nations at a higher price**

**Other colonists were able to make a great deal of money through land speculation. These colonists bought large tracts of land on the frontier and sold it for a profit**



## **British economic influence**

**The British government recognized the impact and diversity of the American economy, and also recognized the danger in allowing colonial merchants to trade freely with other countries.**

**As a result, the British government imposed restrictions on the colonists in order to ensure that Britain would gain exclusively from colonial trade, agriculture, and manufacturing. Some of these restrictions would directly lead to the American Revolution in 1775.**

**After the Revolution ended, so did the economic restrictions the British imposed. As a result of lifting the restrictions, the American economy exploded into one of the greatest economies in world history.**

# Mercantilism

💰 An economic theory and policy which presumed that wealth and trade were limited; there's only so much to go around

💰 A nation gained wealth and power only by amassing more gold and silver than other nations

💰 Mercantilism depended on maintaining a "Favorable Balance of Trade", meaning exporting more than importing

💰 Mercantilism encouraged nations who accepted the theory to become self-sufficient, and colonies helped secure that



Favorable balance of trade



# Role of colonies in a mercantile system

## Colonies provided the following:



**A powerful merchant fleet, necessary because goods, materials, and people needed to be transported from the colonies to the mother country.**

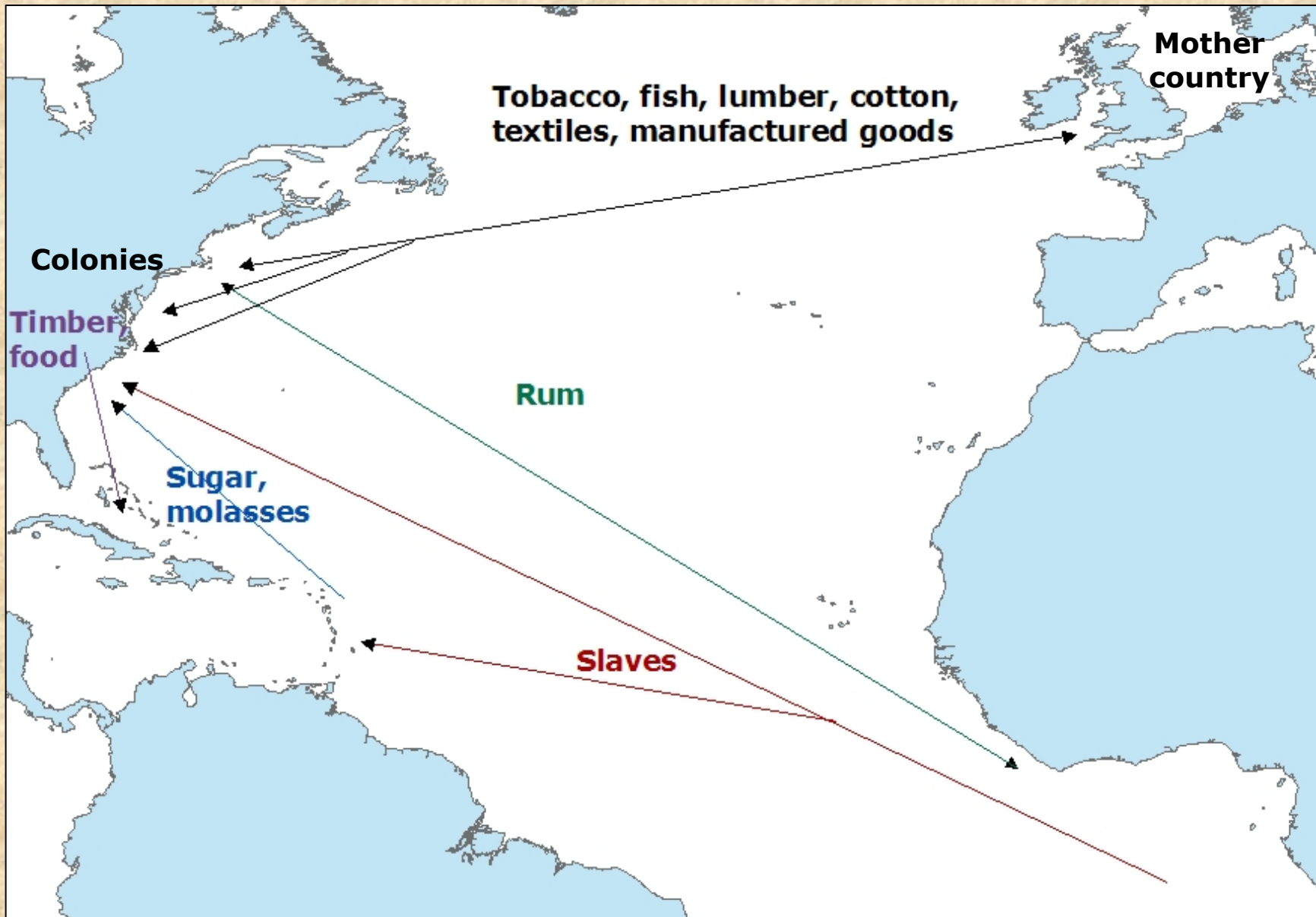


**A source of raw materials for the manufacturers in the mother country.**



**A market for the manufactured goods to be sold.**

# Colonial trade routes



# The Navigation Acts

Britain responded to illegal colonial trade by passing a series of laws known as the "Acts of Trade and Navigation", or more commonly known, the *Navigation Acts*. Beginning in 1651, these acts restricted colonial trade in various ways, including:



**All goods traded to and from the colonies had to be shipped in either colonial or British ships**



**All crews of these ships had to be at least 75% British or colonial**



**Certain products (tobacco, sugar, rice, molasses, and furs) could only be sold from the colonies to Britain**



**Goods traded from colonies and Europe had to be unloaded at a British port**

## Enforcing the Acts



**Colonial merchants, particularly in Massachusetts, frequently tried to bypass the Navigation Acts. They claimed that since the colony was chartered by a joint-stock company, they were not required to obey Parliamentary Acts.**

**King Charles II, tired of constant insubordination against his authority in Massachusetts, removed the corporate charter of the colony. It was made a royal colony, under his strict control.**

## **More rebellion from colonial merchants**

**The colonists, as required, sent large amounts of raw materials to Britain and also purchased a substantial amount of manufactured British goods.**

**They soon found that other countries were willing to pay more for the same products. This resulted in many colonial merchants frequently selling goods to Spain, France, and Holland, even though it was illegal.**

# The Dominion of New England

James II



Andros

**Charles II was succeeded by James II. In order to further subdue the colonies, James merged several of the northern colonies together in what was called the “Dominion of New England”, which was in effect from 1686 to 1689.**

**James put Sir Edmund Andros in charge of the Dominion. Andros, an old friend of James, managed to enrage most of the colonists. He questioned the validity of the Puritan religion and asserted the Navigation Acts would be enforced, and smugglers vigorously punished. He also outlawed local assemblies and forced taxes on the colonists without their consent.**



## Resistance to the Dominion



**Increase Mather**

**Colonists in Massachusetts found Andros's actions intolerable. They responded by sending respected minister Increase Mather to England to negotiate with James and have Andros recalled.**

**However, a change in the royal leadership in England made Mather's mission unnecessary.**

# The Glorious Revolution



**William and Mary**

**King James II was Catholic, which angered many in England who valued their Protestantism. When his son is born, many feared a Catholic royal dynasty.**

**Parliament invited James's daughter Mary, a Protestant, and her husband, William of Orange, to rule together.**

**James fled the country, and William and Mary ruled jointly.**

**This was called the "Glorious Revolution" during 1688-1689, because the transition took place peacefully.**

**The change of rule in England led to dramatic changes in the colonies.**

# Collapse of the Dominion



**After hearing of the Glorious Revolution, Massachusetts colonists revolted against Andros' rule**



**Andros attempted to flee dressed as a woman, but was captured after being discovered wearing army boots. He was sent back to England; later he served as governor of Virginia, Maryland, and Guernsey**



**Parliament restored the colonies back to their original status**



**However, Parliament also changed the Massachusetts charter to reflect more religious toleration as well as giving the King the power to appoint the colonial governor**

# Salutary neglect

## ***What it was***

The period after the Glorious Revolution in which Parliament strengthened the Navigation Acts and toughened regulation of colonial trade.

## ***How it worked***

Smuggling trials were held in stricter Royal Courts and a Board of Trade was established to monitor trade.

## ***The reality***

British control actually decreased. As long as raw materials went to England and colonists bought British goods, the British did not enforce the Navigation Acts. In fact the policy benefited both parties which is why it was given the name "salutary neglect".

## Major reasons salutary neglect policy worked

- ❖ **Loyalty to the British Crown**
- ❖ **People considered themselves “British Subjects”**
- ❖ **Lack of communication especially over great distances**
- ❖ **Societal and cultural differences**



# Hierarchy of Colonial Government

**British Crown**

```
graph TD; A[British Crown] --> B[Royal Governor]; B --> C[Colonial Council]; B --> D[Colonial Assembly];
```

**Royal Governor**

**Colonial Council**

**Colonial Assembly**

# Royal Colonial Governments



Thomas  
Hutchinson,  
Royal Governor  
Massachusetts

## *The Governor:*

- Spokesman for the King in the colony
- Made sure Royal policy was carried out
- Oversaw trade; could dissolve assembly

## *The Council:*

- Appointed by the Governor
- Served as Governor's advisory board
- Served as highest court in the colony

## *The Assembly:*

- Had the authority to make laws
- Could withhold Governor's salary
- Had the power to tax

# Virginia House of Burgesses



✦ **First legislative body in the New World**

✦ **Originally created by the Virginia Company as a governmental reform**

✦ **First legislative body in the colonies**

✦ **Members first elected by all free males in the Virginia colony; later voters had to be landholders**



# Conflicts with Native Americans

- ❖ **Tension between Native Americans and European settlers**
- ❖ **Puritans lash out at local tribe**
- ❖ **King Phillip's war**
- ❖ **Land ownership led to conflicts**



