

UNIT 1 –PART 2

Objectives

- Evaluate the causes and effects of Spanish imperial policies in the American Southwest.
- Describe French expansion and the impacts on regions fo North America.
- Describe how British colonies were settled, why the colonies struggled, and how they survived.
- Explain the impact of geography on the economies of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
- Compare and contrast differences in the social structure of the three major colonial regions.

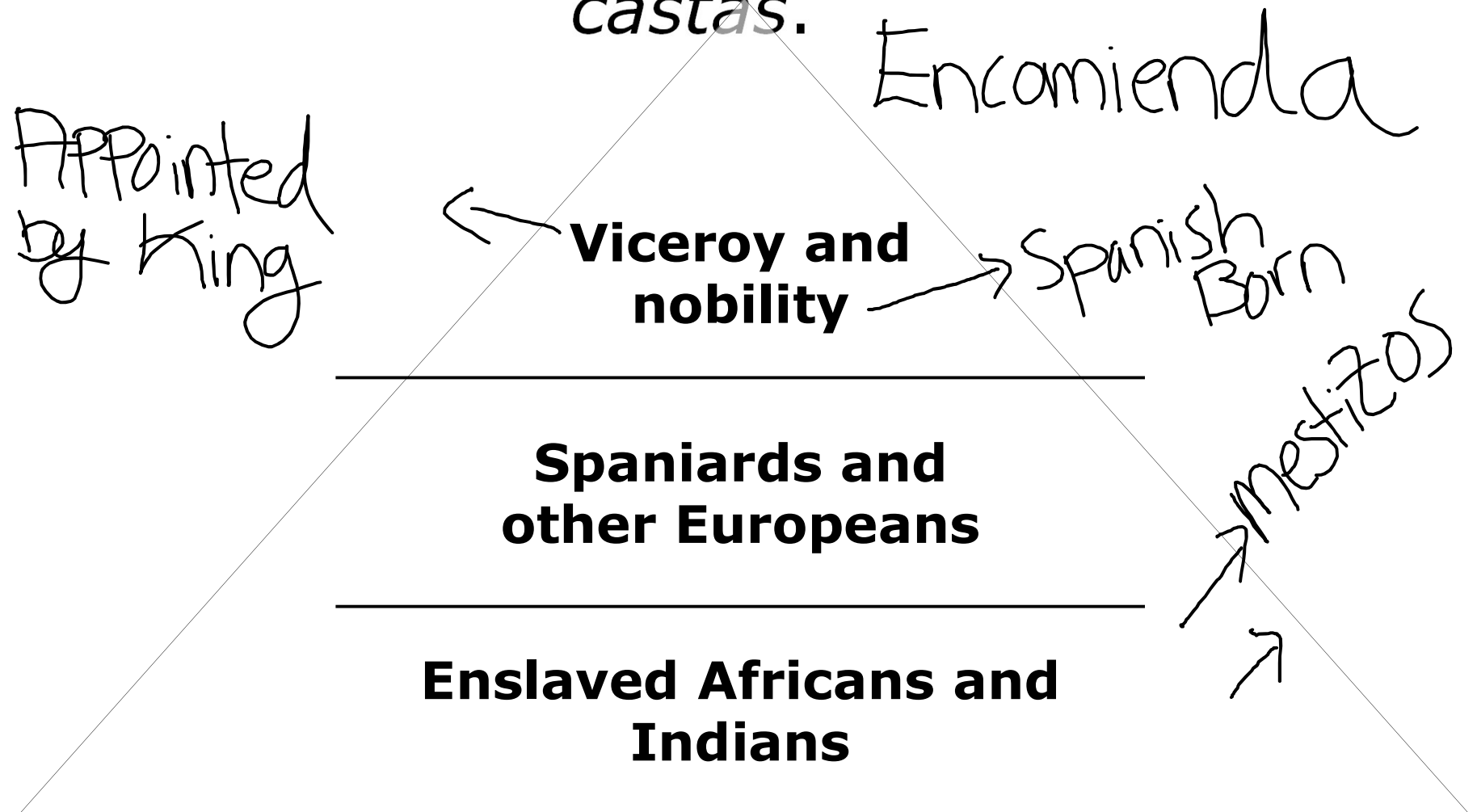


How did Spain strengthen its colonies in the Americas?

In the 1500s, Spain gained control of lands rich in gold and silver in the Caribbean and North and South America.

Soon other European nations vied for territory to build colonies in the Americas.

To control the people in the colonies, the Spaniards developed a system of racial hierarchy or racial levels, known as *castas*.



To protect its colonies, Spain organized its territory in the Americas into two viceroalties or sections.

▶ **The viceroys shared power with a Crown-appointed council and the Catholic archbishop.**

- Spain did not permit elected assemblies in their colonies.

Conditions between the Spanish and the Indians worsened in the 1600s.

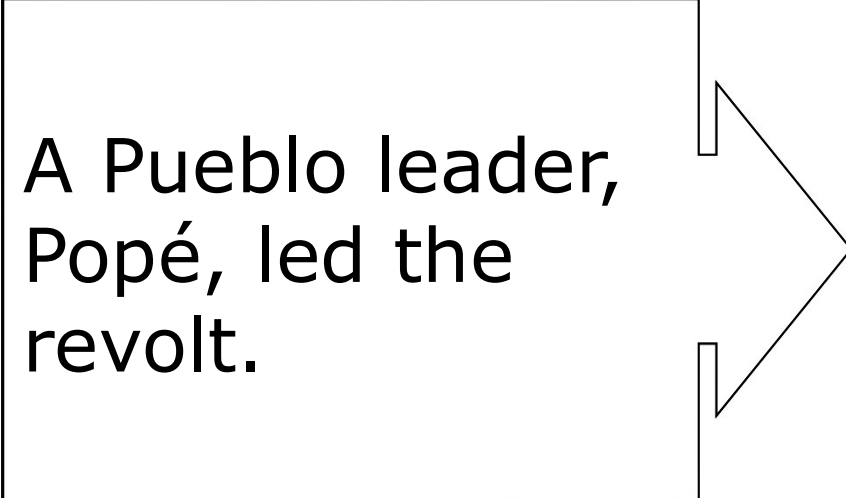
- Catholic friars established **missions** in each colony.

The friars used Spanish soldiers to frighten the Indians into adopting Spanish ways.

Many Indians died from diseases they got from the Spanish.

