



# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **8th Grade** | Unit 2

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# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 802

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# British America

## Introduction

The first successful British colony was launched in Virginia in 1607. From that time on, the British presence in America expanded steadily and, sometimes, very rapidly. The first settlements in the original thirteen colonies were established over the next one hundred and thirty years. The British settlements began as follows:

Virginia	1607
Massachusetts	1620
New Hampshire	1623
Connecticut	1633
Maryland	1634
Rhode Island	1636
Carolinas	1670
Georgia	1733

The British also took over the Dutch settlements around the Hudson River area in 1664. These included settlements begun in two colonies:

New York	1624
New Jersey	1660

In 1655, the Dutch had taken over a colony begun by Sweden called New Sweden, which also fell to the British in 1664. They included settlements begun in:

Delaware	1638
Pennsylvania	1643

Thus, at the end of the 1600s, with the exception of late starting Georgia, the British colonies were established and growing.

The colonies of British America were each unique, founded by different people with different purposes. Each eventually had its own government under the faraway British crown. Section one of this LIFE PAC® will show how and why each colony began. Section two will present how people lived in the colonies. The last section will describe the growing conflict between France and Britain in North America and how it was resolved.

## Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe how each British colony was settled and name the key organizers of the colony.
2. Discuss the crops, laws, political organization, and religion of the colonies.
3. Describe life in the three sections of the colonies.
4. Describe the Great Awakening and name the key men involved in it.
5. Name the major historical developments in the colonies before 1763.
6. Name the British-French Wars that involved the colonies (European and American names).
7. Describe the course and results of the French and Indian War.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

# 1. ENGLISH COLONIES

Between 1607 and 1733 thirteen colonies were established by the English on the east coast of North America. In each case the king, or Parliament, issued a charter to a group or person that effectively gave them the land. The holder of the charter had the right to set up any sort of government they wished. The charters sometimes included a few restrictions against laws that violated traditional English rights, but even these restrictions varied from colony to colony. The charter holders, for the most part, could set the laws, establish the courts and choose the rulers in their land. They could sell the land,

rent it or give it away. A charter was, in effect, a grant of one's own kingdom!

However, most of the colonial organizers realized that to attract colonists they needed to offer fair government. Therefore, on the example of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, all the colonies eventually had an elected assembly. Most also had some guarantee of basic rights, such as trial by jury. Many, but not all, had some kind of religious toleration. However, complete freedom of conscience was rare. This section will show who chartered each individual colony, how the colonies were set up, and how they were settled.

## SECTION OBJECTIVES

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe how each British colony was settled and name the key organizers of the colony.
2. Discuss the crops, laws, political organization, and religion of the colonies.
5. Name the major historical developments in the colonies before 1763.

## VOCABULARY

**Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.**

**appease** (u pēz'). To make calm; quiet.

**aristocrat** (u ris' tu krat). A person having a high position in society because of birth, rank or title.

**liberal** (lib' er ul). A person favorable to progress and reforms.

**liturgy** (lit' er jē). Prescribed forms or ritual for public worship.

**orthodox** (ôr' thu doks). Having generally accepted views or opinions, especially in religion.

**pacifist** (pas' u fist). One who refuses to fight or bear arms for moral or religious reasons.

**paternalism** (pu tern' l iz um). A system under which an authority acts like a father towards its citizens.

**philanthropist** (fu lan' thru pist). A person who helps people, often by giving large sums of money to worthy causes.

**precursor** (prē ker ser). One that precedes and indicates the approach of another.

**preemptive** (prē emp' tiv). An action done first, before another can act.

**proprietor** (pru prī u ter). An owner.

**quitrent** (kwit rent). Money paid in place of feudal duties, like working in the lord's field and harvesting his crops.

**squatter** (skwot ur). One who settle's on another's land without title or right.

**Trinity** (trin' et ē). In the Christian religion; the unity of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit in one Godhead.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rŭle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

## New England

**Plymouth Plantation.** The most famous American colony began in 1620 with the landing of the *Mayflower* at Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts. A hundred and two colonists had come to start a new life in the wilderness. Theirs was a long and difficult journey that did not begin when the *Mayflower* started across the Atlantic nor end when it landed. The Pilgrim's journey had begun in the stormy waters of British religious turmoil.

Elizabeth I (ruled 1558-1603) and James I (ruled 1603-1625) led the English state church known as the Anglican Church. All British citizens were required to attend and support it. The Anglican Church had a set **liturgy** that was identical in every church in the land. The priest wore robes and the service was very elaborate, much like the Roman Catholic Church which Henry VIII (Elizabeth's father) had broken from in 1534.

The Roman Catholic faith was deeply hated and mistrusted by most Englishmen of the era. Many of the Protestants of England objected to the "popish" trappings of the Anglican Church. The Puritans wanted to stay in the Anglican tradition and "purify" the church of its Catholic veneer. Another group, the Separatists, decided that it was hopeless. They believed the only way was to leave the church and establish their own congregations, under their own chosen

pastors, using simple forms of worship. The Pilgrims were Separatists.

The Pilgrims came from a church that was first organized in England in 1606. They were subject to harsh persecution in their homeland. James I was even more determined to enforce uniform religious practices than Elizabeth I, who had also harassed nonconformists. Separatists were subject to arrest, imprisonment and fines. The Pilgrim congregation decided to illegally immigrate to the Netherlands, where they could worship in peace.

The congregation arranged for passage to Holland in 1606. However, the dishonest English captain robbed them of all of their possessions and turned them over to the authorities. They spent time in prison and tried again in 1608, this time hiring a Dutch ship. The men went aboard first while the women, children and their belongings waited on the shore. While the men were meeting with the ship's crew, the women were arrested and their goods seized by an official raiding party. The ship's captain sailed away with the distraught men to prevent the ship from being seized as well. Eventually, the women and children were allowed to leave and they all settled in the Dutch city of Leyden.

The English Separatists were not happy in the Netherlands, however. They did not want their children to become Dutch, which was



happening more and more the longer they lived there. They also feared a resumption of war between the Netherlands and Catholic Spain, which claimed the Lowlands. In the end, they decided to emigrate to the newly established colony in Virginia where they could worship in peace in an English environment.

