

UNIT 1

SSUSH1 – COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION DURING THE 17TH CENTURY.

A. INVESTIGATE HOW MERCANTILISM AND TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIES.

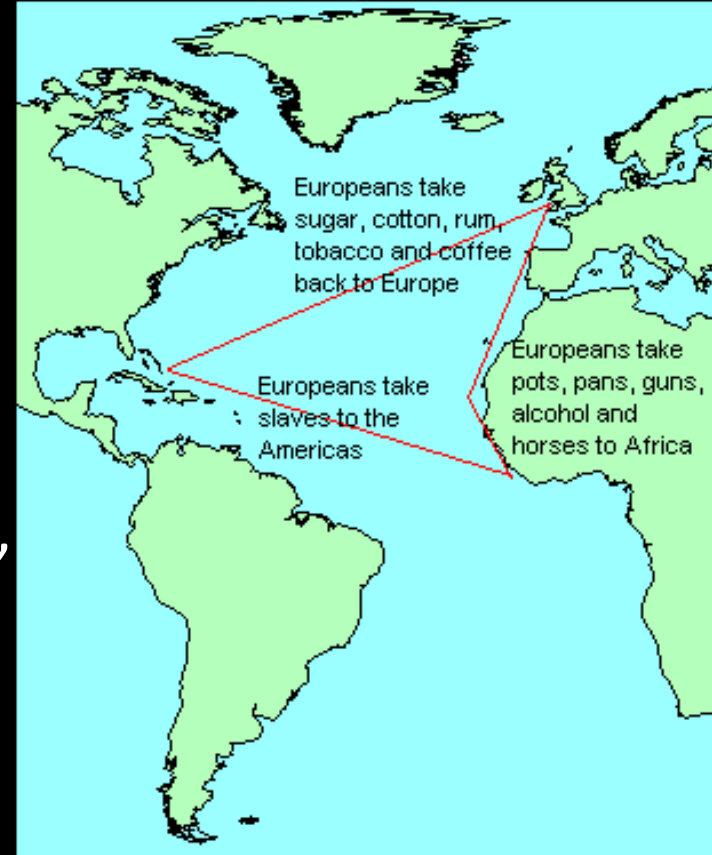
MERCANTILISM

- Mercantilism is an economic theory based on reducing a country's imports while expanding its exports in order to maximize wealth.
- Money = Power
- Thus, mercantilism inspired European governments, including England, to promote American colonies as sources of raw materials not readily available in the mother country.



TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE

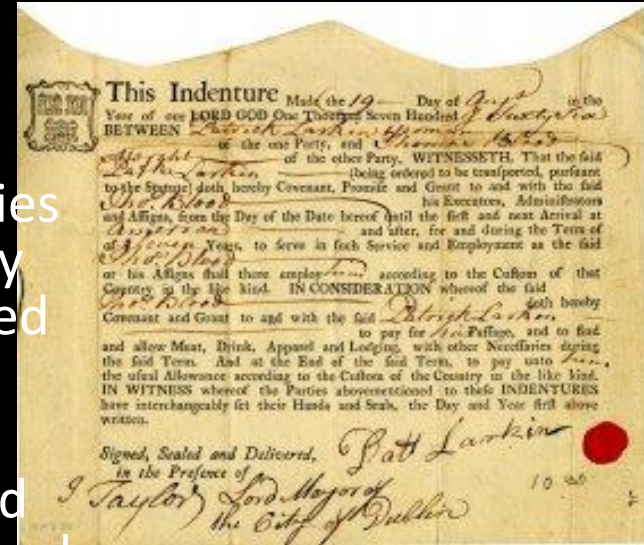
- Some of the most important resources England got from its colonies included lumber, sugar, wool, tobacco, rice, and indigo. These raw materials were then used in England to produce manufactured goods for export to other European countries and back to the colonists in North America.
- First, British ships loaded with rum, cloth, and other English goods sailed to Africa, where they were traded for Africans originally enslaved by other Africans.
- Then, in the Middle Passage, the slaves would be transported to the New World. The crew would buy tobacco and other American goods using profits they made from selling the slaves in the colonies, and ship the tobacco and goods back to Britain.





INDENTURED SERVANTS

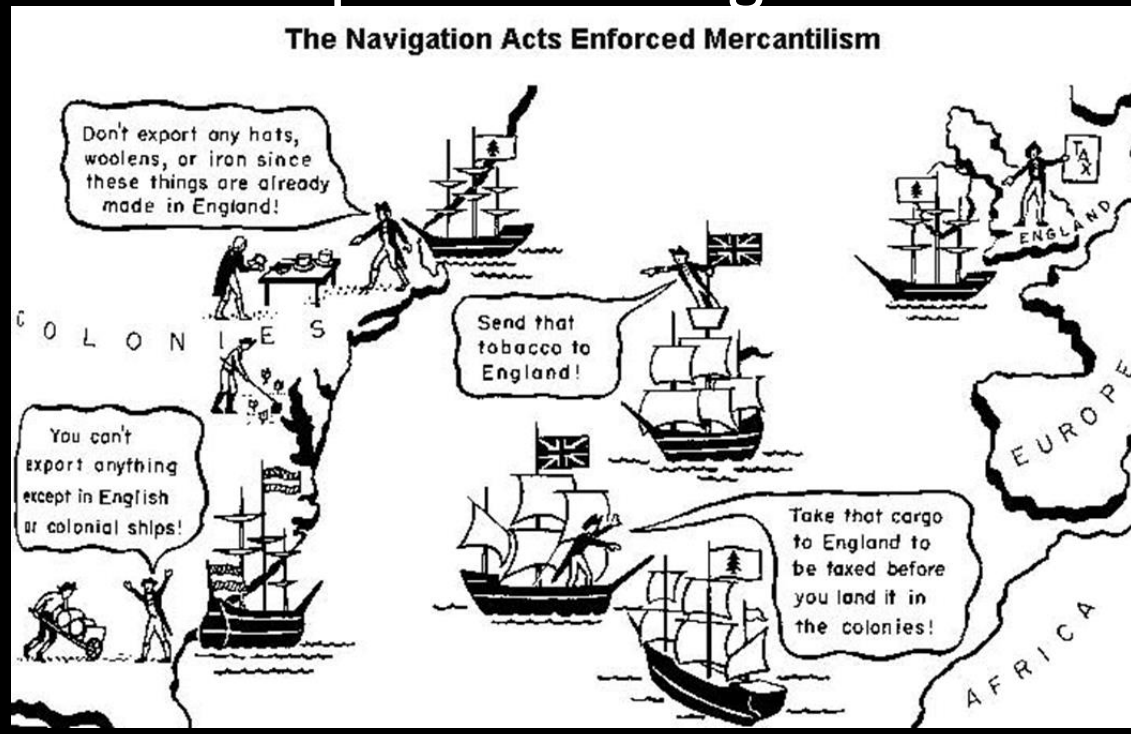
- Labor needs were first filled through the use of indentured servants and then later by permanently enslaved Africans.
- Indentured servants were typically lower class Englishmen who could not afford to pay for the voyage to North America but saw life in the colonies as an opportunity for economic advancement they would otherwise never have in England. Indentured servants worked for a land owner in exchange for their passage to North America.
- The land owner obtained labor and the indentured servant obtained the future opportunity to own land after working off their debt over a period of approximately four to seven years.
- Tensions began to develop over the continual need to supply land to newly freed indentured servants. African slaves were introduced as a labor source beginning in 1619. Eventually, plantation owners came to rely on African slaves as a more profitable and renewable source of labor.



