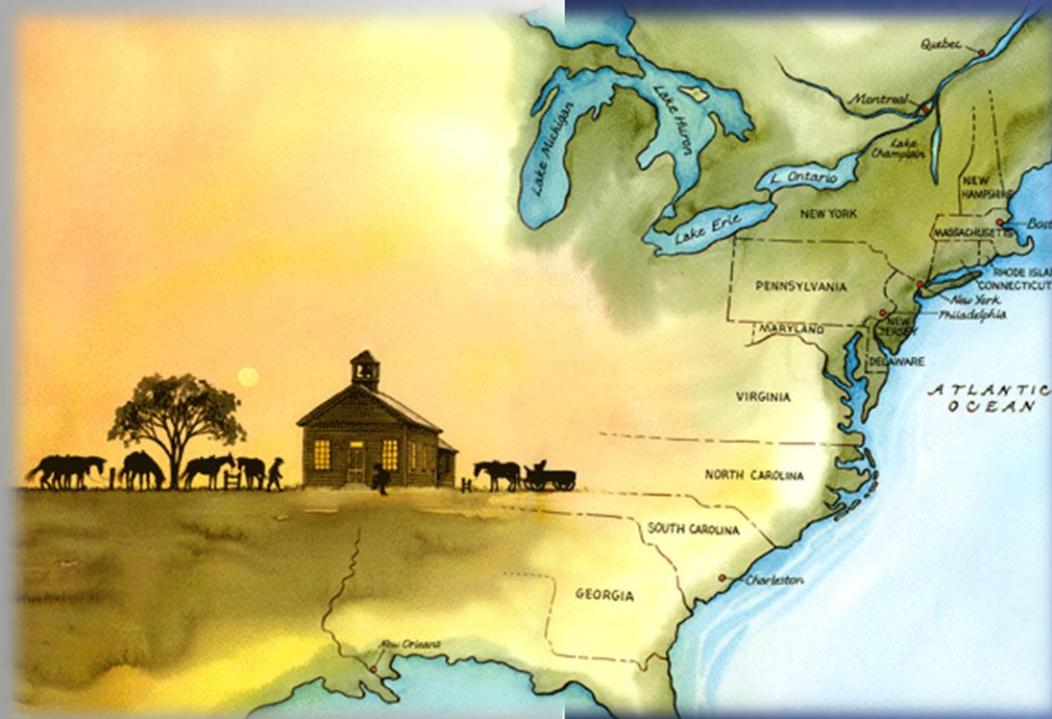


FOUNDING OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

British North America Part I





- **Charter Colonies**

Received a charter from the King. Were commercial ventures. Elected their governments and the governor was appointed by the English Parliament.

- **Proprietary Colonies**

The owner or proprietor chose the governor and the colonists their representatives.

- **Royal Colonies**

Governed by Britain, who appointed the governor and ruled the colony.

1585
ROANOKE
COLONY

“The Lost Colony”

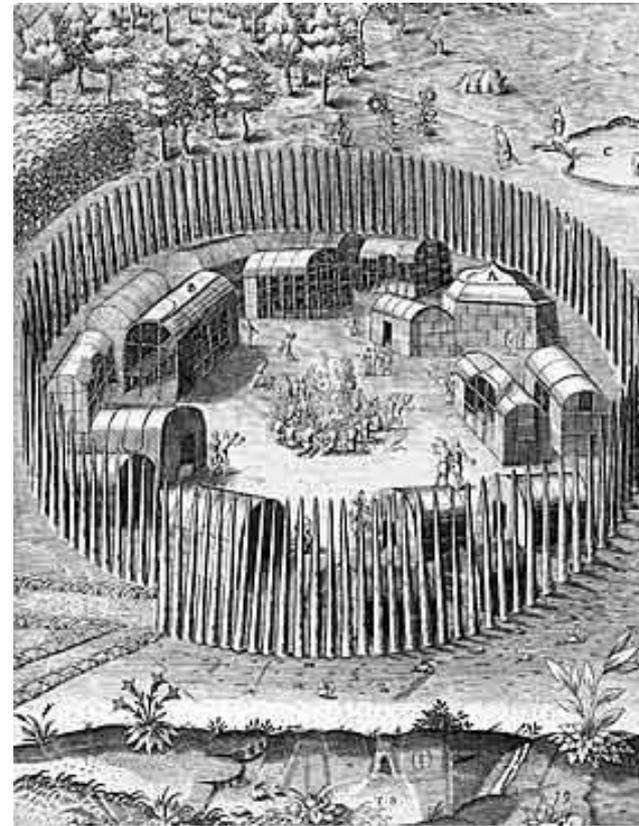
SIR WALTER RALEIGH

- ◉ Named the land he claimed in North America for England, Virginia.
 - For Queen Elizabeth-the “Virgin Queen”
- ◉ Planted the first English Colony on **Roanoke Island** (off the coast of what is now North Carolina)
- ◉ The first group of settlers arriving late to sow and returned to England.
- ◉ Raleigh sent a second group of colonists in 1587: 91 men 17 women 9 children.
- ◉ The leader of the group was **John White**, artist and cartographer.



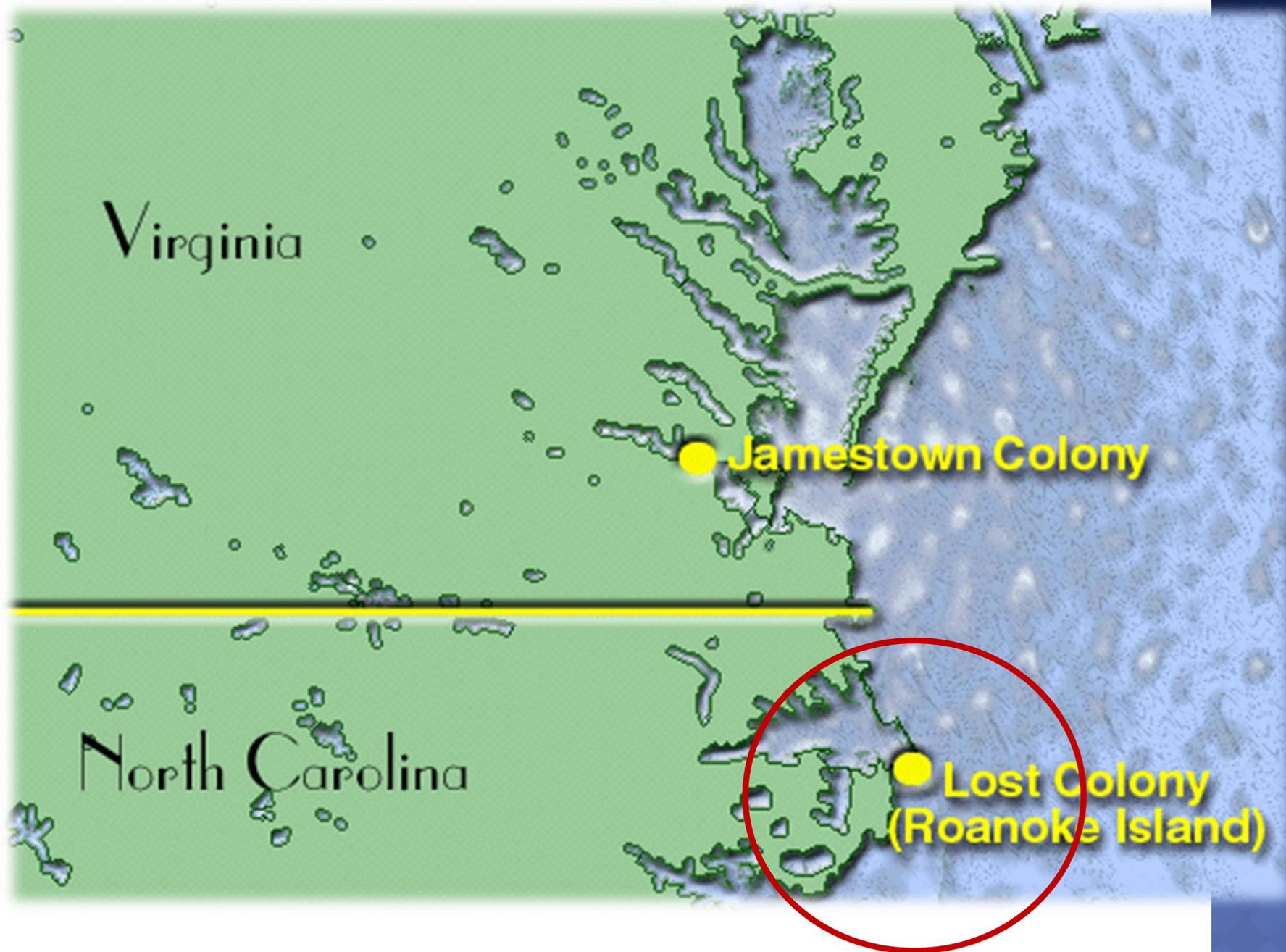
JOHN WHITE

Explored and drew the region of Roanoke Island.
His granddaughter **Virginia Dare** was the first
English born in North America.



- ◎ White left to bring back supplies from England.
- ◎ The colony and its people disappeared.