The Pilgrims received permission from the king and a patent from the London Company, which owned Virginia, to settle there. They organized financial backing through a joint stock company, promising to work for the company for seven years. Their agreement required that a large number of their party be non-Separatist, called “strangers” by the Separatists, who would share in the building of the settlement. Two ships, the *Mayflower* and the *Speedwell*, were obtained for the voyage. Arrangements completed, they sailed from England on August 5, 1620.

They were hardly out into the English Channel when the next series of problems began. The *Speedwell* began to leak and they were forced to turn back. After two attempts to repair her and sail, the *Speedwell* was finally sold in England. A few of the colonists agreed to stay behind until the next year, while the remainder boarded the *Mayflower*, which finally sailed on September 6th.

The *Mayflower* was badly overcrowded on its voyage. The 102 passengers were crammed into the area below the deck. The crossing was stormy, partly because they sailed so late. As a result, the below deck area was sealed up for most of the trip. Conditions rapidly became unsanitary and the air foul. The passengers were unable to get exercise or fresh air. One person died and one, named Oceanus, was born during the crossing. They finally spotted the coast of America on Nov. 9th.

The travelers discovered that they were north of the land owned by the Virginia Company.



| The Pilgrims Leaving Holland

They had landed instead in the region of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. They decided against working their way south for a couple of reasons. They desperately needed to build shelters before winter worsened and conditions on board the ship were horrible. They decided to settle where they were (without permission). That meant the colonists would be **squatters**—without any form of government. The more rational among them realized it would be a disaster to settle without a government to maintain discipline and organize the needs of the community.

Therefore, on November 11, 1620 the Pilgrims wrote and signed an agreement called the *Mayflower Compact*. It was signed by forty-one of the men representing themselves, their wives, children and servants. It is hailed historically as a **precursor** of the constitution of the United States. It was not intended to interfere with the power of the king, but simply, as a matter of expediency, to deal with the immediate needs of the settlers. The Pilgrims first act under the agreement, quoted in full on the next page, was to elect John Carver as their governor.



**I**n 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 Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the 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 another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, 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 hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth,

Anno domini; 1620.

## The Mayflower Compact



**Answer these questions.**

- 1.1** What was the difference between Puritans and Separatists? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2** Which were the Pilgrims? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3** What happened when the Pilgrims tried to go to the Netherlands? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.4** Why didn't the Pilgrims remain in the Netherlands? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.5** Why didn't the *Speedwell* make the crossing? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.6** What problems did the immigrants experience on the *Mayflower's* crossing?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.7** Where did they arrive in America and why was that location a problem?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Look at the Mayflower Compact itself to answer these questions.**

**1.8** Why did the Pilgrims come to America?

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**1.9** In whose presence was the agreement made?

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**1.10** What was the length the King's reign over Ireland and Scotland?

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**1.11** What did the signers agree to do and why?

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As soon as the Compact was signed, the settlers began to look for a good spot to begin building their colony. The *Mayflower* also needed a protected harbor, because it had to stay through the winter. It was not until December 11th that a suitable site was found in Plymouth Bay. It had good soil, a harbor, fresh water, and mysteriously cleared fields that had been abandoned. That riddle was cleared up later when the Pilgrims learned that the local Patuxet Indians had made contact with European fishermen and almost the entire tribe had died from disease. The *Mayflower* finally anchored in Plymouth Bay on December 16, 1620.

Weather was deteriorating fast, as were conditions onboard the ship. The men worked furiously to build a fort and houses while they continued living on the *Mayflower*. The work was hampered by the cold and rain. The Pilgrims previously had no way to exercise during

the crossing. They were weak and conditions did not permit them regular, hot meals. Plague broke out among them and they began to die. Almost half of the people died before spring, including Governor Carver and fourteen of the eighteen married women. At one point only seven people of the entire company were fit enough to tend to the remaining colonists, who were too ill to do anything.

The land they were on was unoccupied because of the earlier plague among the Indians, but there were several other tribes nearby. The Pilgrims selected "Captain" Miles Standish to organize the defense of the colony and deal with the Indians. They were aided by Squanto, an English speaking Patuxet survivor. Squanto had been captured by an unscrupulous English captain, sold as a slave, escaped in English waters, lived in England for a time and then succeeded in returning home only to find his entire village dead! He was a tremendous help

to the Pilgrims. He became their friend, lived with them, helped them negotiate with the nearby tribes and taught them how to raise Indian corn (which saved them from starving, because their European crops failed).

The Pilgrims generally developed good relations with the nearby Indians. They did take some corn they found cached in an abandoned village when they first landed, but they later replaced it from their own harvest. With Squanto's help they negotiated a treaty with Massasoit, the chief of the Wampanoag Confederacy, a treaty that both sides honored for many years. Miles Standish led several **preemptive** strikes on other tribes when it was established they were planning attacks on the colony. For the most part however, the Pilgrims traded peacefully with the Indians for furs and food. (The furs were to be sent to Europe as profit for the company that sponsored the colony.) Their honest dealings and alert defenses kept the colony from facing a major Indian attack until King Philip's War in 1675.

The colony did well during the summer of 1621 under the leadership of William Bradford, the new governor. The first harvest was bountiful. The settlers followed the custom of their day by setting aside a day to thank God. They invited Massasoit and many of his warriors to join them in what turned into a three day feast, the first Thanksgiving.

However, the situation was threatened in November by the arrival of thirty-five new settlers who came without any tools, equipment, and more importantly, food. The harvest was now inadequate to feed the colony. They came near to starvation again that winter. Moreover, they did not own individual property, and the Pilgrims were required to share the work and harvest amongst themselves. The hard working members of the colony began to object to supporting the idle. Governor Bradford eventually acted without orders from the company and gave each man land for the sole support of himself and his family. This substantially improved the colony's prospects as the families began to work vigorously, knowing they would keep the fruits of their labor.