In the Spanish colony of New Mexico, 23,000 Pueblo died between 1638 and 1660.

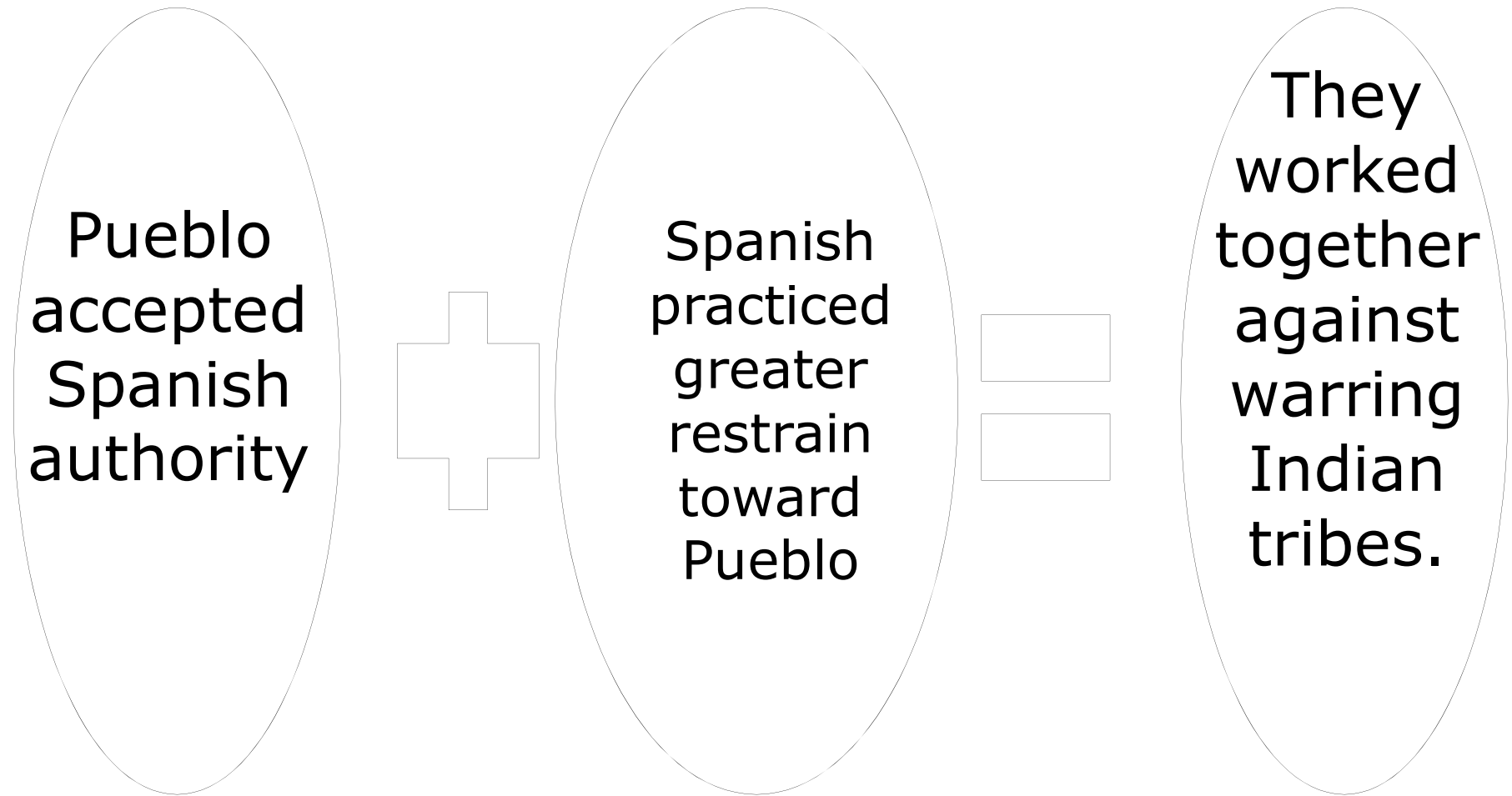
Fed up with Spanish rule, the Pueblo revolted against the Spanish and destroyed and plundered missions, farms, and ranches.



A Pueblo leader, Popé, led the revolt.

Spanish settlers and **missionaries** fled to the southern section of present-day New Mexico.

The bloody conflict between the Pueblo and Spanish taught each side to compromise.