Virginia

● **Jamestown Colony**

North Carolina

● **Lost Colony
(Roanoke Island)**

The Early Chesapeake



Jamestown Settlement with Ships
(S. Solum/ PhotoLink/ Getty Images)



VIRGINIA

FIRST COLONY

1607

◎ FIRST LASTING SETTLEMENT

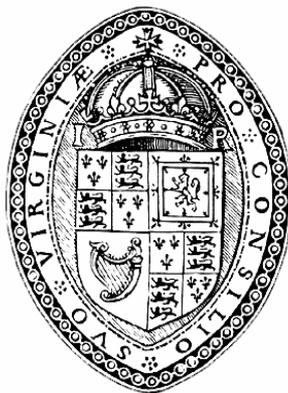
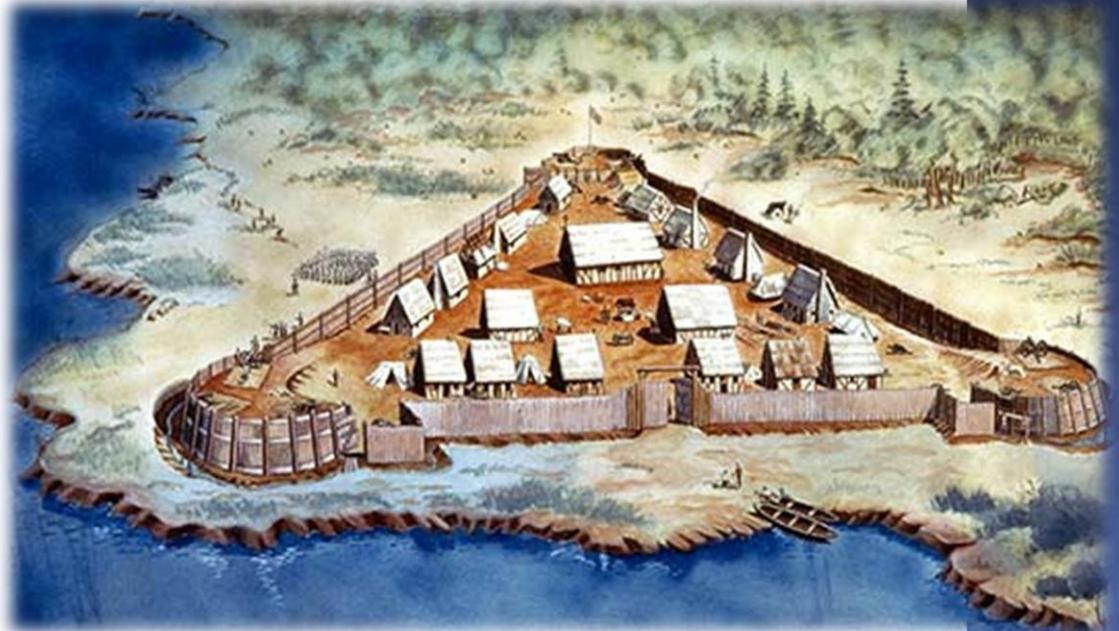
- Jamestown

◎ FOUNDED

- 1607

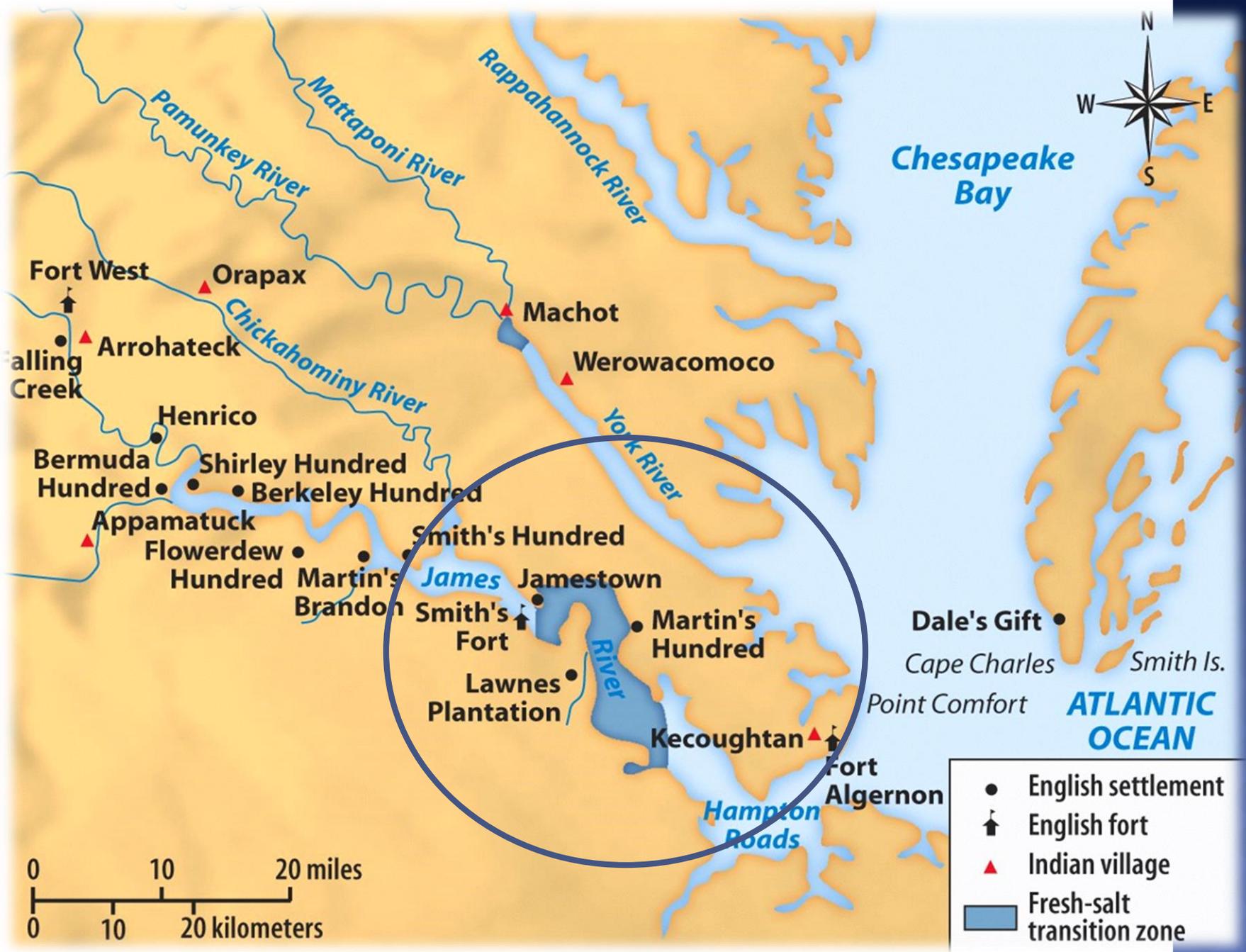
◎ LEADER

- John Smith

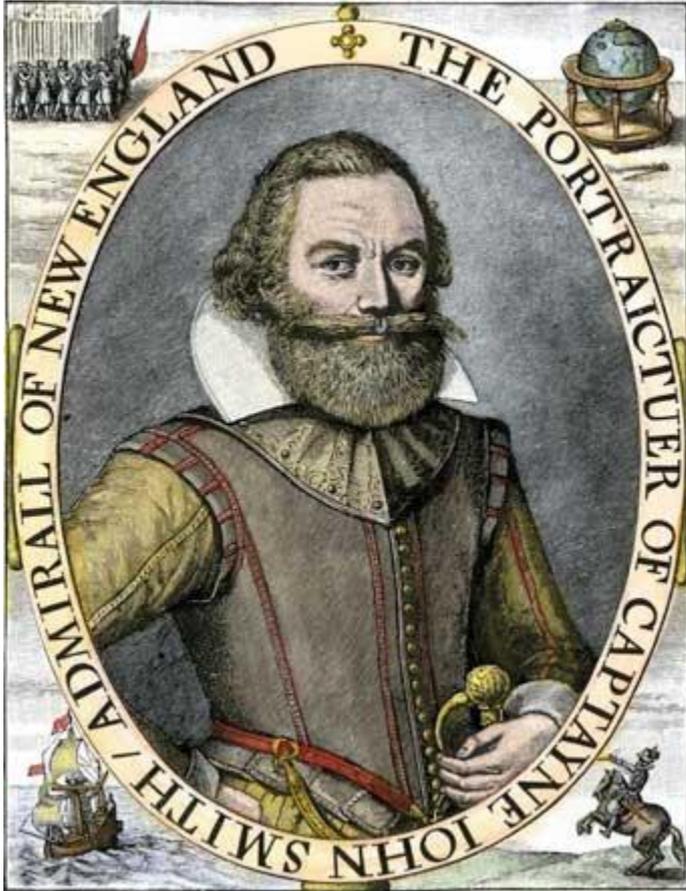


THE VIRGINIA COMPANY

- ❑ Was **a Joint Stock Company**.
- ❑ Financial means for England's first permanent colonization in America.
- ❑ Originally funded and maintained Jamestown.
- ❑ Several investors pooled their wealth in support of a colony.
- ⊙ Charter from **King James I**
 - **Jamestown, James River**, named for the king
 - **Charter**: An official permit to start a colony from the English monarch who was entitled to a portion of the profits.



JOHN SMITH



Became a leader of the Jamestown colony its first winter at age 28.

“If any would not work, neither should he eat.”

Developed a relationship with the **Powhatan** tribe.

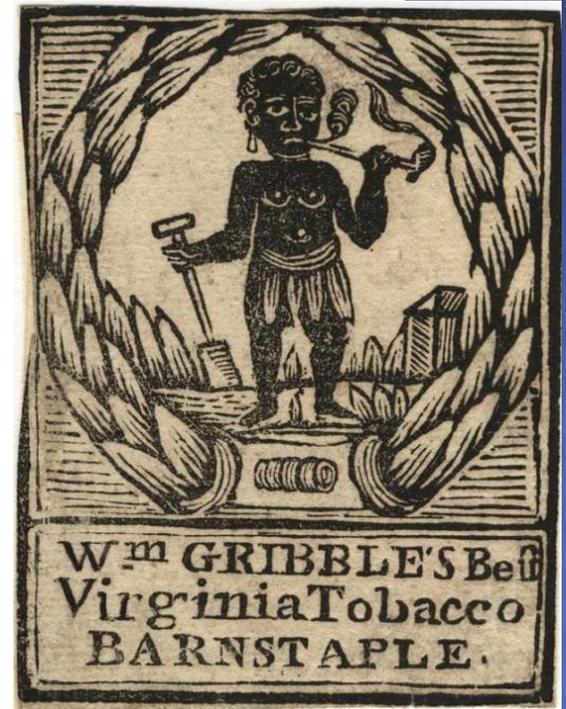
Left Jamestown in 1609. His departure caused the **“starving time”**.