Over a period of ten years, the remainder of the Separatist church in Leyden was brought over to Plymouth. The colony grew and prospered. Later settlers arrived to find their Christian brothers had built houses for them and laid in enough food to last them until their first harvest.

The colony received a new patent giving them legal title to their land in 1621. However, they never did obtain a royal charter which would have guaranteed their independence. The financial sponsors permitted the colonists to buy out their contract in 1627. In 1691 Plymouth was absorbed by the growing, and religiously similar, Massachusetts Bay Colony.



### Match these people.

1.12 \_\_\_\_\_ John Carver

1.13 \_\_\_\_\_ Squanto

1.14 \_\_\_\_\_ Miles Standish

1.15 \_\_\_\_\_ Massasoit

1.16 \_\_\_\_\_ William Bradford

a. chief of Wampanoag Indians

b. first governor of Plymouth

c. second governor of Plymouth

d. military leader of Plymouth

e. English speaking Indian, aided the Pilgrims

**Write true or false on the blank.**

- 1.17 \_\_\_\_\_ The land around Plymouth was not occupied because the Indians thought it was too poor to farm.
- 1.18 \_\_\_\_\_ About half of the Pilgrims died the first winter.
- 1.19 \_\_\_\_\_ The arrival of the new colonists in November of 1621 allowed the colony to survive the winter.
- 1.20 \_\_\_\_\_ The governor's decision to give the colonists their own land hurt the colony.
- 1.21 \_\_\_\_\_ The colonists bought out their contract in 1627.
- 1.22 \_\_\_\_\_ The Pilgrims did get legal title to their land but eventually became a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

**Complete this exercise.**

- 1.23 Read some more about Plymouth Plantation. As a member of another 17th century Separatist church that is considering setting up their own colony nearby, write a two-page analysis of the way Plymouth was settled. Advise your church about what they should do the same or differently and why.

**TEACHER CHECK**\_\_\_\_\_  
initials\_\_\_\_\_  
date

**Massachusetts Bay.** The same persecution that drove the Separatists out of Great Britain soon fell on the Puritans as well. Charles I came to the throne in 1625 and quickly established a very anti-Puritan kingdom. Parliament, on the other hand, was largely controlled by Puritans; and many were wealthy, established members of the community. Conflict between the two sides grew. In 1633 Charles appointed William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury, the highest office in the Anglican Church. Laud used all of his resources to force the Puritans to conform to Anglican worship which he made even more Catholic. Charles, in the meantime, prevented Parliament from meeting for over ten years. The intense distrust between the two sides

resulted in a civil war in 1642 and the execution of the king in 1649.

Thousands of Puritans fled England as the conflict with the king grew in intensity. Some of these settled in America. But unlike the Pilgrims, these were not destitute Separatists. Rich Puritan merchants set up the New England Company in 1628 and in 1629 reorganized it as the Massachusetts Bay Company. The king granted the company a charter giving them the right to govern and settle land north of Cape Cod. In a massive oversight, the charter failed to state that the company must meet in England where the king could supervise and change it.

The Puritan merchants quickly took advantage of the king's mistake. The stockholders who



wanted to stay in England sold out their interest in the company to men who were willing to immigrate. This was led by John Winthrop, a well born Puritan lawyer. The new company members left for America, *taking their charter with them*.

The original New England Company had sent settlers in 1628 to Salem, a settlement established north of Plymouth in 1626. This first group made preparation for the many who would follow by building shelters and laying in supplies. Then, in 1630, when all was ready, John Winthrop, as the new governor, came over with hundreds of colonists.

This colony was unique from the beginning. It was well planned and well financed. These were unusual colonists, too. They were middle class people with resources and skills. They moved from their starting point in Salem to establish the city of Boston in 1630.

Conditions in England continued to deteriorate through the 1630s and 40s. As they did, Puritan immigrants continued to come to Massachusetts. Often whole churches would move over together. This brought over a cross-section of English society, not just bands of penniless adventurers who were normally the ones willing to risk colonization.

The Puritans did not come to establish a land of religious freedom. They came to practice *their* form of worship and only theirs. In spite of their official stand that they only wanted to purify the Anglican Church, the churches they set up in America were not Anglican with its rich ceremony and central authority. Each congregation organized itself, chose its own pastor, and set up its own board of elders; but they followed the accepted Puritan theology. Ministers were barred from holding public office, but often influenced the lawmakers of the day. The ministers and the colony officials were determined to keep their new land **orthodox** Puritan.

Under Governor Winthrop, the Puritans established strict control over the colony. It must

be remembered that democracy as we know it was unknown in the 1600s. People expected the **aristocrats** to govern and the masses to obey. There was an elected assembly in Massachusetts, but only those men who owned property and were members of the Puritan church (the only church allowed in the colony) could vote. Even then the understanding of the time was that the church members would elect their leaders from a small group of “qualified” aristocrats who would rule the colony. This was the end result in Massachusetts for many years.

The strict control over the government and religion of the colony had several effects. First of all, the communities tended to be very close knit. Neighbors would be in close communion with each other to keep an eye on each other’s lives and to help each other keep the faith. The intolerance tended to drive out many of the settlers to seek land outside the control of the Massachusetts Bay Company. Also, many sincere Christians who disagreed with either the



| A Puritan Couple



theology or the politics of the colony either left on their own or were exiled, further expanding British settlements in America.

One famous example of the tension with the government involved the wife of a Boston merchant, Anne Hutchinson. Hutchinson came to America in 1634. She began to hold meetings in her home with the women, and later men joined, to discuss recent sermons and theology. Eventually, she began to criticize the ministers and teach in a manner that can be described as *antinomianism* (meaning against the word or law). It is a belief that individual revelation, not the written word of God or the guidance of the church, should control the believer's life. In extreme cases, an antinomianist obeys the "voice within" rather than scripture, which is a dangerous idea in any Christian church. It was especially threatening to such a tightly organized church/state like Massachusetts.

