

Essential Question

What were the key details in founding the New England, Middle, and southern Colonies?

Why You Should Care

Building a solid foundation is important in many aspects in life. Knowing how/why colonies were established will better prepare you for what happens later in their history, plus I'm pretty sure there will be a quiz Monday or Tuesday.

Southern Colonies Develop

- After a slow start, the colonies in the south begin to flourish





Colonial officials
began to tax colonists

BACON'S REBELLION

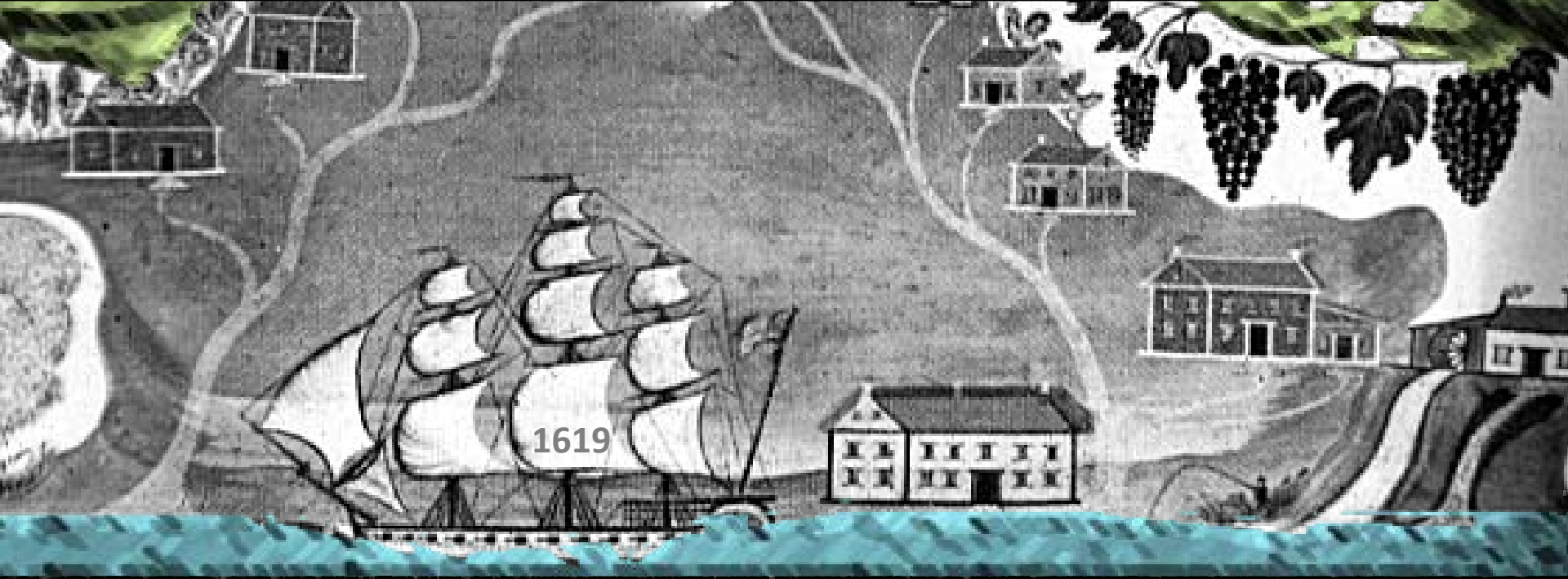
Headright System

- Pay for your voyage to Virginia, receive 50 Acres
- Enabled plantations





Most workers were indentured servants: people who came to America for free by agreeing to work without pay for a set amount of time.



1619

Toleration Act of 1649

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Lord Baltimore

Maryland

Religious freedom and economic opportunities were motives for founding other southern colonies, including Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia.





**Most colonists in
North Carolina
were farmers**

Founded in 1663

**Divided into North and South
Carolina in 1712**

**South Carolina
had large
plantations with
many slaves.**



- Georgia was founded by James Oglethorpe as a refuge for debtors in 1733
- Wanted small farms
 - outlawed slavery and limited land grants
- Settlers grew unhappy
 - Georgia became a royal colony.



