

## Chapter 3



## Colonial America

## England in America

Spain and England had been pushing towards war for years.

-Primarily due to trading and religious differences.

-King Philip II had suggested that Queen Elizabeth not be recognized as Queen since she was a protestant.

-In addition, adventurers such as Sir Francis Drake had been attacking Spanish ships and ports.

-Drake was honored with knighthood.

-Philip unleashed the Spanish Armada, but it was defeated.



## Roanoke

Queen Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh the right to claim land in North America.

-Raleigh sent an expedition to find a good place to settle.

-Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina, was suggested.

-The first settlers had a very difficult winter on the island.

-1587, Raleigh sends 91 men, 17 women, and 9 children to Roanoke.

-Virginia Dare became the first English child born in North America.



## The Lost Colony

John White, an artist and mapmaker, was the leader of the group sent to Roanoke.

- Returned to England for supplies.
- Returned three years later and found the island to be deserted.
- Only message left was the word Croatoan carved on a gate post.
- Croatoan is an island about 50 miles from Roanoke.
- White never investigated, and the colonists were never seen again.





## Jamestown

The failure of Roanoke discouraged many from planning future colonies.

-1606-Several groups sought charters from King James I.

-One group, the Virginia Company of London, received a charter.

-The Virginia Company was a joint stock company.

-Investors bought stock in the company for a share of its future wealth.

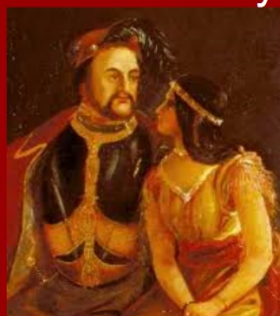
-December 1606-144 settlers in three ships are sent to Jamestown.



## Survival

The success of Jamestown is entirely a result of Captain John Smith.

- Colonists relied on him heavily.
- Smith returned to England, and the colony suffered.
- The colonists discovered how to grow tobacco, which led to profit rather quickly.
- John Rolfe married Pocahontas, easing some tensions.
- The headright system gave 50 acres of land to settlers who paid their way over.
- The first representative government, the House of Burgesses, allowed for lawmaking in the colony.



## Religious Freedom

Unlike the Jamestown settlers, the next wave of colonists came for religious freedoms.

-Although England had broken away from the Catholic Church, not all English citizens were in favor of the move.

-Many dissented from the Anglican Church (Church of England).

-The Anglicans who wanted to reform the Protestant Church were called Puritans.

-Those who wanted to set up their own church were Separatists.





## Separatists

The Separatists were persecuted in England.

-Faced difficulty finding work.

-Worried that their children were losing their religious value and English way of life since many were living in the Netherlands.





## The Pilgrims

The Separatists considered themselves Pilgrims.

-The Virginia Company offers the Pilgrims the right to settle in Virginia in exchange for any profits that they may make.

-35 Pilgrims and 67 other passengers boarded the Mayflower in September of 1620.





## Squanto

Almost half of the Pilgrims died during their first winter (disease, malnutrition, cold).

- Squanto and Samoset attempted to help the colonists.
- They showed the colonists how to farm.
- Helped make peace with the Wampanoag.
- This is where we began our Thanksgiving tradition.





## New Settlements

1625-Charles I becomes King of England.

-Persecutes the Puritans, forcing many to want to leave.

-1629-Puritans form the Massachusetts Bay Company.

-Receive a charter to settle north of Plymouth.

\*Hoped to create a society based on the Bible.

-John Winthrop was chosen as their leader, and he led about 900 people to what is now Boston.



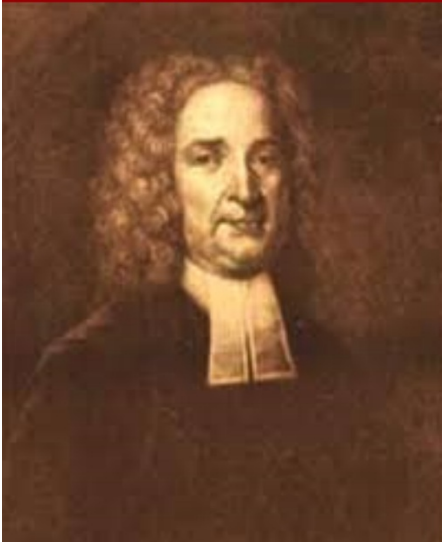


## Connecticut

1630s, people begin to settle the area south of Boston searching for better soil to farm.

-One colonist, Thomas Hooker, grew dissatisfied with the ways of Winthrop.

-Founded the town of Hartford. Three years later, adopted the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut...the first written constitution in America.



## Rhode Island

Rhode Island was settled by Roger Williams, a minister from Massachusetts.

-Felt religious persecution was unfair.

-Also disagreed with negative treatment of the Native Americans.

-Was sold land by the Narraganset people.

-Established Providence, and demanded religious tolerance for all settling there.



## The Middle Colonies

1642-English Civil War-Charles I is overthrown by Oliver Cromwell.

-Charles I is beheaded.

-Charles II becomes king, but Parliament has placed limitations on him. His reign is known as the Restoration.

-England sought to take over the territory of the Netherlands, established on Manhattan Island.