NAVIGATION ACTS

- England implemented a series of Navigation Acts in the mid-1600s to ensure a favorable trade arrangement with the colonies. The laws were designed to keep England's own colonies from competing with their mother country by mandating three rules for trans-Atlantic trade.
 1. All goods shipped to or from English North America had to travel on English ships.
 2. Any goods being imported to the colonies from Europe had to first be processed through an English port.
 3. Most colonial resources could only be exported to England. The Navigation Acts restricted the profits colonists could receive for their products, hindered the development of large scale manufacturing in the colonies, and forced colonists to pay high prices for goods they were only allowed to purchase from England.

- One positive effect of the Navigation Acts on the colonies was the emergence of ship building as a viable industry in New England. Since the Navigation Acts required all goods to travel on English ships, there was an instant demand for more ships to be built from the lumber readily available in North America.
- Another effect of the Navigation Acts was increased smuggling of goods into North America by colonists who sought their own lucrative trade practices- regardless of legality.



SSUSH1 – COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION DURING THE 17TH CENTURY.

B. EXPLAIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO REASONS ESTABLISHED, IMPACT OF LOCATION AND PLACE, RELATIONS WITH AMERICAN INDIANS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

SOUTHERN COLONIES

- The Southern Colonies included Virginia, Maryland, Carolina (which eventually split into North Carolina and South Carolina), and Georgia.
- The location of the Southern Colonies, with the region's rich soil and long growing season, fostered the development of strong agricultural producing colonies. Deep rivers and the distance of the fall line from the coast meant that inland farmers were able to ship tobacco, indigo, corn, and rice directly from their farms to European markets.
- The economic development of the Southern Colonies reflected this geological line. Subsistence family farms tended to develop north of the fall line. These farms grew primarily what the family needed along with a small cash crop used to purchase or barter for goods such as salt, gunpowder, lead, and iron tools. Commercial farms tended to develop south of the fall line and grew primarily high yield, labor intensive cash crops such as rice, tobacco, and indigo. As a result, slave labor was more common south of the fall line while less common north of the same line.



NATIVE AMERICANS

- Relations with American Indians in the Southern Colonies began somewhat as a peaceful coexistence. As more English colonists began to arrive and encroach further into native lands, the relationship became more violent.
- Once large scale cash crops of tobacco, rice, and indigo proved highly profitable in the mercantilist system, more colonists arrived seeking economic opportunity. The growing English population in the Southern Colonies required more of the American Indians' land for crop cultivation, which fueled increased tension between the groups.



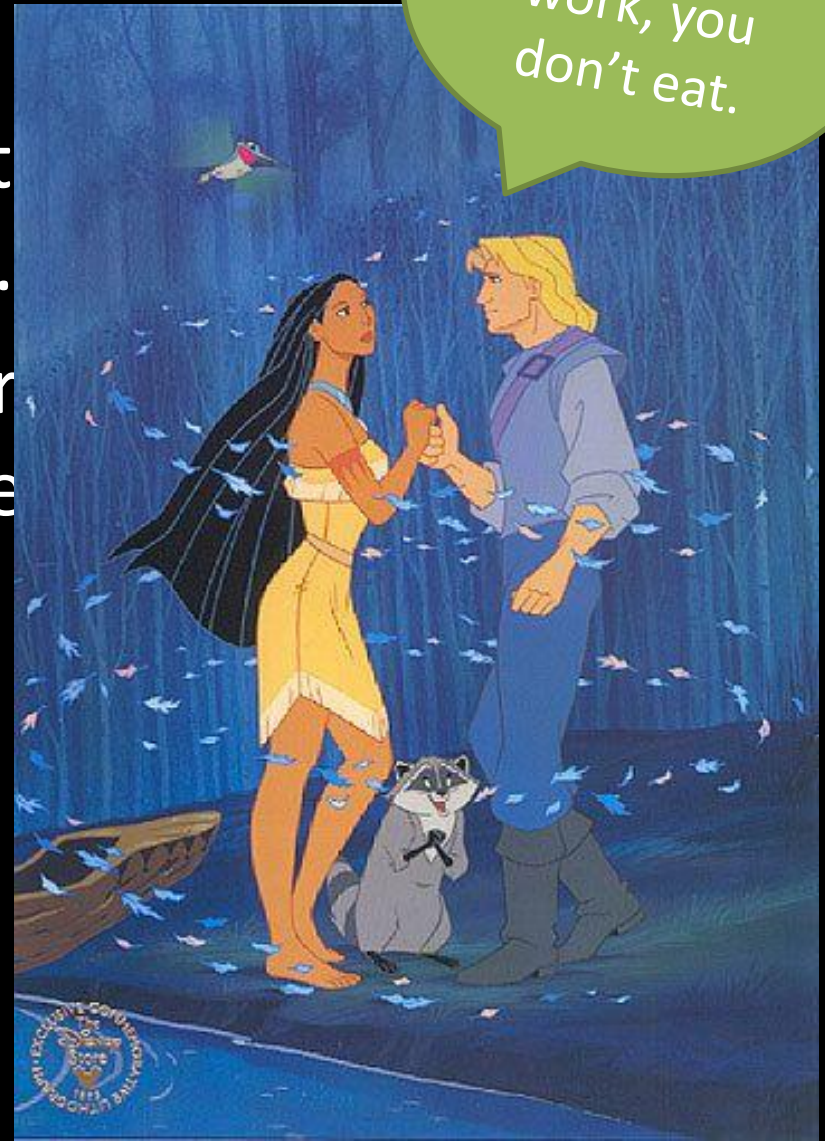
WHAT WAS THE VIRGINIA COMPANY?

