Thirteen colonies established

- Charts on colonial establishment dates
- Massachusetts Bay colony
- Rhode island
- New Netherland
- Pennsylvania
The colonial regions were diverse in the ways they were founded, geographic features, and economies. The darker the color, the higher the elevation.
## New England Colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony Name</th>
<th>Year Founded</th>
<th>Name of Founder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Puritans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1623</td>
<td>John Wheelwright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>Thomas Hooker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Roger Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colony Name</td>
<td>Year Founded</td>
<td>Name of Founder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>William Penn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Peter Minuet (New Sweden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>Lord Berkeley &amp; Sir George Carteret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>Duke of York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Southern Colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony Name</th>
<th>Year Founded</th>
<th>Name of Founder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>Virginia Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>Lord Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1653</td>
<td>Virginians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>1663</td>
<td>Eight nobles (charter from Charles II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>Edward James Oglethorpe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson questioned the policies and authority of church leaders in Massachusetts. They were banished from the colony and fled south. Williams received a royal charter to found a colony called Rhode Island. Other colonists seeking religious toleration migrated to Rhode Island from Massachusetts.
Quakers settled Pennsylvania

- English monarchy restored in 1660, with Charles II taking the throne
- Charles indebted to many, including the father of William Penn, to whom he owed a great deal of money
- As payment, Charles gave William Penn a large grant of land in the colonies he called Pennsylvania, or “Penn’s Woods”
- Penn also acquired more territory from the Duke of York, which eventually became the colony of Delaware
Basic Quaker beliefs

★ The light of God is in everyone
★ Each person can have a direct, personal relationship with God - there is no need for a priest or a minister as a mediator
★ Their relationship with God is nurtured by worship based on silent waiting
★ The equality of all human beings
★ Simplicity in worship and in way of life
★ Peace
★ Social justice
★ The right to freedom of conscience
★ A sense of shared responsibility for the life of communities and the integrity of creation
Penn was determined to make his Pennsylvania a “holy experiment” in which no one would be considered aristocratic. To ensure this, he gave each male settler 50 acres of land, and ensured their right to vote. He also called for a representative assembly as well as guaranteeing freedom of religion.

This early drawing shows the layout for the city of Philadelphia, made around 1682 by Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.
William Penn instituted several innovative ideas in his planning of the colony and its capital city, which he called Philadelphia, Greek for “City of Brotherly Love”. Some of Penn’s innovations included:

• “Green Countrie Townes” which highlighted the Quaker belief in nature and beauty
• Penn made employment opportunities available to many who might not have been able to get them elsewhere
• Public education
• Restriction of the death penalty in most cases
• A corrections system which focused on rehabilitation rather than punishment
• Reasonable bail for those accused of crimes
The Quakers cultivated friendships with the local Delaware tribe. Penn established a court made up of colonists and Native Americans to settle disputes when they arose. For the nearly 70 years the Quakers controlled the colony there was peace between the settlers and the Indians.
Colonial economic systems

- Three diverse agricultural systems
- New England economy
- Middle colonies economy
- Southern economy
- Frontier economy
- British economic influence
- Mercantilism
Three diverse systems developed in the colonies

- Weather and climate was different in the Northern, Middle, and Southern Colonies; this meant different growing seasons and encouraged different types of crops.

- The colder temperatures in the Northern Colonies meant an extremely short growing season, which led those colonies to specialize in fishing.

- Types of soils allowed for different types of farming, with the Middle Colonies becoming the “bread basket”, and the Southern Colonies specializing in tobacco.

