

FOUNDING OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

British North America Part II





RHODE ISLAND

1636

SIXTH COLONY

RHODE ISLAND

- ◎ FOUNDED

- 1636

- ◎ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- Providence

- ◎ LEADER

- Roger Williams

" We may praise him .. for his defense of religious liberty and the separation of church and state . He deserves the tribute ... but it falls short of the man. His greatness was simpler. He dared to think. "

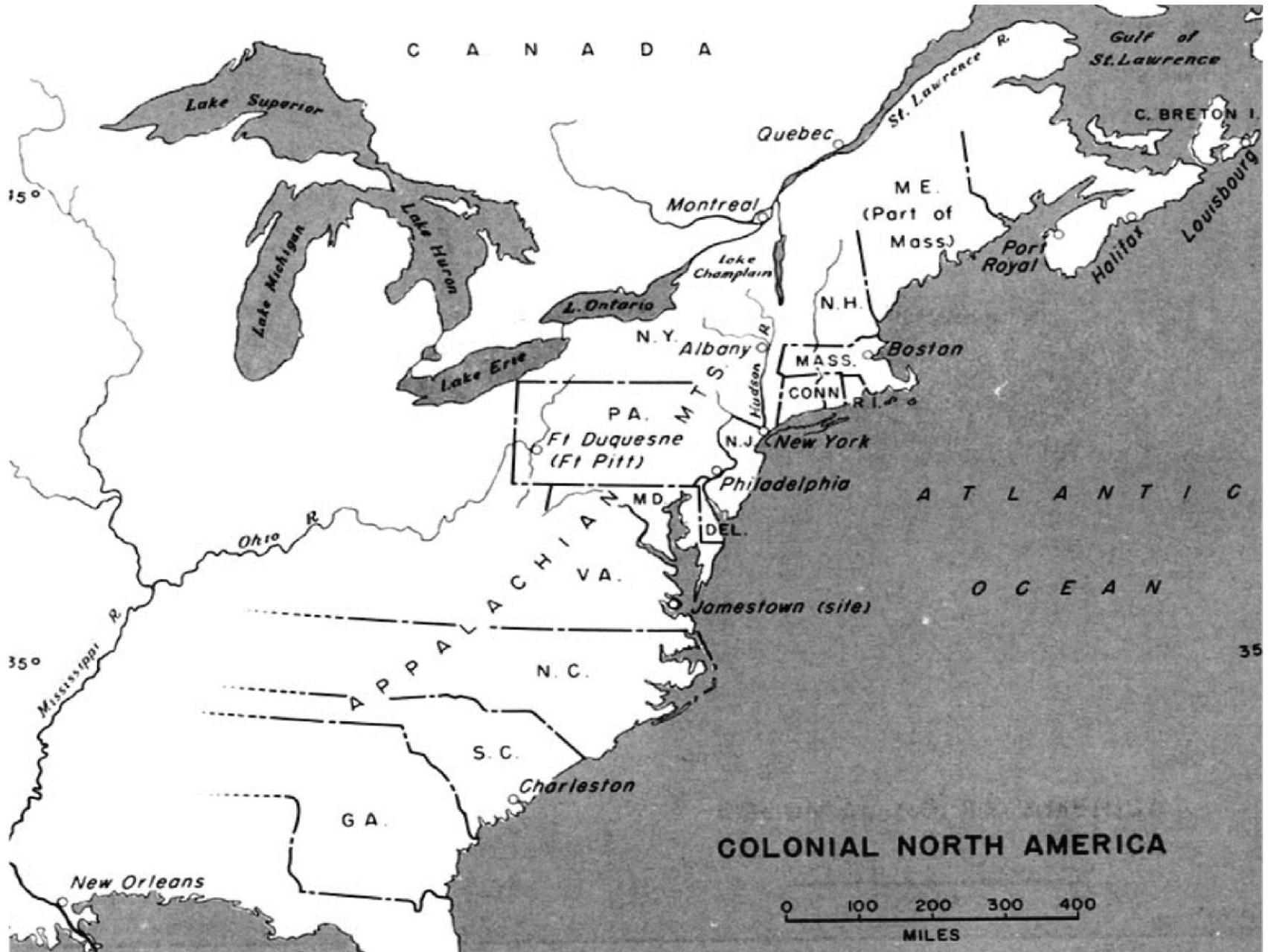
Edmund Morgan who wrote a book about Roger Williams