- Formed with charter from King James I (1606)
- Was a joint stock corporation charged with the settlement of Virginia to make a profit from gold



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

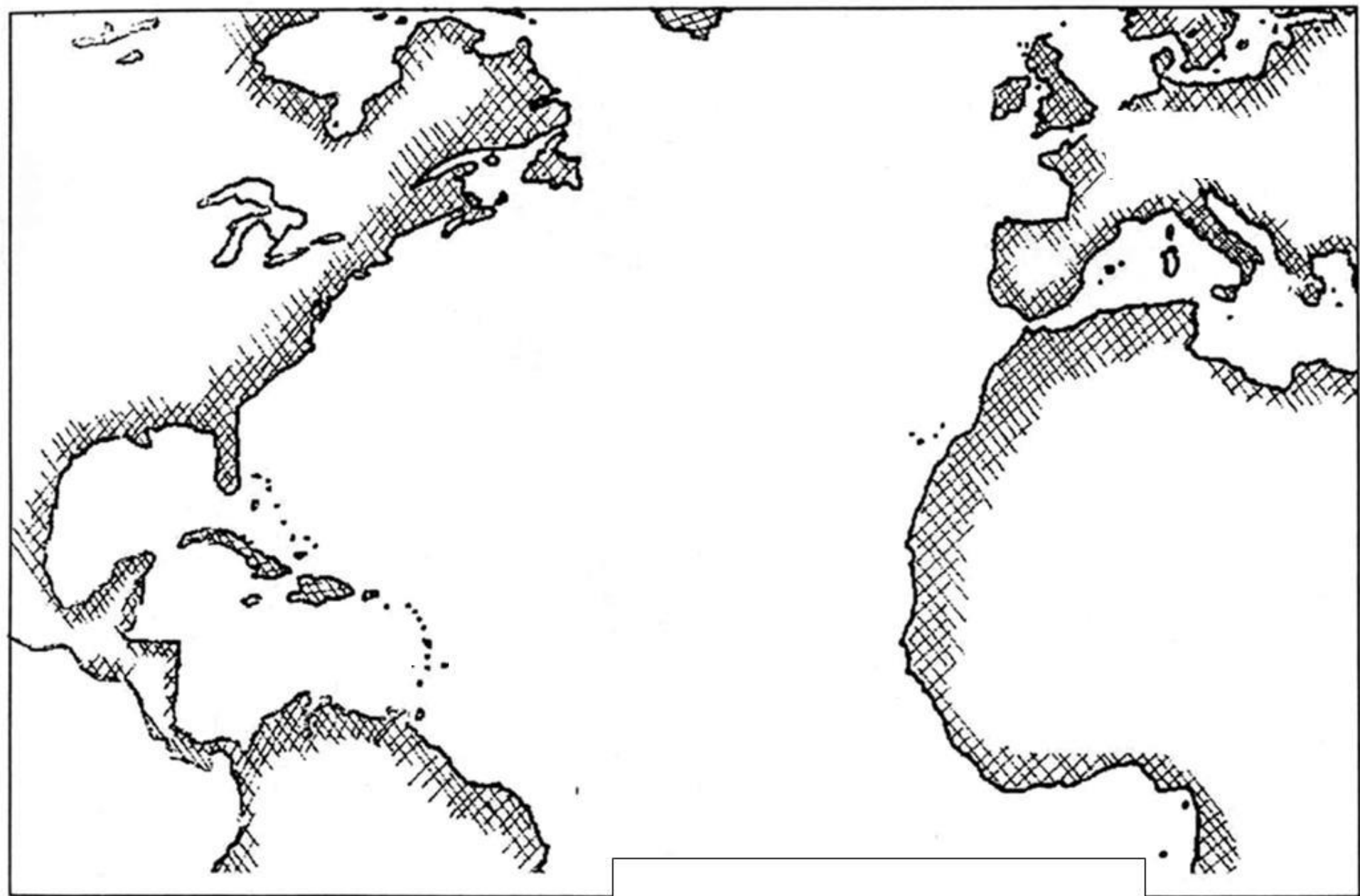
- It appears that eventual structured leadership of Captain John Smith kept the colony from dissolving.
- The "Starving Time" winter followed Smith's departure in 1609 during which only 60 of the original 214 settlers at Jamestown survived.