## **Conflicts with Native Americans increased as the number of European immigrants increased**



**The root of most conflicts were over the expansion of colonists into Native American lands.**



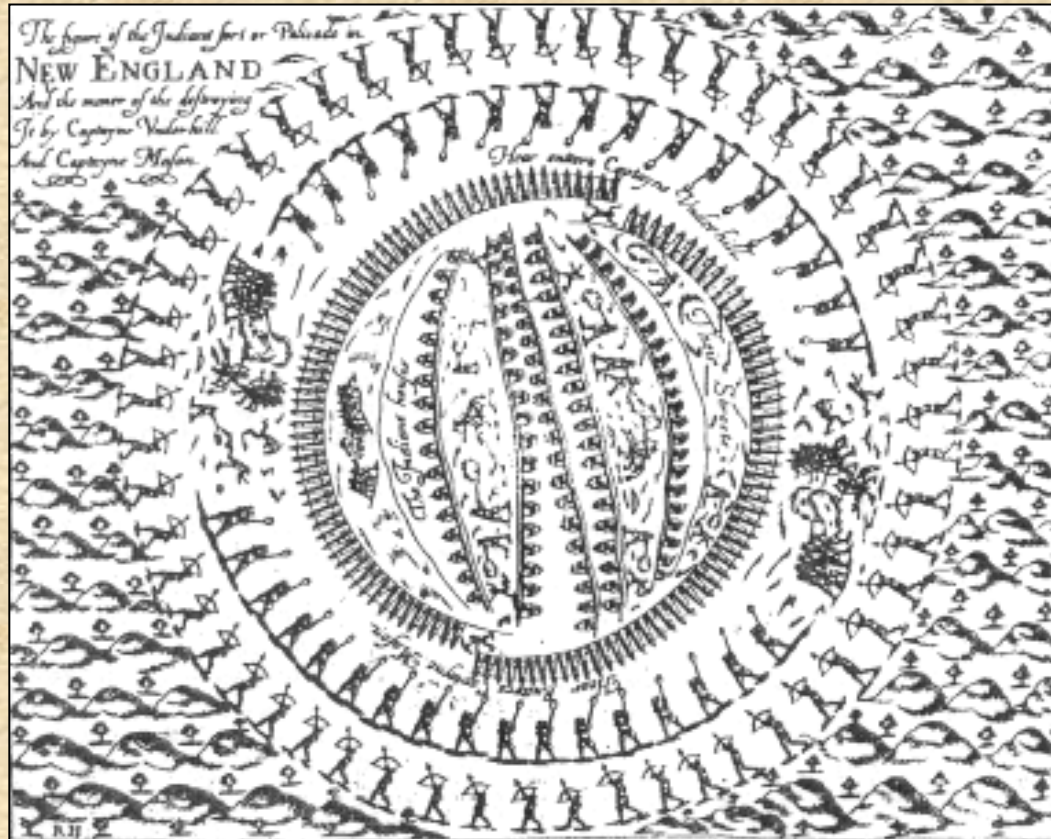
**Another source of tension was the clashing of values and religion. For example, the Spanish restricted religious freedom throughout their colonies which led to abusive treatment of rebellious Native Americans.**



**Although both sides attacked each other with varying results, ultimately the European settlers overwhelmed the various Native American tribes, friendly or not.**

# The Puritans lashed out against Native Americans

**In 1637 Pilgrims destroyed this Pequot Indian fort located near Stonington, Connecticut, killing as many as 700 Indians in one single hour.**



## Causes of King Philip's War



**Increasing colonial population  
(more than 50,000 by 1675)**



**Indian populations lost land,  
forced to work for white settlers  
because they couldn't hunt or farm**



**Indians also forced to follow  
Puritan laws, forbidden to hunt or  
fish on the Sabbath**

# Metacom, also known as King Philip



△ Indian name was *Metacom* (also known as *Metacomet*)

△ Puritans gave him the name "King Philip" after Philip of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great

△ White settlers forced him to sign a document stating that no Indian land could be sold without the consent of the Colonial Court. Metacom couldn't read the document

△ As the Puritans passed even more demanding laws the Indians became more and more resistant

△ War with the Puritans began when authorities (erroneously) executed three Native Americans for the murder of an informant

# Fighting



## **King Philip's War 1675-1676**

- **King Philip formed Indian alliance to combat Puritan rule**
- **Used guerilla warfare tactics to attack New England settlements**
- **Colonists responded by killing Native Americans (even those who were friendly to the whites)**
- **Food shortages as well as disease and battle casualties wore down Indian resistance**
- **Native Americans attacked 52 colonial villages, destroying 16 of them. 10% of colonial men of military age in New England were killed. Proportionally, more died in King Philip's War than in the American Revolution or the Civil War.**
- **Metacom's wife and children sold into slavery. Metacom is killed in battle. His head was displayed at Plymouth by Puritans for 20 years after his death.**

# Life in the Northern colonies

- ❖ **Map of the region**
- ❖ **Overview of life in New England**
- ❖ **Influence of religion**
- ❖ **Northern economy**
- ❖ **Salem witch trials**





## Religion was the driving force behind the creation of the Northern colonies



# Overview of the New England colonies

## New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

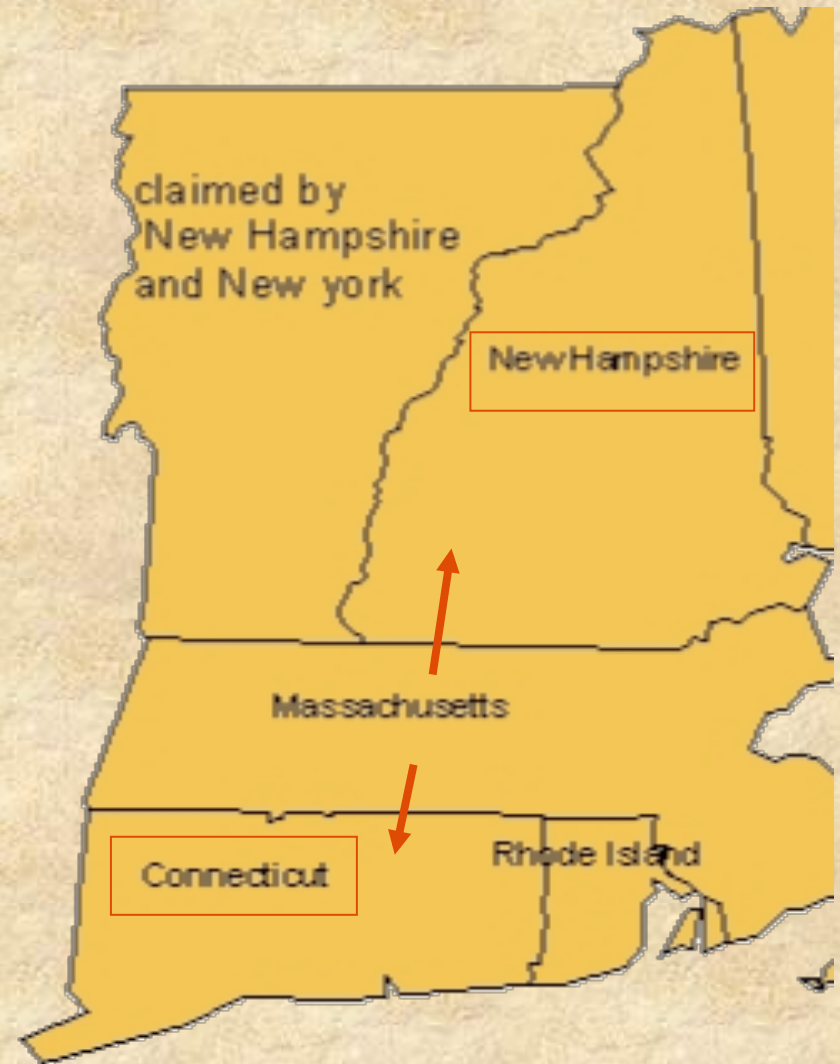
- Long, cold winters as well as mountains did not allow for large-scale farming
- Most settlers came from England
- Main industries were lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, iron works, and wool production
- Most villages and towns were near harbors
- In the early years life was regulated by strict religious beliefs

## Religious influence in New England

- ❖ Religious leaders were the most powerful community figures and they worked closely with community elected members to regulate all aspects of life in New England
- ❖ Intolerant of differing religious views
- ❖ Stressed education and literacy as everyone needed to be able to read the bible
- ❖ Strong work ethic led to successful industries



**By the mid-1630s about 20,000 new colonists arrived from England who were more motivated by economic opportunity and improved lifestyle than by religious fervor. Settlement expanded into Connecticut and New Hampshire.**



# The ocean was a major source of wealth in New England



-  **New England's soil rocky, infertile, and farming not profitable**
-  **New England residents turned to shipping whaling, and fishing as profitable occupations**
-  **Triangular trade flourished in New England. The distillers would make rum picked up in New England ships from sugar grown in the West Indies, take it to Africa to trade for slaves, and transport the slaves to the West Indies.**
-  **Shipbuilding also became a major New England industry.**

## **Major colonial industries**

- **Varied industries also developed to fit the natural resources of the region**
- **Rum distilleries were common as well as factories manufacturing beaver hats, iron forges, lumber mills, shipyards, and naval stores**
- **Naval stores provided tar pitch, rosin, and turpentine used by both the British Navy and colonial merchant ships**
- **The British Government needed products to maintain their navy, and therefore bounties were frequently paid to colonial merchants to produce those goods**

## Life for Northern women



**Northern colonial women lived lives very similar to southern women, with few political and legal rights, but with a large number of responsibilities in running the household.**

# Northern Colonial Women



- ❖ Had few social, legal, or political rights
- ❖ Daily chores included: weaving, sewing, tending the family garden, feeding livestock, baking for the family as well as serving food. She would also be in charge of making soap and candles.
- ❖ Only single or widowed women could own property or be business owners



# Salem Witch trials



## Witch trial timeline

- ∞ **Winter, 1691-early 1692: First evidence of "witchcraft" reported when several women displayed "abnormal" behavior**
- ∞ **March 1, 1692: First women arrested for witchcraft, and jailed**
- ∞ **May, 1692: Colonial Governor Phips arrived to initiate "Court of Oyer and Terminer"**
- ∞ **Summer, 1692: Trials held and all accused were convicted. Nineteen were hanged, one executed by being crushed by the weight of stones**
- ∞ **Six of the executed were men; most of the rest were poor women past childbearing age. Included in those executed were a minister, a constable who refused to arrest more suspected witches, and at least three wealthy people.**
- ∞ **January, 1693: Trials end when several Boston-area ministers (including Increase Mather) appeal to Salem residents to end the trials.**

# What caused the hysteria?

**Various causes for the "hysteria" leading to the Salem Witch Trials have been developed by historians and scholars, but no concrete explanation has been agreed on.**