- Each group of colonies also had a frontier region, and the frontiers shared the same characteristics.
Northern Colonial Economy

- This region is often referred to as “New England”
- Soil was infertile which led many to the sea to make their living
- Codfish fisheries soon became the “goldmine” of New England
- Whale hunting became profitable
- Rum from New England used in Triangular Trade routes
- Small factory manufacturing became common
- British government paid bounties for maritime products such as pitch, tar, and rosin
Middle Colonies Economy

- Called the breadbasket of the colonies because of the large amount of grain they produced
- Forests provided raw materials for ship building and lumber industries
- Manufacturers also sold iron, glass, and pottery products
- Some estates were similar to southern plantations, but relied on free labor and indentured servants rather than slaves
Southern Economy

- Two distinct regions: the Tidewater (close to water transportation) and the Piedmont
- Chief products of the Tidewater area included rice, indigo, and tobacco
- Chief products in the Piedmont included farming on a smaller scale, trapping game, and hunting
- Tidewater residents and Piedmont residents frequently clashed (as in Bacon’s Rebellion) as Piedmont residents felt their concerns were ignored by colonial legislatures
Each colony had a frontier region, which is defined as the western-most boundary of the colony.

- Most frontier farms were self-sufficient (no way to get surplus crops to market).
- Some frontier farmers converted their surplus crops to whiskey.
- Many frontier farmers lived in remote areas with their families and livestock and were in constant danger of Indian attack.
Some tropical products, such as sugarcane, dyewood, and molasses couldn’t be grown in the Thirteen Colonies. However, some entrepreneurs were able to make a profit by importing these goods, then exporting them to other European nations at a higher price. Other colonists were able to make a great deal of money through land speculation. These colonists bought large tracts of land on the frontier and sold it for a profit.
The British government recognized the impact and diversity of the American economy, and also recognized the danger in allowing colonial merchants to trade freely with other countries.

As a result, the British government imposed restrictions on the colonists in order to ensure that Britain would gain exclusively from colonial trade, agriculture, and manufacturing. Some of these restrictions would directly lead to the American Revolution in 1775.

After the Revolution ended, so did the economic restrictions the British imposed. As a result of lifting the restrictions, the American economy exploded into one of the greatest economies in world history.
Mercantilism

- An economic theory and policy which presumed that wealth and trade were limited; there’s only so much to go around
- A nation gained wealth and power only by amassing more gold and silver than other nations
- Mercantilism depended on maintaining a “Favorable Balance of Trade”, meaning exporting more than importing
- Mercantilism encouraged nations who accepted the theory to become self-sufficient, and colonies helped secure that
Role of colonies in a mercantile system

Colonies provided the following:

A powerful merchant fleet, necessary because goods, materials, and people needed to be transported from the colonies to the mother country.

A source of raw materials for the manufacturers in the mother country.

A market for the manufactured goods to be sold.
Colonial trade routes

- Tobacco, fish, lumber, cotton, textiles, manufactured goods
- Colonies
- Mother country
- Timber, food
- Sugar, molasses
- Rum
- Slaves
Britain responded to illegal colonial trade by passing a series of laws known as the “Acts of Trade and Navigation”, or more commonly known, the Navigation Acts. Beginning in 1651, these acts restricted colonial trade in various ways, including:

- All goods traded to and from the colonies had to be shipped in either colonial or British ships.
- All crews of these ships had to be at least 75% British or colonial.
- Certain products (tobacco, sugar, rice, molasses, and furs) could only be sold from the colonies to Britain.
- Goods traded from colonies and Europe had to be unloaded at a British port.
Enforcing the Acts

Colonial merchants, particularly in Massachusetts, frequently tried to bypass the Navigation Acts. They claimed that since the colony was chartered by a joint-stock company, they were not required to obey Parliamentary Acts.

King Charles II, tired of constant insubordination against his authority in Massachusetts, removed the corporate charter of the colony. It was made a royal colony, under his strict control.
The colonists, as required, sent large amounts of raw materials to Britain and also purchased a substantial amount of manufactured British goods.