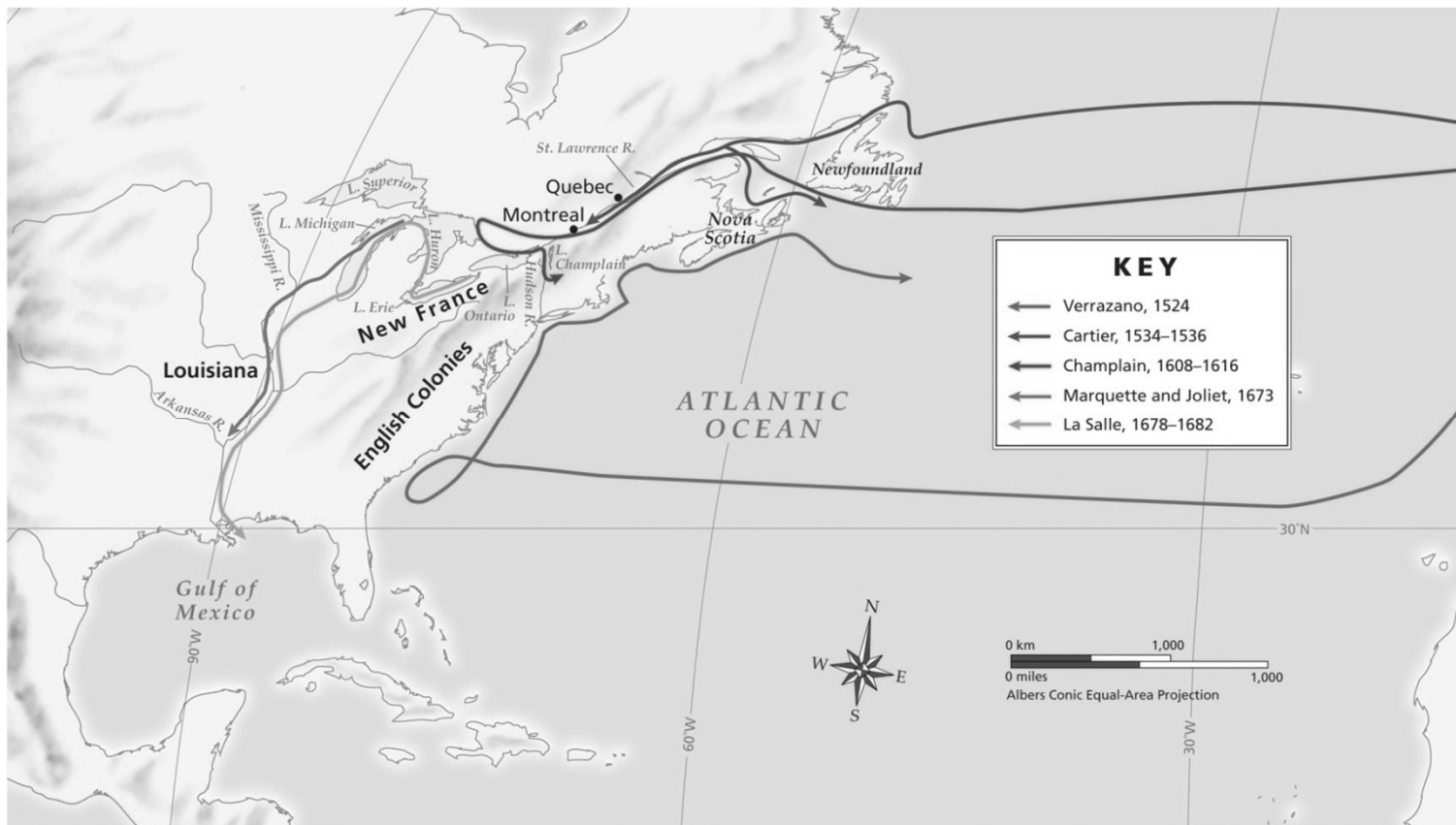


How did France's American colonies differ from Spain's American colonies?

Seeing Spain's wealth from its American colonies, other European nations established colonies in the Americas.

France established trading settlements in present-day Canada, along the St. Lawrence River, and in what is now Louisiana.

Fur traders and Jesuit missionaries settled France's colonies in what is now Canada.



Commerce was the dominant activity in the French colonies.

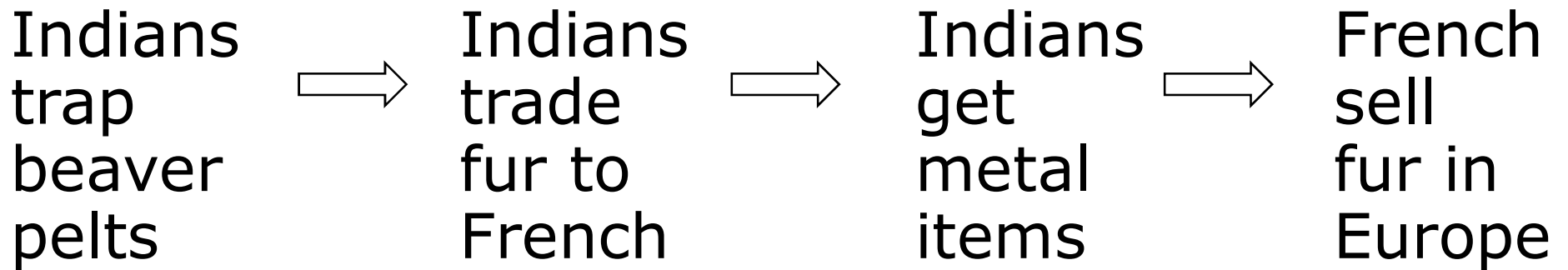
Fur was scarce in Europe and the French traded with the Indians for valuable beaver pelts.

The French sold the beaver pelts for high prices in Europe.



American Indians had never developed metal or iron items, and they eagerly traded fur pelts for anything metal.

In exchange for the fur, the Indians got metal items such as arrowheads, axes, knives, hatches, and kettles.



Characteristics of a French Colony

- The French took little land because they were mostly fur traders and fishermen, not farmers.
- The French did not enslave Indians because they traded with Indians for beaver pelts.
- French fur traders married Indian women and raised families.
- The French king appointed a military governor-general to govern colony. The king did not permit an elected assembly.

In 1718, the French founded New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Strengths of New Orleans

Weaknesses of New Orleans

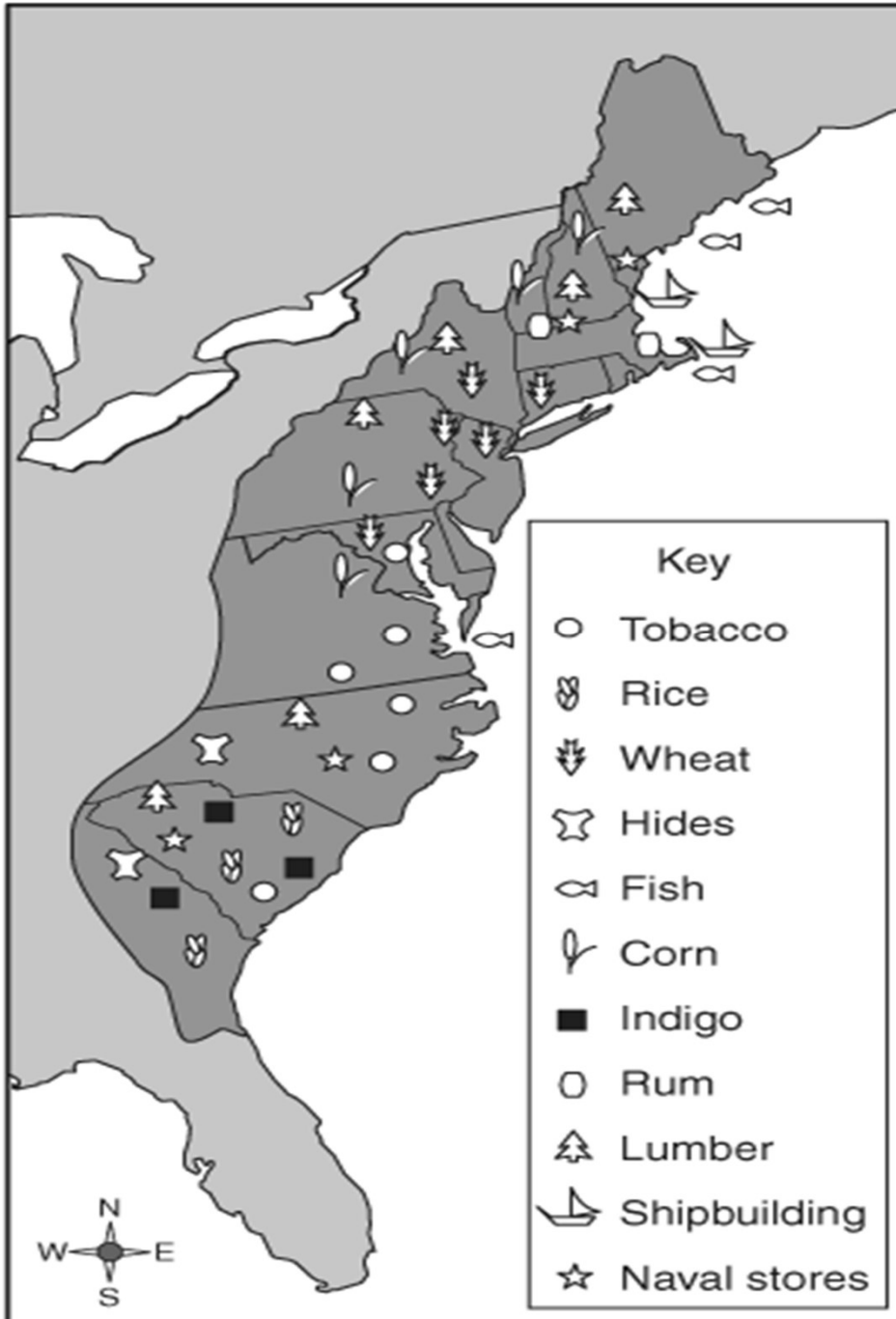
- Became France's leading seaport and largest town in Americas.
- Located at tip of Louisiana, it was a valuable military base that protected French control of Mississippi watershed.