ROGER WILLIAMS

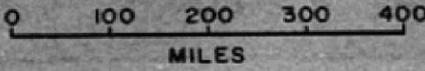
- ◉ Puritan who was tolerant of other religions
 - Did not believe in killing or punishing people in the name of Christianity
- ◉ Did not believe in a tax supported church
 - Supported separation of church and state
- ◉ Indian land should be paid for
- ◉ Banished from MBC for his beliefs



- ⦿ Williams started a colony called **Providence** which would later become **Rhode Island**.
- ⦿ **Bought land** from the **Narranganset Indians** to start the colony
 - Narranganset Indians helped him when he was banished.
- ⦿ Based on “**freedom of conscience**” it was a safe place for all religions to live.
 - Attracted Quakers, Catholics, Jews



COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA



ANN HUTCHINSON

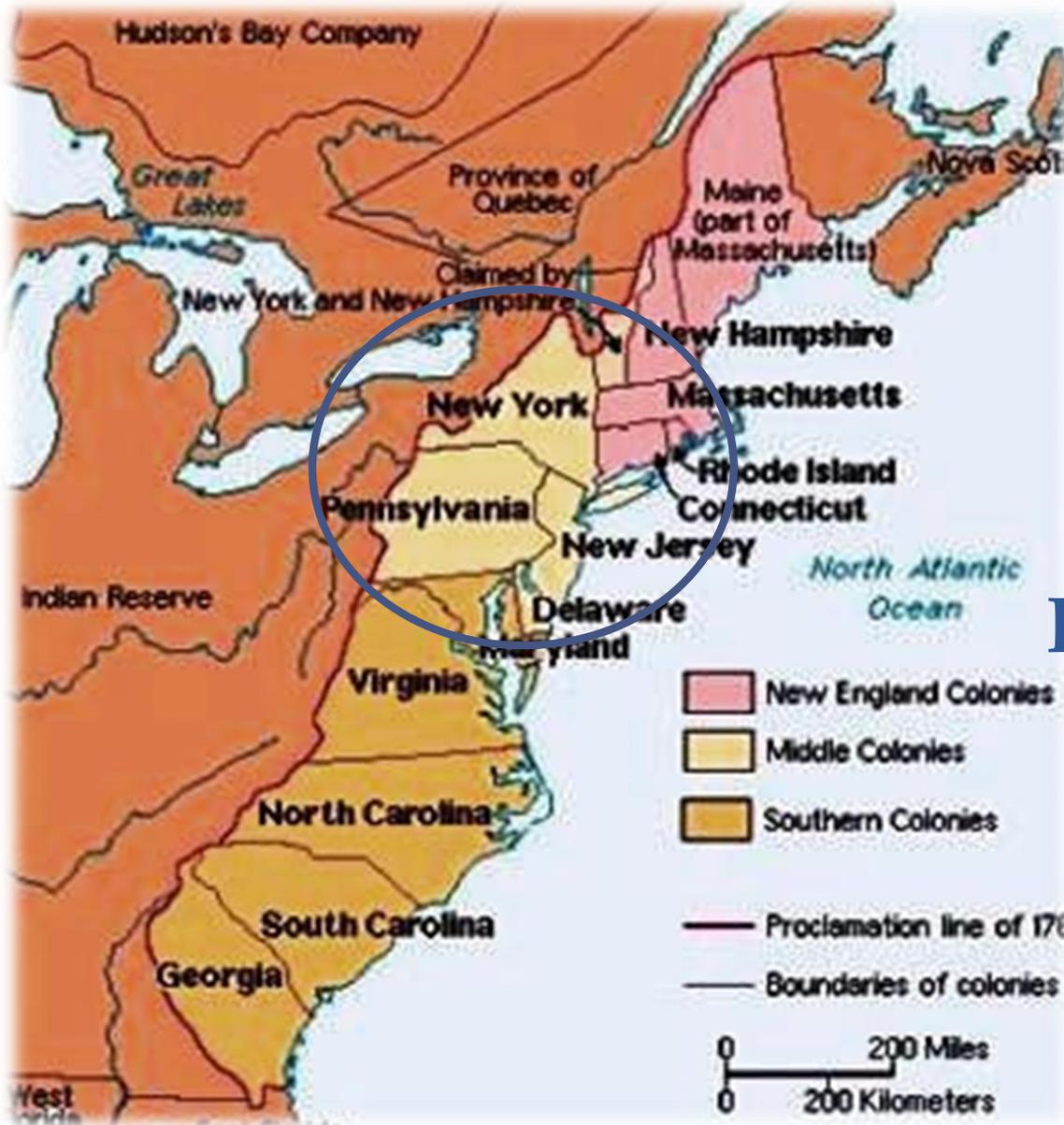
- ⦿ Religious dissenter (like Roger Williams)
- ⦿ Put on trial for her beliefs
- ⦿ Banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- ⦿ Fled to Rhode Island and later to New York where she died.