Mistress Hutchinson developed a large following in the colony, being a charismatic person who tapped into the discontent over the many strict controls in the colony. Much of the colony

was split between her supporters and her opponents. Her followers were able to elect their choice for governor in 1636, but in the next year the orthodox John Winthrop was reinstated. He brought Mrs. Hutchinson to trial in 1637 for criticizing the ministers and disturbing the peace of the colony. She was found guilty, excommunicated, and exiled after she refused to recant of her beliefs. She went to Rhode Island and then New York, where she was eventually killed by Indians.

Modern interpreters of history sometimes try to portray Anne Hutchinson as a feminist, persecuted for daring to speak out against the male authority of her day. However, there is no evidence of that. In an age of intolerance, in a place where uniform religion was a public priority, she taught a non-orthodox view. Moreover, she did it publicly, in a direct challenge to the powerful people of her community. While this would be acceptable in 20th century America, it was not in 17th century Massachusetts. No matter if man or woman, those who would have attempted such a challenge would have achieved the same results.



**Choose the correct word(s) to complete each sentence.**

- 1.24 \_\_\_\_\_ was the English king during the 1600s who persecuted the Puritans and was executed after a civil war.
- 1.25 \_\_\_\_\_ was the Archbishop of Canterbury who led the attack on the Puritans after his appointment in 1633.
- 1.26 The former New England Company was reorganized in 1629 as the \_\_\_\_\_ Company, and given a royal charter to settle land in America.
- 1.27 \_\_\_\_\_ was a leader in the colonization of Massachusetts and the first governor.
- 1.28 The Massachusetts Colony allowed only the \_\_\_\_\_ church in their land.
- 1.29 \_\_\_\_\_ was a woman who was exiled for opposing the ministers of Massachusetts and teaching antinomianism.



**Complete these items.**

**1.30** What mistake was made in the granting of the Massachusetts Bay Company charter and how did the members take advantage of it? \_\_\_\_\_

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**1.31** Who elected the assembly in Massachusetts Bay? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Rhode Island.** Rhode Island was established by another Massachusetts exile, Roger Williams. Williams was a minister with Separatist views who came to the Bay Colony in 1631. He refused an invitation to pastor a church in Boston because it maintained ties with the Anglican Church. He took a church in Salem instead and quickly became well known for his nonconformist views. Williams taught that the land they were on belonged to the Indians, not the king. He also was one of the early supporters of separation of church and state. What Williams meant by that was that the church should be independent of the government. Congregations should support their own ministers, teach as they choose, and taxes from all the people should not be used to support one state approved church. This became the traditional view of separation of church and state in America.

These views alarmed the rulers of Massachusetts who feared for their authority and the title to their land. They decided to send Williams back to England. Instead, he left the colony and took refuge with the Narragansett Indians whom he had befriended. The Narragansetts sold Williams some land outside the jurisdiction of the Bay Colony where he founded the town of Providence in 1636. Portsmouth, Newport,



and Warwick were founded in the following years by others who had left Massachusetts.

In 1644 the settlements together obtained a charter from Parliament, which was then in control of England. The new colony's laws assured complete freedom of religion. It became a haven for all kinds of persecuted believers, including Baptists, Jews and Quakers. The government was the most democratic one yet organized in the colonies. All free, adult, white men were allowed to vote. The legality of charter from Parliament was in question when Charles II, son of the executed Charles I, was restored to the throne in 1660. In 1663 the colony received a royal charter, assuring its independence.

**Connecticut.** Connecticut was another colony founded by settlers who left Massachusetts. One of the most famous was the founder of Hartford and a leader in the organization of the colony, Thomas Hooker. Hooker was a famous preacher educated at Cambridge in England. Because of his Puritan views he was forced to flee to Holland in 1630 and came to Massachusetts in 1633.

Hooker pastored a church in Cambridge. He was completely orthodox in his Puritan theology, but he thought the colony's government was too autocratic. He wanted all men in the colony, not just church members, to have the vote and to influence the decisions made by their representatives.

Hooker and his congregation obtained permission to leave Massachusetts and settle the fertile Connecticut River valley in 1636. They wanted better land and a more democratic government than they had in the Bay Colony. They established the town of Hartford and soon other like-minded settlers began their own towns nearby. In 1639, the towns came together to write a plan of government for themselves. The result, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, was the first true

constitution in America. It was a plan of government written by the representatives of the people. It permitted all free men to vote for their representatives, regardless of church membership. Later however, voting rights were limited to those who owned property.

Just down the coast from Connecticut, two Puritan pastors founded the town of New Haven in 1638. Later towns were joined with it to form the New Haven Colony in 1643. These people followed an extreme, strict version of Puritanism. Theirs was a *theocracy*, a state ruled by the church, where the Old Testament law of Moses was followed. However, the colony was in disfavor with Charles II because two of the judges who had condemned his father to death had been allowed to stay there. Rather than giving New Haven its own charter, Charles II granted Connecticut a royal charter in 1662 that made New Haven a part of that (more **liberal**) colony under the law of the Fundamental Orders.

**New Hampshire and Maine.** The Council for New England, an English government agency under James I, gave two men, Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason, the land in what is now New Hampshire and Maine in 1622. The land was divided between them in 1629. Mason received the southern part which he named New Hampshire, after his home in Hampshire, England. The land was settled mainly by immigrants from the Bay Colony when Mason failed to develop it. In 1641, Massachusetts absorbed the land and controlled it until 1680 when Charles II made it an independent royal colony.

Gorges did establish some settlers in his land in Maine, but, again, most of the colony was populated from Massachusetts. After Gorges died, the settlements agreed to make Maine part of Massachusetts in the 1650s, but Ferdinando Gorges' heirs also claimed ownership. The courts in England agreed, giving the land back to the heirs. In 1677 the Bay Colony purchased Maine from them. Until 1820, Maine was essentially a cutoff part of Massachusetts.



