

Section 1: The Southern Colonies

SETTLEMENT IN JAMESTOWN

Life in **Jamestown** was hard. Few colonists knew how to grow crops for food. Captain **John Smith** worried about this. Many colonists starved. The Powhatan helped the colonists learn to grow crops.

Pocahontas helped unite the Powhatan and the colonists, but she died in 1617. Fighting broke out between the colonists and the Powhatan and went on for the next 20 years. The colony existed under the **authority** of a governor chosen by the king.

DAILY LIFE IN VIRGINIA

Colonists began forming large farms called plantations. At first **indentured servants** worked on plantations. In 1619 the first Africans came to Virginia. Wealthy farmers began to use slave labor.

In 1676 Nathaniel Bacon, a wealthy frontier farmer, led **Bacon's Rebellion**. Bacon and his followers burned Jamestown.

OTHER SOUTHERN COLONIES

Maryland was founded south of Virginia as a new colony for Catholics. In the 1640s, Protestants began moving in there. Religious problems divided Protestants and Catholics. The **Toleration Act of 1649** made limiting religious rights of Christians a crime in Maryland.

The Carolinas and Georgia were formed south of Virginia and Maryland. South Carolina had many large plantations, and owners bought slaves to work on them. In Georgia many huge rice plantations were worked by thousands of slaves.

ECONOMIES OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

The economies of the southern colonies were based on farming. Many small farms and some small plantations meant a large group of workers was needed. African slaves became these workers. Slavery was brutal. A former slave named **Olaudah Equiano** wrote that slaves were often tortured, murdered and treated with barbarity. Most of the southern states passed **slave codes** to control slaves.

Section 2: The New England Colonies

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS

The **Pilgrims** were a group of **Puritans** who suffered persecution in England. They became **immigrants**, first settling in the Netherlands and then sailing to America. When they reached America, they signed the **Mayflower Compact**. This was one of the first times English colonists tried to govern themselves. Earlier, in 1215, English nobles had forced the king to give them some rights in the Magna Carta. Later the English Bill of Rights provided more liberties.

The Pilgrims learned to fertilize their soil from **Squanto**. They invited him and 90 Wampanoag guests to a feast now known as Thanksgiving.

Religion and education played important parts in the Pilgrims' lives, which centered on families. Everyone worked hard. Women had rights that they did not have in England.

Puritans and merchants founded the Massachusetts Bay colony. Tens of thousands of English

men, women and children would immigrate to it. **John Winthrop** led one group. Puritans believed they had a sacred agreement with God to build a Christian colony.

RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT IN NEW ENGLAND

Politics and religion were closely linked in Puritan New England. Some self-government existed. However, only the chosen male church members could vote.

Some Puritans had different religious views than others. Minister Roger Williams supported the separation of the church from politics. He founded Providence. **Anne Hutchinson** was forced to leave the colony because of her religious ideas.

NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY

The New England colonies had a hard climate and rocky soil. The kind of farming done in Virginia was impossible there. Instead, they traded goods, fished, built ships, and became skilled craftspeople.

EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

New England parents wanted their children to read the Bible. They made laws requiring the education of children. The colonists also founded Harvard College to teach ministers.

Section 3: The Middle Colonies

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

In 1613 the Dutch formed New Netherland as a base for trading fur with the Iroquois. They traded fur mostly in the town of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. Large land grants and religious tolerance meant Jews, French Huguenots, Puritans, and others came to the colony. **Peter Stuyvesant** ruled the colony for many years. Then in 1664 an English fleet gained control of New Netherland without any fighting. New Amsterdam became New York City, named in honor of the Duke of York. New York was the first of the middle colonies.

The Duke of York made two men proprietors, or governors, of New Jersey. The colony rested between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. Dutch, Finns, Swedes, Scots, and others lived there.

PENN'S COLONY

One of the biggest religious groups in New Jersey was the Society of Friends, or the **Quakers**. Their religious practices were different. They believed in the equality of men and women before God. They also backed religious tolerance for all groups. The Quakers' beliefs angered many. They were treated badly in both England and America.