The Restoration or Middle Colonies



The Mid-Atlantic and New England, 1673
(Royalty-Free / CORBIS)



New York

New Jersey

Pennsylvania

Delaware



DELEWARE

1638

SEVENTH COLONY

DELEWARE

- ◎ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- Wilmington

- ◎ FOUNDED

- 1638

- ◎ LEADER

- Peter Minuit



DELAWARE

Was established in three counties south of Pennsylvania populated by swedish, dutch and british settlers.



They established their own government to become a separate colony, but was later supervised by the governor of **Pennsylvania** until it separated.

KING CHARLES I OF ENGLAND

- **King Charles I** was executed by the British Parliament accused of treason after a civil war in England in 1642.
- The Parliament was under Puritan control with **Oliver Cromwell** as Prime Minister, who will lead the nation until his death.



THE RESTORATION

- The period after Cromwell's death, in which the British Parliament restores the monarchy by crowning a **Charles II of England** as king.





NORTH CAROLINA 1663

EIGHTH COLONY

NORTH CAROLINA

- ◎ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- Albemarie County

- ◎ FOUNDED

- 1663

- ◎ LEADER

- Group of eight proprietors

SOUTHERN COLONIES

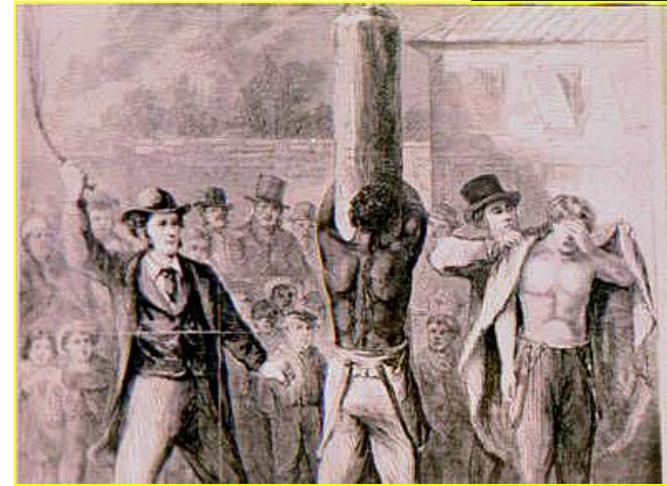
- The colonies of the South's had very little industry.
- Economies were based on crops of tobacco and rice.
- The rice plantations were in the **Tidewater**, regions of low and flat land to the shores of the sea or rivers. They were between the coast and the Appalachian mountains.



- To the West of the marshes was the **backcountry**, in the hills of the Appalachian mountains. There the settlers worked corn and tobacco with their families and very few slaves.
- Enslaved Africans worked on the plantations in the region of the southern marshes (**Tidewater**).
- Slavery played a role in the economic success of the colonies from the South.
- **Black codes** were published, which were rules or strict laws governing the behavior and punishment of African slaves.

BLACK CODES

- It barred blacks out of plantations.
- Slaves could not learn to read or write.
- They could not gather in groups or assemblies.
- Slaves could be punished for minor offenses and were hanged or burned by major offenses.
- They could be sold and separated from their families.