**Write true or false on the blank.** If the statement is false change the underlined words to make it true.

- 1.32 \_\_\_\_\_ The Massachusetts Bay Charter was the first true constitution in America.
- 1.33 \_\_\_\_\_ Providence was founded by Roger Williams.
- 1.34 \_\_\_\_\_ Thomas Hooker founded New Haven.
- 1.35 \_\_\_\_\_ Roger Williams taught that the land belonged to the king and that the church should be supported by the state.
- 1.36 \_\_\_\_\_ Many settlers who founded the new colonies left Massachusetts to escape religious persecution and government control.
- 1.37 \_\_\_\_\_ Rhode Island's laws allowed complete freedom of religion.
- 1.38 \_\_\_\_\_ Rhode Island received its first charter from Charles I.
- 1.39 \_\_\_\_\_ New Haven was a very strict Puritan colony that was incorporated with Connecticut.
- 1.40 \_\_\_\_\_ Massachusetts owned New Hampshire and Maine for a time.
- 1.41 \_\_\_\_\_ Maine was settled primarily by people from New Hampshire.

## Middle Colonies

**New York.** The areas of the Hudson River and what is now New York City were settled by the Dutch West India Company beginning in about 1623. The Netherlands was a stable country at the time with little religious trouble. As a result, there was no large scale immigration to the colony. New Netherlands, however, had managed to absorb a smaller rival, New Sweden, which was established beginning in 1638 along the Delaware River in New Jersey. New Sweden was captured in 1655 by a small military force under Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of the colony.

However, the continued presence of a foreign government between the New England colonies and the English colonies of the south disturbed the government in London. In 1664, Charles II gave the land of New Netherlands to his brother James Stuart, Duke of York, with orders

to conquer it. The Duke sent four warships at once. The hot-headed Peter Stuyvesant wanted to fight, but he had little support. New Netherlands surrendered without a shot being fired.

The capture of the colony caused a war between the Netherlands and England. The colony was, however, left in English hands when it ended. The Dutch did recapture it briefly in 1673-1674, but after that it was English until the Revolution.

The colony was renamed New York, after the Duke. The new governor he appointed published a liberal set of laws called the Duke's Laws, to encourage the Dutch settlers to stay. The laws gave religious freedom, trial by jury and a voice in local government. However, the Duke did not guarantee a colonial assembly. Laws were made by the governor and his council.

Most of the Dutch people, used to autocratic government, stayed and were generally peaceful citizens. However, the new government had problems with the English settlers. Much of Long Island had been settled by people from New England who refused to pay taxes which they did not authorize. The Duke was finally forced to call a colonial assembly in 1683 to **appease** them. Nevertheless, the autocratic nature of the government and the continued practice of granting large tracts of land to a privileged few discouraged settlement.

The growth of the colony was also hampered by the French who were in northern New York. The English made a treaty with the Iroquois nation in 1684 making the two allies, as the Iroquois had been with the Dutch. However, a series of wars between the French and the English in the 18th century made the northern regions unsafe. The colony grew slowly compared to the rest of the Middle Colonies.

In 1683 the Duke finally called an elected assembly which wrote a Charter of Liberties and Privileges for the colony. The Charter guaranteed the continuation of the assembly as well as freedom of religion. The Duke of York accepted the charter but then revoked it in 1685 when he became King James II. New York then became a royal colony.

**New Jersey.** New Jersey was part of the land Charles II gave to his brother, the Duke of York in 1664. The Duke, in turn, gave the land to two friends, Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley, who had been among the **proprietors** who began the colony in the Carolinas. These men used their experience to attract settlers. They published a document called the Concessions and Agreement which promised any settlers a representative assembly, freedom of religion and no rent payments until 1670. Those concessions and cheap land quickly attracted settlers from New England.

However, there were several problems with the new colony. The Duke of York continued to



| Immigrants in New York Harbor

interfere with the colony, claiming that he had given up only the property rights and kept political control. He finally conceded control in 1680. Also, the independent New Englanders refused to pay their **quitrents** once they became due in 1670. The owners expected to have the rights of Medieval feudal lords to the land of Jersey. The population, however, was unwilling to concede that authority over “their” land. This would be a continuing problem for all of the colonial proprietors.

Berkeley finally sold his part of the colony, called West Jersey, to two English Quakers in 1674. Quakers were a religious sect that developed in England in the mid 1600s. They were **pacifists** who emphasized an “inner light” of Christ in their lives. Their services were very informal and conducted with complete equality among the members. They refused to pay taxes to the Anglican Church, to take oaths or to remove their hats in the presence of their “betters,” even the king. As a result, they were persecuted in both England and in the Puritan-dominated colonies, except for Rhode Island. West Jersey was the first refuge the Quakers established in America.

Carteret’s colonists in East Jersey also refused to pay quitrents. So after his death in 1680,



the colony was purchased by a group of Quakers including William Penn. The new owners crafted a constitution that guaranteed freedom of conscience, an elected legislature and such civil liberties as trial by jury. Both Jerseys attracted many Quakers from England as well as from the more restrictive New England colonies. Still the colonists refused to pay rents, robbing the owners of their profit from the land. The colonists even rioted over the issue in the 1690s. In 1702 the owners gave their political power over to the king. The Jerseys were combined into a royal colony ruled from New York. They were given their own governor in 1738 after the citizens strongly objected to the former arrangement.

**Pennsylvania and Delaware.** The best known of the colonial proprietors was William Penn. Penn was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn, a wealthy friend of the monarchy in England. Penn himself became a good friend of both Charles II and James II. However, his Quaker convictions made life in England very difficult, and he was imprisoned several times.

In 1681 Charles II granted Penn a large tract of land in America in payment of a debt the king owed Penn's father. It was the largest land grant ever given to a single man in the colonies. Later, the Duke of York gave him Delaware as an outlet to the sea. Penn sought to name the land Sylvania (woods), but the king insisted on it being *Pennsylvania*, after William's father.

Penn was a political as well as a religious liberal. He wanted to set up a "holy experiment" in America granting both religious and political freedom. The colony had complete freedom of conscience, a representative assembly, no state church, liberal land policies and a charter that could be amended if needed (the first American plan of government to do that). He, like Roger Williams before him, respected the rights of the Indians. He purchased the land from them before selling it to settlers. This won the friendship of the local Indians who did not harass the



| William Penn and the Pennsylvania Charter of Liberties

colonists. (Unfortunately, the policy was not uniformly followed by the settlers themselves.)