TOBACCO

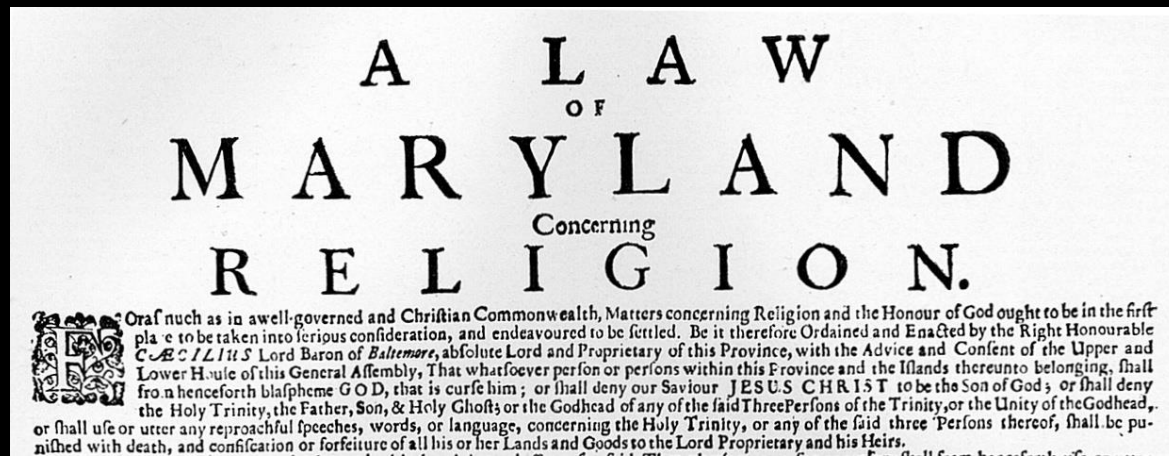


- No gold had been found in Virginia. Attempts at producing glass, pitch & tar had been barely profitable could be made more cheaply in Europe.
- John Rolfe succeeded by growing a sweet variety of tobacco which was all the rage in England.
- Virginia's rich soil, temperate climate, coastal harbors, and river systems aided the colony's growth, especially the Jamestown settlement.
- Easy access to commercial waterways allowed colonists to export tobacco and other natural resources to England, as well as to import much-needed manufactured goods from English markets. The trans- Atlantic trade made it possible for the colony to prosper and expand.



MARYLAND

- The creation of Maryland started in 1632 when King Charles I gave land to Cecilius Calvert, also known as **Lord Baltimore**. Lord Baltimore wanted Maryland to be a safe refuge for **Catholics**. In 1649, **The Toleration Act** was passed. This was the first law in America that said that all Christians were free to worship in their own ways.



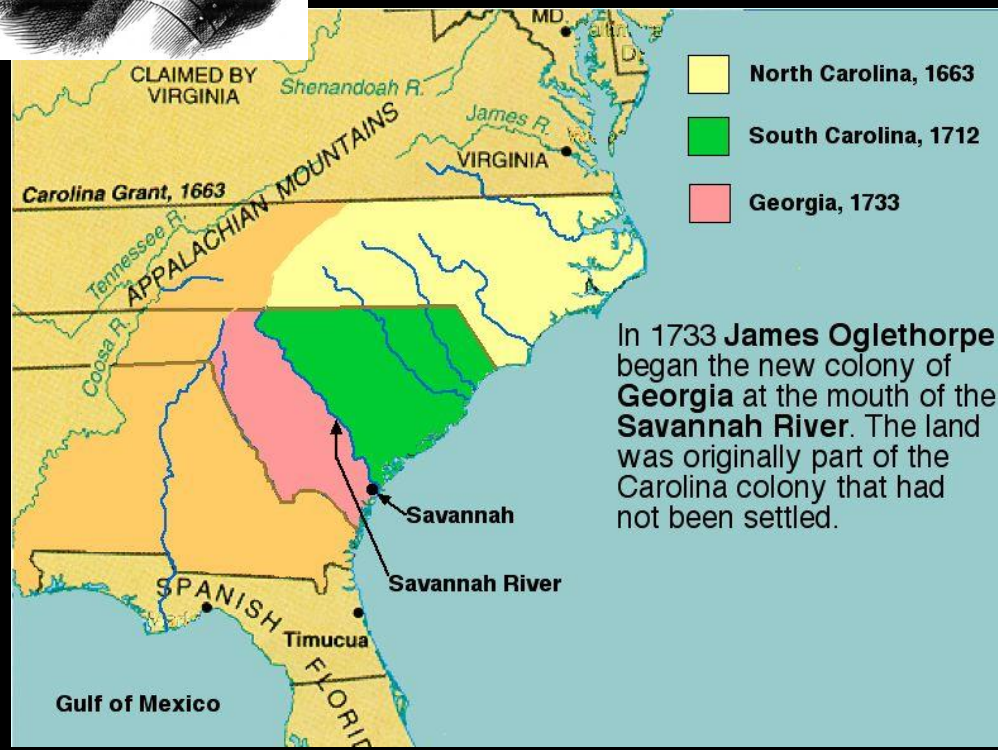
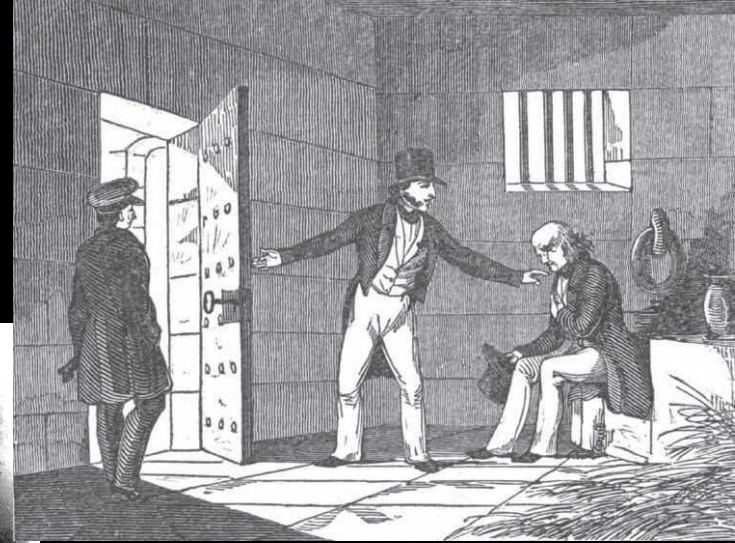
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA

- Later, King Charles II started Carolina in 1663. He did this to keep the French and Spanish away. In 1729 though, Carolina split into North Carolina and South. The **Northern** part had very few harbors, no rich soil, and spoiled land.
- However, the **southern** part had excellent farmland, rich soil, and plenty of harbors. It grew much faster than the northern part. Because of its differences, Carolina became two separate colonies, North Carolina and South Carolina.