SOUTH CAROLINA

1663

NINTH COLONY

SOUTH CAROLINA

◎ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- Charles Town (later Charleston)

◎ FOUNDED

- 1663

◎ LEADER

- Group of eight proprietors



NEW YORK

1664

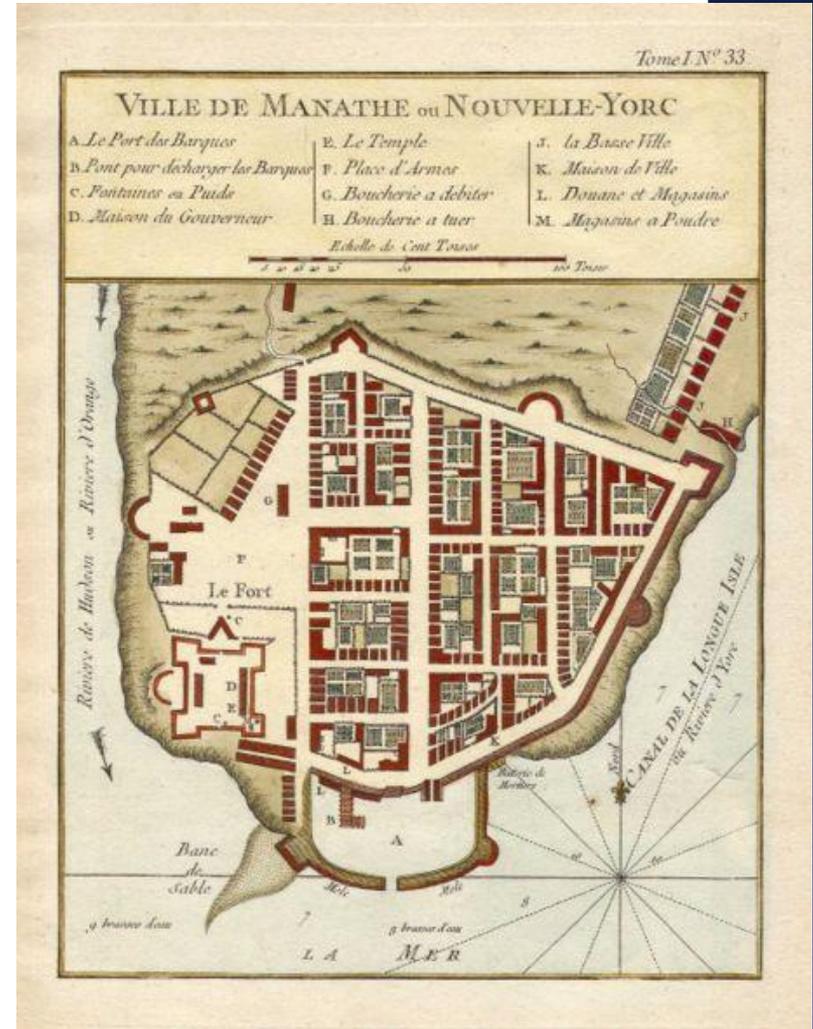
TENTH COLONY

HENRY HUDSON

- ⦿ Dutch explorer searching for the Northwest Passage
- ⦿ Land in North America he claimed for Holland called New Netherlands.

DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY

- ⦿ The business that owned most of Holland's colonies
 - Fur trading
 - More interested in its colonies in India