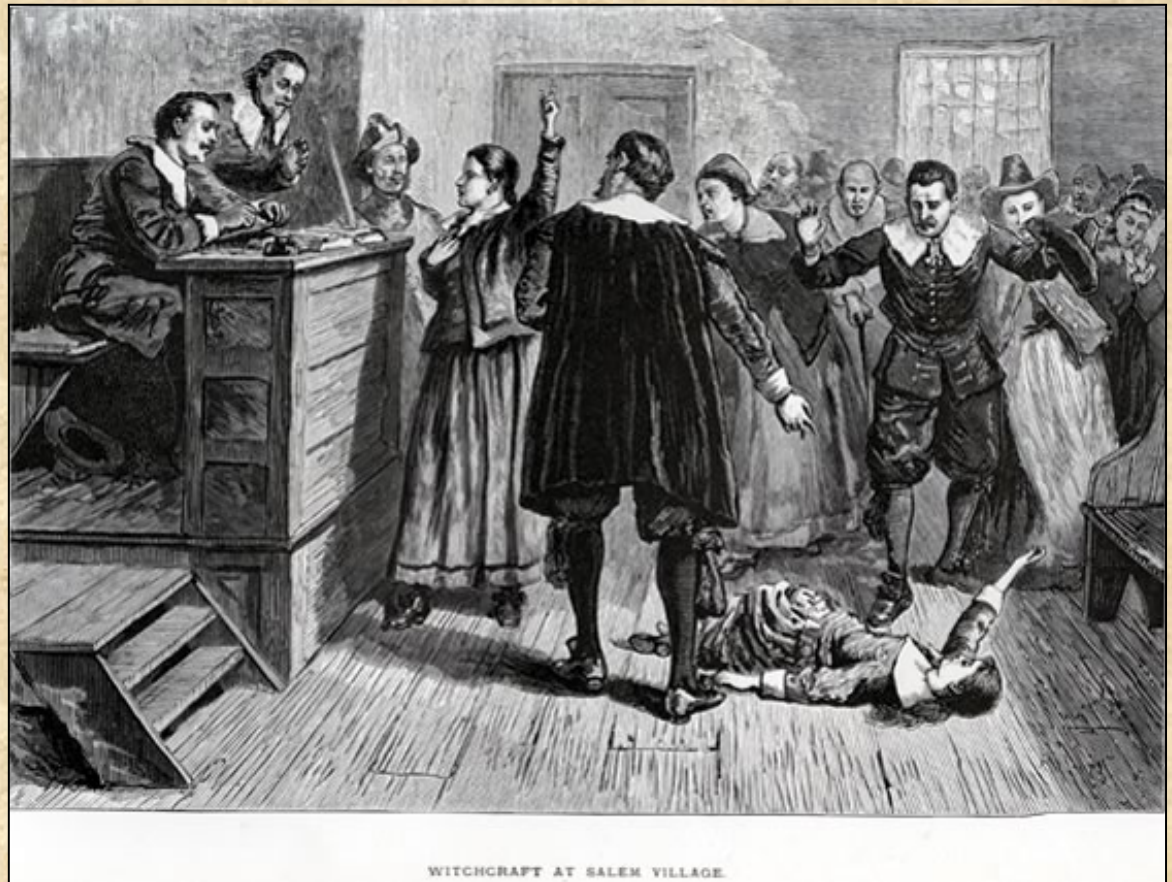
**The major theories include:**

**Puritans strong beliefs led to mass hysteria**

**Child abuse caused it**

**Mass consumption of a hallucinogenic fungus**

**Frequent Indian attacks put everyone on edge**



# The case of Giles Corey

**Corey, accused of being a wizard, did not enter a plea, many believe because the state would have confiscated his property if found guilty.**

**He was convicted of witchcraft and due to his plea refusal was sentenced to die by Peine forte et dure, a procedure where the convicted is executed by pressing weight on them to suffocate them. As the stones were piled on him, he was asked if he wished to enter a plea, his reply was "More weight". Two days later he died.**



## Executed defendants

**Bridget Bishop — hanged June 10, 1692**

**The Rev. George Burroughs — hanged August 19, 1692**

**Martha Carrier — hanged August 19, 1692**

**Martha Corey — hanged September 22, 1692**

**Giles Corey — pressed to death September 19, 1692**

**Mary Easty — hanged September 22, 1692**

**Sarah Good — hanged June 19, 1692**

**Elizabeth Howe — hanged June 19, 1692**

**George Jacobs, Sr. — hanged August 19, 1692**

**Susannah Martin — hanged June 19, 1692**

**Rebecca Nurse — hanged June 19, 1692**

**Alice Parker — hanged September 22, 1692**

**Mary Parker — hanged September 22, 1692**

**John Proctor — hanged August 19, 1692**

**Ann Pudeator — hanged September 22, 1692**

**Wilmott Redd — hanged September 22, 1692**

**Margaret Scott — hanged September 22, 1692**

**Samuel Wardwell — hanged September 22, 1692**

**Sarah Wildes — hanged June 19, 1692**

**John Willard — hanged August 19, 1692**

## **Impact of trials**

- ❖ Many residents who could fled Salem before they were accused**
- ❖ The local economy suffered as crops and livestock went untended. Commerce also suffered as many stopped business to watch the trials and hangings**
- ❖ The Puritans lost much of their influence in New England because of the nature of the accusations and trials**
- ❖ Because of the case of Giles Corey, the institution of “innocent until proven guilty” became part of the American judicial system**

# Middle colonies

- ❖ **Map of the region**
- ❖ **Overview of life**
- ❖ **Economy**
- ❖ **Women**



**King Charles II gave away the Middle Colonies as gifts to family and friends**





# Overview of the Middle Colonies

## NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE



**Ethnically diverse, especially along the Hudson river**



**Busy shipping ports**



**Lush farmland led to grain and livestock production like wheat and rye, beef and pork**



**Cottage industries were weaving, shoemaking, cabinet making, and other artisan crafts**



**Additional workers were recruited from Europe as indentured servants, who would work for a specified number of years to pay for their passage**

## The “Colonial Breadbasket”



**Because of the fertile soils of the Middle Colonies, a great amount of varied types of grain was produced there.**

**Colonies such as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware not only provided grain for their own use, but exported tons of wheat to other colonies and Britain.**

## Major industries in the Middle Colonies included:



✘ **Lumber for ship building**

✘ **Iron Works**

✘ **Glass Blowing**

✘ **Pottery Making**



# Women in the Middle colonies

**Since agriculture was the major industry women played a role in the success of the farm.**

**Women milked cows, and churned the milk into butter and cream. Women collected animal fat to make soap. They also picked fruits from the orchards like apples, pears and peaches.**

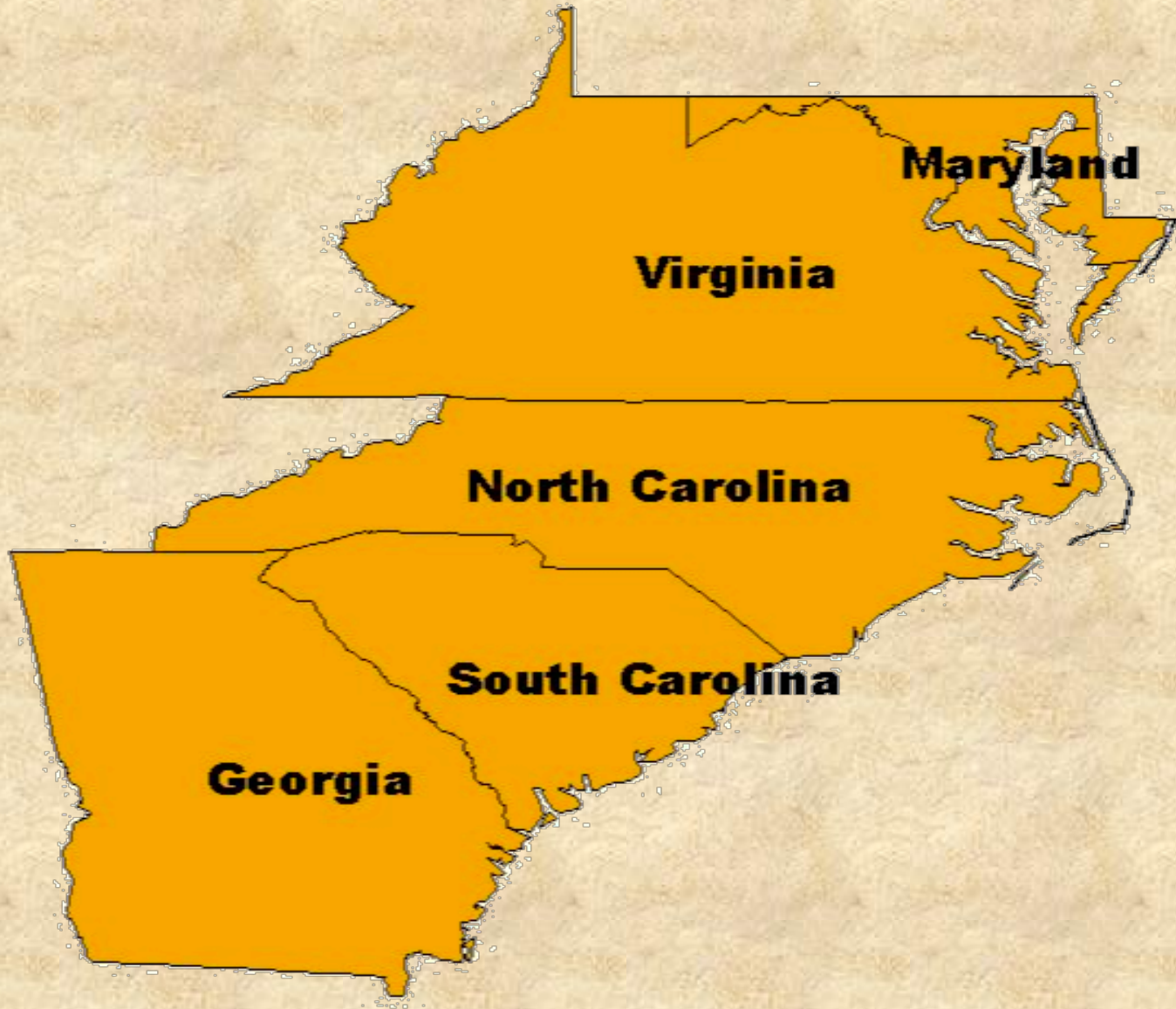


# Southern colonies

- ❖ **Map of the region**
- ❖ **Overview of life**
- ❖ **Regions in the south**
- ❖ **Bacon's Rebellion**
- ❖ **Plantation system**



## **Large scale farming dominated the Southern Colonies**



## Overview of the Southern Colonies

### MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA



**The economy was based on the large scale cash crops of tobacco, rice, and indigo**



**Class division between very wealthy and poor**



**Reliant on slave labor**



**Some religious toleration as the focus of the region was to make money**

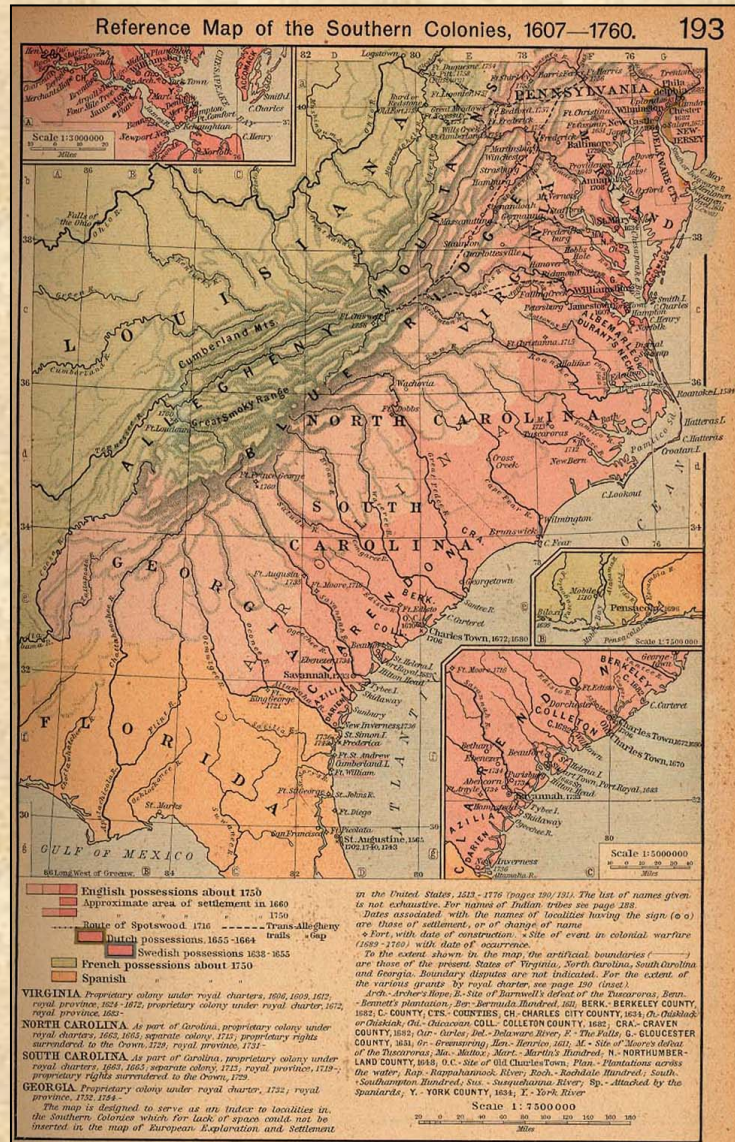


**The Atlantic Ocean served as the middle passage for the slave trade**



**Mostly rural areas, less urban growth**

# Two regions in the south



The Southern Colonies were comprised of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