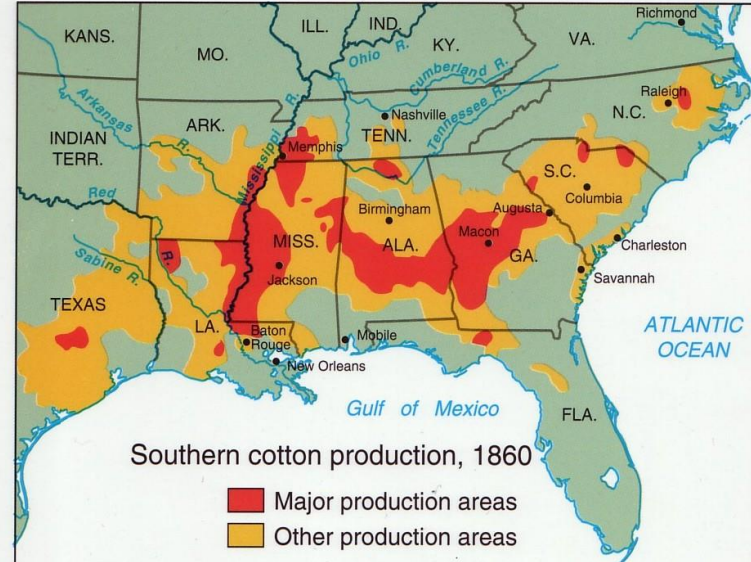
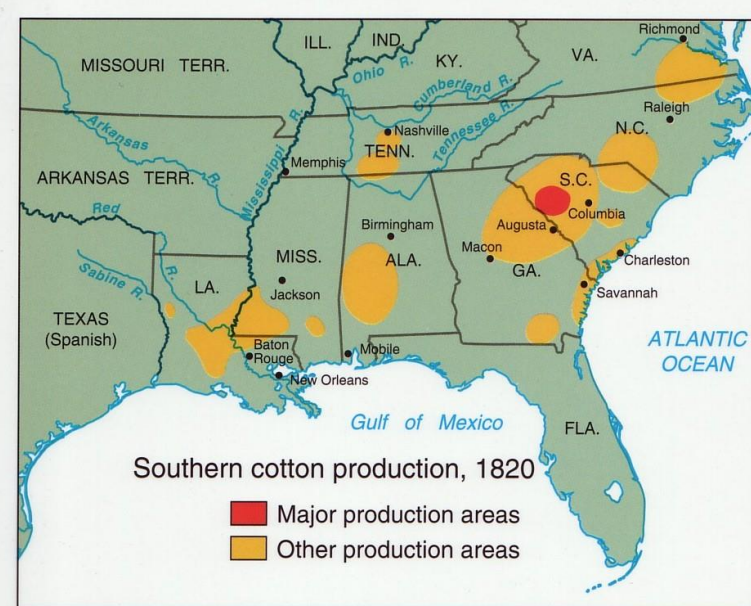
GEORGIA

- In 1732, the colony of Georgia was started when King George II gave land to **James Oglethorpe**. Georgia was named after King George II.
- Oglethorpe wanted Georgia to be a place where **debtors** and poor people could start new lives. The colonists would not elect a legislature.
- At first, slavery wasn't allowed. However, when people voted, the majority said that they wanted slavery to become legal.

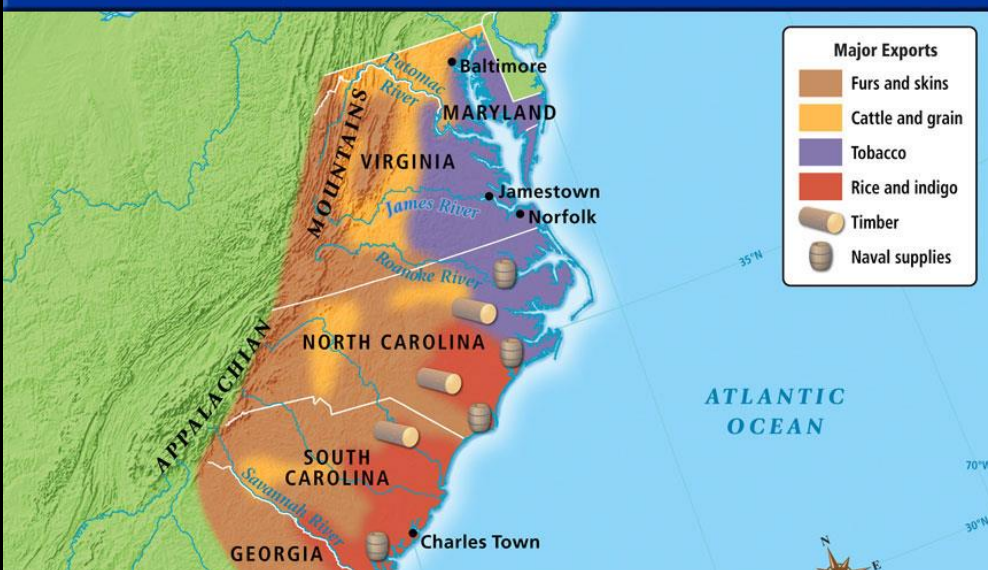


AGRICULTURE

- The Southern Colonies had warm and damp climate, which meant growing plants was easy.
- Virginia and Maryland's major cash crop was tobacco. North Carolina's main cash crop was pine forests.
- South Carolina and Georgia's main cash crops were rice and indigo. Rice grew in the hot, wet tidewater region. Indigo was a plant that can be turned into a blue dye. Georgia also grew cotton, which was useful for weaving.



The Southern Colonies 1750



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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH
SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION
DURING THE 17TH CENTURY.

C. EXPLAIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, INCLUDING
BUT NOT LIMITED TO REASONS
ESTABLISHED, IMPACT OF LOCATION AND
PLACE, RELATIONS WITH AMERICAN
INDIANS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- The New England Colonies (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire) were marked by poor, thin, rocky soils and a relatively short growing season that made farming difficult. However, plentiful forests and proximity to the sea led New Englanders to eventually develop a thriving ship building industry. Fishing, whaling, and commercial trade from harbors such as Boston became important economic engines for the region. New Englanders became the merchants of the colonies and New England-based ships were the carriers of colonial goods in the trans-Atlantic trade.

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- Whereas England's Southern Colonies were developed for primarily economic gain, the New England Colonies developed initially as religious outposts by various subjugated groups.
- In particular, Calvinists in England faced increased persecution for their desire to reform the Anglican Church (also known as the Church of England) and their opposition to the growing power of the English monarchy.
- These religious dissenters, known as Puritans, disagreed with the Protestant Anglican Church's continued use of Catholic rituals and traditions. The Puritans wanted to "purify" their Protestant sect of its heavily entrenched Catholic features. Puritans believed that the final authority came from the Bible, not from church officials and every individual had direct access to the word of God.
- Although the Puritans came to North America for religious reasons, they were not religiously tolerant of those who did not fully comply with their views of religion.