- Economy provided only trading with Indians or growing poor quality tobacco.
- Swampy landscape and hot climate promoted deadly diseases such as dysentery and malaria, and many colonists died.

The French became allies with Indian groups in the Louisiana district.

This helped them stop English expansions into the west and south.

Economic Products of the Colonies



1. THE ECONOMIES OF THE 13 COLONIES:



How did life differ in each of the three main regions of the British colonies?

The colonies developed into three distinct regions: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies.

Each region developed a different economy and society.

What were the characteristics of the government and the economy in the Southern Colonies?



Since the area was not colonized by Spain and France, England established colonies along the southern Atlantic coast.

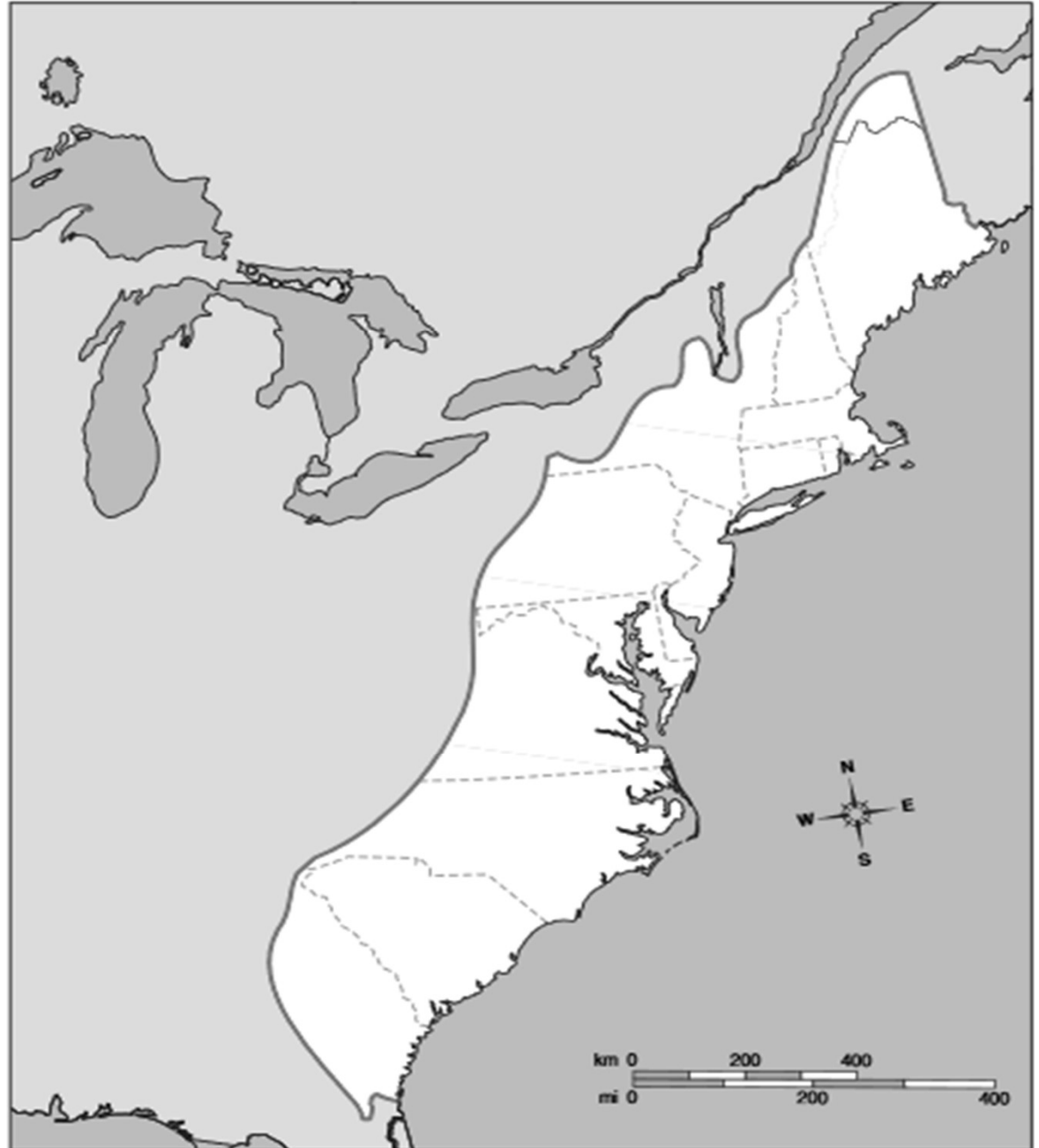
The first two English colonies in the 1580s in Roanoke failed, but in 1607 Jamestown was founded by a group of wealthy London merchants called the Virginia Company.