Penn himself laid out plans for Philadelphia, the "city of brotherly love". The well planned port quickly became a trade center for the colony and for all of English America. Penn's experiment flourished. The colony attracted nonconformists of all kinds, as well as immigrants from Germany, Scotland, and Ireland. The lure of freedom and land proved to be a strong draw. Pennsylvania was officially begun in 1681 and by 1700 was behind only much older Massachusetts and Virginia in population.

Penn ran into difficulties when his friend, the Catholic king James II, was overthrown in the



Glorious Revolution of 1688. Penn was suspected of treason, but was eventually cleared of the charges. The new monarchs, William and Mary, revoked his charter in 1692, but they restored it in 1694. In 1701 Penn granted the colonies a new frame of government called the Pennsylvania Charter of Liberties that gave

the colonial assembly the full right to create laws for the colony. That same document gave Delaware its own legislature; however, it continued under the governor of Pennsylvania until the Revolution. Until that time, the two colonies continued to be under the ownership of Penn's family.



**Name the colony or colonies associated with each person or item.**

**1.42** Peter Stuyvesant \_\_\_\_\_

**1.43** James Stuart \_\_\_\_\_

**1.44** William Penn \_\_\_\_\_

**1.45** Quakers \_\_\_\_\_

**1.46** New Netherlands \_\_\_\_\_

**1.47** New Sweden \_\_\_\_\_

**1.48** Sir George Carteret \_\_\_\_\_

**1.49** Duke's Laws \_\_\_\_\_

**1.50** Charter of Liberties and Privileges \_\_\_\_\_

**1.51** Concessions and Agreement \_\_\_\_\_

**1.52** Lord John Berkeley \_\_\_\_\_



**Answer these questions.**

**1.53** Why did Charles II give Pennsylvania to William Penn? \_\_\_\_\_

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**1.54** What two problems did the original proprietors have in New Jersey? \_\_\_\_\_

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**1.55** How did the English acquire New York? \_\_\_\_\_

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**1.56** Who were the Quakers? \_\_\_\_\_

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**1.57** Based on the descriptions, which of the Middle Colonies was the most successful? \_\_\_\_\_

---

## Southern Colonies

**Maryland.** The colony of Maryland was founded by Lord Baltimore (George Calvert), a favorite of King James I. Baltimore was interested in establishing an American colony for several reasons. He had been an important member of the English government until he converted to Catholicism. That ended his career in England, where Catholics could not hold public office and were often subject to harassment or fines. Baltimore wanted to establish a colony where Catholics could worship in peace. He also needed a place for his younger sons, who would not inherit his title and as Catholics could not pursue other careers to win their fortunes. In 1632, Baltimore received a charter from Charles I for land north of Virginia on Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimore's was the first of the original thirteen colonial charters granted to a single individual.

Cecil Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore's son, built the colony after his father died. The second Lord Baltimore financed the colony under the governorship of his younger brother, Leonard Calvert. In 1634 the younger Calvert brought over 200 (mostly Protestant) colonists and established the town of St. Mary's near the Potomac River.

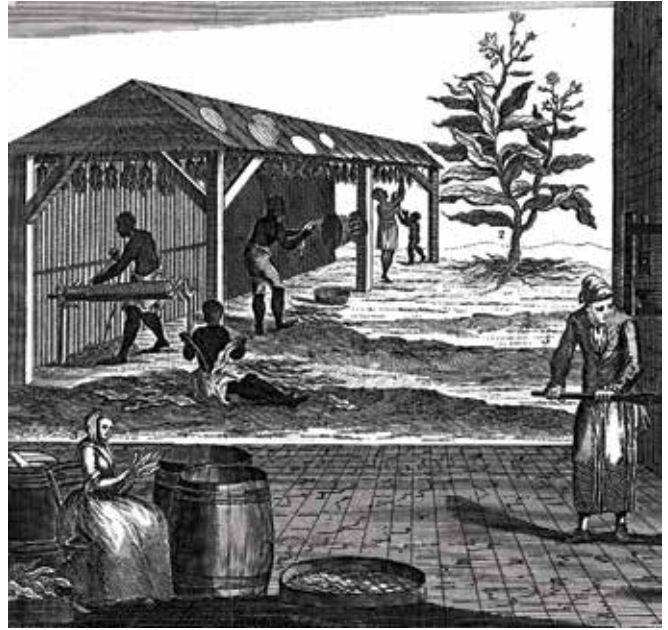
Lord Baltimore's charter gave him absolute control over the colonial government, but the settlers in Maryland wanted an assembly like the House of Burgesses in Virginia. Baltimore gave in, realizing that he needed to grant an assembly if he wanted to attract settlers, as was true throughout the colonies.

Some of the land in Maryland was sold in large sections to other nobles, who in turn, rented it to small farmers. Other parts were sold

outright to the farmers, which proved more popular. The colony quickly attracted settlers because of the good land, available water transportation (the most reliable transport in the 1600s) and religious toleration. The new colony also prospered by learning from Virginia. The first settlers set up farms and trading posts instead of hunting for gold. They also made peaceful contact with the Indians and had an immediate cash crop in tobacco.

Religion proved to be a major headache for the proprietor. Even though Maryland was supposed to be a Catholic haven, most of the settlers were Protestant. Baltimore had to protect the Catholics without angering the Protestant majority. This became especially crucial during the Civil War in England, when Puritans controlled the government. Governor Calvert was even forced into exile for two years when Protestants temporarily took over the colony from 1645-1646. In 1649 (the year Charles I was executed), Lord Baltimore proposed, and the assembly passed, the Toleration Act which gave full religious freedom to any Christian sect that believed in the **Trinity**. It was a liberal policy for the time and it even attracted Puritans from Virginia who came to escape from the Anglican state church there.