NEW YORK

◎ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- (New Amsterdam) New York

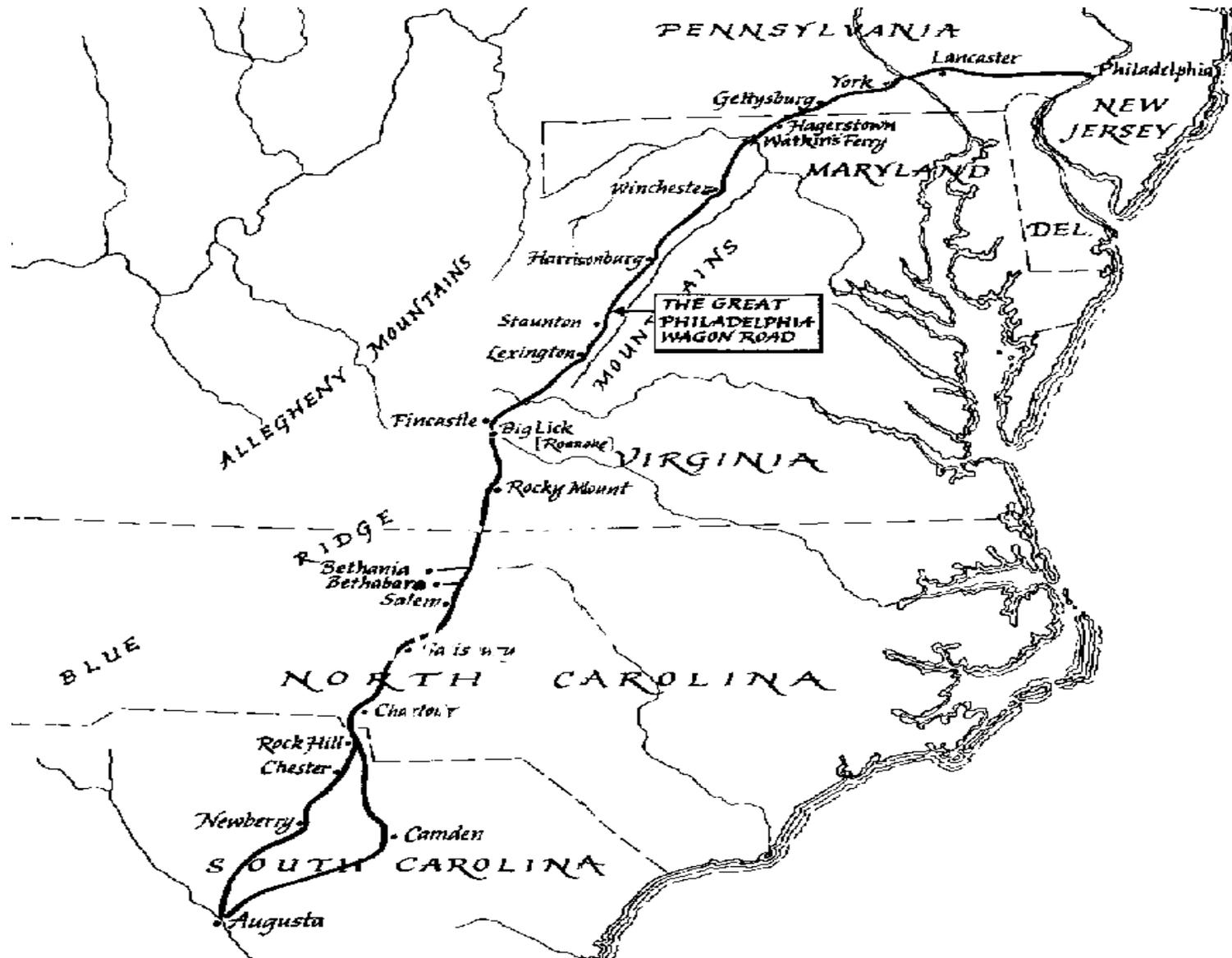
◎ FOUNDED

- 1664

◎ LEADER

- **Peter Minuit** : buys the island of Manhattan from the Manhattans Indians for a few English goods.

THE BACKCOUNTRY



BRITISH TAKE NEW NETHERLANDS

- ◎ **Peter Stuyvesant:** Dutch governor of New Netherlands; had no control over its foreign population.
- ◎ Taken from Holland without firing a shot.
- ◎ Given to the **Duke of York** by the King of England Charles II (his brother)
- ◎ Became a proprietor colony renamed New York.

Proprietor

- ◎ Owners of colonies who expected the people who lived on their land to pay them a tax called a “quit rent”.



NEW JERSEY

1664

ELEVENTH COLONY

NEW JERSEY

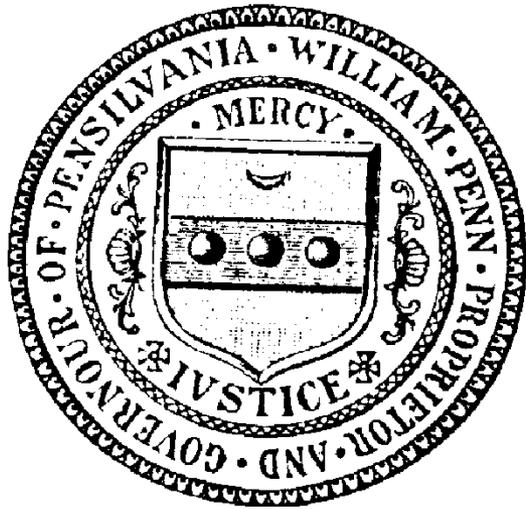
- ◎ FIRST SETTLEMENT
 - East Jersey – Carteret
 - West Jersey – Salem
- ◎ FOUNDED
 - 1664
- ◎ LEADER
 - Lord Berkeley
 - Sir Carteret



Sir George Carteret

NEW JERSEY

- New York too large to manage for the Duke of York.
- Gave land to **Sir George Carteret** and **Lord John Berkeley**
- Named land “New Jersey” after Carteret’s birthplace river.
- **Proprietor colony**: King gave large land tracts to friends who rented the land to others.
- Kept religious freedom, had trial by jurors and a legislative assembly as government.
- Developed separately until they became a royal colony in 1702.