The 13 British Colonies

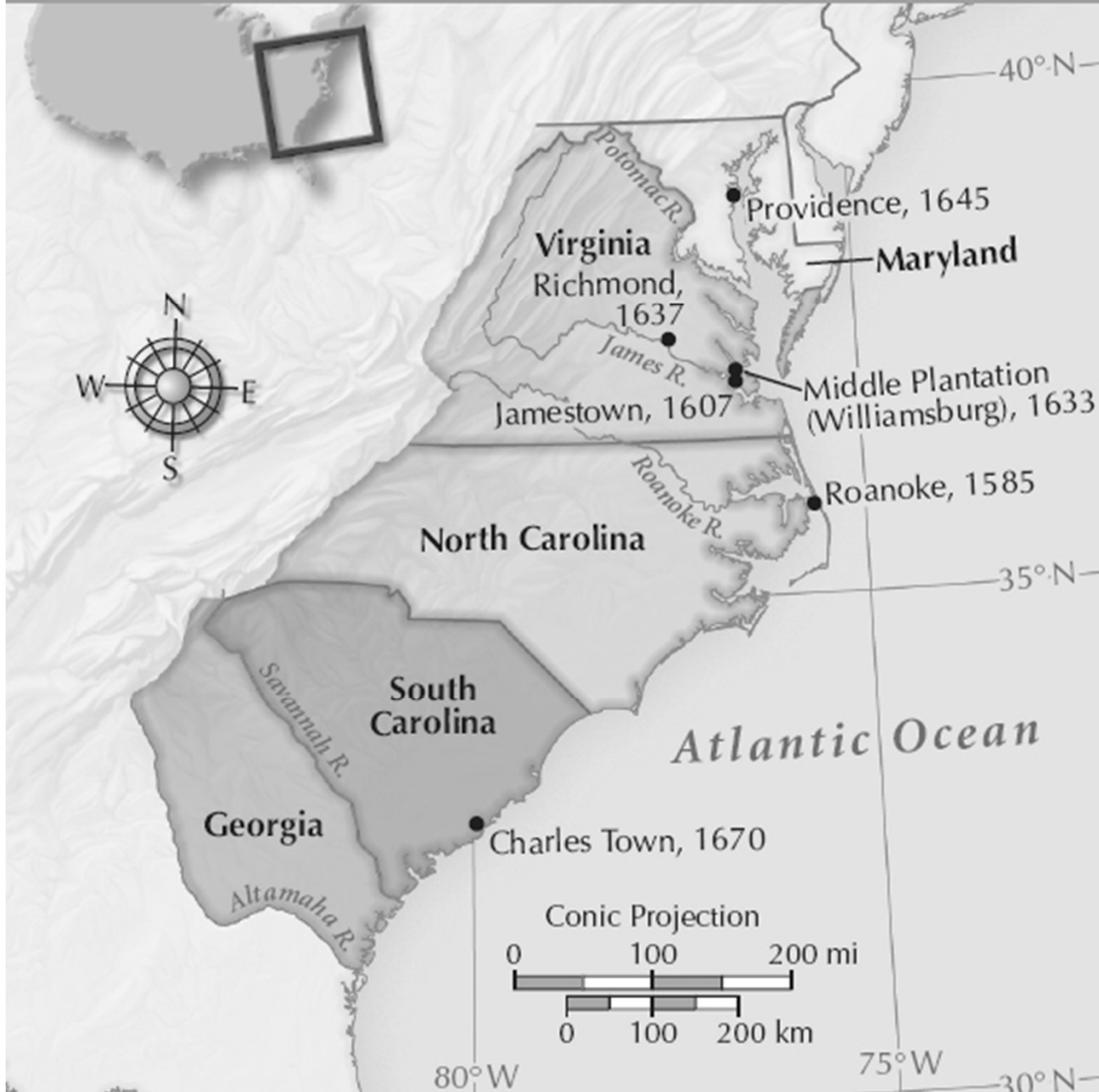
Label The following Regions & Create a Color Key

- Canada
- Lake Superior
- Lake Michigan
- Lake Huron
- Lake Erie
- Lake Ontario
- Gulf of Mexico
- Atlantic Ocean

- Maine
- Vermont
- New Hampshire
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- New Jersey
- Delaware
- Maryland
- West Virginia
- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia
- FLORIDA



The Southern Colonies



By 1732,
England had
five colonies
in southern
North
America.

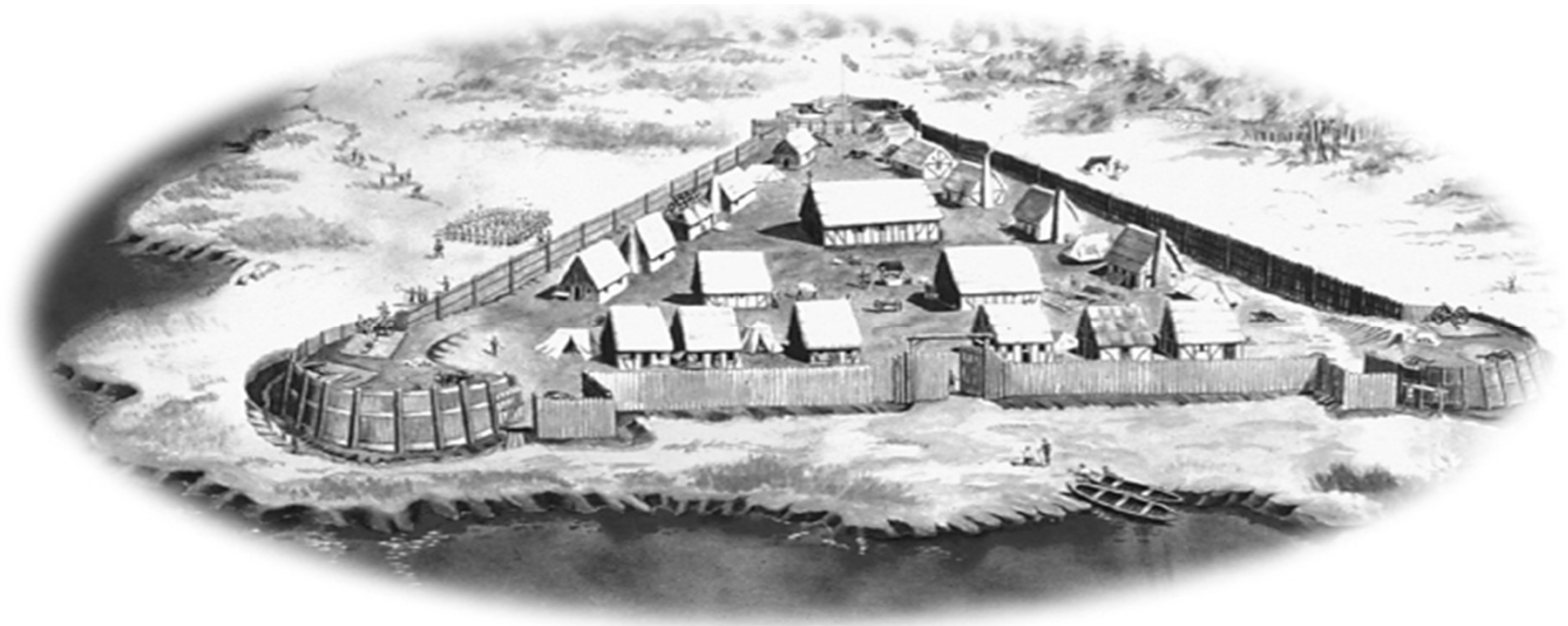
Early Jamestown colony life held promise and challenge.