THE STARVING TIME : 1609-10

- ◉ 1609 – 600 new colonists.
- ◉ 1610- only 60 survive.
- ◉ *“Sharp prick of hunger which no man can truly describe but he who hath tasted the bitterness thereof.”- CAPTAIN GEORGE PERCY*
- ◉ **Lord De la Warr**: governor, turned things around.

JOHN ROLFE

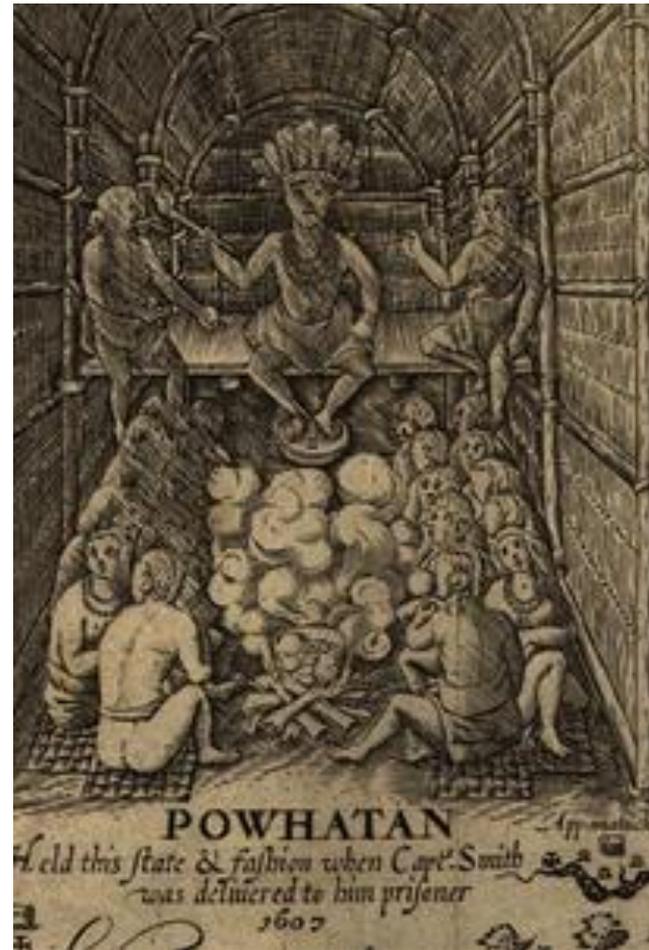
Created a strain of tobacco that became a **cash crop** for the Jamestown colonists.





POCOHANTAS

- ◉ Daughter of Chief Powhatan.
- ◉ May have defended the life of John Smith.
- ◉ Marries John Rolfe, is renamed Rebecca in England and dies at 24 without ever returning to America.



TOBACCO ECONOMY REQUIRED LABOR FORCE

◎ **HEADRIGHT SYSTEM** (1618)

50 acres of land for settlers paying their journey. 50 acres for every 15-year and older family member and 50 more per each servant.

◎ **INDENTURED SERVANTS**

Worked for several years in exchange for their passage to America. The first Africans arrived as servants and were free and obtained lands.

NOVA BRITANNIA.
OFFRING MOST
Excellent fruites by Planting in
VIRGINIA.

Exciting all such as be well affected
to further the fame.



LONDON
Printed for SAMVEL MACHAM, and are to be sold at
his Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the
Signe of the Bul-head.
1609.

A GOOD SPEED to Virginia.

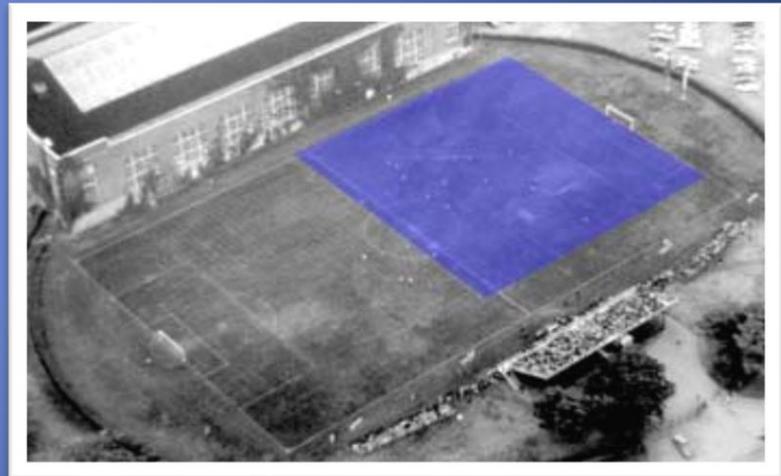
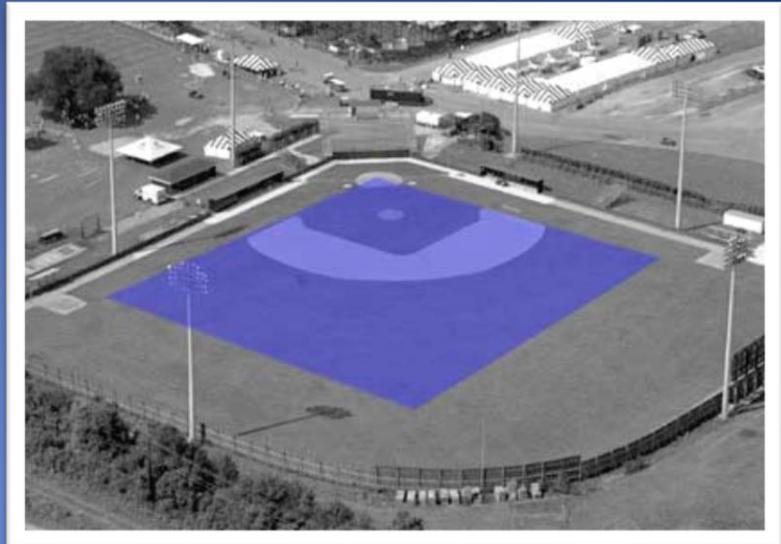
ESAY 42.4.

*He shall not faile nor be discouraged till he haue
set iudgement in the earth, and the fles shall
wait for his law.*



LONDON

Printed by FELIX KYNGSTON for *W*illiam
*W*albie, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe
of the Greyhound in Pauls Church-
yard. 1609.



one acre = 4,8 square yards

43,560 square feet

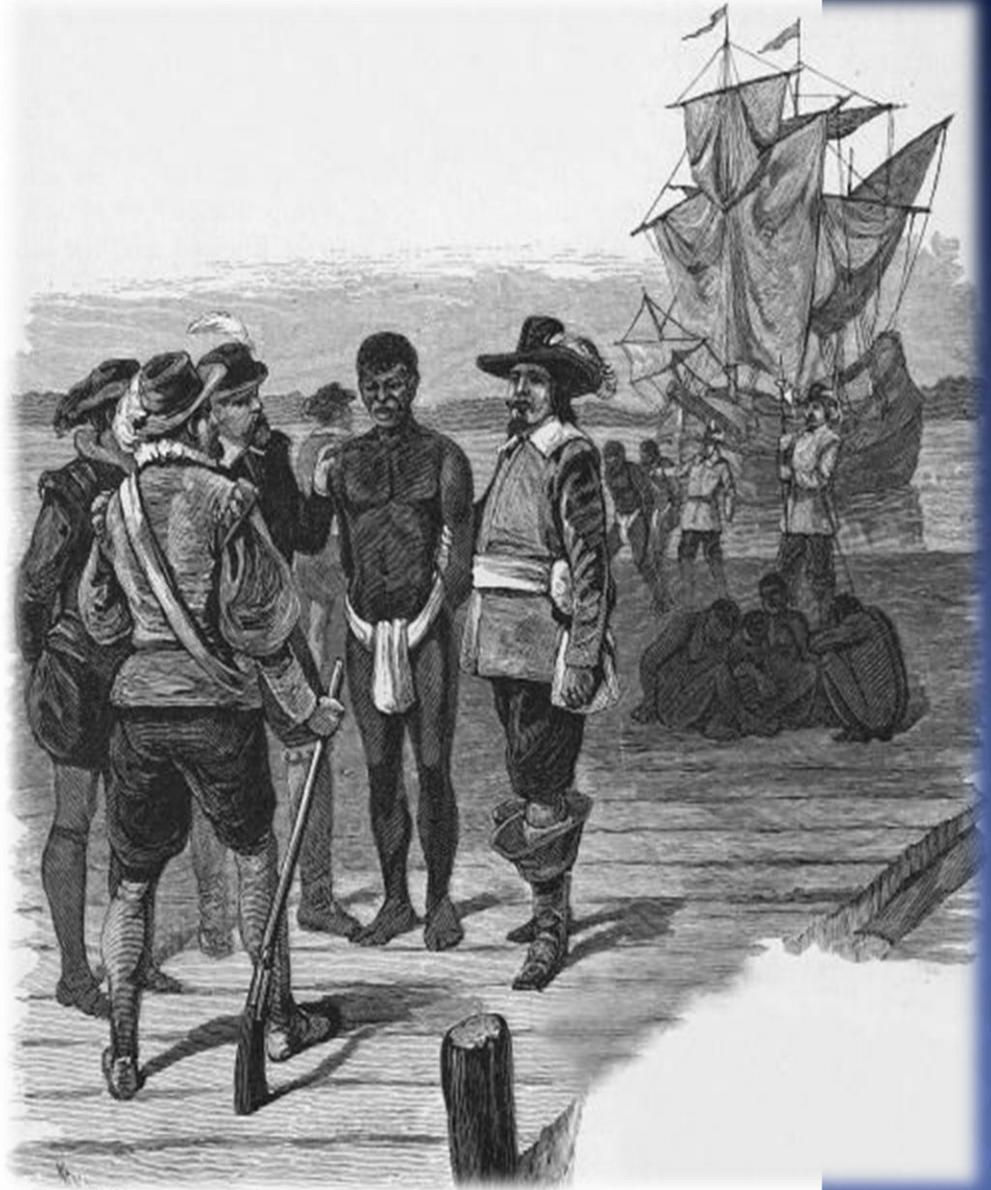
Birth of American Slavery

The Dutch brought the first black labor to the colony as servants, to be freed after serving time as laborers.