The Protestants of Maryland however, resented being under a Catholic proprietor, even if they did enjoy the religious freedom of the colony. In 1654 Protestant forces took over the colony again and repealed the Toleration Act the next year. Baltimore regained control of the colony in 1657 by naming a Protestant governor and putting a majority of Protestants on the governor's council of advisors. Then when the Glorious Revolution put the Protestant William and Mary on the throne, Baltimore again lost control of the colony. It was a royal colony from 1691 until 1715. The Anglican Church was established as the state church during that time, and Catholics lost the right to vote. In 1715 the colony was returned to the fourth Lord Baltimore who was an Anglican. The Calvert family controlled Maryland until the American Revolution.



| Slaves Working on Virginia Tobacco Plantation in 18th Century

**Carolinas.** North and South Carolina began as a colony granted to eight proprietors in 1663, the first grant made by Charles II after the restoration of the monarchy. The proprietors were extraordinarily rich and powerful men who had supported the return of the king. They vainly hoped to make a profit in the warm Carolina climate by raising such products as silk and wine. Even though the two colonies began as one, the differences that would separate them began early.

The development of South Carolina centered around the excellent harbor at Charleston (named for Charles II) which was established in 1670. The port quickly drew in settlers from the prosperous British West Indies, younger sons of the English aristocracy and even French Huguenots (Protestants). The settlers were attracted by the cheap land and religious toleration offered by the proprietors, led by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The settlers from the West Indies brought their slaves with them and quickly set up a plantation system of farming. Rice and indigo (blue dye) became the cash crops over time. Slaves were a part of the economy from the

beginning, as aristocratic landowners used their labor to establish huge, profitable farms. Charleston became a thriving trading port connecting South Carolina with the rest of the English world, especially the West Indies. South Carolina developed as a land of wealthy, well-born planters, their servants and slaves.

North Carolina on the other hand, did not have a port city to develop around due to the stormy nature of its coastline. Most of the colony was settled by poor farmers immigrating from Virginia. They were generally unhappy with the snobbish, Anglican plantation environment which had developed in the oldest English colony. These rebels set up small, independent farms, usually without the help of slaves. They disliked authority and developed an economy of small farms, not plantations.

In 1669 with the help of philosopher John Locke, Shaftesbury wrote the Fundamental Constitutions, the government plan for the Carolinas. Its aim was to set up a controlled colony under the continued domination of a land-holding aristocracy. It proved unworkable, as well as unpopular, and was finally discarded in 1693. The new government followed along more traditional colonial lines with an elected assembly and a governor assisted by a council.

The Carolinas were the southern frontier of English America when they were established. The Spanish from Florida often attacked or incited their Indian allies to do so, particularly when England and Spain were at war. The proprietors proved unable or unwilling to protect the colony. Finally in 1729, the British government bought out the proprietors. North and South became separate royal colonies.

**Georgia.** Georgia was the last colony established in Colonial America, and it had a very unusual start. The British government (England, Scotland, and Wales were united to form Great Britain in 1707) wanted a buffer state to protect prosperous South Carolina from Spanish and French attacks. Therefore in 1732, a charter

was granted to a group of **philanthropists** led by James Oglethorpe. Oglethorpe, a former general, wanted to establish a colony where debtors could be sent to work for their freedom (it had long been the custom to imprison people for debt until it was paid). Because of the military importance of the colony, Parliament even gave money to support settlement.

Georgia was named after King George II and was organized under a board of trustees who had no financial interest in the colony. They were to manage the colony for twenty-one years, after which it would become a royal colony. The board set the colony up with a wide variety of restrictions intended to insure the colony fulfilled its idealistic purpose. Religious toleration of Christian sects, except for Catholics, was established. Slavery and rum were forbidden. Farms were limited to 500 acres, and inheritance was restricted to prevent the development of large estates. Moreover, Oglethorpe ruled without an assembly. These **paternalistic** laws would eventually prove unworkable.

Oglethorpe led about 100 colonists to America in 1733. They established the city of Savannah. Other settlements followed, but the strict laws hampered growth. The settlers that did come complained vociferously about the restrictions and the lack of an elected assembly. In 1739 Spain and England went to war. Oglethorpe failed in an attempt to conquer Florida, but succeeded in defending Georgia against the Spanish. The war ended in America by 1742, and the trustees began to ease up on the restrictions. They turned the colony over to the king two years ahead of schedule, having failed to create their dream colony.

Georgia eventually developed a slave-operated plantation economy like South Carolina, with rice and indigo as the main crops. The king granted the colony a representative assembly in the pattern of the earlier colonies. By the time of the Revolution, Georgia was still not heavily populated. The early restrictions and warfare had gotten it off to a slow start.



Name the colony associated with each item.

- |      |       |  |
|------|-------|--|
| 1.58 | _____ | Toleration Act                               |
| 1.59 | _____ | Haven for debtors                            |
| 1.60 | _____ | Earl of Shaftesbury                          |
| 1.61 | _____ | First colony granted to a single proprietor  |
| 1.62 | _____ | James Oglethorpe                             |
| 1.63 | _____ | Charleston                                   |
| 1.64 | _____ | Settled mostly by poor farmers from Virginia |
| 1.65 | _____ | Last colony established                      |
| 1.66 | _____ | Fundamental Constitutions                    |
| 1.67 | _____ | Slave economy from its earliest days         |
| 1.68 | _____ | Slavery was originally forbidden             |
| 1.69 | _____ | Calvert family                               |
| 1.70 | _____ | Haven for Catholics                          |
| 1.71 | _____ | Buffer colony against Spanish and French     |
| 1.72 | _____ | Lord Baltimore                               |
| 1.73 | _____ | Run by a board of trustees                   |

**Write true or false on the blank.** If the statement is false change the underlined words to make it true.

- |      |       |  |
|------|-------|--|
| 1.74 | _____ | The main crops of Georgia and <u>Maryland</u> were rice and indigo.  |
| 1.75 | _____ | <u>North Carolina</u> developed an economy of small, independent farmers without many slaves.                    |
| 1.76 | _____ | <u>Protestants</u> in 17th century England could not hold public office and were subject to fines or harassment. |
| 1.77 | _____ | The original laws of <u>Georgia</u> hindered colonization and hampered growth.                                   |
| 1.78 | _____ | <u>French</u> Florida was a threat to South Carolina and Georgia.  |
| 1.79 | _____ | The Carolinas were originally chartered to <u>five</u> wealthy proprietors.                                      |



**Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test.** The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

## SELF TEST 1

**Name the colony most associated with each item** (each answer, 3 points).

- |              |       |   |
|--------------|-------|---|
| <b>1.01</b>  | _____ | John Carver, Squanto, Miles Standish                                      |
| <b>1.02</b>  | _____ | Roger Williams  |
| <b>1.03</b>  | _____ | took over New Haven   |
| <b>1.04</b>  | _____ | Toleration Act  |
| <b>1.05</b>  | _____ | absorbed Plymouth Plantation  |
| <b>1.06</b>  | _____ | Thomas Hooker   |
| <b>1.07</b>  | _____ | James Oglethorpe  |
| <b>1.08</b>  | _____ | a buffer colony against the Spanish and French                            |
| <b>1.09</b>  | _____ | controlled by the Calvert family  |
| <b>1.010</b> | _____ | exiled Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams                                 |
| <b>1.011</b> | _____ | had the first true constitution, the Fundamental Orders                   |
| <b>1.012</b> | _____ | John Winthrop   |
| <b>1.013</b> | _____ | captured from the Dutch and renamed after James Stuart                    |
| <b>1.014</b> | _____ | the first Quaker haven  |
| <b>1.015</b> | _____ | "holy experiment" chartered by Charles II to pay off a debt               |
| <b>1.016</b> | _____ | first colony established  |
| <b>1.017</b> | _____ | outlet to the sea for Pennsylvania  |
| <b>1.018</b> | _____ | last colony established   |
| <b>1.019</b> | _____ | established by eight lordly proprietors, slave holding plantation economy |
| <b>1.020</b> | _____ | small farms, settled by poor of Virginia, no ports due to stormy coast    |



**Choose the best answer** (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.021** The Mayflower Compact was intended to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. be a precursor of later constitutions  
b. establish a government independent of the king  
c. to deal with the fact they were outside Virginia's government authority  
d. to give the Puritans control of the government
- 1.022** The settlers at Plymouth Plantation were \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Separatists seeking freedom to worship in an English environment  
b. middle class Puritans driven out of England  
c. missionaries to the Indians  
d. Pilgrims traveling further away from the spiritual corruption of Europe
- 1.023** Massachusetts Bay Colony was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. a poorly planned colony  
b. the source of settlers for much of New England  
c. loyal in form and worship to the Anglican church  
d. less successful than Plymouth
- 1.024** Puritans left England in the 1630s because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Catholic trappings in the Anglican service  
b. the king was not Puritan  
c. the growing conflict between the Puritans and the king  
d. there was religious freedom in Massachusetts
- 1.025** One thing the American colonists all wanted and received was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. complete religious freedom  
b. a representative assembly  
c. slavery  
d. universal male voting rights
- 1.026** William Penn established Pennsylvania to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. give Quakers one place in America as a haven  
b. protect the Indians  
c. get himself away from persecution in England  
d. experiment with a colony that offered religious and political freedom

- 1.027** Freedom in America was limited by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. the inability to move away  
 b. the lack of a voice for the people in the government  
 c. traditional ideas that the upper classes should rule  
 d. the one strong central government over all of the colonies
- 1.028** \_\_\_\_\_ was an extremely successful colony from the beginning.  
 a. North Carolina    b. Plymouth    c. Georgia    d. Pennsylvania
- 1.029** The cash crops of the south were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. tobacco, rice, indigo    b. rice, cotton, corn  
 c. wheat, corn, beef    d. cotton, indigo, sugar cane
- 1.030** The original laws in Georgia \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. developed slavery  
 b. encouraged rapid settlement  
 c. limited the size of land ownership  
 d. established an elected assembly

**Write true or false in the blank** (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.031** \_\_\_\_\_ William Bradford was the proprietor of North Carolina.
- 1.032** \_\_\_\_\_ Squanto was the English speaking Indian who helped the Plymouth settlers.
- 1.033** \_\_\_\_\_ The Massachusetts Bay Company brought its charter to America with it.
- 1.034** \_\_\_\_\_ Roger Williams and William Penn were unusual in their belief that the land belonged to the Indians.
- 1.035** \_\_\_\_\_ Peter Stuyvesant was the second governor of Plymouth.
- 1.036** \_\_\_\_\_ Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley were early owners of New Jersey.
- 1.037** \_\_\_\_\_ Quakers wanted the Anglican service to be more like the Catholic.
- 1.038** \_\_\_\_\_ The Duke's Laws were written for New York.
- 1.039** \_\_\_\_\_ The colonial proprietors had little trouble collecting rent from people thankful to have land.
- 1.040** \_\_\_\_\_ The Toleration Act gave the people of the colony freedom to follow any religion they chose.

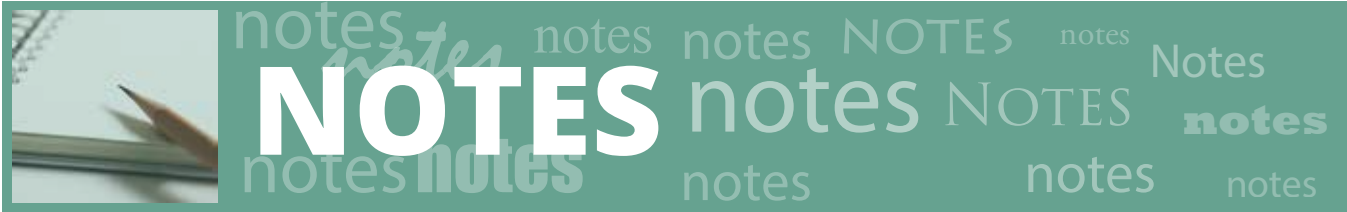
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**SCORE** \_\_\_\_\_

**TEACHER** \_\_\_\_\_

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