- Located on the Chesapeake Bay, the colony had fertile land and navigable rivers.
- Nearby swamps gave some protection to the colony from Indians but also bred mosquitoes that spread malaria.
- At first, colonists suffered from disease and hunger.
- Many early colonists refused to farm and instead searched for gold and silver.

Ownership Structure of English Southern Colonies

Royal Colony	Proprietary Colony
The colony belonged to the king of England.	The colony belonged to wealthy individuals who first raised and invested money to start the colony.
The governor was appointed by the king.	The governor was usually a powerful individual in the group that started the colony.

Most of the colonies, whether royal or proprietary, had governing elected assemblies which could make laws and raise taxes.



Jamestown colonists built a fort soon after they arrived. The thirty Indian tribes living in the area had a powerful leader, Chief **Powhatan**, who tried only to avoid confrontation and to contain the colonists. But war broke out in 1609.

Led by John Rolfe, the colonists learned to grow tobacco, which was very popular in Europe.

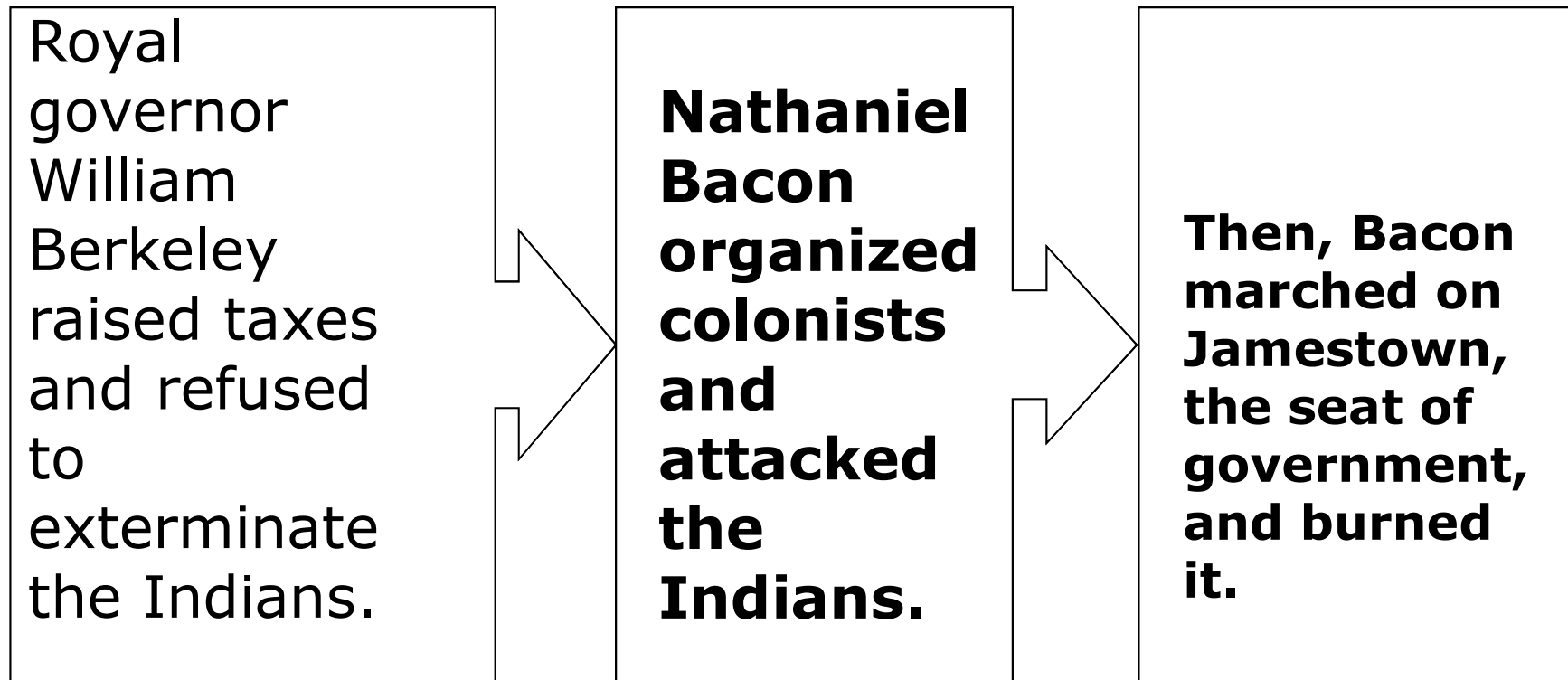


By 1640, the Chesapeake area was the principal supplier of tobacco to Europe.

