

The Thirteen English Colonies

There are 3 regions



3 Regions of English Colonization

- New England Colonies
- Middle Colonies
- Southern Colonies

Virginia - The First Success

- 1607
- Southern Colony

Jamestown

- First permanent English colony - the start of Virginia

Reasons for Settlement

- Established to make a profit from trade
- Tobacco
- Virginia Company of London – Charter – Joint Stock Company

Important people and Events (Virginia)

- John Smith
- John Rolfe – tobacco
- Powhattan & Pocahontas
- 1609 – 1610 – “Starving Time”
- 1619 – House of Burgesses – 1st Representative Government
- 1619 – Shipload of Women
- 1619 – 1st Africans arrive from the Dutch

New England Colonies





Massachusetts

- Plymouth – 1620
- Massachusetts Bay - 1630

Plymouth – Reasons for Settlement

- **Freedom of Religion**
- **Separatists - Pilgrims**
- A new place for people to make it on their own

Plymouth – Important People and Events

- Mayflower Compact – Representative Government
- William Bradford – Governor
- Thanksgiving – Harvest Festival – 1621

Massachusetts Bay – Reasons for Settlement

- Religious Freedom for Puritans – England had fallen on “evil and declining times”
- Massachusetts Bay Company - Trade

Massachusetts Bay – Important People and Events

- Great Migration (1629 – 1640) – 20,000 Puritans came here
- John Winthrop – Governor
- Theocracy – church and government are one
- General Court – Representative Government – had to be a Puritan

Connecticut

- **1636**

Connecticut – Reasons for Settlement

- **Freedom of religion**
- **Better farm land**
- **Wanted to be less hardcore than Massachusetts**

Connecticut – Important People and Events

- **Thomas Hooker – Minister and early leader – wanted strict limits on gov't**
- **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut – 1639 – Democratic Government**
- **First Constitution**

Rhode Island

- 1636

Rhode Island – Reasons for Settlement

- **Freedom of religion – Religious toleration**
- **Massachusetts' church had too much power.**

Rhode Island – Important People and Events

- **Roger Williams – founder**
- **Separate Church and State**
- **Anne Hutchinson – comes here after getting booted from Massachusetts.**

New Hampshire

- 1638

New Hampshire – Reasons for Settlement

- Freedom of Religion
- Profits from fishing, lumbering, trade, and ship building

New Hampshire – Important People and Events

- John Wheelwright and John Mason

Additional Notes

- Native Americans – Samoset and Squanto taught Pilgrims how to survive in New England
- Massasoit – sachem who befriended Pilgrims
- Pequot Wars – Connecticut – 1630's
- King Philips War – 1675 – 1676 – Massachusetts (Metacom – son of Massasoit)

Middle Colonies

- **Pennsylvania**
- **New York**
- **New Jersey**
- **Delaware**

Middle Colonies – Additional Notes

3 Types of English Colonies:

- Proprietary Colony – colony given to one person or a group of people.
- Royal Colony – colony run by the King or Queen
- Colonies owned or run by Trading Companies

Pennsylvania

- 1682

Pennsylvania – Reasons for Settlement

- Freedom of Religion for Quakers – Society of Friends

Pennsylvania – Important People and Events

- Quakers – George Fox
- William Penn – Proprietor
- Frame of Government – Representative Gov't
- Philadelphia – City of Brotherly Love – by 1725 it was the second largest English Speaking city in the world next to London.

New York

- 1664

New York – Reasons for Settlement

- 1609 – 1664 owned by Holland and called New Netherlands
- Taken by English to connect their colonies
- Fill in the spaces

New York – Important People and Events

- 1621 – 1664 run by the Dutch West India Company
- Conquered by James – the Duke of York and Albany

New Jersey

- 1664

New Jersey – Reasons for Settlement

- Conquered by the Duke of York and given to two friends.
- Agricultural colony

New Jersey – Important People and Events

- Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret are Proprietors
- Small and Agricultural – shipped produce to market in NYC in the north and Philadelphia in the south.

Delaware

- 1664

Delaware – Reasons for Settlement

- Was the colony of New Sweden with the first log cabin 1638 – 1655
- Small trading area

Delaware – Important People and Events

- 1655 – 1664 – Conquered by New Netherlands – Peter Stuyvesant
- Early 1700's – becomes a separate colony. – was part of Pennsylvania.

Southern Colonies

- Virginia
- Maryland
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

Maryland

- 1634

Maryland – Reasons for Settlement

- Freedom of Religion for Catholics
- Tobacco becomes a major crop

Maryland – Important People and Events

- Religious Toleration Act – 1649
- Sir George Calvert – Lord Baltimore

North & South Carolina

- 1663

North & South Carolina – Reasons for Settlement

- Began as one large colony for 8 proprietors
- North – settled by Tobacco farmers from Virginia
- South – settled by planters from West Indies who brought the plantation system and slavery – rice and indigo

North & South Carolina – Important People and Events

- South – also settled by Protestants from France
- 1712 – North and South Carolina become separate colonies

Georgia

- 1732

Georgia – Reasons for Settlement

- Haven for Debtors – Prison Colony
- Buffer Zone from Invasion from Spanish Florida

Georgia – Important People and Events

- James Oglethorpe – proprietor

Southern Colonies – Additional Notes

- 1587 – Lost Colony of Roanoke – Sir Walter Raleigh – off North Carolina
- John White
- Spanish Armada – 1588

New England Colonies – Land, Climate, & Economics

- Rocky soil and short growing season
- Fishing, whaling, lumbering, and ship building were important.
- Subsistence farmers grew just enough to survive
- Strong Puritan Religion

Middle Colonies – Land, Climate, & Economics

- Hudson, Delaware, and Susquehanna Rivers linked the coast with the interior.
- Philadelphia and New York were port cities
- Breadbasket colonies – cash crops like wheat, barley, and rye
- Sent cash crop farm products and manufactured goods all over the world.

Southern Colonies – Land, Climate, & Economics

- Very close economic ties with the “Mother Country” England
- Wide coastal plain called the tidewater.
- Excellent soil and a long growing season
- Plantations grew tobacco, rice, and indigo using slave labor.