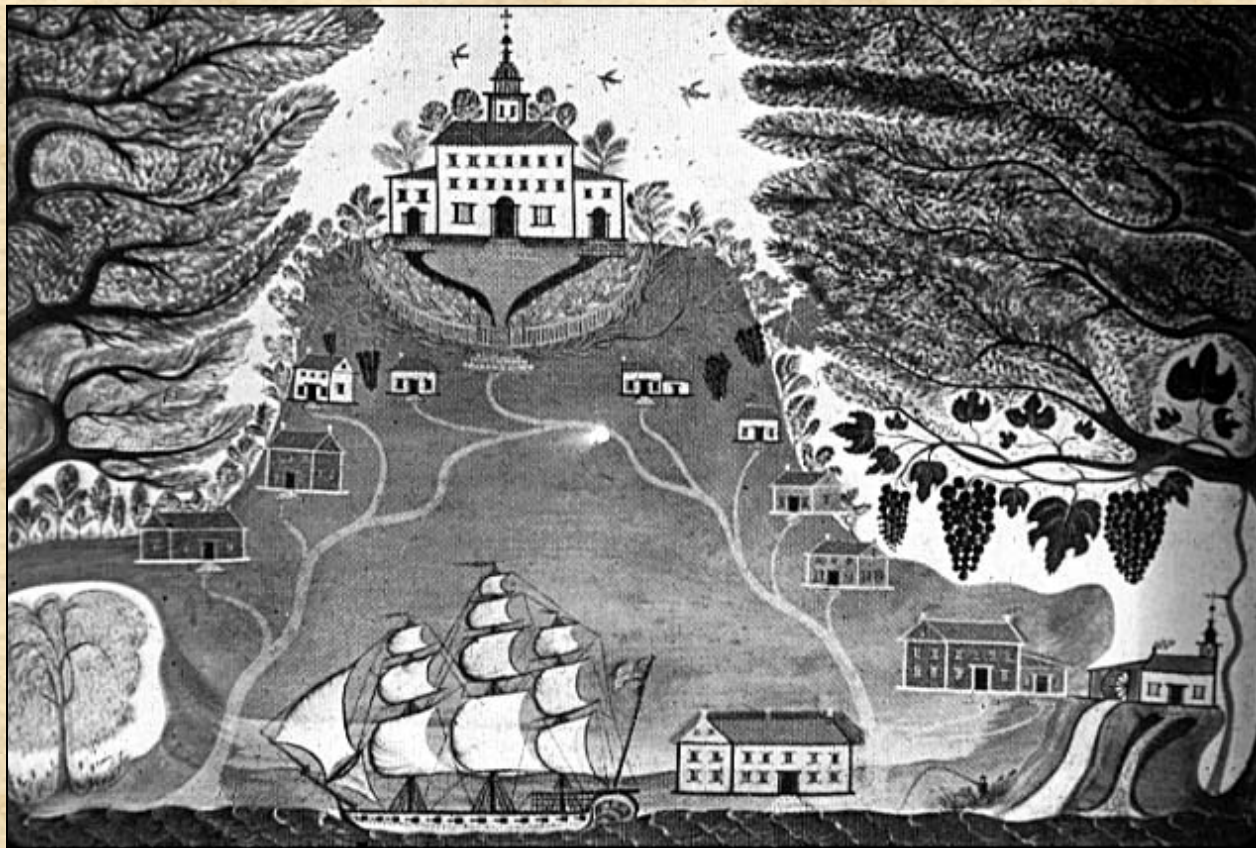
This rich agricultural region lent itself to producing rice, indigo, and tobacco. Slave labor was common.

The South actually included two areas, the *Tidewater* and the *Piedmont*.



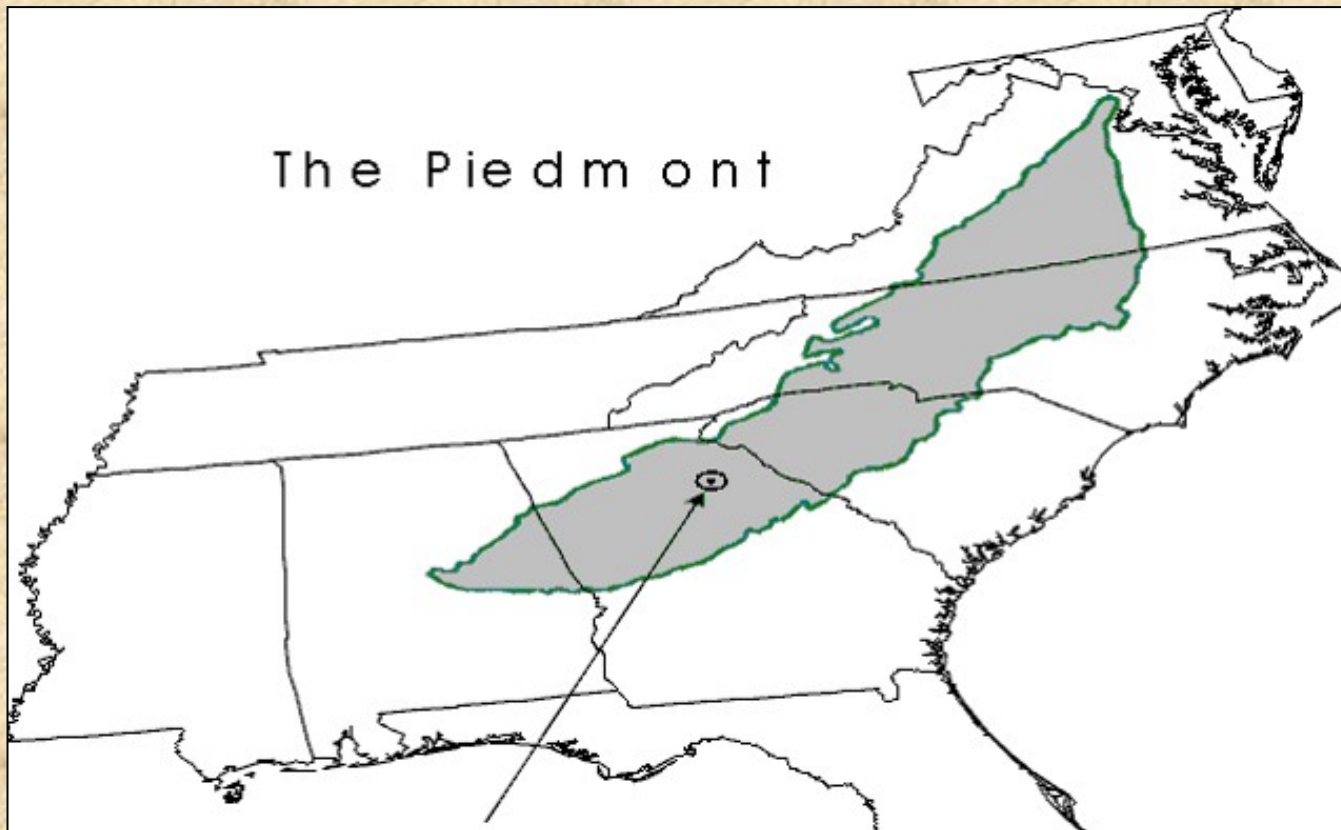
# The Tidewater

**This drawing of a Tidewater plantation highlights its closeness to water, as well as its size. Many Tidewater plantations were large in size and utilized a large amount of slave labor.**



# The Piedmont

**The Piedmont area tended to be less affluent than the Tidewater, and most lived on small farms, trapped, and hunted game. Conflicts developed between the two areas.**



# Bacon's Rebellion 1676

**Native Americans attacked colonists living in the Virginia frontier, an area populated primarily by poor settlers and indentured servants. Governor Berkeley denied the request for militia protection since the wealthy planters did not want to finance it.**

**Bacon raised his own army, 1/3 of which was made up of debtors and landless settlers. After Berkeley declared the army illegal they marched on Jamestown demanding a meeting with colonial leaders, and when denied set the town on fire. Bacon mysteriously died a month later and the rebellion ended, however this event symbolized the tension between the wealthy planters and frontier settlers, as well as the continuing struggle over land with Native Americans.**



**Nathaniel  
Bacon**



**Governor  
William  
Berkeley**

# The Plantation system



**Built in 1732, the Shirley Plantation, located in Virginia, is a good example of a typical plantation home. The house was the birthplace of the mother of Robert E. Lee.**

**\*Less cities developed in the south than in the north which meant that people needed to be more self-sufficient in their homes. It also meant fewer roads and highways were needed**

**\*Plantations tended to spring up along rivers and streams**

**\*The southern economy was reliant on indentured servants and later slaves**



**“Cash Crops” in  
the south  
included  
(clockwise  
from top left),  
Sea Island  
cotton, indigo,  
rice, and  
tobacco**



## Women in the Southern Colonies

- \* Were considered “second class citizens”, similar to the Northern colonies**
- \* Did not have the right to vote, own property, or preach in church**
- \* Were “in charge” of most domestic chores, such as cooking, tending livestock, cleaning, sewing, and washing clothes**
- \* Women in middle class and upper class were spared most of the mundane chores of everyday life, but still were submissive to their husbands**

# Slavery

- ❖ **Old institution**
- ❖ **Why Africans?**
- ❖ **Triangular trade**
- ❖ **Middle passage**
- ❖ **Slave auctions**



# Slavery was an old institution

▣ It had been practiced for many centuries in most societies throughout the world

▣ Generally slaves were war prisoners, non-believers of the religion of their conquerors, and poor people who indentured themselves to get out of debt

▣ Slavery in the Americas differed in that earlier forms of slavery were not permanent, involving multiple generations, denying education, marriage, parenthood, and did not degrade slaves to sub-human status. It also had not been primarily race-based





## Reliance on slave labor



**Attempts to enslave Native Americans failed for both Spanish and British**



**Indentured servants were cheaper, but not cost effective in the long run**



**Slaves more expensive initially, but because they were not paid or granted their freedom ever it was more cost effective over time**