In 1619, the Virginia Company offered free land in Virginia to people in England

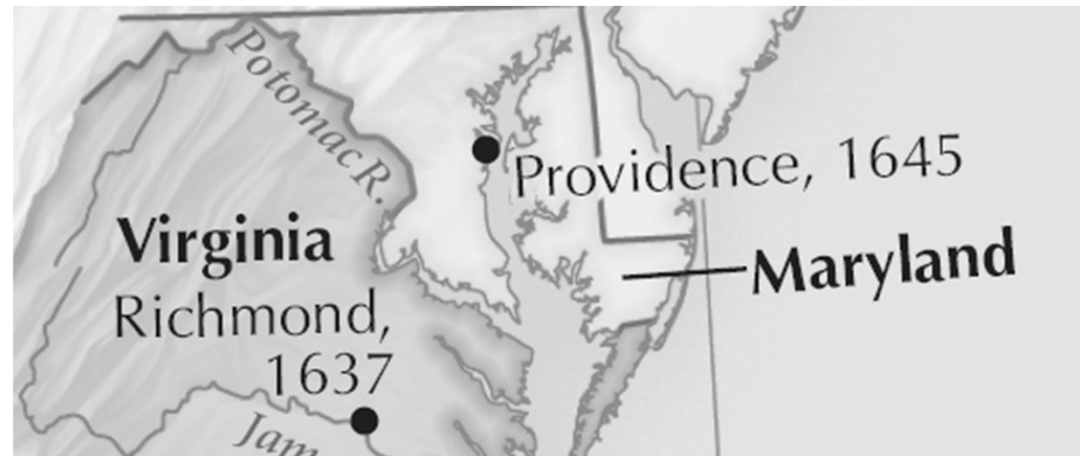
- ▶ Called the headright system, anyone who paid their own or someone else's way to Virginia received 50 acres of land, free.
- ▶ Wealthy people amassed large plantations under this system.
- ▶ Took more land from the Indians.

THE PRESSURES OF A GROWING SETTLER POPULATION SPURRED BACON'S REBELLION IN VIRGINIA.



- Bacon suddenly died and the rebellion collapsed.
- A new royal governor was appointed.
- The new governor lowered taxes.

Maryland primarily grew tobacco.



- Proprietary colony founded in 1632
- Owned and governed by Lord Baltimore
- Allowed slavery
- Founded as colonial refuge for Catholics

The Carolinas
were mostly
tobacco and
rice
plantations.



- Proprietary colony founded in 1670 by Lords Proprietors
- **1691:** divided into North and South Carolina
- **1729:** both became royal colonies
- Allowed slavery

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE GEORGIA COLONY IN 1732:

- ▶ The proprietary colony was established to prevent the expansion of Spain's Florida colony.
- Mostly settled by poor English traders, craft workers, and debtors.
- Slavery not allowed.



Changes later occurred in the Georgia Colony.

- ▶ Settlers protested the strict rules.
- ▶ The colony became a royal colony in 1752.
- ▶ Laws against slavery were abolished.





In the Southern Colonies:

- Enslaved African Americans often were the majority of the population.
- The population was spread over large areas.
- There was little economic equality.
- Communities could not sustain local schools and churches.

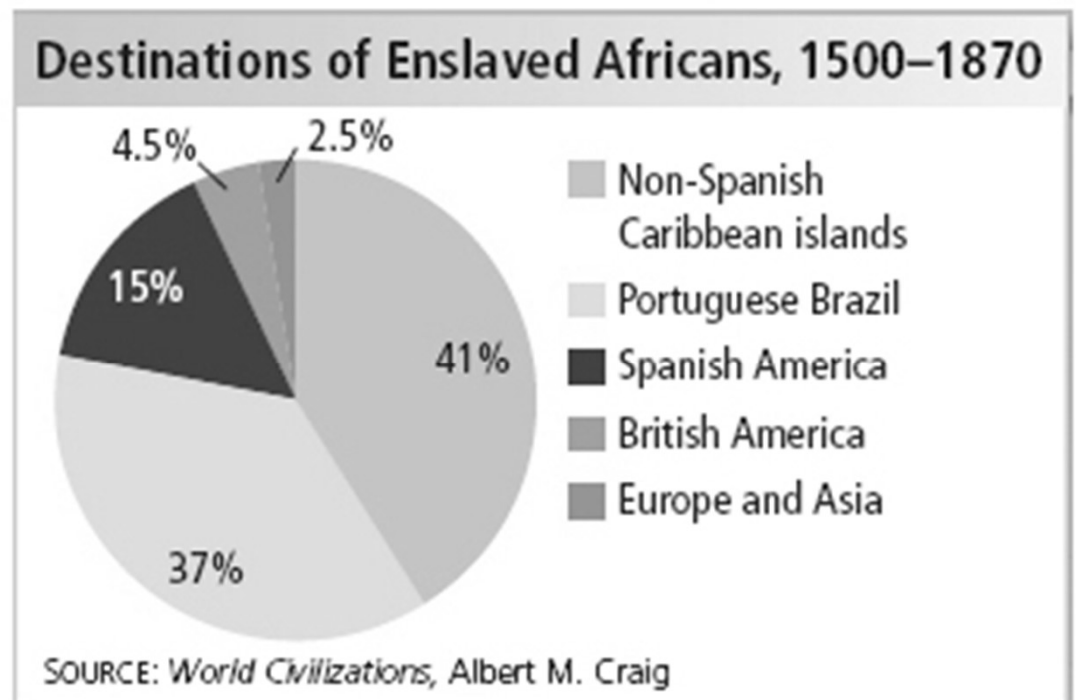
Colonists used slaves as a source of labor.



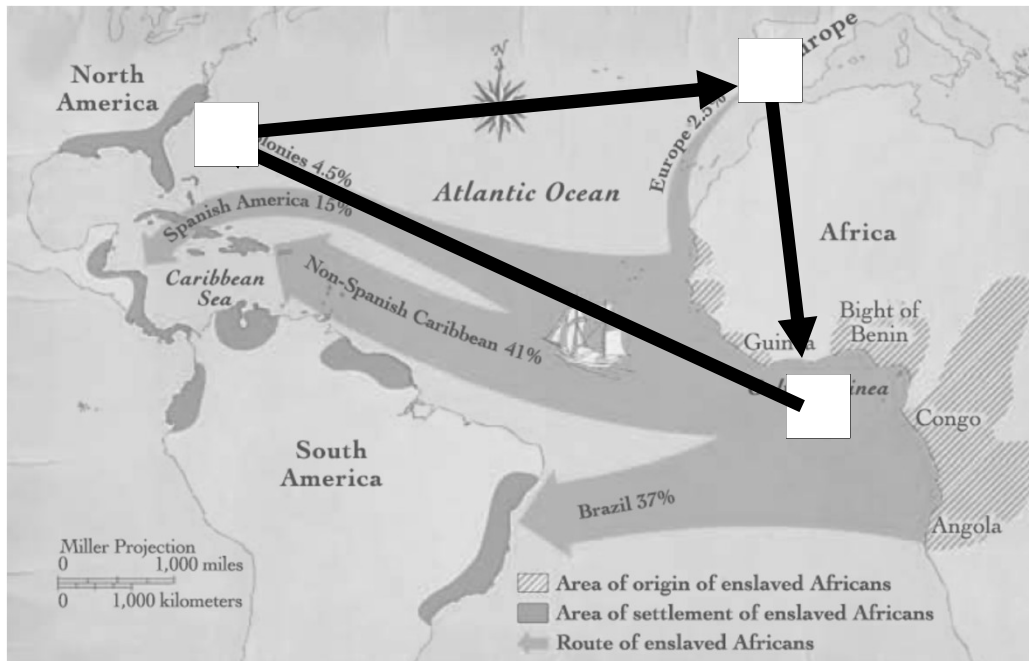
- Farmers, particularly in southern colonies, needed a work force to grow labor-intensive crops of tobacco, rice, and indigo.
- Virginia passed a law decreeing that any servant, not a Christian in their native land, was to be enslaved.
- Traders began to purchase slaves from African merchants and transport them to the colonies to sell to plantation owners.