PENNSYLVANIA

1681

TWELFTH COLONY

PENNSYLVANIA

⦿ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- Philadelphia

⦿ FOUNDED

- 1681

⦿ LEADER

- William Penn



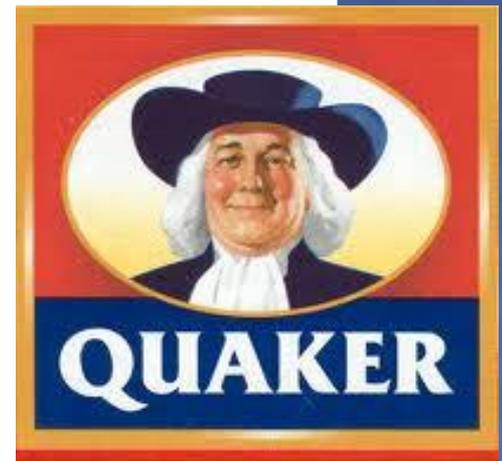
King Charles II gave Penn land to repay loan from Penn's father

Named land Pennsylvania "Penn's woods"

Penn introduced the **Society of Friends** or **Quakers** to America. They believed that man was protected by an interior light that guided the into salvation.

Quakers were persecuted and needed a place for religious freedom:

- Believed all people equals in eyes of God
- Refused to take oaths
- Women allowed to speak at meetings
- Opposed war – would not serve in army
- Refused to pay taxes
- Did not believe in slavery
- Paid Native Americans for land
- Attracted German settlers fleeing religious wars
- Formed communities that kept alive their customs



- 1000,000 Germans settled in the colonies, mainly in Pennsylvania.
- Dutch, Swedes and other Europeans followed, which gave a cultural diversity to the colonies and promoted tolerance among the population.