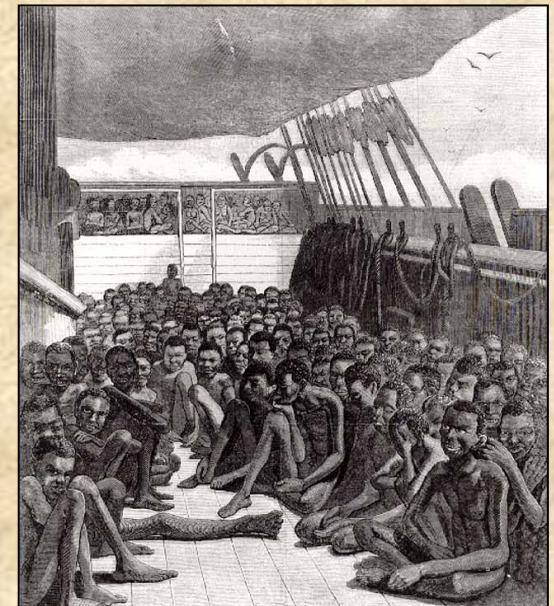
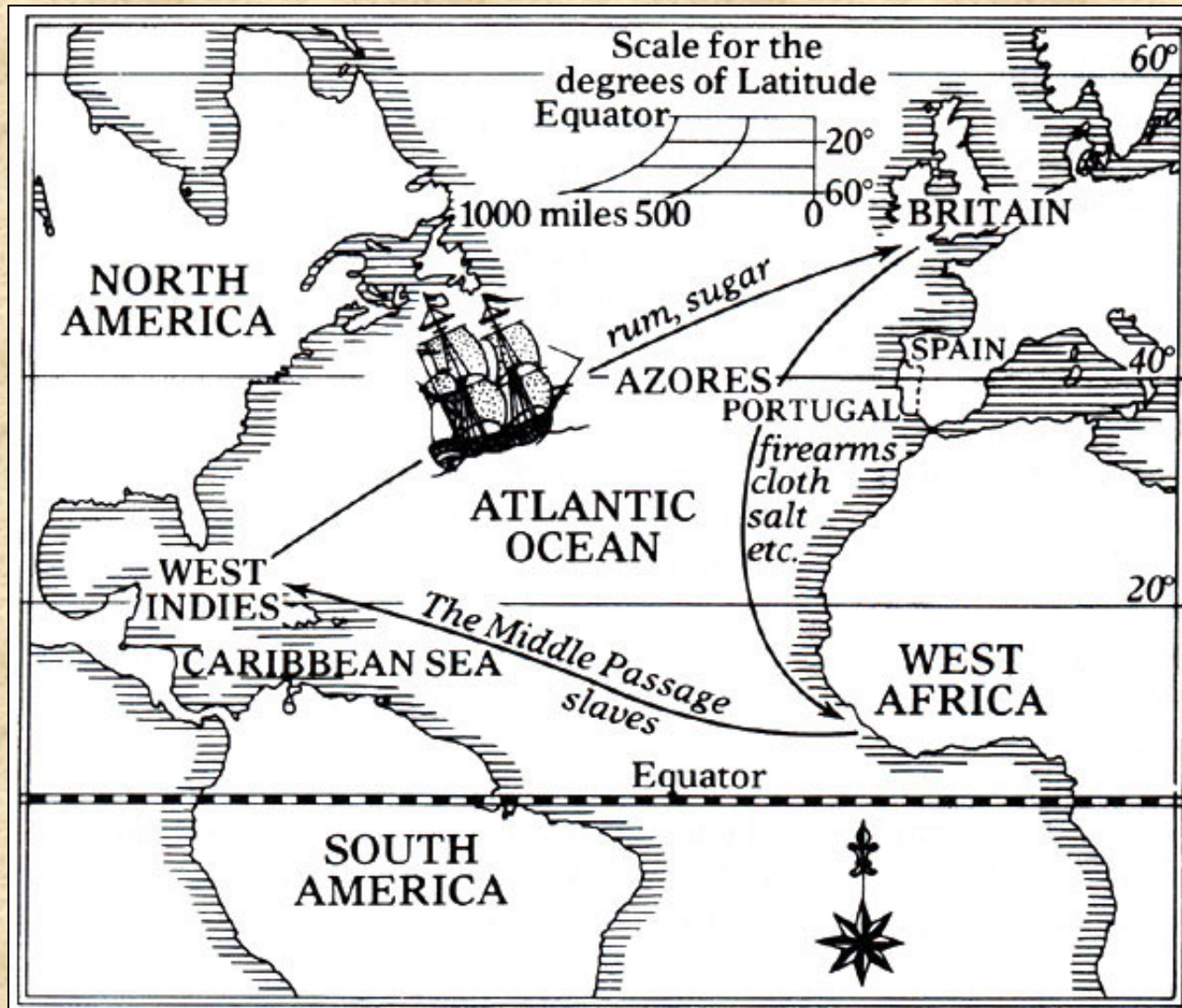


**Many saw Africans' black skin as a sign of inferiority**

## Why enslave Africans?

- © **Difficult, if not impossible, to enslave Native Americans**
- © **Whites tended to feel culturally superior to Africans**
- © **Distance of Africa to “New World” tended to make Africans feel disconnected and made it more difficult for them to try to get home. Also they were unfamiliar with the terrain if they did escape**
- © **Whites, as Christians, felt an “obligation” to convert blacks to Christianity from their Muslim faith**

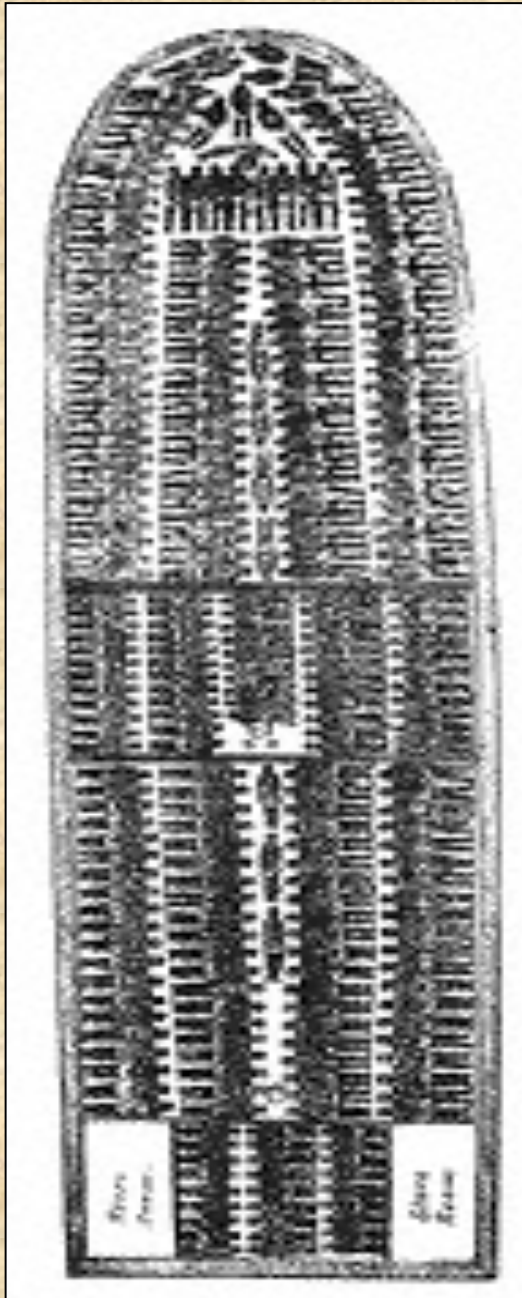
# Triangular trade



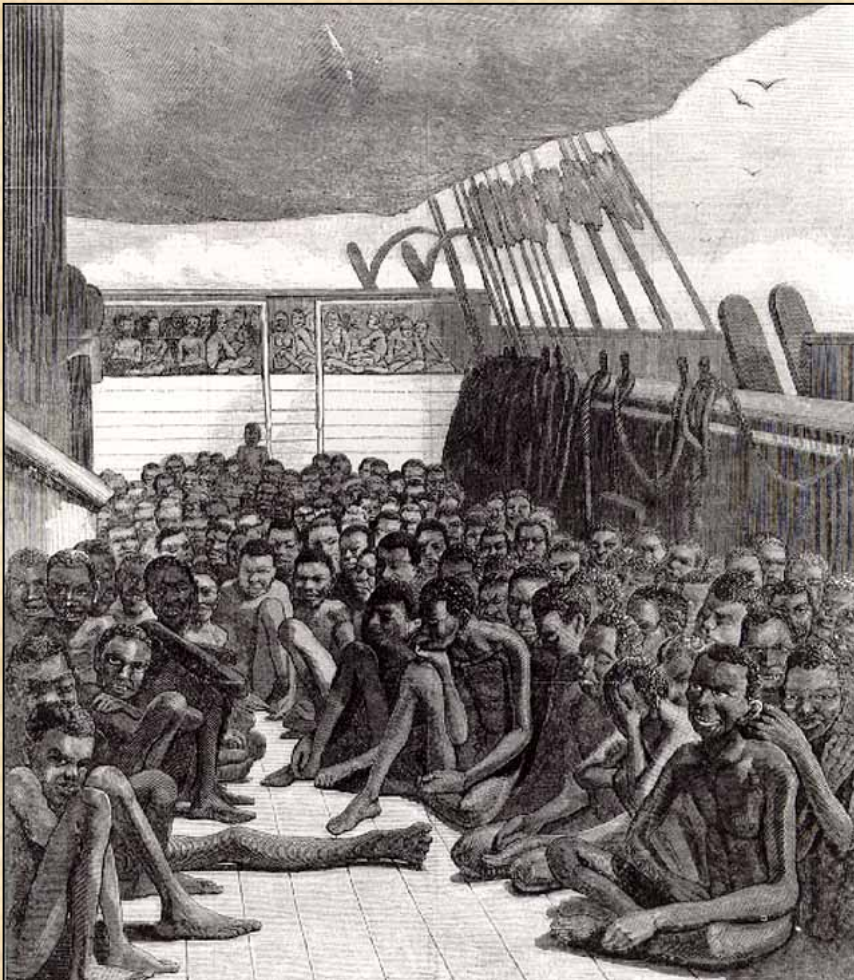
## Slave ship

**This diagram shows the typical layout of how slaves were packed in the hold of a slaving vessel.**

**Comfort and safety took a distant second to ensuring that a sufficient number of slaves would survive the voyage, providing the slavers a profit for their work.**



# Brutal conditions in the Middle Passage



**This drawing of slaves on deck of a slave ship hides the unbelievably harsh conditions that the slaves endured during the Middle Passage between Africa and the Caribbean.**

**Slaves were frequently brutalized, mistreated and forced to live for weeks on end in individual spaces no larger than a grave with little food and water.**

**The toll of these conditions was horrendous. A voyage which resulted in less than one-quarter of the cargo dying was considered successful.**

# Slave Auctions

**T**O BE SOLD, on board the  
Ship *Bance-Yland*, on tuesday the 6th  
of *May* next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice  
cargo of about 250 fine healthy

**NEGROES,**

just arrived from the  
Windward & Rice Coast.

—The utmost care has  
already been taken, and

shall be continued, to keep them free from  
the least danger of being infected with the  
**SMALL-POX**, no boat having been on  
board, and all other communication with  
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

*Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.*

*N. B.* Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the  
**SMALL-POX** in their own Country. .