They soon found that other countries were willing to pay more for the same products. This resulted in many colonial merchants frequently selling goods to Spain, France, and Holland, even though it was illegal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What it was</th>
<th>How it worked</th>
<th>The reality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The period after the Glorious Revolution in which Parliament strengthened the Navigation Acts and toughened regulation of colonial trade. | Smuggling trials were held in stricter Royal Courts and a Board of Trade was established to monitor trade. | British control actually decreased. As long as raw materials went to England and colonists bought British goods, the British did not enforce the Navigation Acts. In fact the policy benefited both parties which is why it was given the name “salutary neglect”.

Salutary neglect
Major reasons salutary neglect policy worked

- Loyalty to the British Crown
- People considered themselves “British Subjects”
- Lack of communication especially over great distances
- Societal and cultural differences
Hierarchy of Colonial Government

- British Crown
  - Royal Governor
    - Colonial Council
    - Colonial Assembly
Royal Colonial Governments

The Governor:
- Spokesman for the King in the colony
- Made sure Royal policy was carried out
- Oversaw trade; could dissolve assembly

The Council:
- Appointed by the Governor
- Served as Governor’s advisory board
- Served as highest court in the colony

The Assembly:
- Had the authority to make laws
- Could withhold Governor’s salary
- Had the power to tax
Virginia House of Burgesses

- First legislative body in the New World
- Originally created by the Virginia Company as a governmental reform
- First legislative body in the colonies
- Members first elected by all free males in the Virginia colony; later voters had to be landholders
Conflicts with Native Americans

- Tension between Native Americans and European settlers
- Puritans lash out at local tribe
- King Phillip’s war
- Land ownership led to conflicts
The root of most conflicts were over the expansion of colonists into Native American lands.

Another source of tension was the clashing of values and religion. For example, the Spanish restricted religious freedom throughout their colonies which led to abusive treatment of rebellious Native Americans.

Although both sides attacked each other with varying results, ultimately the European settlers overwhelmed the various Native American tribes, friendly or not.
Life in the Northern colonies

- Map of the region
- Overview of life in New England
- Influence of religion
- Northern economy
- Salem witch trials
Religion was the driving force behind the creation of the Northern colonies.
Overview of the New England colonies

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

- Long, cold winters as well as mountains did not allow for large-scale farming
- Most settlers came from England
- Main industries were lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, iron works, and wool production
- Most villages and towns were near harbors
- In the early years life was regulated by strict religious beliefs
Religious influence in New England

- Religious leaders were the most powerful community figures and they worked closely with community elected members to regulate all aspects of life in New England.
- Intolerant of differing religious views.
- Stressed education and literacy as everyone needed to be able to read the bible.
- Strong work ethic led to successful industries.
By the mid-1630s about 20,000 new colonists arrived from England who were more motivated by economic opportunity and improved lifestyle than by religious fervor. Settlement expanded into Connecticut and New Hampshire.
The ocean was a major source of wealth in New England

- New England’s soil rocky, infertile, and farming not profitable
- New England residents turned to shipping whaling, and fishing as profitable occupations
- Triangular trade flourished in New England. The distillers would make rum picked up in New England ships from sugar grown in the West Indies, take it to Africa to trade for slaves, and transport the slaves to the West Indies.
- Shipbuilding also became a major New England industry.
Varied industries also developed to fit the natural resources of the region

- Rum distilleries were common as well as factories manufacturing beaver hats, iron forges, lumber mills, shipyards, and naval stores
- Naval stores provided tar pitch, rosin, and turpentine used by both the British Navy and colonial merchant ships
- The British Government needed products to maintain their navy, and therefore bounties were frequently paid to colonial merchants to produce those goods
Northern colonial women lived lives very similar to southern women, with few political and legal rights, but with a large number of responsibilities in running the household.
Northern Colonial Women

- Had few social, legal, or political rights
- Daily chores included: weaving, sewing, tending the family garden, feeding livestock, baking for the family as well as serving food. She would also be in charge of making soap and candles.
- Only single or widowed women could own property or be business owners
Salem Witch trials
Witch trial timeline

- Winter, 1691-early 1692: First evidence of “witchcraft” reported when several women displayed “abnormal” behavior

- March 1, 1692: First women arrested for witchcraft, and jailed

- May, 1692: Colonial Governor Phips arrived to initiate “Court of Oyer and Terminer”

- Summer, 1692: Trials held and all accused were convicted. Nineteen were hanged, one executed by being crushed by the weight of stones

- Six of the executed were men; most of the rest were poor women past childbearing age. Included in those executed were a minister, a constable who refused to arrest more suspected witches, and at least three wealthy people.