William Tucker

First African American born in the colonies. He was free and a land owner.

Slavery was recognized by the Virginia law in **1660**.



1619: THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES

- ⦿ Elected legislative body.
- ⦿ **Burgess** : person elected by the people invested with all the privileges of a citizen.
- ⦿ Male landowners over age 17 were eligible to vote for representatives.
- ⦿ Had the right to elaborate local laws for the colony with the approval of the governor.
- ⦿ Any decision required the approval of the Virginia Company in London.
- ⦿ **First seed of American democracy.**

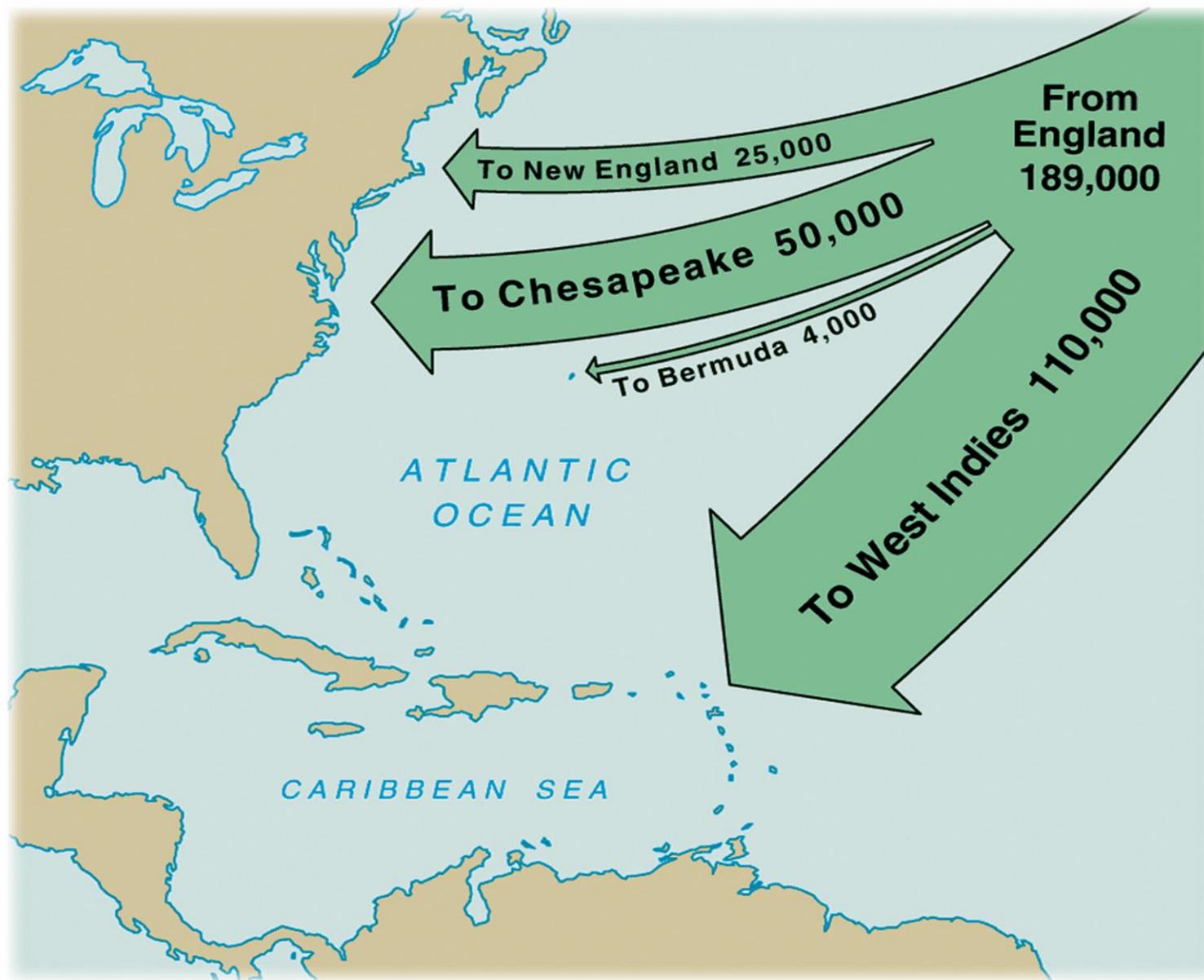
Jamestown

First Royal Colony of England



King James I revoked the letter of privilege or **charter** to the Virginia company, which was bankrupted and declared Jamestown a **Royal Colony** of England.

British Migrations : 1610-1660



Protestant Reformation



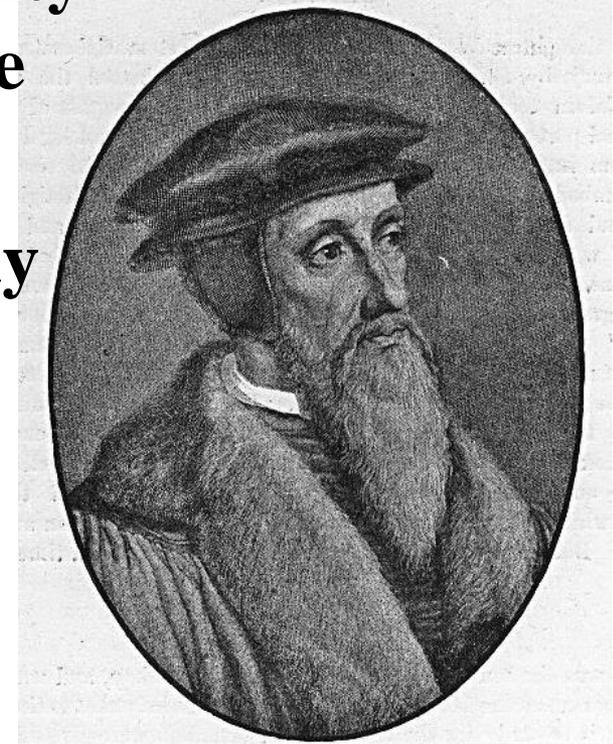
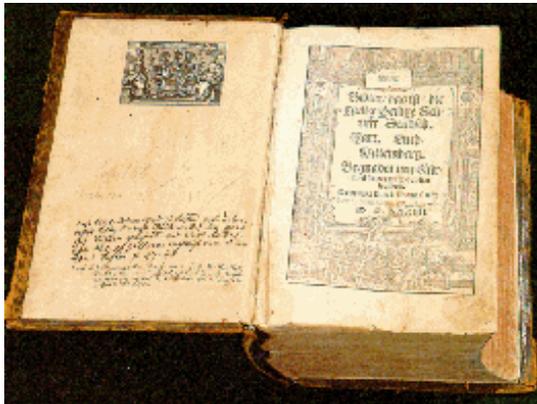
Marthin Luther



**The only true authority
of the Church is the
Bible.**

**Faith is the only way
to salvation.**

**God almighty has
chosen the
righteous from
birth.**



John Calvin

ENGLISH REFORMATION

- ◉ 16th century movement for religious reform.
- ◉ Led to the founding of churches that rejected the Pope's authority.
- ◉ **Henry VIII** broke with the Catholic Church and formed the Church of England (**Anglican Church**)
- ◉ Englishmen divided between Puritans and Separatists.



PURITANS

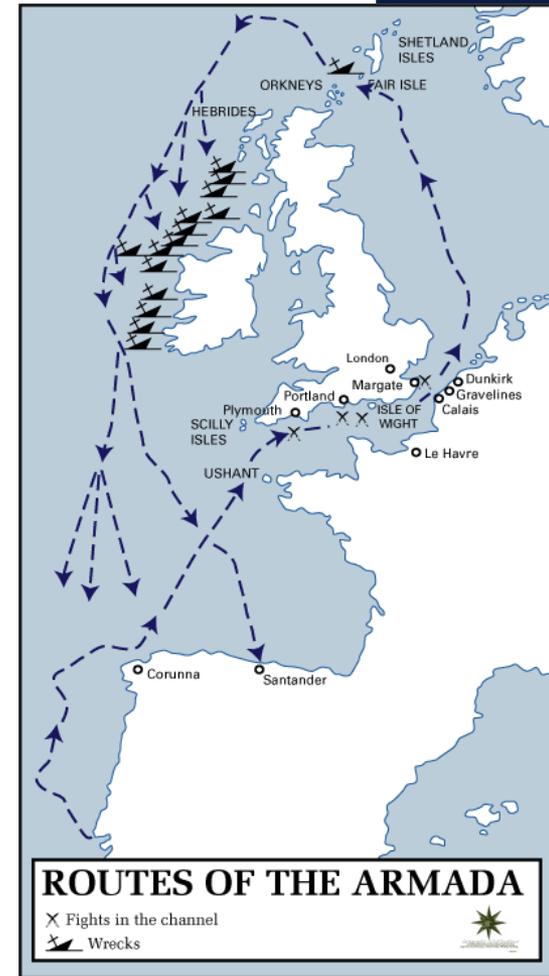
- ⦿ A group in England who wanted to reform the Church of England.
- ⦿ Wanted to eliminate all traces of Roman Catholicism.

SEPARATISTS

- ⦿ Puritans who opposed those who wanted to reform the Church of England from within and wanted to form their own separate congregations.