→ Slaves were better fed  
as they approached the  
New World in order to  
make them more  
“saleable”

→ Their bodies were  
oiled down to make  
their skin look more  
healthy, and hot tar  
would be used to fill  
“imperfections”, such as  
scars from beatings and  
whippings on board  
slave ships

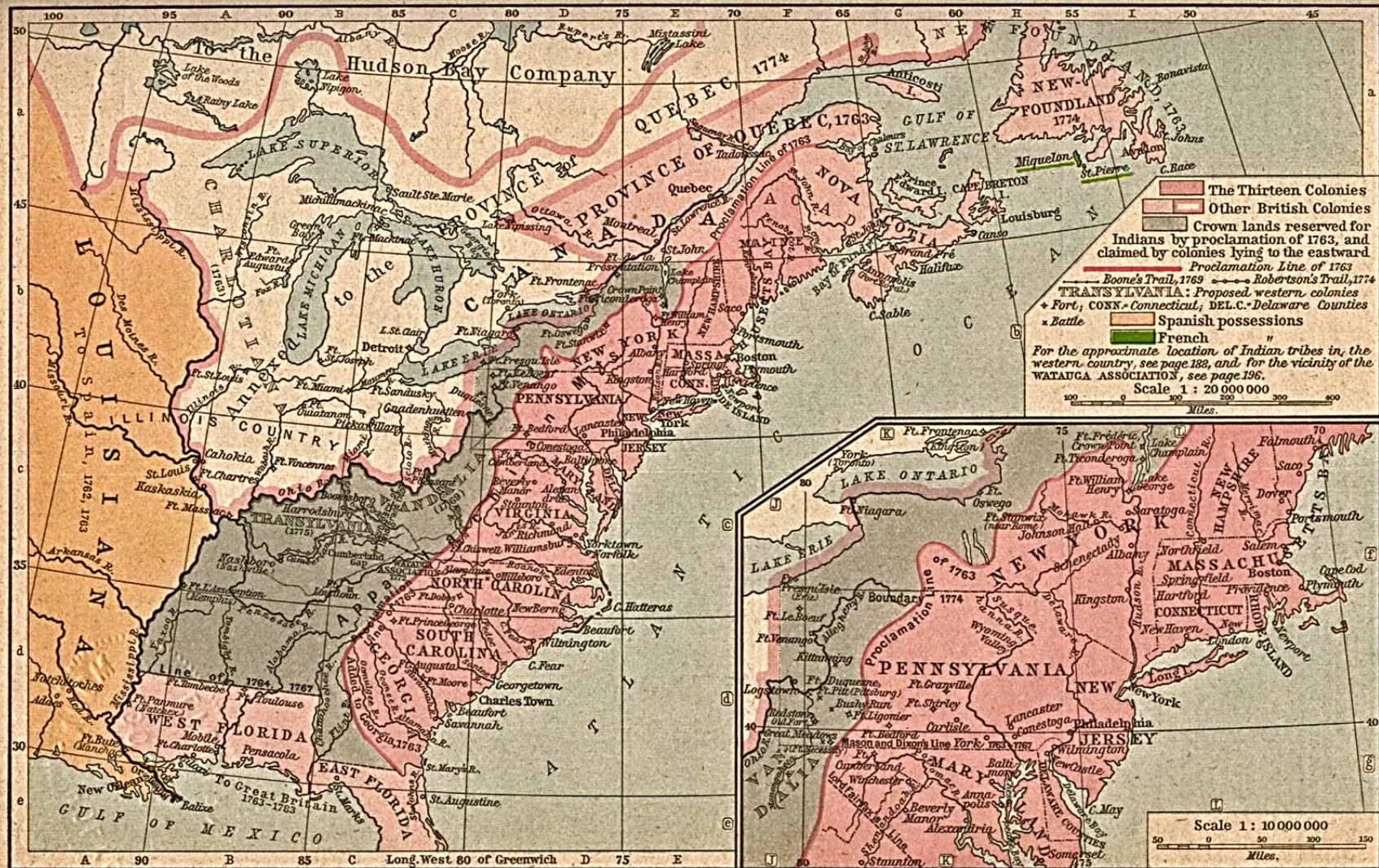
→ Slaves would then be  
sold to the highest  
bidder

# The struggle for North America

- ❖ **Map of colonies**
- ❖ **Life in the French colonies**
- ❖ **French and Indian War**
- ❖ **Treaty of Paris**
- ❖ **Impact of the war**
- ❖ **Pontiac's rebellion**
- ❖ **Proclamation of 1763**
- ❖ **Enlightenment ideas influenced the colonists**
- ❖ **The Great Awakening**
- ❖ **Seeds of the American Revolution**



The British Colonies in North America, 1763-1775.





# Life in the French Colonies

**In most of the French colonies, the tendency was for the settlers to merge their culture with the Indians. In this drawing, white settlers and Indians relaxed together at Vincennes, a French settlement established in the 1720s in what would be later known as the state of Indiana.**



## **Differences between French and British colonies**



**New France was more than double the size of British Colonies, yet much less populated**



**British more interested in bringing settlers in from the mother country, French more interested in making Native Americans French citizens. They tended to treat Indians as equals and intermarried.**



**French more interested in exploiting new lands economically**



**French tended to develop stronger alliances with Indians**

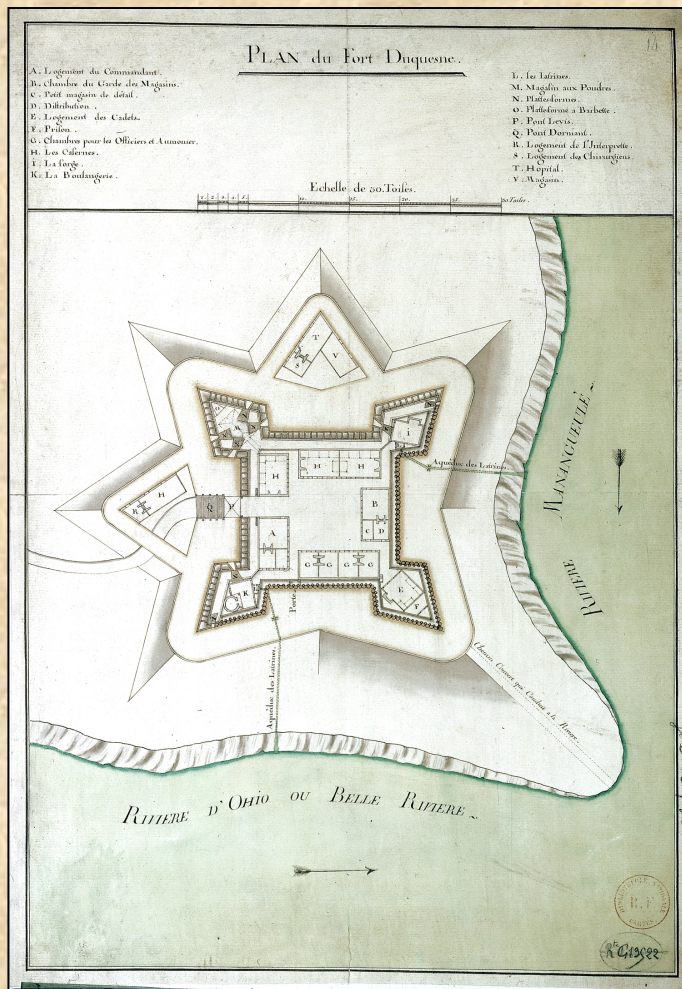
# The French and Indian War 1754-1763

Disputed land claims in Western Pennsylvania in 1754 brought two of the greatest world powers to a conflict that spread in both the New World and in Europe.





# Duquesne was claimed by the French and the British



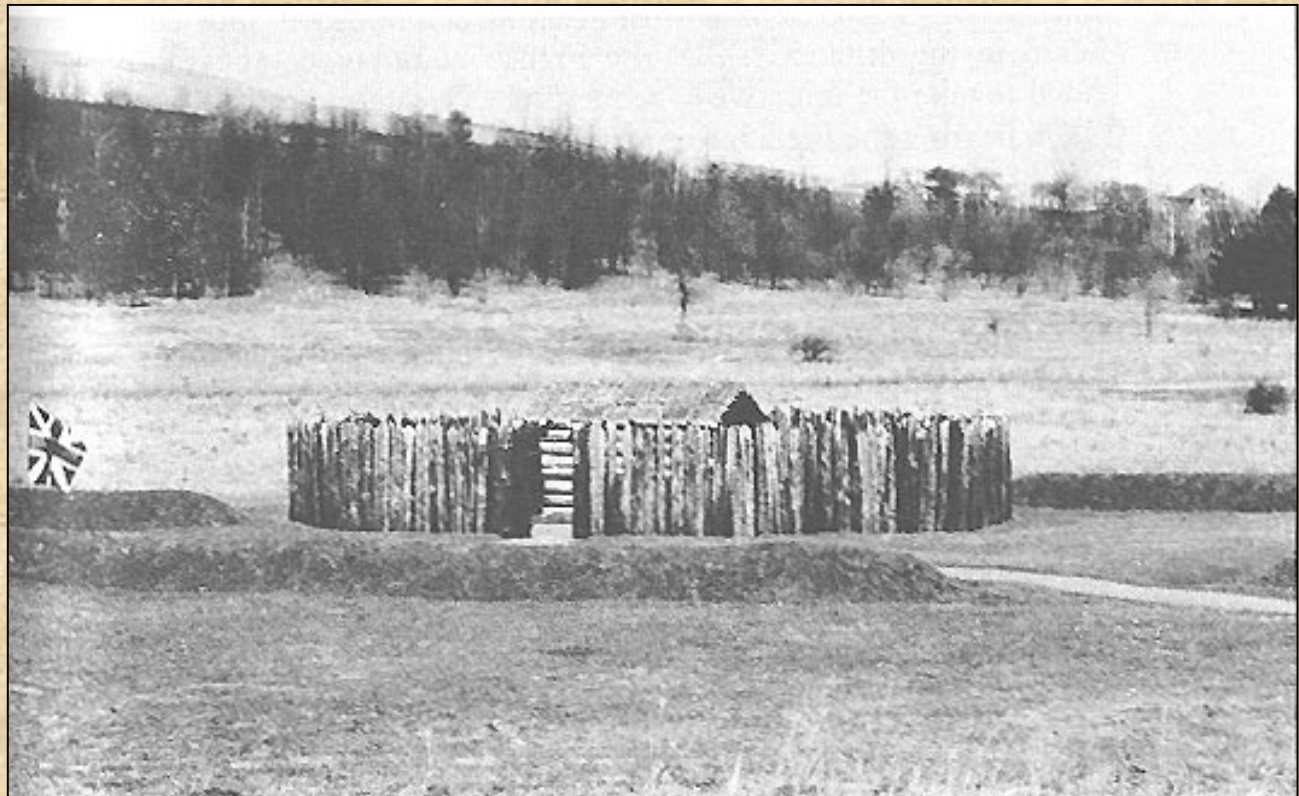
**Duquesne (modern day Pittsburgh) was located at the convergence of three major rivers, the Ohio, the Allegheny, and the Monongahela.**

**Long seen by both the French and British as the key to the rich farmlands and settlement opportunities in the Ohio River Valley, both France and England laid claim to the area.**

**When the British found that the fort had been built, a young officer by the name of George Washington was dispatched to warn the French to get out of the area.**

# Fort Necessity

**George Washington, a 22 year old militia officer, was sent by the British to deliver the ultimatum to the French. Washington constructed an outpost approximately 60 miles from Duquesne called "Fort Necessity"**