- January, 1693: Trials end when several Boston-area ministers (including Increase Mather) appeal to Salem residents to end the trials.
Various causes for the “hysteria” leading to the Salem Witch Trials have been developed by historians and scholars, but no concrete explanation has been agreed on.

The major theories include:

- Puritans strong beliefs led to mass hysteria
- Child abuse caused it
- Mass consumption of a hallucinogenic fungus
- Frequent Indian attacks put everyone on edge
Corey, accused of being a wizard, did not enter a plea, many believe because the state would have confiscated his property if found guilty.

He was convicted of witchcraft and due to his plea refusal was sentenced to die by Peine forte et dure, a procedure where the convicted is executed by pressing weight on them to suffocate them. As the stones were piled on him, he was asked if he wished to enter a plea, his reply was “More weight”. Two days later he died.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Executed Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridget Bishop</td>
<td>June 10, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. George Burroughs</td>
<td>August 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Carrier</td>
<td>August 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Corey</td>
<td>September 22, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles Corey</td>
<td>pressed to death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Easty</td>
<td>September 22, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Good</td>
<td>June 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Howe</td>
<td>June 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Jacobs, Sr.</td>
<td>August 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susannah Martin</td>
<td>June 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Nurse</td>
<td>June 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Parker</td>
<td>September 22, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Parker</td>
<td>September 22, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Proctor</td>
<td>August 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Pudeator</td>
<td>September 22, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmott Redd</td>
<td>September 22, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Scott</td>
<td>September 22, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Wardwell</td>
<td>September 22, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Wildes</td>
<td>June 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Willard</td>
<td>August 19, 1692</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impact of trials

- Many residents who could fled Salem before they were accused.
- The local economy suffered as crops and livestock went untended. Commerce also suffered as many stopped business to watch the trials and hangings.
- The Puritans lost much of their influence in New England because of the nature of the accusations and trials.
- Because of the case of Giles Corey, the institution of “innocent until proven guilty” became part of the American judicial system.
Middle colonies

- Map of the region
- Overview of life
- Economy
- Women
King Charles II gave away the Middle Colonies as gifts to family and friends.
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE

- Ethnically diverse, especially along the Hudson river
- Busy shipping ports
- Lush farmland led to grain and livestock production like wheat and rye, beef and pork
- Cottage industries were weaving, shoemaking, cabinet making, and other artisan crafts
- Additional workers were recruited from Europe as indentured servants, who would work for a specified number of years to pay for their passage
Because of the fertile soils of the Middle Colonies, a great amount of varied types of grain was produced there.

Colonies such as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware not only provided grain for their own use, but exported tons of wheat to other colonies and Britain.
Major industries in the Middle Colonies included:

- Lumber for ship building
- Iron Works
- Glass Blowing
- Pottery Making
Since agriculture was the major industry, women played a role in the success of the farm.

Women milked cows, and churned the milk into butter and cream. Women collected animal fat to make soap. They also picked fruits from the orchards like apples, pears and peaches.
Map of the region
Overview of life
Regions in the south
Bacon’s Rebellion
Plantation system
Large scale farming dominated the Southern Colonies
MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA

The economy was based on the large scale cash crops of tobacco, rice, and indigo

Class division between very wealthy and poor

Reliant on slave labor

Some religious toleration as the focus of the region was to make money

The Atlantic Ocean served as the middle passage for the slave trade

Mostly rural areas, less urban growth
The Southern Colonies were comprised of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

This rich agricultural region lent itself to producing rice, indigo, and tobacco. Slave labor was common.