British Hegemony of the Seas

- **King Phillip II of Spain** denies **Elizabeth I** right as queen of England after the death of Queen Mary, the Catholic queen of Scots.
- Spain sends its Armada against England:
 - * british boats were faster and lighter and knew the coastline,
 - * they encounter a terrible storm off the coast of Scotland.
- The Armada is destroyed. England dominates the Atlantic Ocean.



The Growth of New England



The *Mayflower* at Plymouth
(Scenics of America PhotoLink / Getty Images)



MASSACHUSETTS

SECOND COLONY

1630

◎ **FIRST SETTLEMENT**

- Plymouth Plantation

◎ **FOUNDED**

- 1620

◎ **LEADER**

- William Bradford

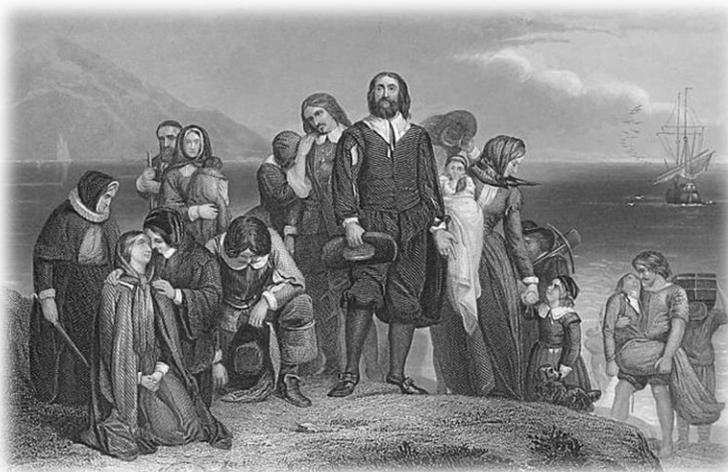
PILGRIMS

- Separatists who fled England to escape persecution, first to Leyden, Holland and then to North America.



MAYFLOWER COMPACT

- Pilgrims arrive in America in 1620. Out of 103 passengers only 35 were pilgrims.
- **First written set of laws in North America.**
- Radical idea: **Government depends on the consent of the governed.**



The Mayflower Compact

THE FIRST DECLARATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN FREEDOM

In y^e name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James by y^e grace of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King defender of y^e faith, et

Having undertaken, for y^e glorie of god, and advancements of y^e christian faith and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant y^e first colonie in y^e northern parts of virginia. Doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of god, and one of another, covenant & combine our selves together into a civil body politic; for y^e better ordering, & preservation & furtherance of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meeke & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at cap: codd y^e 11. of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our sovereigne Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland y^e eightieth and of Scotland y^e fiftie fourth. An. dom. 1620.]

John Carver	Richard Warren	Francis Eaton	Richard Britteridge
William Bradford	John Howland	James Hilton	George Soule
Edward Winslow	Steven Hopkins	John Crotton	Richard Clarke
William Brewster	Edward Tilton	John Bulfinch	Richard Gardener
Isaac Allerton	John Tilton	Moses Fletcher	John Morton
Myles Standish	Francis Cooke	John Goodman	Thomas Enlish
John Alden	Thomas Rogers	Digorie Priest	Edward Doty
Samuel Fuller	Thomas Tinker	Thomas Williams	Edward Lister
Christopher Martin	John Ridale	Gilbert Winslow	
William Mullins	Edward Fuller	Edmond Margeison	
William White	John Turner	Peter Browne	

[Preserved in Governor Bradford's handwriting in his History of Plymouth Plantation.]

Squanto y Samoset

Helped the colony survive by teaching the pilgrims how to plant **beans**, **maize** and **pumpkins** and to hunt and fish for food.



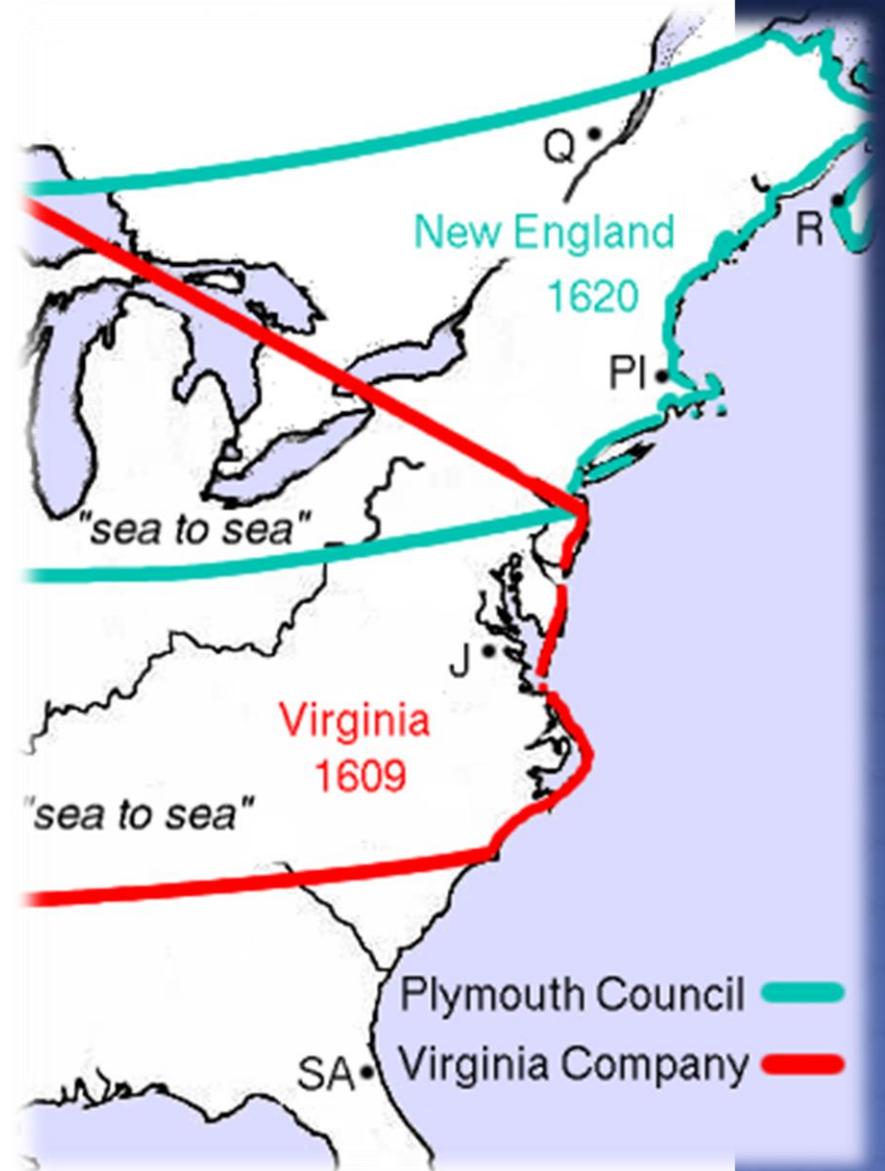
Made a peace treaty with chief **Massasoit**, of the **Wampanoag** tribe.



VIEW OF SAMOSET WITH THE PILGRIMS.

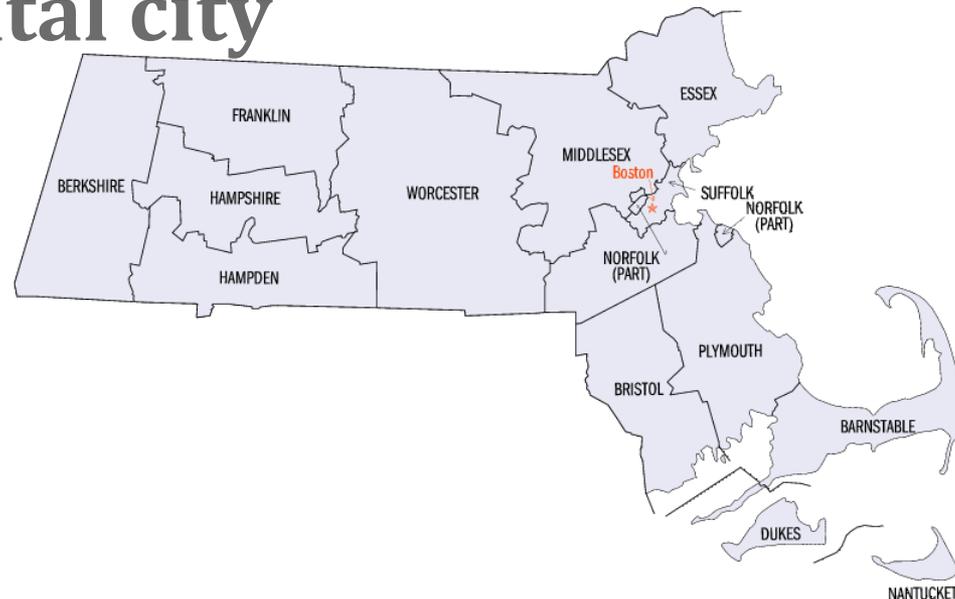
GREAT PURITAN MIGRATION

- 1629-1642
- Over 14,000 settlers , mainly Puritans , arrived brought over by the **Massachusetts Bay Company** fleeing religious persecution against Puritans under **King Charles I**
- Plymouth Colony incorporated into the Massachusetts Bay Colony



MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY

- ◎ The Massachusetts Bay Experiment
- ◎ Joint Stock Company that funded the establishment of the **Massachusetts Bay Colony**
 - Boston – capital city