Southern Colonies

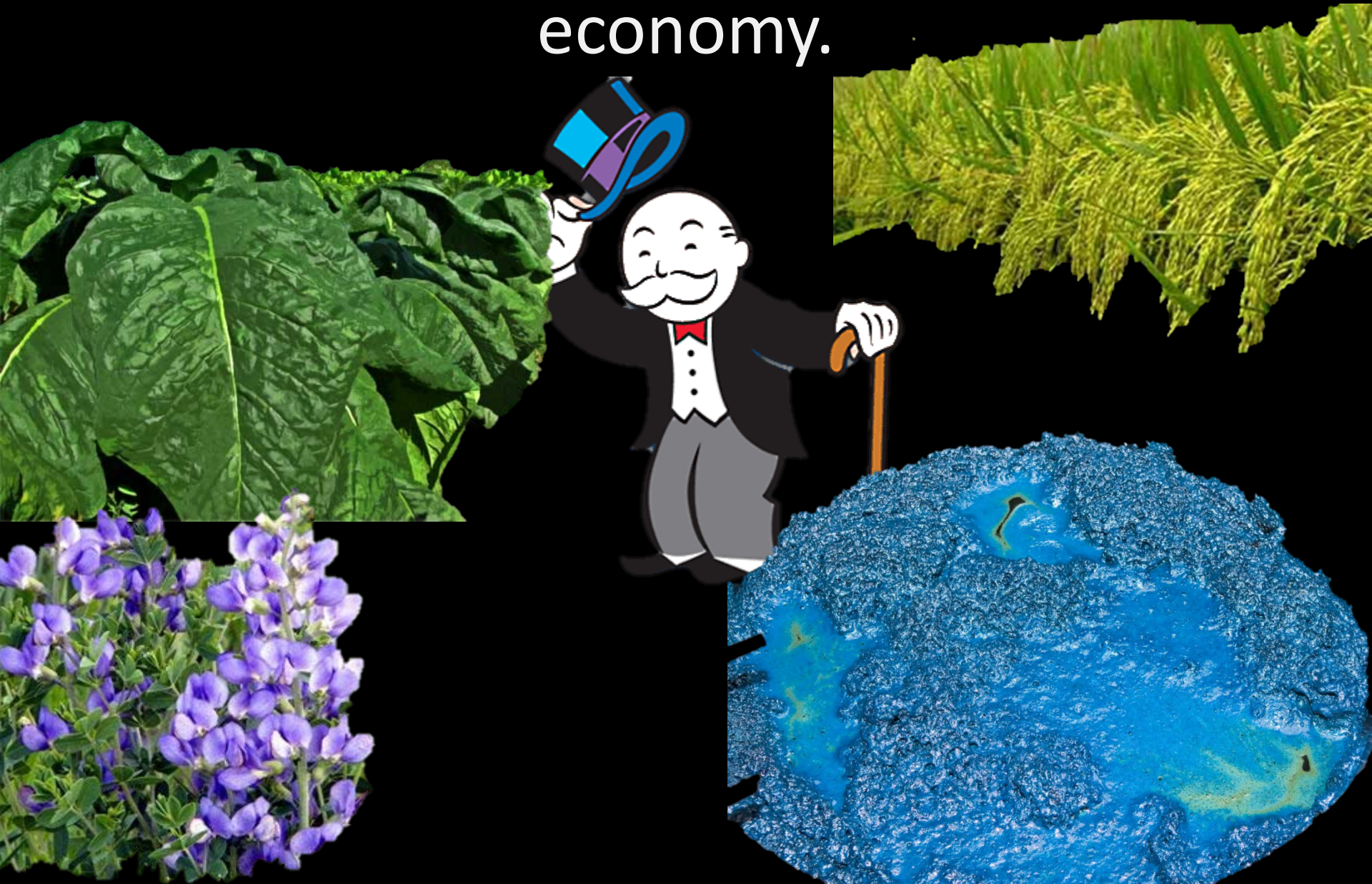
- Virginia- Economic purposes
- Maryland was founded as a refuge for Catholics by Lord Baltimore in 1634.
 - **Toleration Act of 1649** to support religious tolerance (freedom)
- Carolinas and Georgia
 - In it for the money

The Problem:

- You own a business.
- You currently sell everything you produce.
- If you could make more of your product, you could easily sell it.
- The product sells at market price.
- You want to make as much **profit** as humanly possible.
- Solve your problem.



Farming and slavery key to southern economy.



Farming and slavery key to southern economy

- Economies of the South depended on agriculture. Cash crops were tobacco, rice, and indigo.
- Long growing season
 - more labor was needed
- Enslaved Africans became the main source of labor
- The conditions of slavery were brutal
- Slave codes, or laws to control slaves, were passed



New England Colonies

The Big Idea

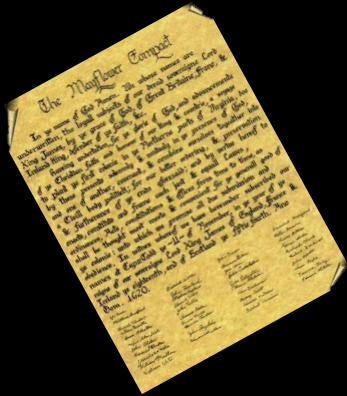
- English colonists traveled to New England to gain religious freedom.

Main Ideas

- The Pilgrims and Puritans came to America to avoid religious persecution.
- Religion and government were closely linked in the New England colonies.
- The New England economy was based on trade and farming.
- Education was important in the New England colonies.

New England Colonists

- **Puritans** wanted to purify, or reform, the Anglican Church (Church of England)
- **Pilgrims** wanted to separate from Anglican Church
- Left England to escape persecution.