NATIVE AMERICANS

- American Indians were viewed by the Puritans as needing to be saved from their sinful ways since they were not Christians. In the early years of English colonization, the relationship between the American Indians and the Puritans was based primarily on trade and diplomacy given that the Englishmen were greatly outnumbered.
- The Puritans did not openly embrace the American Indians but relied on them for help in the difficult early years for survival. As the English population increased, so did the conflict with natives of the area. A series of bloody wars (King Philip's War and the Pequot Wars) ensued during the colonial period between the Puritans and the American Indians of New England.



SALEM WITCH TRIALS

1691-1692, IN SALEM

VILLAGE, MASSACHUSETTS

- Betty Parris, 9 year old daughter of the village's minister, Samuel Parris, and his niece, Abigail Williams, fell ill. The girls complained of pinching, prickling, knifelike pains, and the feeling of being choked. 3 more girls showed similar symptoms.
- Rev Parris and several doctors began to suspect that witchcraft was responsible for the girls' behavior. They pressed the girls to name the witches who were tormenting them. The girls named three women, who were then arrested. The third accused was Parris's Indian slave, Tituba. Tituba confessed to being a witch, and testified that four women and a man were causing the girls' illness. The girls continued to accuse people of witchcraft, including some respectable church members. The new accused witches joined Tituba and the other two women in jail.



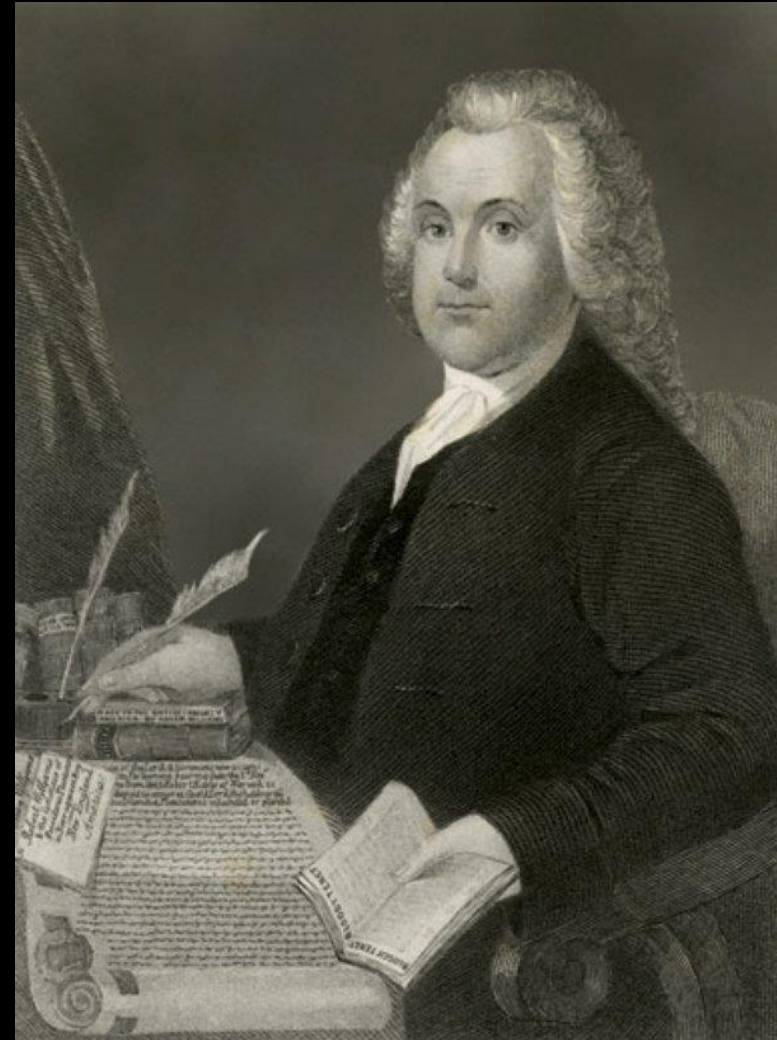
SALEM WITCH TRIALS

- If they confessed to witchcraft, they could escape death but would have to provide details of their crimes and the names of other participants. On the other hand, it was very difficult to prove one's innocence. The Puritans believed that witches knew magic and could send spirits to torture people. However, the visions of torture could only be seen by the victims. If they screamed and claimed that the accused witch was torturing them, the judge would have to believe their visions, even if the accused witch was not doing anything visible to the girls. Between June and October, twenty people were convicted of witchcraft and killed and more than a hundred suspected witches remained in jail.



COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND

- Rhode Island was founded by **Roger Williams** in 1636, who had been banished from the Massachusetts colony for his advocacy of **religious tolerance** and the **separation of church and state**
- Williams purchased land from the Narragansett Indians and founded the first permanent white settlement in Providence in 1636. His firm belief in religious freedom, tolerance and the separation between church and state governed the colony of Rhode Island and inspired the future founders of the United States.



SSUSH1 – COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION DURING THE 17TH CENTURY.

D. EXPLAIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MID-ATLANTIC COLONIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO REASONS ESTABLISHED, IMPACT OF LOCATION AND PLACE, RELATIONS WITH AMERICAN INDIANS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

MID-ATLANTIC COLONIES

- The English Mid-Atlantic Colonies (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware) that were created from the previous Dutch New Netherland colony were geographically fortunate to have good harbors and river systems that significantly shaped their development. The Hudson and Delaware Rivers provided highways to the interior of North America.
- Furs acquired from American Indians through trade for European goods, such as iron tools and firearms, were transported toward the coast along swift rivers. Later, the region's farmers were able to use the rivers to ship wheat and other agricultural goods to markets in other colonies and Europe.
- The rivers also provided the colonists of the mid-Atlantic region with access to manufactured goods imported from European markets. Harbors in cities such as Philadelphia and New York City allowed the Mid-Atlantic Colonies to grow into major commercial hubs for all of England's American colonies.