◎ **SECOND SETTLEMENT**

- BOSTON

◎ **FOUNDED**

- 1630

◎ **LEADER**

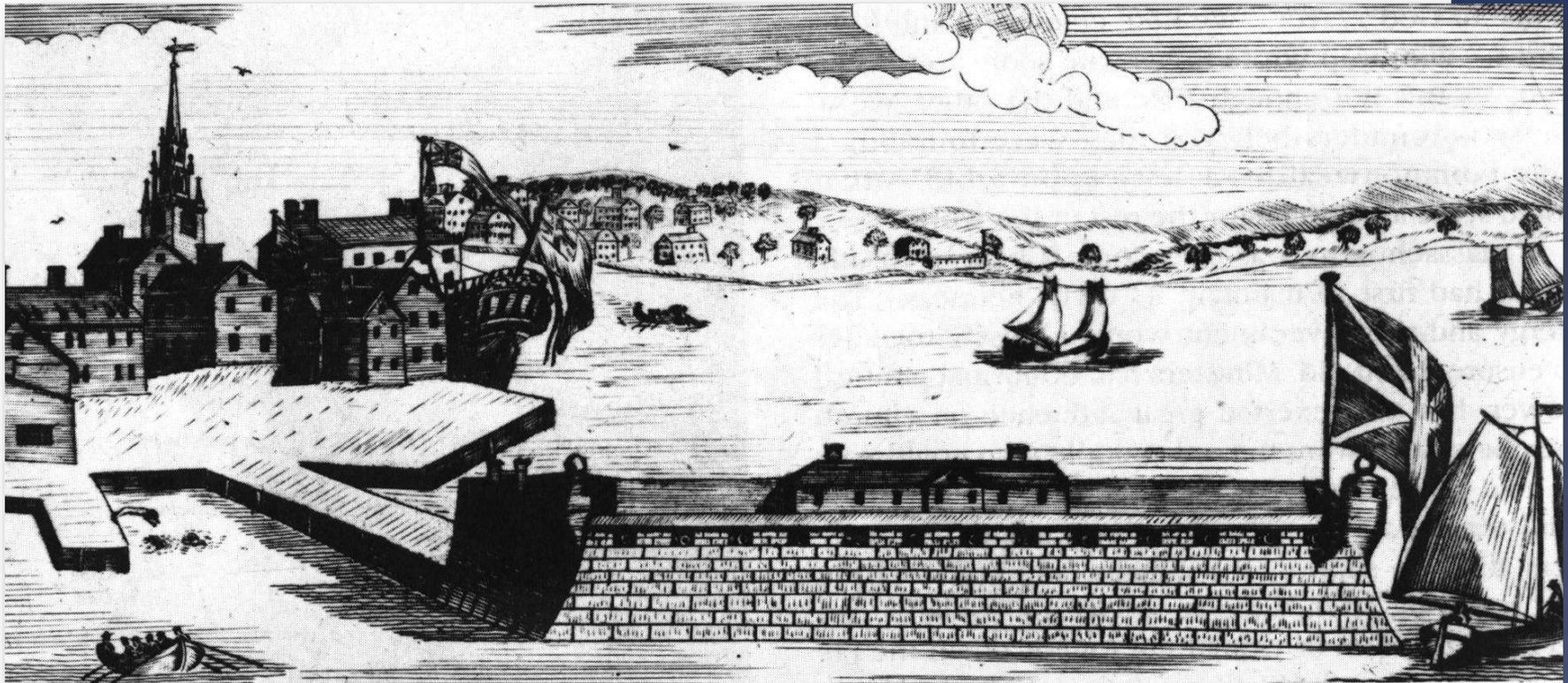
- JOHN WINTHROP
“city upon a hill”



THE “ELECT”

- ⊙ Predestination
- ⊙ Some humans predestined by God for eternal bliss or “the elect”
 - God would reveal his selection to the “elect”
 - Expected to lead sanctified lives
 - They were to be a “city upon a hill”

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT IN THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY



Boston Harbor (Library of Congress)

GENERAL COURT

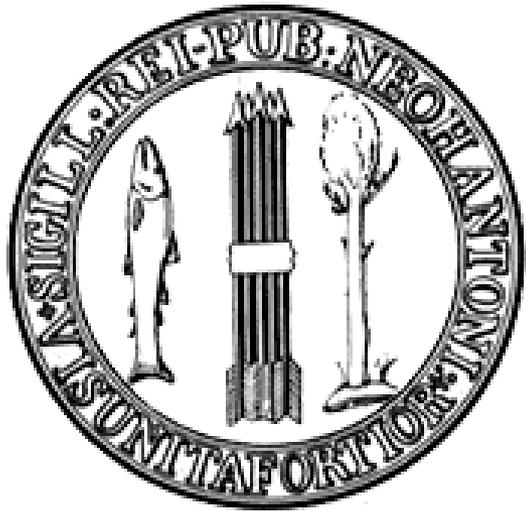
- Lawmaking body which chose the colonial governor.

FREEMAN

- Only stockholders in the **Massachusetts Bay Company** and “the elect” - *all adult male members of the Puritan Church* - could vote.
- No separation of church and state.
- Theocracy
Laws based on the Puritan religion.
No tolerance for religious dissent.

Creation of New Colonies

- Puritans criticized and persecuted people of different religious views.
- The lack of tolerance gave way to new colonies.
- New towns were developed near the Connecticut river, like **Hartford**, founded by **Thomas Hooker** in 1636, who was unhappy with Winthrop's government in Boston.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

1623

THIRD COLONY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

○ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- Exeter

○ FOUNDED

- 1623

○ LEADER

- John Wheelwright



NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, 1650

New Hampshire

In 1638 **John Wheelwright** took a group of dissidents from Massachusetts and marched north founding **Exeter** in **New Hampshire**.

In 1676 the new colony in **New Hampshire** separated completely from Massachusetts.



MARYLAND

1634

FOURTH COLONY

MARYLAND

⦿ FIRST SETTLEMENT

- St. Mary's

⦿ FOUNDED

- 1634

⦿ LEADER

- George Calvert –the first Lord Baltimore



LORD BALTIMORE

- ⦿ Catholic Englishman
- ⦿ Founded the Maryland colony on the idea of religious freedom where Protestants and Catholics could live together in peace



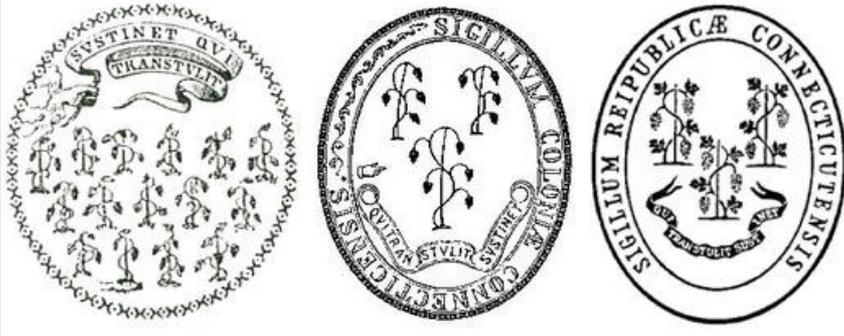
MARYLAND ACT OF TOLERATION

- ⦿ Landmark act passed by the Maryland assembly
- ⦿ Guaranteed freedom of religion (but only for Christians)
 - Radical idea at this time
- ⦿ The penalty for anyone who did not believe in Christ was to be hanged
 - No toleration for Jews, atheists or muslims.

CONNECTICUT

1636

FIFTH COLONY



CONNECTICUT

◎ FIRST SETTLEMENT

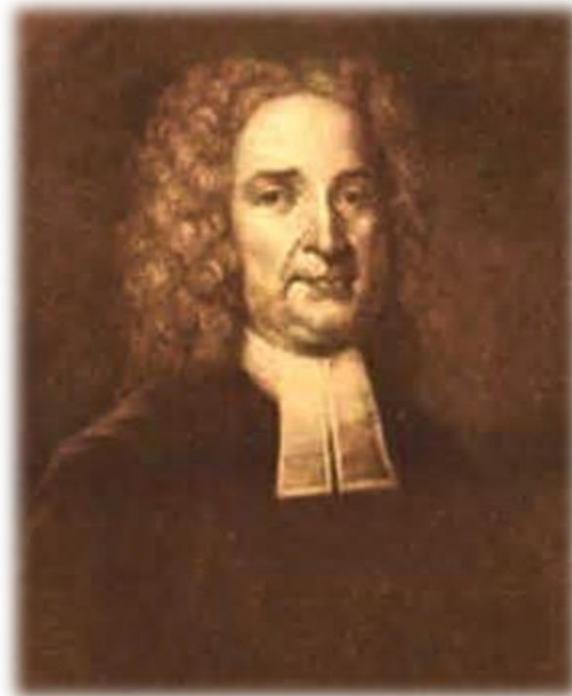
- Hartford

◎ FOUNDED

- 1636

◎ LEADER

- Thomas Hooker



FUNDAMENTAL ORDERS OF CONNECTICUT

- ◎ 1639
- ◎ **Hartford, Windsor** and **Withersfield** constitute a representative government for their population.
- ◎ First written constitution in America, governing colonial Connecticut.
- ◎ Establishes a democratic state controlled by “substantial” citizens
- ◎ Like the Mayflower Compact they created laws and organized a government in British America.

LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- Subsistence agriculture was the main activity of the colonies.
- They relied on the work of their families.
- Its major industries were shipbuilding and fishing.
- The cities in the North were the center of trade with other colonies and the old world.