Mayflower Compact

The Pilgrims

- Left Netherlands in 1620 on *Mayflower*
- Signed **Mayflower Compact**: legal contract agreeing to have fair laws
- Arrived at Plymouth Rock in present-day Massachusetts in late 1620

Native Americans

- **Squanto** taught Pilgrims to fertilize soil
- Pilgrims celebrate first Thanksgiving with Wampanoag Indians

Pilgrim Community

- Most were farmers
- Family members worked together

Women

- Cooked, sewed clothing, wove wool
- Had more legal rights than in England

Puritans

- Puritans were dissenters who disagreed with official opinions and church actions in England
- Many thousands left England in Great Migration from 1629 to 1640
- Puritan colonists led by **John Winthrop** went to Massachusetts to seek religious freedom
- Established Massachusetts Bay Colony

Life in New England

Farming

- Harsh climate and rocky soil meant few cash crops
- Most farming families grew crops and raised animals for their own use
- Little need for slaves



Trade

- Merchants traded goods locally, with other colonies, and overseas
- Fishing was one of region's leading industries
- Shipbuilding was also an important industry

Public Education

- Communities established town schools
- Students used New England Primer, which had stories from the Bible
- Availability of schooling varied in the colonies
- Most children stopped education after elementary grades

Higher Education important to colonists

- John Harvard and the General Court founded Harvard College in 1636
- College of William and Mary founded in Virginia in 1693

Religion and government were closely linked in the New England colonies.

- Established a General Court that turned into a type of self-government
- Government leaders were also church members
- Dissenters were forced out of the colony

- Based on the colony cards, notes and your text, create a brochure to advertise **AGAINST** settling in New England colonies.

- Convince me not to settle in the New England region.



Religious conflicts

- Thomas Hooker and followers founded Connecticut to make government more democratic.
- Roger Williams founded Providence and supported the separation of church and state.
- Anne Hutchinson questioned teachings of religious leaders and was forced out of Colony
- In the 1690s, Salem held the largest number of witchcraft trials. 19 people were put to death.

Warm-Up 9/17

- If the southern colonies were founded for economic purposes and the New England colonies on religious purposes, why were the middle colonies founded?

Middle Colonies

The Big Idea

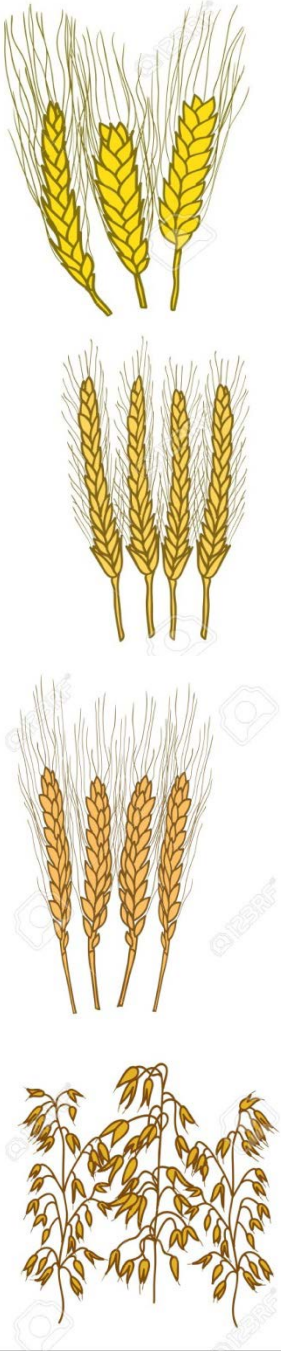
- People from many nations settled in the middle colonies.

Main Ideas

- The English created New York and New Jersey from former Dutch territory.
- William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania.
- The economy of the middle colonies was supported by trade and staple crops.

Economy

- Middle colonies had **good** climate and **rich** soil to grow **staple crops**, crops that are always needed
- **Crops included wheat, barley, and oats**
- Some slaves, but **indentured servants** were a larger source of labor
- Trade to Britain and the West Indies was important to the economy of middle colonies



Wheat - Barley

Women's Contributions

- Ran farms and businesses, such as clothing stores, drugstores, and bakeries
- Some were nurses and midwives
- Most worked primarily in the home
- Married women managed households and raised children



- New York and New Jersey taken by the English

New York

- Dutch founded New Netherland in 1613 as fur trading post
- New Amsterdam was center of fur trade
- **Peter Stuyvesant** led the colony from 1647-1664
- English captured colony in 1664 and renamed it New York

New Jersey

- English take control in 1664
- The colony occupied land between the Hudson and Delaware rivers
- Had diverse population, including Dutch, Swedes, Finns, and Scots

Pennsylvania

- Quakers, who supported nonviolence and religious tolerance, were persecuted
- **William Penn** founded Pennsylvania, a larger colony for Quakers that provided a safe home.
- Penn limited his power, established an elected assembly, and promised **religious freedom to all Christians**.
- Generous land grants