# Attack at Jumonville Glen

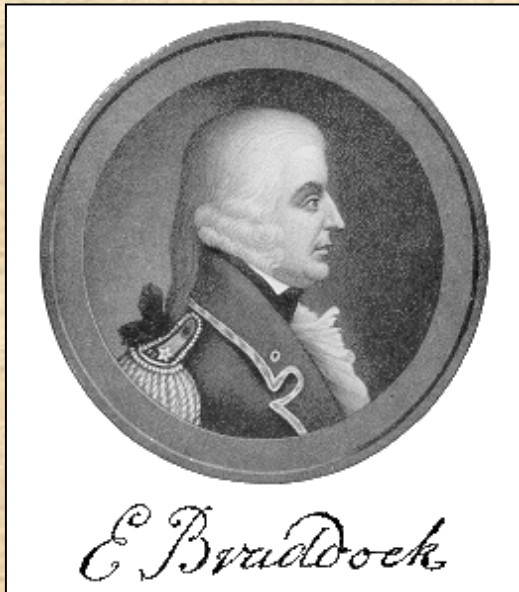


***"I fortunately escaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I stood, was exposed to and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where the man was killed, and the rest wounded. I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me there is something charming in the sound."***

**--George Washington**

- ✧ **The first skirmish between the French and Washington's men took place not far from the fort.**
- ✧ **Washington and Indian allies attacked a French position at a location known as Jumonville Glen. Within a few minutes, 10 Frenchmen were killed and 21 wounded.**
- ✧ **A few days later the French retaliated against Washington's position, and Washington surrendered Fort Necessity.**
- ✧ **Washington became embroiled in controversy because the surrender document written by an interpreter incorrectly deemed the French diplomats instead of combatants, making Washington a murderer.**

# British attack on Fort Duquesne



- ✦ The next year in 1755, British General Edward Braddock was ordered to attack the French stronghold at Fort Duquesne. Assigned as his aide was George Washington.
- ✦ Braddock and his 1500 men were confident they could take the fort, but they were ambushed outside the gates by French soldiers and their Native American allies.
- ✦ During the battle, Braddock and his staff were killed with the exception of Washington.
- ✦ The British defeat at Fort Duquesne was only the first of many losses suffered during the period of 1755-1756.



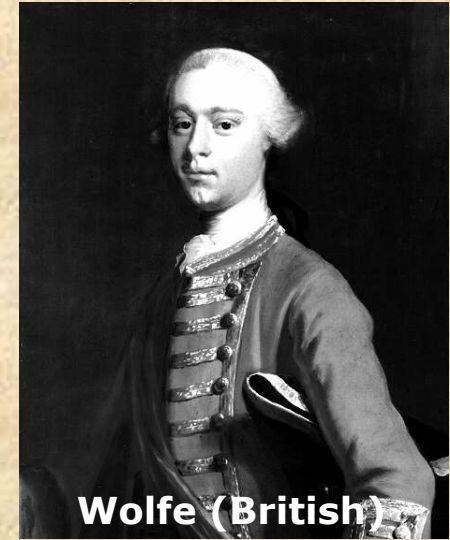
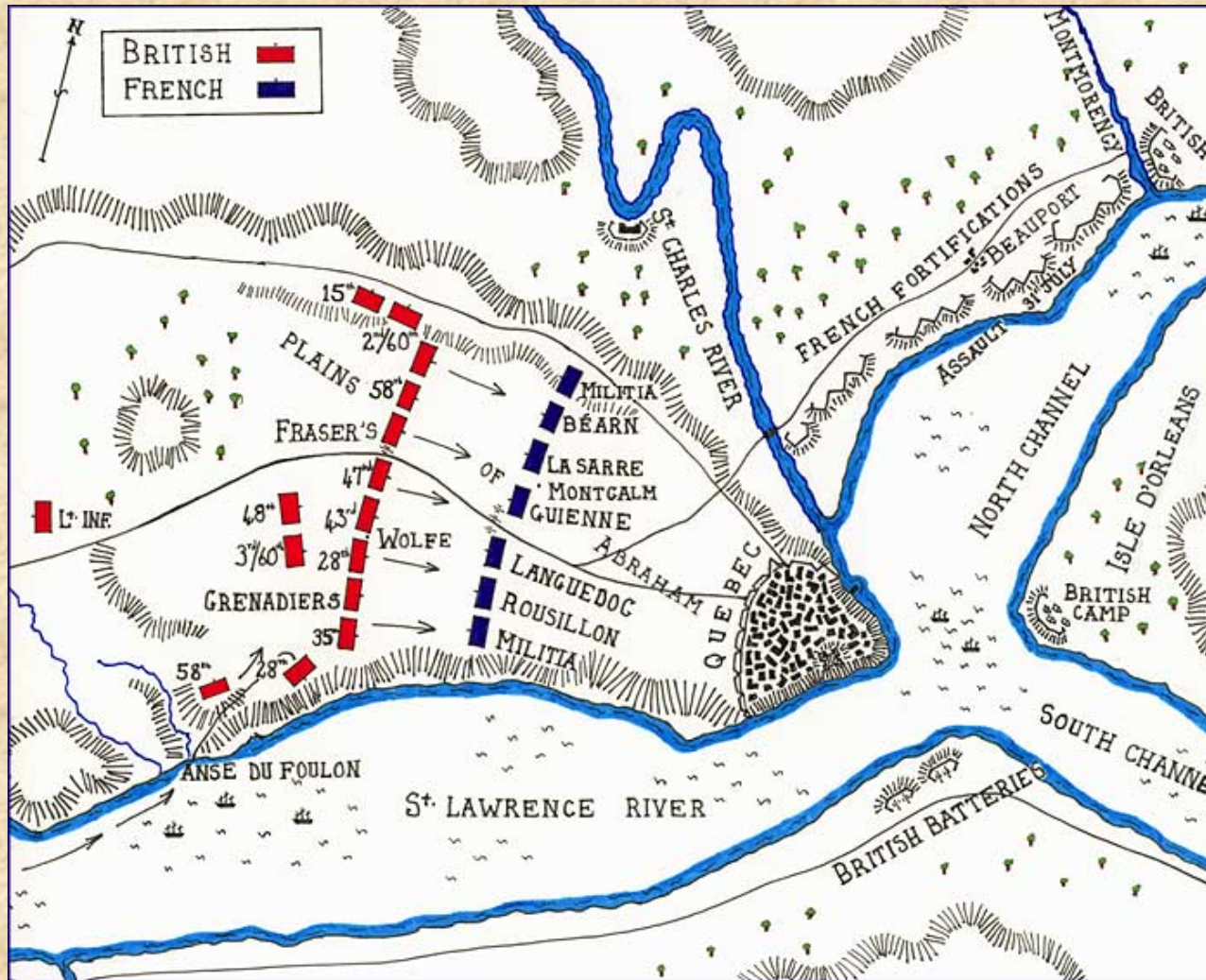
## Prime Minister William Pitt



**The French were initially victorious over the British military. However this changed dramatically when King George III picked new leaders to run the British government.**

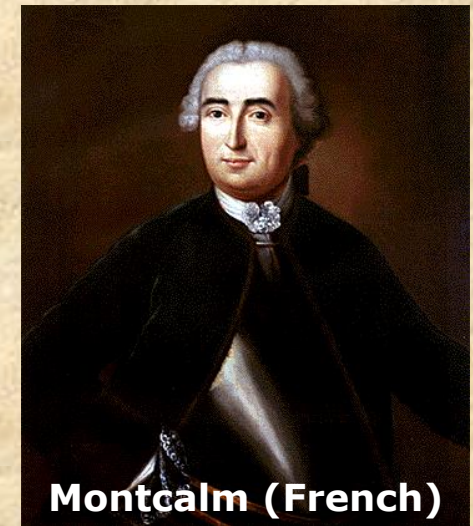
**William Pitt, as prime minister, put together a massive army of 50,000 men to fight the French, but had to borrow a large amount of money to do so.**

# Battle of Quebec



Wolfe (British)

## The commanders



Montcalm (French)

# The Battle of Quebec



**The battle was fought outside the city of Quebec on the "Plains of Abraham"**



**Wolfe had 4800 men under his command, Montcalm, 4000**



**Wolfe's men scaled cliffs protecting the city and surprised Montcalm. Montcalm could have evacuated the city, but elected instead to fight Wolfe's men**



**British losses in the battle were 58 killed, 600 wounded**



**French losses were 644 men killed or wounded**



**Both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed in the battle**



**Battle ended in a decisive British victory**

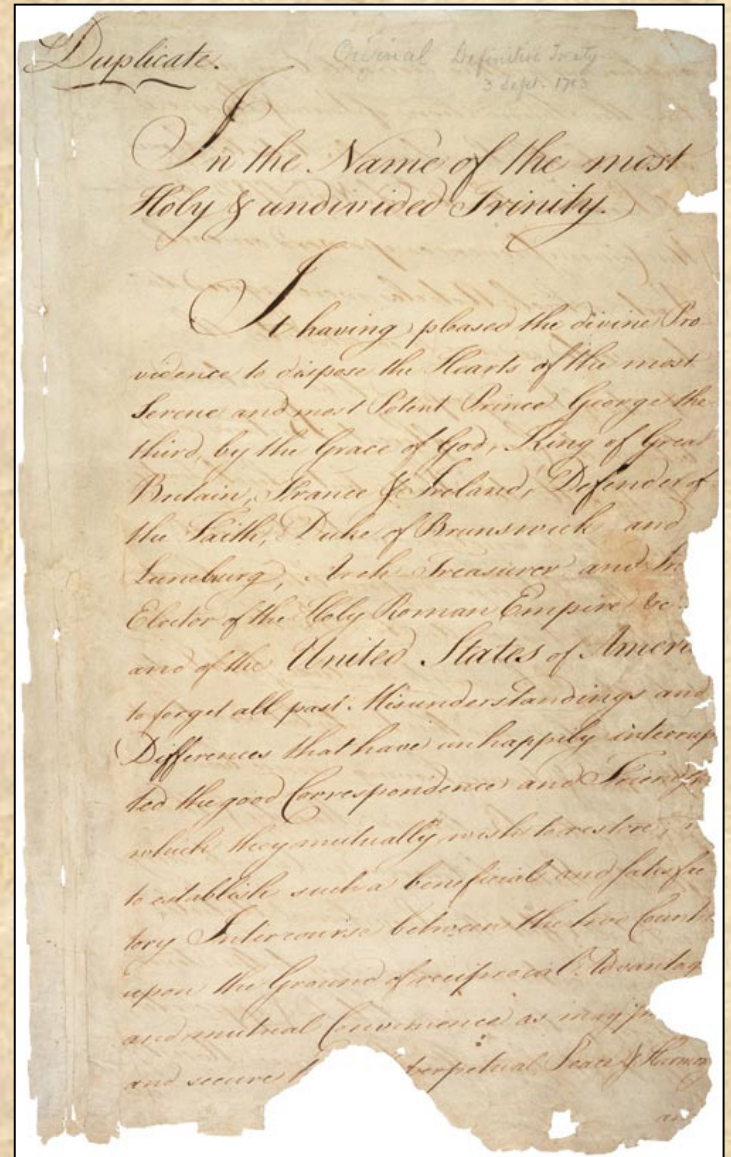
# The British victory caused the French to surrender