Triangular

Route

Europe

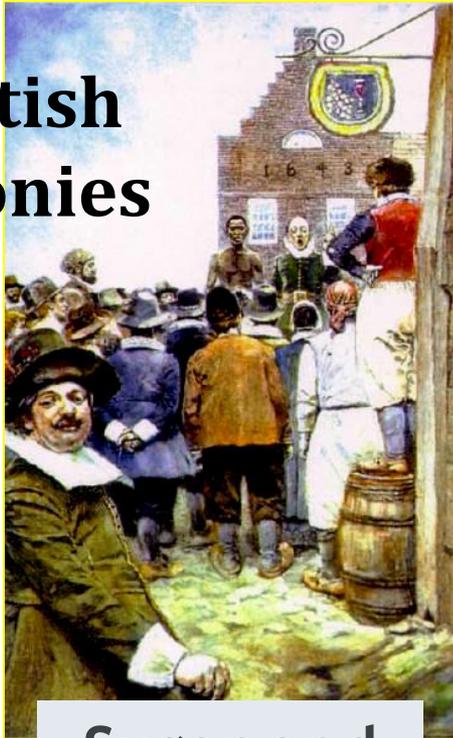
Rum,
Weapons

Sugar and
Molasses

Slaves

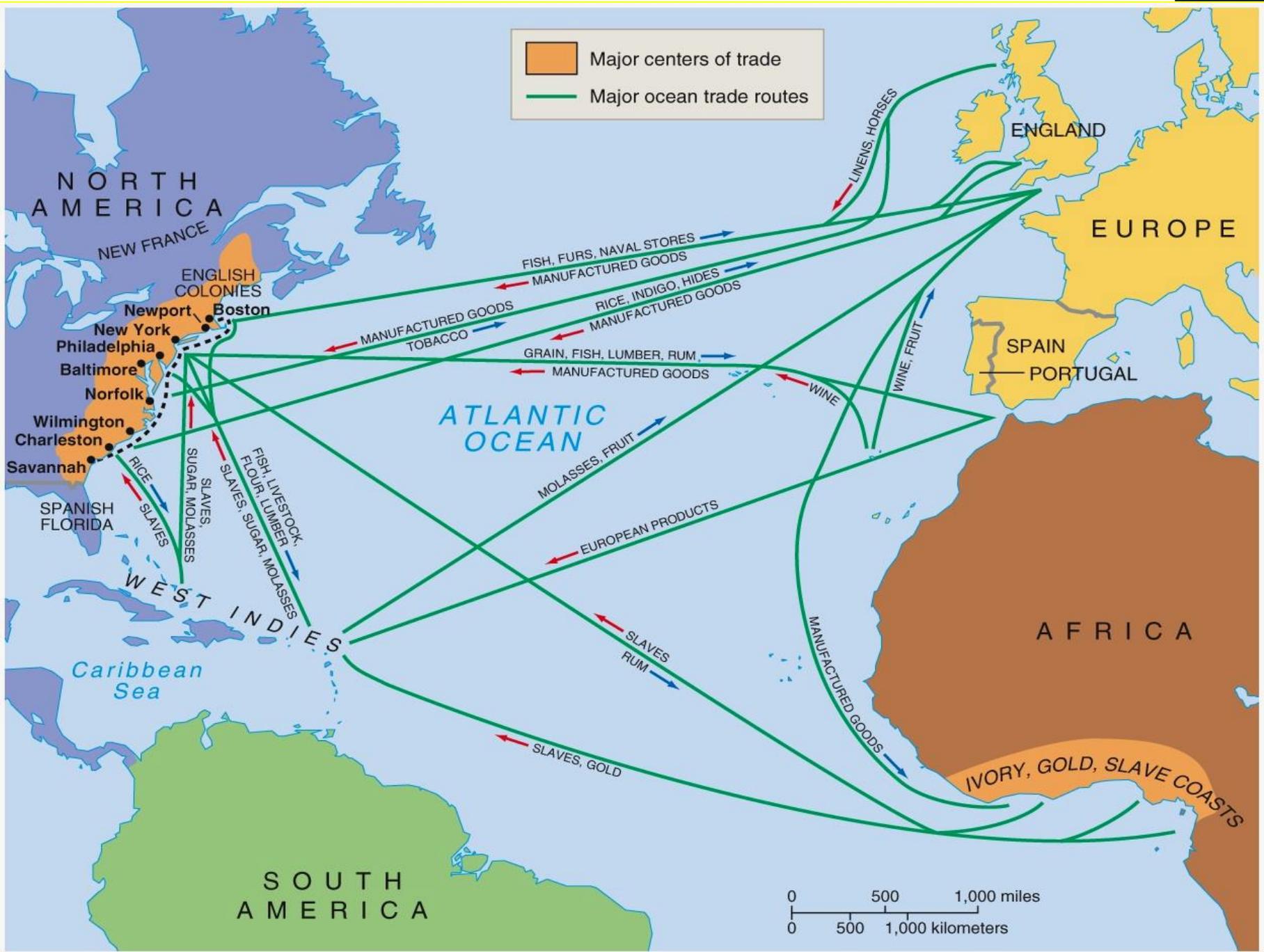
African
Markets

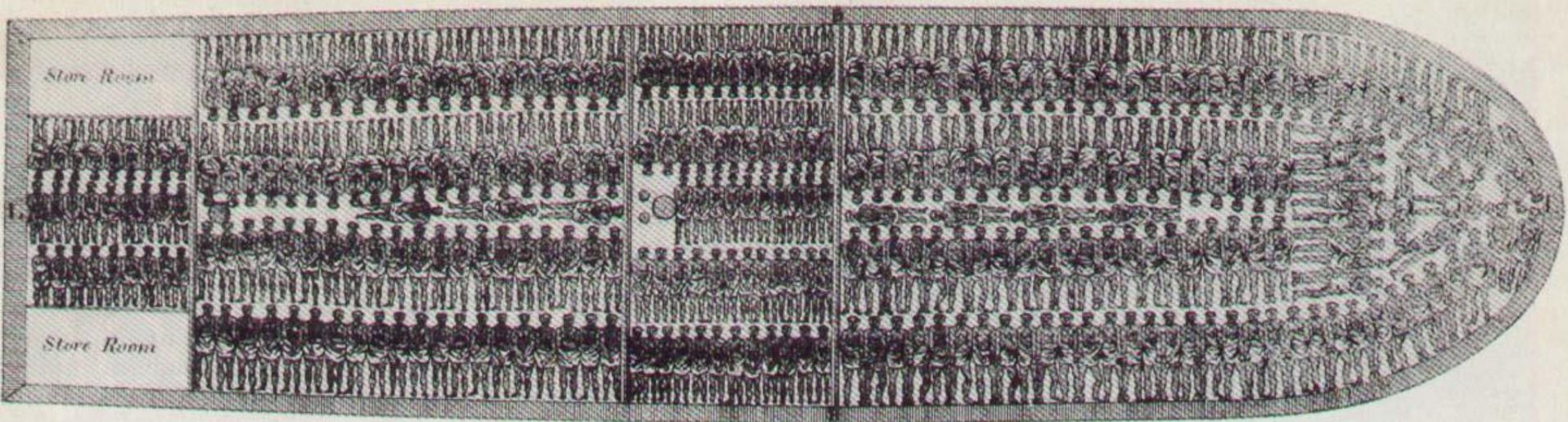
British
Colonies



Spanish colonies in
the Caribbean







PLAN SHEWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES ROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND FAR LESS UNDER THE BEAMS. See Fig 1