William Penn started a colony named Pennsylvania. He offered religious freedom to all Christians. He created a way to change colony laws based on what the people wanted. Many Quakers settled in Pennsylvania. Penn named his capital Philadelphia, which means "the city of Brotherly Love."

ECONOMY OF THE MIDDLE COLONIES

A good climate and fertile land meant the colonists could grow a large quantity of **staple crops**, unlike colonists in New England. Some slaves worked in the middle colonies, but not as many as in the south. Indentured servants did more of the labor.

By the 1700s Philadelphia and New York City had grown into large cities. Trade was important to the middle colonies. Women ran some businesses and practiced as doctors, nurses, or midwives.

Section 4: Life in the English Colonies

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS

The House of Burgesses helped make laws in Virginia. In New England colonists at the **town meeting** decided local issues. The middle colonies used both county courts and town meetings.

King James II of England thought the colonies were too independent. He united the northern colonies and limited their powers. In 1689 the **English Bill of Rights** shifted power from the monarch to Parliament, the British governing body. These rights were not extended to the colonists.

ENGLISH TRADE LAWS

England controlled its American colonies partly to earn money. Parliament passed Navigation Acts that required colonists to trade only with Britain. However, some colonists wanted to buy and sell goods at the market offering the best prices.

In a deadly version of **triangular trade**, New England colonists traded rum for slaves from the African coast. The slave trade brought 10 million Africans across the Atlantic Ocean. In the **Middle Passage** thousands of them died.

GREAT AWAKENING AND ENLIGHTENMENT

During the **Great Awakening** talk of the spiritual equality of all people made some people think about political equality. John Locke, an **Enlightenment** thinker, said people should obey their rulers only if the state protected life, liberty, and property.

In 1675 a war erupted between New England colonists and some American Indians. Metacomet, who was also known as King Philip, led the Wampanoag. Each side killed men, women, and children from the other. The fighting ended in 1676.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

The British and the French both wanted to control certain territory in North America. The **French and Indian War** was about the British wanting to settle in the Ohio Valley and the French wanting it for the fur trade. After the war, Britain received Canada and all French lands east of the Mississippi River.

The Ohio Valley proved good for farming, but Indian leaders opposed British settlements. American Indian Chief **Pontiac** led followers against the British. He later gave up, but King George III banned colonists from settling on Indian lands. Many settlers ignored the ban.

Section 5: Conflict in the Colonies

GREAT BRITAIN RAISES TAXES

Parliament raised the colonists' taxes for money to pay for the French and Indian War and a British army kept in North America to protect the colonists against American Indian attacks. Parliament also tried harder to arrest smugglers avoiding taxes.

Many colonists believed Britain had no right to tax them without their permission. **Samuel Adams** and James Otis spread the slogan "No Taxation without Representation." Colonists chose to boycott, refusing to buy British goods. They hoped Parliament would end the new taxes. The **Stamp Act of 1765** meant a tax had to be paid on legal documents, licenses, and other items.

The Townshend Acts charged taxes on imported glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea. Boston's

Sons of Liberty attacked the customs houses to protest the taking of a ship on suspicion of smuggling. British soldiers came in 1768 to restore order.

BOSTON MASSACRE

On March 5, 1770, a few troops fired on Bostonians throwing snowballs at them. That led to the **Boston Massacre**. The soldiers and their officer were charged with murder. A jury found the officer and six soldiers acted in self-defense and were not guilty. Two soldiers were convicted of accidental killing. This calmed Boston for a while.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

Parliament ended almost all the Townshend Acts but left the tax on tea. Colonists united against the **Tea Act**. In November 1773 the **Boston Tea Party** showed the colonists' spirit of rebellion.

THE INTOLERABLE ACTS

The Boston Tea Party made the new British Prime Minister very angry. Parliament punished Boston by passing the **Intolerable Acts**. The laws closed Boston Harbor until the colonists paid for the lost tea. They also had other effects unacceptable to the colonists and angered the colonists even more.