MID-ATLANTIC COLONIES

- The Mid-Atlantic Colonies geographic position united the American coast line under English control. Economically, the region's colonies developed into strong merchant centers similar to their New England neighbors to the north.
- However, the Mid-Atlantic Colonies also farmed significant quantities of wheat and corn, similar to the cash crop production of their southern neighbors. The Mid-Atlantic Colonies were truly a bridge between the large scale farmers of the Southern Colonies and the merchants of the New England Colonies due to the geography and climate of the mid-Atlantic region.



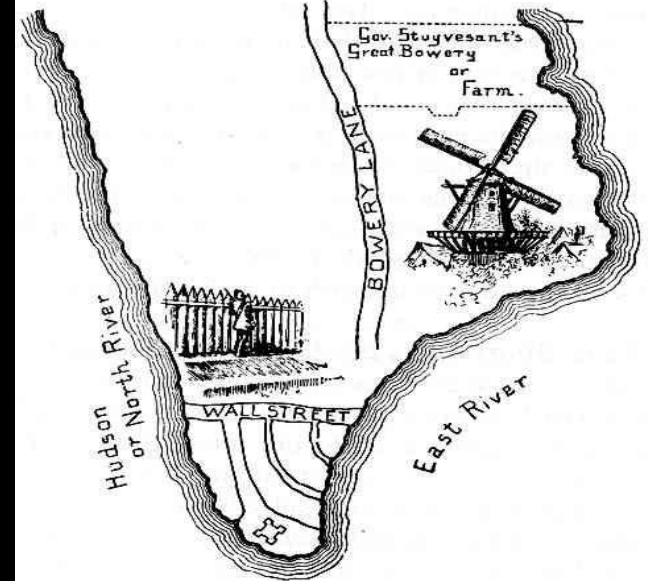
NATIVE AMERICANS

- American Indians of two major language groups, Algonquian and Iroquois, resided in England's Mid-Atlantic Colonies. The natives who resided there were typically relied upon for trade with the English and not the target of war, as was often the case in the other English colonial regions. Pennsylvania, in particular, treated the American Indians with more respect as evidenced by William Penn's insistence on compensating the natives for their land.

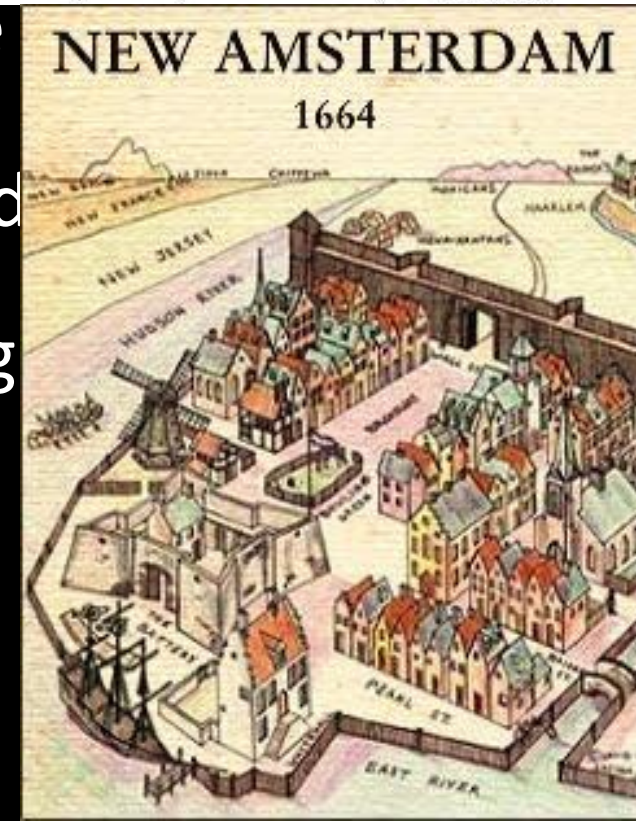


NEW AMSTERDAM

- Sponsored by the West India Company, 30 families arrived in North America in 1624, establishing settlement on present-day Manhattan. **Dutch** settlers did not take much of an interest in agriculture and focused on the more lucrative **fur trade**.
- In 1626, General Peter Minuit arrived in Manhattan, charged by the West India Company to help the struggling colony. Minuit "purchased" Manhattan Island from Native American Indians for the price of 60 guilders, formally established New Amsterdam.

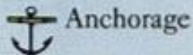


Map of the City of New Amsterdam (New York) in 1660.