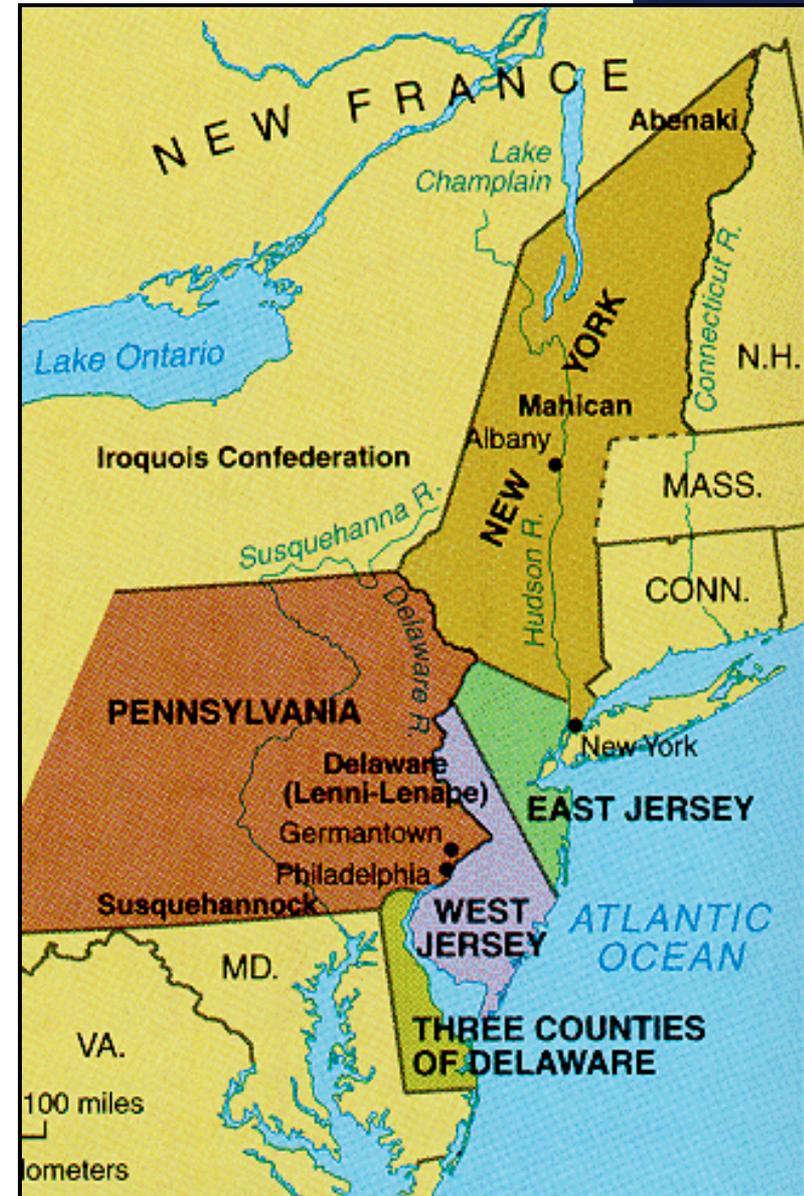


- Pennsylvania had no seaports
- Penn receives grant from King James for 3 counties along the Delaware River for trading purposes
- Uniting two areas difficult
 - Delaware could elect their own assembly
 - Penn was governor
- Counties later broke away and formed their own colony, Delaware



LIFE IN THE MIDDLE COLONIES

- The Hudson and Delaware Rivers were rich and fertile
- Mild Winters
- Longer Growing Season than in New England
- Good relations with the Indians at the beginning of colonization.



CASH CROPS

Cash Crops were surplus crops that were sold for money in markets'

Middle colonies were known as

“Breadbasket Colonies” because they exported large quantities of grain

Raised Livestock

- ⦿ Cattle

- ⦿ Pigs

Sent tons of beef, pork and butter to New York and Philadelphia

CRAFTSMAN

- ◉ Pennsylvania-center of manufacturing and crafts
- ◉ Made hardware, clocks, watches, locks, guns, flints, glass, stoneware, nails, and paper
- ◉ Mined iron ore that was purified and hammered into nails, tools, and gun parts



Dutch Brick Homes



Swedish log cabins



It became the colony of "**brotherly love**" and made propaganda in Europe for new settlers.

Established the **Charter of rights of 1701**, which gave the settlers the right to elect members to their representative Assembly.

THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION, 1689

- James II English King, tried to remove the control to Parliament (Government representative) and exert more power over the colonies.
- The Parliament forces him to abdicate in favor of his daughter Mary and her Dutch husband William.
- The power over the monarchy that had elected representatives is called the Glorious Revolution.

ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS

- ◉ 1689 The English Bill of Rights limited the power of the English sovereign.
- ◉ Asserted that Englishmen had certain inalienable civil and political rights, although religious liberty was limited for non-Protestants
- ◉ The King and Queen William and Mary of Orange accepted the English Bill of Rights as a condition of their rule.



CHARTER OF RIGHTS OF 1701

- ⦿ Established the Charter of rights of 1701, which gave the settlers the right to elect members to their representative Assembly.
- ⦿ The Governor of the colony then supervised the assemblies, which gave him greater representation and voice in the individual problems of each County.

NAVIGATION ACTS, 1650

- Trade with the colonies was to be conducted only in English or colonial ships.
- Certain items such as sugar, tobacco and indigo were to be shipped only within the empire.
- Trade destined for nations outside the empire had to go first to England.
- Some of the legislation was designed to protect colonial interests. For example, tobacco production in England was prohibited, leaving the colonies as the sole source of that lucrative product.



GEORGIA

1733

**THIRTEENTH
COLONY**

GEORGIA

⦿ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- Savannah

⦿ FOUNDED

- 1732

⦿ LEADER

- James Oglethorpe



Ed Jackson

JAMES OGELTHORPE



- ⦿ Wanted to create a colony where debtors could go instead of going to jail.
 - Debtors ended up being only a small percentage of the actual settlers
- ⦿ The buffer colony
 - From Spanish colonies south (Florida)
 - From French claims west (Louisiana)



A Note of the State of Texas
The note which according to the
report of the Spaniards who after an
Asch's month of war in a year de-
scended from the South Coast and in
his 3 Voyages found that there is
there or there about a land of
the said sea with large Rivers

THE WESTERN

OR

ATLANTIC

OCEAN

The Tropic of Cancer

THE PACIFIC

OR

SOUTH SEA

FLORIDA

GREAT TEGUAIGO

NEW MEXICO

THE GULF OF MEXICO

SPAIN

PART OF SOUTH AMERICA