Africans were taken by force from West African countries to the colonies and Europe.



BY THE MID-1700S, THE TRIANGULAR TRADE OF GOODS AND SLAVES WAS WELL-ESTABLISHED.



- Manufactured goods were traded for captured Africans.
- Slave traders carried captured Africans to American colonies in the Middle Passage.
- Enslaved Africans were sold to colonists for raw materials.
- Traders took raw materials to England to be turned into manufactured goods.

SLAVERY IN THE SOUTHERN COLONIES WAS CRUEL.

Enslaved Africans worked 12 hours a day, 6 days a week, in fields growing labor-intensive crops.

Most enslaved Africans were given limited clothing and food, and lived in crude huts on plantations.

Enslaved Africans were closely supervised by white overseers who often whipped those who resisted being enslaved.

Slave labor represented a small minority of the workforce in New England and the Middle Colonies.

They worked as farmhands, sailors, dock workers, and house servants.

AFRICANS REACTED TO ENSLAVEMENT BY:

Rebelling

Uprisings of Africans against their white owners often occurred.

Running Away

Africans ran away and lived in forests and swamps, or fled to Spanish Florida where they were free.

Resisting

Africans subtly and purposefully worked slowly or feigned illness.

What were the goals of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies?



Beginning in 1620, English Puritans settled land in present-day New England. They sought religious freedom.

The climate and landscapes of these northern colonies were very different from the southern colonies.

Before settlers landed on Plymouth Rock, they drew up the **Mayflower Compact**, an agreement to form a government and obey its laws.

The idea of self-government became strong in the English colonies.



The newly arriving **Puritans** disagreed with the established church and...

- challenged the hierarchy of the Anglican church, the official English church.
- had strict ideas as to how people gained salvation.
- tried to purify the church and did not grant religious tolerance to others.

Puritan intolerance led to the formation of new colonies.

Rhode Island, was founded by colonists banned from the Boston settlement.

- **Roger Williams,** believed the Puritans had no right to take land by force from the Indians.
- Founded Providence, Rhode Island on land purchased from the Indians.
- All male members of the Rhode Island colony could vote, whether or not a member of a church.
- Williams established religious freedom and separation of church and state.

The Puritan expansion into Indian lands led to conflict.

- Puritans saw Indians as lazy since they lived off the land and only subsistence farmed. Colonists worked the land to build farms, homes, and churches.
- In 1636, the Puritans accused the Pequots of killing an English trader. The Pequots denied this. The **Pequot War** broke out. Indian foes of the Pequots joined Puritans.
- Puritans attacked Pequot villages and Pequots raided Puritan villages. Puritans and allies brutally burned a Pequot village, killing most its inhabitants. Peaceful Indians were outraged.

Puritan-Indian tensions erupted into the **King Philip's War.**

- In 1675, Indians burned 12 Puritan towns.
- Colonists wrongly believed Chief **Metacom**, whom colonists called King Philip, led all the Indians in the war. In fact, many angry Indians fought separately, resenting Puritan treatment.
- In retaliation, colonists burned Indian crops.
- Indians lacked food and ammunition and were defeated, losing what land they had.



In New England:

- ▶ There were few African Americans.
- ▶ There were more families and the population grew rapidly.
- ▶ There was more economic equality.
- ▶ Towns were established that supported local schools and churches.

What were the characteristics of the Middle Colonies?



The English settled on the northern and southern Atlantic coast of North America. Swedes and Dutch settled small colonies on the mid-Atlantic coast.

Later the English came to control most of the Atlantic seaboard.

The Dutch West Indies Company spurred the development of New Netherland.

- 1609:** Sent ships up the Hudson River to trade for furs from Indians.
- 1614:** With traders and farmers, founded present-day Albany, New York.
- 1625:** Founded New Amsterdam, now present-day New York City.

In the Middle Colonies:



- ▶ The population was more diverse.
- ▶ There was more religious tolerance.
- ▶ There was a variety of economic opportunities.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DUTCH COLONIES

- The Dutch West Indies Company appointed a governor and advisory council of colonial leaders.
- No elected assembly was permitted.
- The Dutch West Indies Company bought land from Indians.

WHEN THE ENGLISH MOVED INTO THE MIDDLE COLONIES:



- They renamed New Amsterdam to New York after the Duke of York.
- The Duke of York took over governing the colony as a proprietary colony.
- York designated formation of a new colony in 1664, now present-day New Jersey.

The Pennsylvania Colony was founded in 1682.

- Started by **William Penn**, a wealthy **Quaker** who cultivated peace with the Indians.
- Quaker beliefs:
 - no clergy leadership
 - women spiritually equal to men
 - pacifist—do not fight wars or bear arms
 - tolerate other faiths

EACH COLONY HAD ITS OWN APPROACH.

Massachusetts Bay

Founded by Puritans seeking religious freedom

Elected governor and assembly

No religious tolerance

Tried to convert Indians

Took land from Indians

Pennsylvania

Founded by Quakers seeking religious freedom

Had a constitution

Religious tolerance

Did not try to convert Indians

Bought land from Indians

Virginia

Founded by people looking for new ways to succeed financially

Appointed governor and elected assembly

Little religious tolerance

Tried to convert Indians

Took land from Indians