The South actually included two areas, the Tidewater and the Piedmont.
The Tidewater

This drawing of a Tidewater plantation highlights its closeness to water, as well as its size. Many Tidewater plantations were large in size and utilized a large amount of slave labor.
The Piedmont area tended to be less affluent than the Tidewater, and most lived on small farms, trapped, and hunted game. Conflicts developed between the two areas.
Bacon’s Rebellion 1676

Native Americans attacked colonists living in the Virginia frontier, an area populated primarily by poor settlers and indentured servants. Governor Berkeley denied the request for militia protection since the wealthy planters did not want to finance it.

Bacon raised his own army, 1/3 of which was made up of debtors and landless settlers. After Berkeley declared the army illegal they marched on Jamestown demanding a meeting with colonial leaders, and when denied set the town on fire. Bacon mysteriously died a month later and the rebellion ended, however this event symbolized the tension between the wealthy planters and frontier settlers, as well as the continuing struggle over land with Native Americans.
The Shirley Plantation, located in Virginia, is a good example of a typical plantation home. The house was the birthplace of the mother of Robert E. Lee.

Less cities developed in the south than in the north which meant that people needed to be more self-sufficient in their homes. It also meant fewer roads and highways were needed. Plantations tended to spring up along rivers and streams.

The southern economy was reliant on indentured servants and later slaves.
“Cash Crops” in the south included (clockwise from top left), Sea Island cotton, indigo, rice, and tobacco.
Women in the Southern Colonies

- Were considered “second class citizens”, similar to the Northern colonies
- Did not have the right to vote, own property, or preach in church
- Were “in charge” of most domestic chores, such as cooking, tending livestock, cleaning, sewing, and washing clothes
- Women in middle class and upper class were spared most of the mundane chores of everyday life, but still were submissive to their husbands
Old institution
Why Africans?
Triangular trade
Middle passage
Slave auctions
Slavery was an old institution

- It had been practiced for many centuries in most societies throughout the world.
- Generally slaves were war prisoners, non-believers of the religion of their conquerors, and poor people who indentured themselves to get out of debt.
- Slavery in the Americas differed in that earlier forms of slavery were not permanent, involving multiple generations, denying education, marriage, parenthood, and did not degrade slaves to sub-human status. It also had not been primarily race-based.
Attempts to enslave Native Americans failed for both Spanish and British

Indentured servants were cheaper, but not cost effective in the long run

Slaves more expensive initially, but because they were not paid or granted their freedom ever it was more cost effective over time

Many saw Africans’ black skin as a sign of inferiority
Why enslave Africans?

- Difficult, if not impossible, to enslave Native Americans
- Whites tended to feel culturally superior to Africans
- Distance of Africa to “New World” tended to make Africans feel disconnected and made it more difficult for them to try to get home. Also they were unfamiliar with the terrain if they did escape
- Whites, as Christians, felt an “obligation” to convert blacks to Christianity from their Muslim faith
Triangular trade
This diagram shows the typical layout of how slaves were packed in the hold of a slaving vessel.

Comfort and safety took a distant second to ensuring that a sufficient number of slaves would survive the voyage, providing the slavers a profit for their work.
This drawing of slaves on deck of a slave ship hides the unbelievably harsh conditions that the slaves endured during the Middle Passage between Africa and the Caribbean.

Slaves were frequently brutalized, mistreated and forced to live for weeks on end in individual spaces no larger than a grave with little food and water.

The toll of these conditions was horrendous. A voyage which resulted in less than one-quarter of the cargo dying was considered successful.
Slaves were better fed as they approached the New World in order to make them more “saleable”.

Their bodies were oiled down to make their skin look more healthy, and hot tar would be used to fill “imperfections”, such as scars from beatings and whippings on board slave ships.

Slaves would then be sold to the highest bidder.