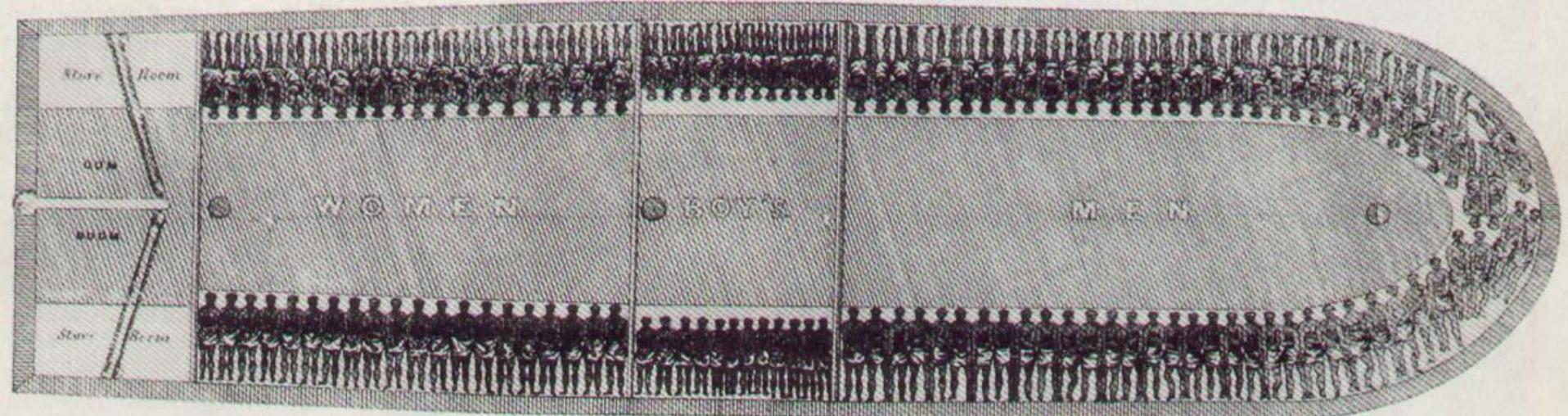
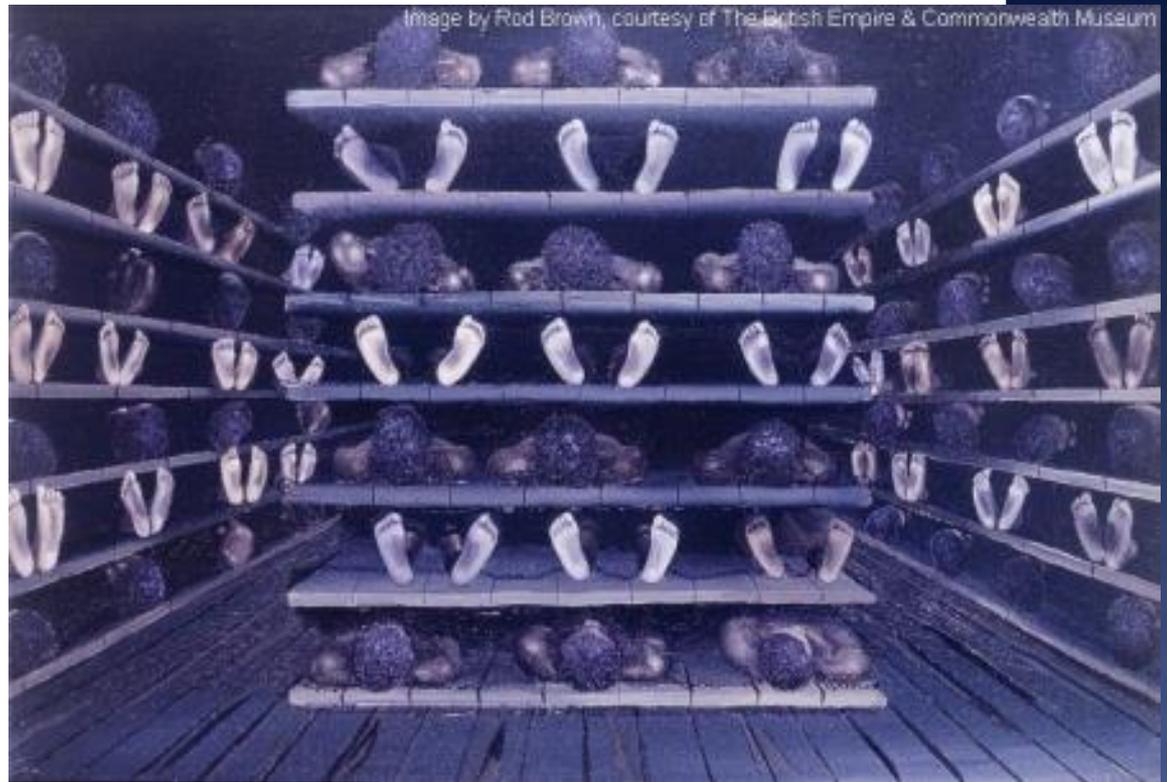
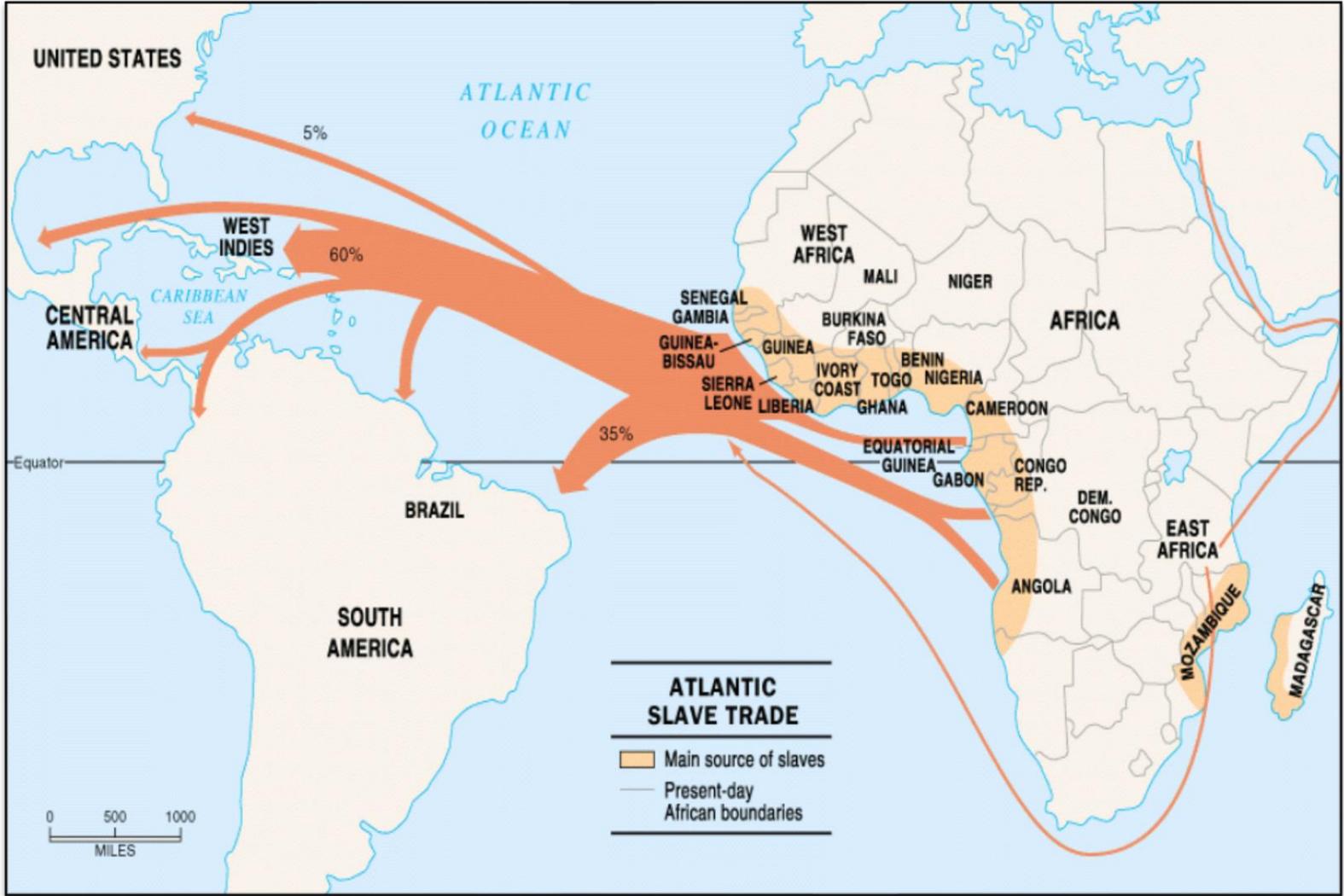


Diagram of the Slave Ship Brookes, with 482 slaves on board, distributed by the British Abolitionist Society in 1789.

- Human cargo during trip. Most died before arrival.



Upon arrival they were subject to further humiliation and sold as animals.





CHARLESTOWN, April 27, 1769.



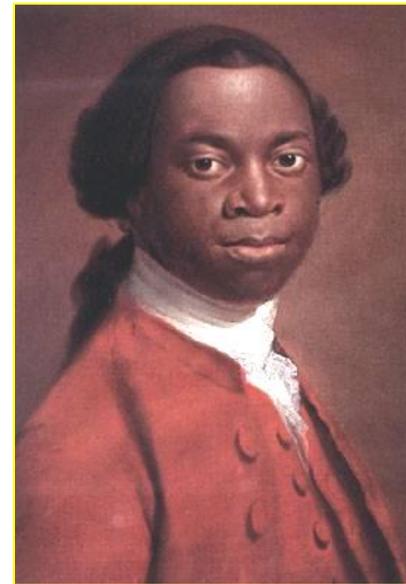
TO BE SOLD,
On WEDNESDAY the Tenth Day of
MAY next,
A CHOICE CARGO OF
Two Hundred & Fifty
NEGROES:

ARRIVED in the Ship
COUNTESS of SUSSEX, THOMAS DAVIES,
Master, directly from GAMBIA, by
JOHN CHAPMAN, & Co.

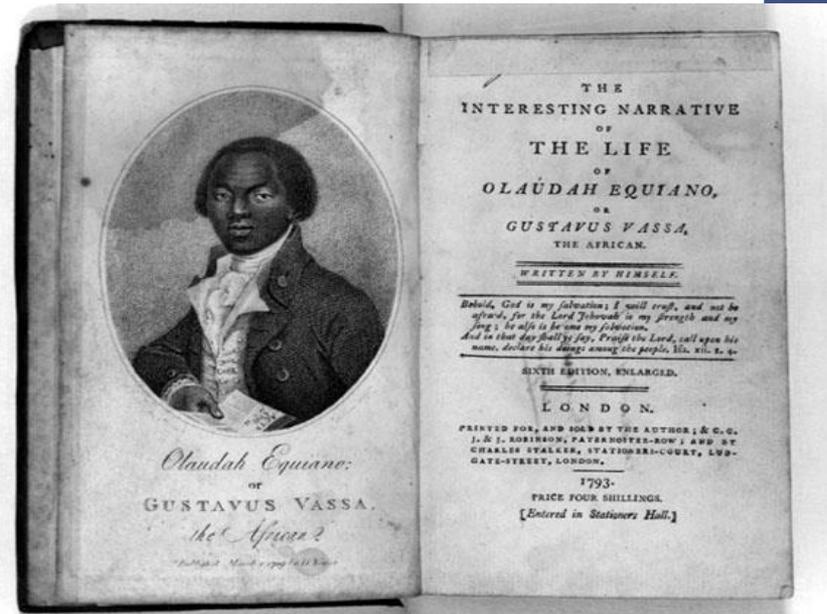
*** THIS is the Vessel that had the Small-Pox
on Board at the Time of her Arrival the 31st of
March last: Every necessary Precaution hath since
been taken to cleanse both Ship and Cargo thoroughly,
so that those who may be inclined to purchase need not
be under the least Apprehension of Danger from In-
fection.*

*The NEGROES are allowed to be the likeliest Parcel
that have been imported this Season.*

1769



Olaudah Equiano, Gustavus Vassa, the African. 1789



THE GROWTH OF THE CHESAPEAKE, 1607–1750



Conflicts with indigenous people

Virginia settlers traded with the tribes of the Powhatan Confederacy.

In New England the relationship was with the Wampanoags, the Narragansets and the Pequots.

The settlers began to populate indigenous lands without permission and without paying anything to their rightful owners.

In 1636, a war between the Pequot and the settlers of Massachusetts broke out. The Pequot tribe killed two settlers for not paying for the use of indigenous lands. They were pursued and killed by troops of Massachusetts.

King Phillip's War

- **Metacoumet**, chief of the **Wampanoags**, **King Phillip** for the British colonists, fought against the English to preserve his people's land in New England.
- The war ended with the destruction of the Wampanoag Tribe, who lost their land.
- His wife and son were sold as slaves in Bermuda after his capture and execution.
-
- **It was the first declared armed conflict or war between the colonists and the local tribes in 1636.**