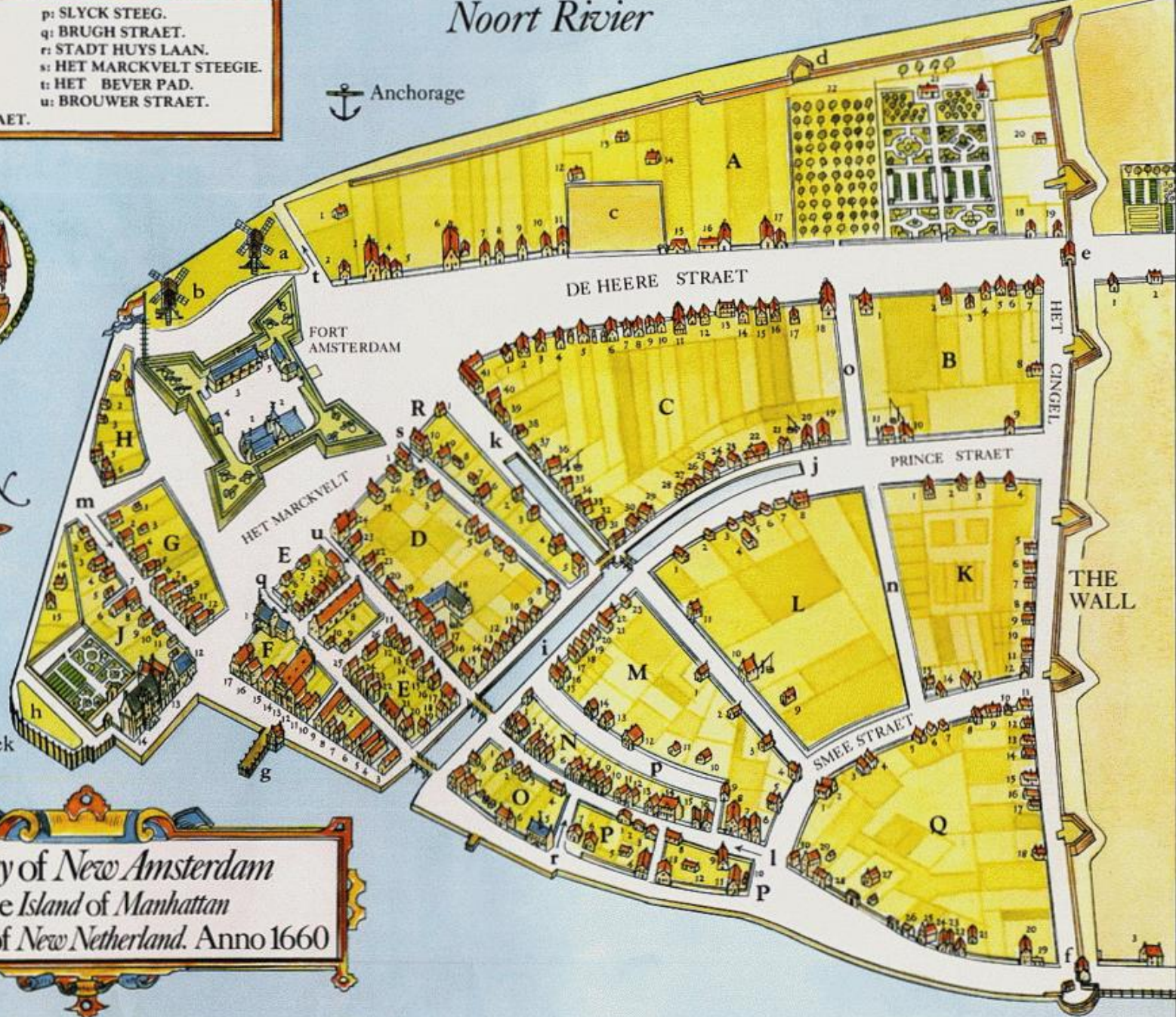
Noort Rivier

- i: HEERE GRACHT.
- j: PRINCE GRACHT.
- k: BEGIJN GRACHT.
- l: HOOGH STRAET.
- m: PAEREL STRAET.
- n: TUYN STRAET.
- o: HEERE DWARS STRAET.
- p: SLYCK STEEG.
- q: BRUGH STRAET.
- r: STADT HUYS LAAN.
- s: HET MARCKVELT STEEGIE.
- t: HET BEVER PAD.
- u: BROUWER STRAET.



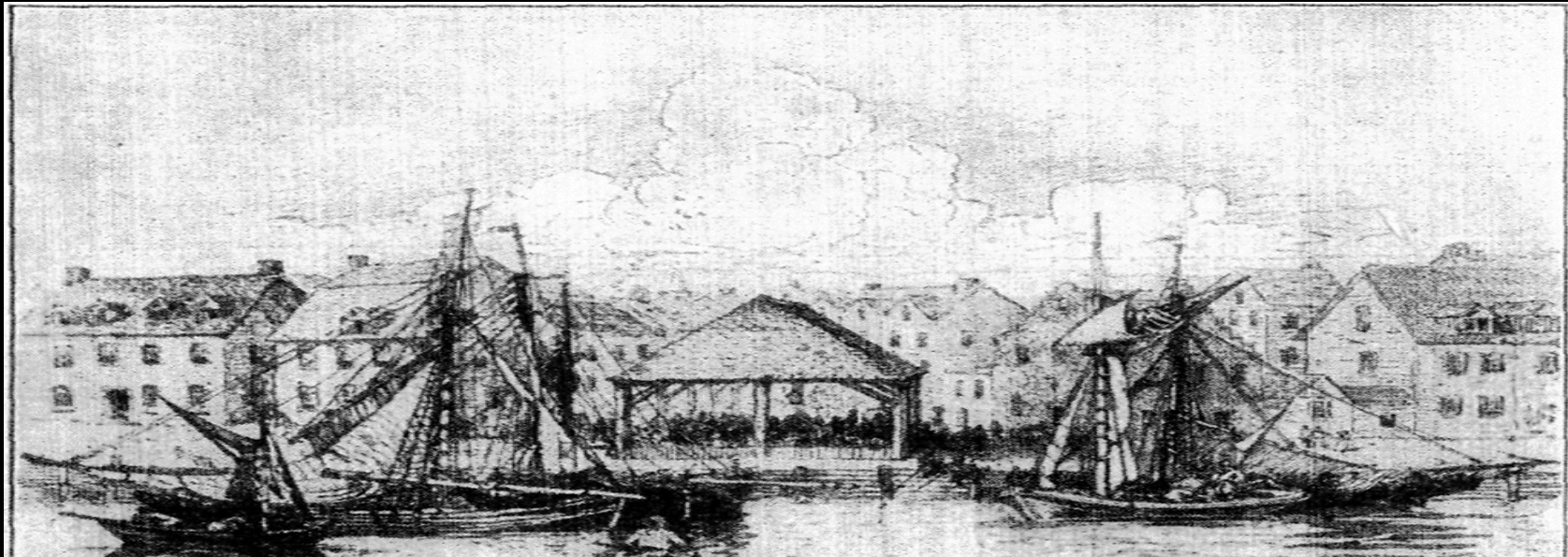
Schreijer's Hoek

*the City of New Amsterdam
on the Island of Manhattan
in the Colony of New Netherland. Anno 1660*



ENGLISH TAKE OVER

- The **Dutch** lost New Netherland to the **English** during the Second Anglo-Dutch War in 1664. Along the West Coast of Africa, British charter companies clashed with the forces of the Dutch West India Company over rights to slaves, ivory, and gold in 1663. By 1664, both the Dutch and English were preparing for war.
- King Charles of England granted his brother, James, **Duke of York**, American territories that included all of New Netherland. James immediately raised a small fleet and sent it to New Amsterdam.
- Director General Stuyvesant, without a fleet or any real army to defend the colony, was forced to surrender the colony to the English war fleet without a struggle.



PENNSYLVANIA

- Pennsylvania was founded in 1681 by **William Penn**. Penn was issued a land grant by King Charles II because of a significant debt owed to his father, Admiral Penn. It was named **Pennsylvania**, which means Penn's Woods, after Admiral Penn.
- His goal was to create a colony that allowed for **freedom of religion** due to his desire to protect himself and fellow **Quakers** from persecution.