-1664, The English attack the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam





## Middle Colonies

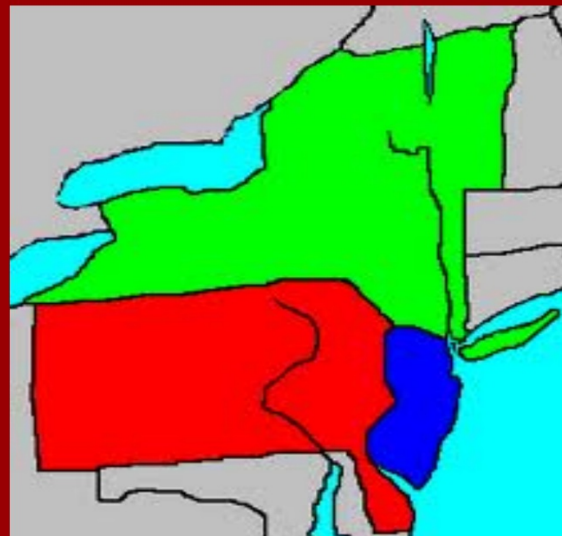
King Charles II gave the colony to his brother.

-Becomes New York

-Population consists of Dutch, German, Swedish, Native Americans, and English settlers.

The Duke of York then gave the southern territory to proprietors who later named it New Jersey.

-Very religiously and ethnically diverse.





## Pennsylvania

- 1681-William Penn received land as a payment for a debt.
- The colony of Pennsylvania was nearly as large as England.
- Quakers settled the area-Thought everyone was equal, considered themselves a Society of Friends, and were pacifists.
- Eventually, Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love is established.
- Representative government is put into place.





## Maryland

George Calvert, Lord Baltimore developed the idea for Maryland.

-Wanted to help escape English persecution.

-Cecilius, his son, tried to put this in action following George's death.

Large estates were given to the English aristocracy. Workers were needed, so slavery and indentured servitude grew rapidly.

-Arguments over the boundary of Pennsylvania and Maryland grew, and eventually Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon helped map the boundary line...the Mason Dixon Line.





## Bacon's Rebellion

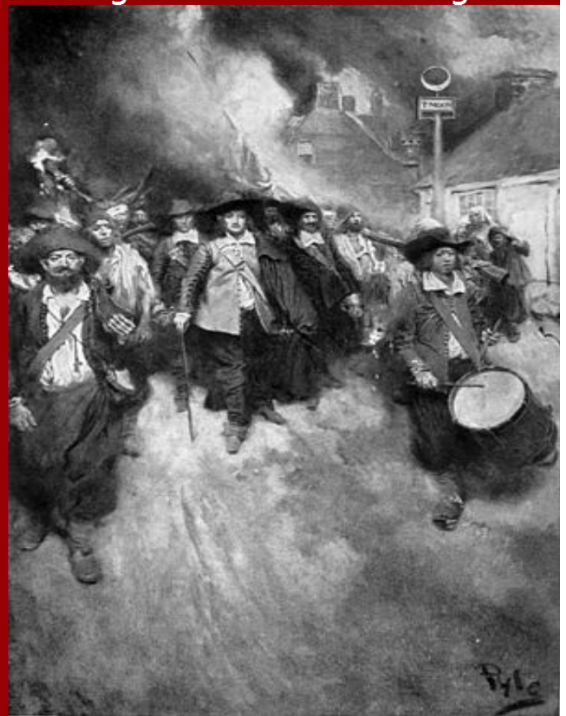
Virginia continued to grow while other colonies were being established.

-As they expanded further west, governor William Berkeley promised to keep settlers away from the Native Americans if they gave him a large piece of land.

-Some settlers, such as Nathaniel Bacon, opposed this strategy and settled the region anyway.

-1676-Bacon led a revolt against Native Americans, burning several of their villages.

-Burned Jamestown, and force Berkeley to retreat.





## The Carolinas

1663-King Charles II opens territory south of Virginia for settlement, and names it Carolina.

-John Locke established a constitution

-Colony was split over eight nobles. Disagreements led to the split of Carolina into North and South Carolina.

-North Carolina is going to rely on timber, tar, and tobacco.

-South Carolina relied on fertile farmland, beef and deerskin trading.

-Rice and indigo became very prominent as well.



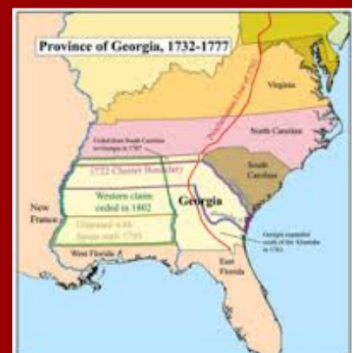
## Georgia

Georgia was the last British colony established in America.

-Chartered by James Oglethorpe so that debtors and poor people had an opportunity for a fresh start.

-Ideally, would also defend the other colonies from Spanish Florida.

-Oglethorpe lost control to an extent, as well.



## The French

In the 1670s, Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette explored the Mississippi.

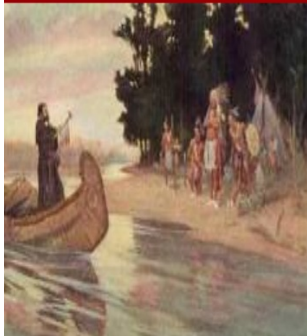
-Looking for precious metals.

-Also looking for a water passage to the Pacific Ocean.

-Found the Gulf of Mexico instead.

-Rene-Robert Cavelier followed the MS River down to the Gulf of Mexico and named it Louisiana.

-Tenant farming became popular in many French settlements.





## Spanish Interests

Spain controlled Mexico, the Caribbean and Central and South America.

-Also expanded into western and southern United States.

-Worried about conflicts, so they sent soldiers, missionaries, and settlers to New Mexico.

-Moved to Texas when France claimed the Mississippi.

-Established San Antonio in Texas, and began building missions to convert Native Americans to Christianity.