Benjamin West painted this portrait of the death of Wolfe

# Treaty of Paris 1763

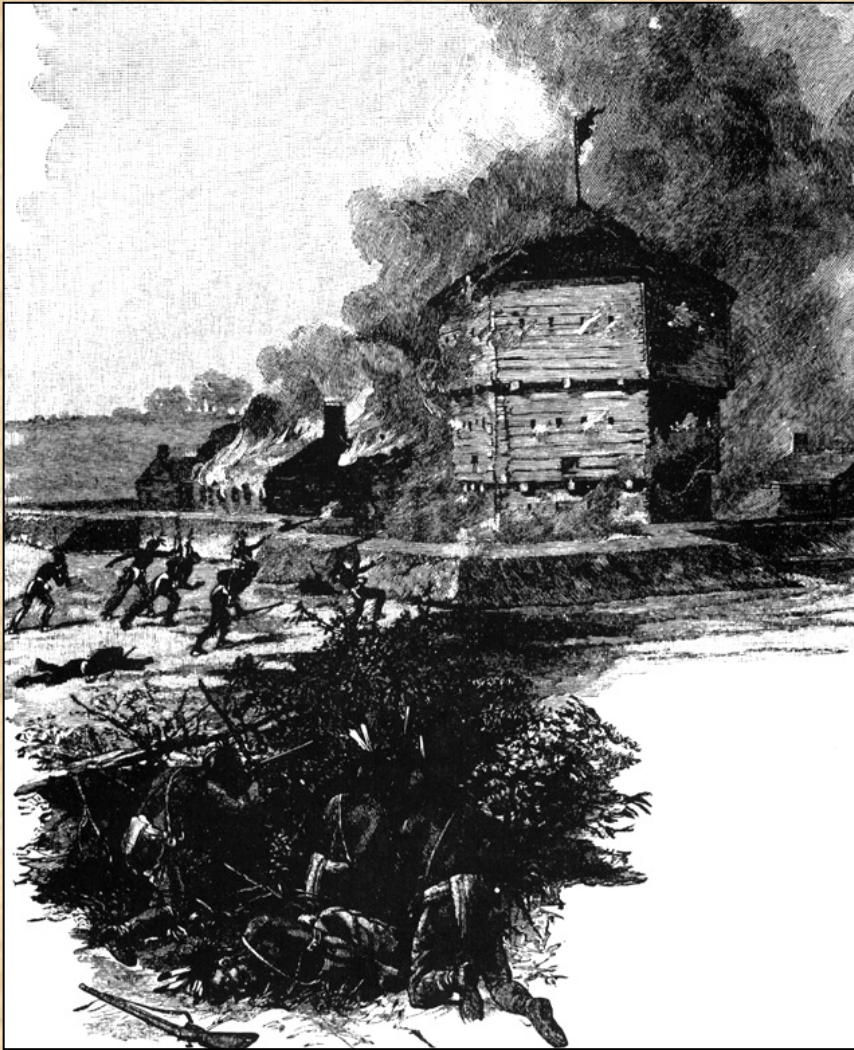
- ✦ Ended the French and Indian War
- ✦ France ceded Canada and all land claims east of the Mississippi River to England
- ✦ France kept the island colony of Guadeloupe
- ✦ Spain received Louisiana and New Orleans from the French, Cuba was restored to Spain
- ✦ Spain temporarily ceded Florida to the British



## **Impact of the war**

- ❁ **France lost most of its overseas empire**
- ❁ **The size of British holdings in North America doubled with the acquisition of Canada and territory to the Mississippi River**
- ❁ **The British treasury went deep into debt to pay expenses for the war. Eventually they tried to pay for much of the expense of the war by taxing the Thirteen Colonies, which led to the American Revolution**
- ❁ **The French sought ways to maintain the “balance of power” in Europe by undermining Britain’s power whenever possible. This led them later to support the colonists in the American Revolution**
- ❁ **While the British saw their empire grow substantially, they also found that it became increasingly difficult to manage such a large territorial area**
- ❁ **Britain became the dominant world power at that time**

# Pontiac's Rebellion 1763-1766



**Various Indian tribes, concerned with the number of British soldiers entering the Ohio River valley region, united behind Ottawa Chief Pontiac in an attempt to reclaim lands for Native Americans.**

**Indians were successful in capturing eight British forts, but were weakened when British officers gave them smallpox-infected blankets during peace negotiations. They eventually entered into treaties with the British, and gave up control of the lands they'd taken.**

# Proclamation of 1763



**Faced with a difficult task of guarding an expansive empire in the New World, King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763, which restricted settlement to the east of a line drawn at the Appalachian Mountains.**

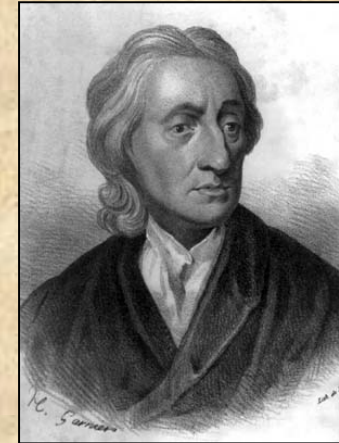
**The Proclamation also sought to stop the exploitative sale of Indian land.**

**The purpose of the Proclamation was to forestall further frontier warfare after Pontiac's Rebellion.**

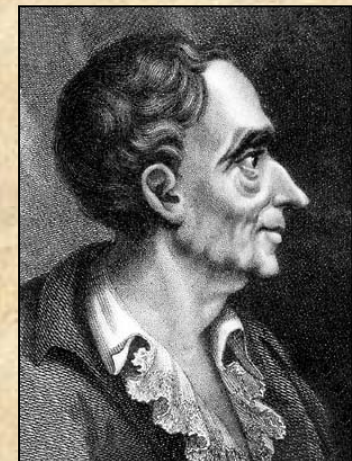


## The Enlightenment influenced the colonists

- ✱ **Philosophical movement throughout Europe in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries**
- ✱ **Emphasis on reason as the most important human ability**
- ✱ **John Locke argued that people possessed natural rights such as life, liberty, and property. He believed the purpose of government was to protect those rights**
- ✱ **Baron de Montesquieu argued against absolute monarchy**
- ✱ **Colonial leaders believed the British government violated these ideals and discussed strategies to overcome the oppression of King George III**
- ✱ **Thomas Jefferson incorporated many of these ideas in the Declaration of Independence**

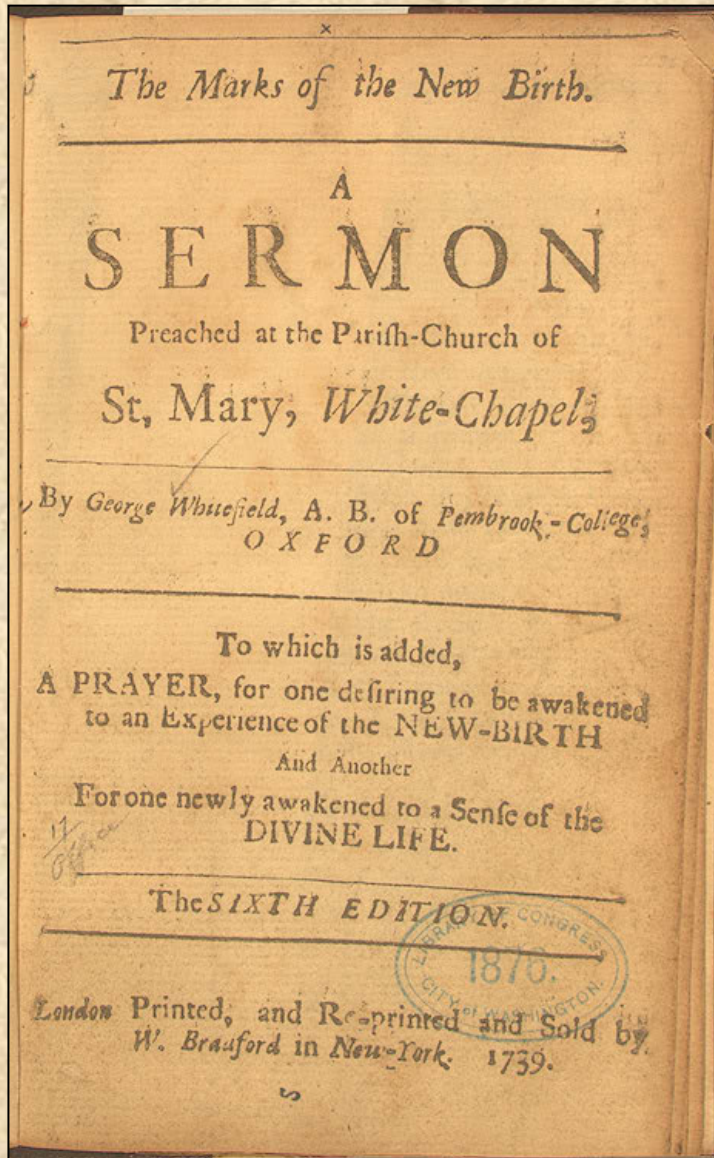


Locke



Montesquieu

# The Great Awakening



- ∞ Some Puritans had moved away from the original Puritan ideal and were beginning to seek material comforts. Puritan church attendance declined
- ∞ Some Puritan clergy, such as Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield, sought to restore the original Puritan ideal and increase church attendance
- ∞ The Great Awakening also targeted African Americans and Native Americans

# Similarities and differences between the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening

- ❧ **The Enlightenment sought to use scientific methods to explain natural phenomena as something beyond an “act of God”**
- ❧ **The Great Awakening saw the Puritan ideal in decay and sought to return people back to a religious life**
- ❧ **The Enlightenment supported reason; the Great Awakening supported emotionalism and religious faith**
- ❧ **However, both groups caused people to question traditional authority and practice. They both also highlighted the importance of the individual over the authority of the government or church authority.**

## **The “Seeds of Revolution”**

**By 1763, the British Empire was the world’s “superpower”, stretching nearly around the world. In defeating the French, they were in a position of dominance.**

**However, this status came at a substantial price. Pitt’s policies during the French and Indian War had put the British economy on shaky ground. In order to pay for the war, the British Crown found itself looking for ways to levy taxes on its’ citizens, both at home and in its North American colonies.**

**The colonists felt they were entitled to the same rights as their fellow citizens in the mother country, and they began to feel that they were being taken advantage of by Parliament since they did not have any representatives. At this time, they felt mistreated, but the feelings would soon swell to outright revolution against the mother country.**

## **U.S. History PowerPoint presentations**

**Colonization to Reconstruction: Early U.S. Review**

**Colonial Era**

**American Revolution**

**The New Nation: Washington to J.Q. Adams**

**First Industrial Revolution in America: 1790-1860**

**Slavery**

**Westward Movement**

**Expansion and Reform: 1820-1860**

**Causes of the Civil War**

**Civil War**

**Reconstruction**

**Miners, Ranchers, Farmers, and Native Americans: 1865-1900**

**Rise of Industrial America**

**Response to Industrialism**

**Immigration and Urbanization**

**America becomes a world power: Imperialism**

**The Progressive Era**

**The U.S. and World War One**

**1920's**

**Great Depression and New Deal: 1930's**

**Causes of World War Two**

**World War Two**

**1950's**

**1960's**

**Civil Rights Movement**

**Cold War: Truman to Kennedy**

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**Vietnam**

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