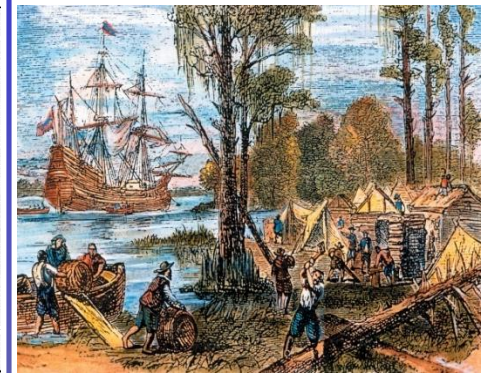
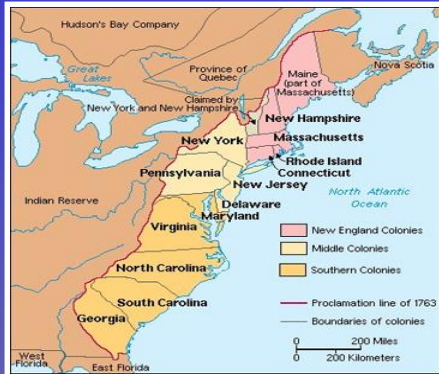


# American Colonization Settling the New World

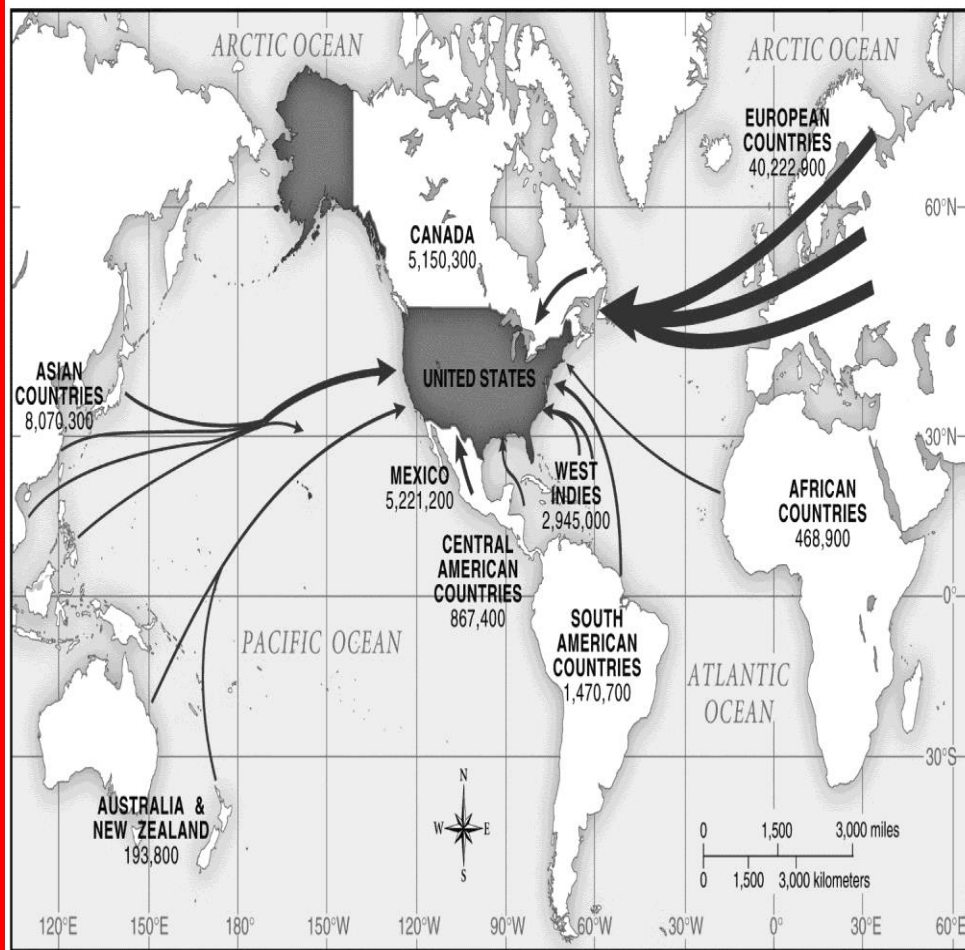


## Essential Question

*Explain how ideals of equality & personal liberty of Colonial times led to American Revolution.*



# Now and Then: Push/Pull Factors



## Push Factors

- Religious persecution
- Limited opportunity to own land
- Economic difficulty/  
Food shortages
- Limited social mobility

## Pull Factors

- Abundant available land.
- Fresh start
- Religious opportunity
- Social mobility
- “Riches,” or opportunity to make \$.

**Q/A: Identify economic, cultural, social, & government factors that “pushed” settlers out of European nations. Identify opportunities that “pulled” settlers to the “New World.” Compare these push/pull factors to reasons people migrate to the United States today.**

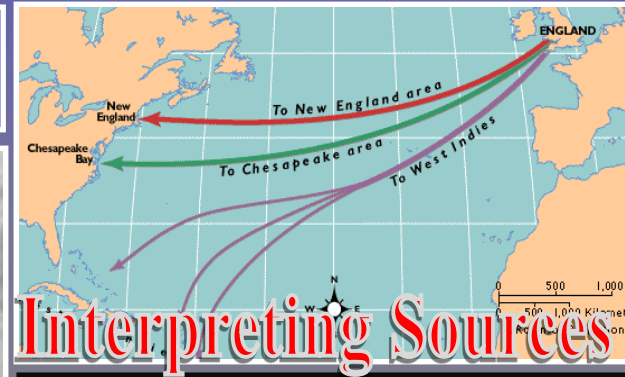
# Great Convergence/Great Migration

- Many Europeans went to New World because of land, riches, religious change, & a fresh start in life. Land of opportunity, quickly became American nickname.
- People came from different European countries by choice, while Africans came by force.
- Great Convergence: Several cultures & societies came together & shaped a new American identity.

Pilgrims left to escape religious persecution



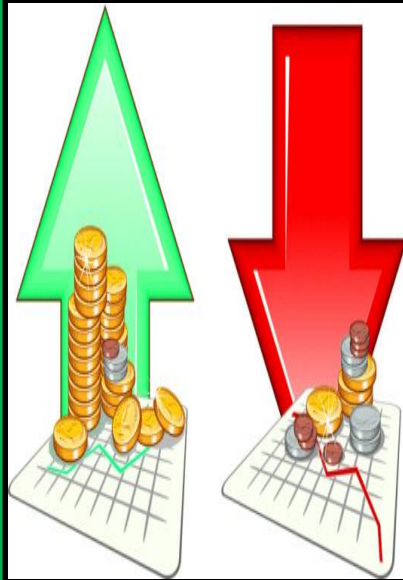
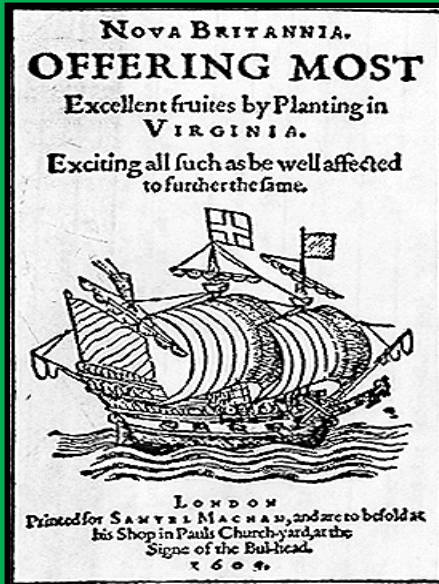
Ships bring colonists seeking new life to the New World



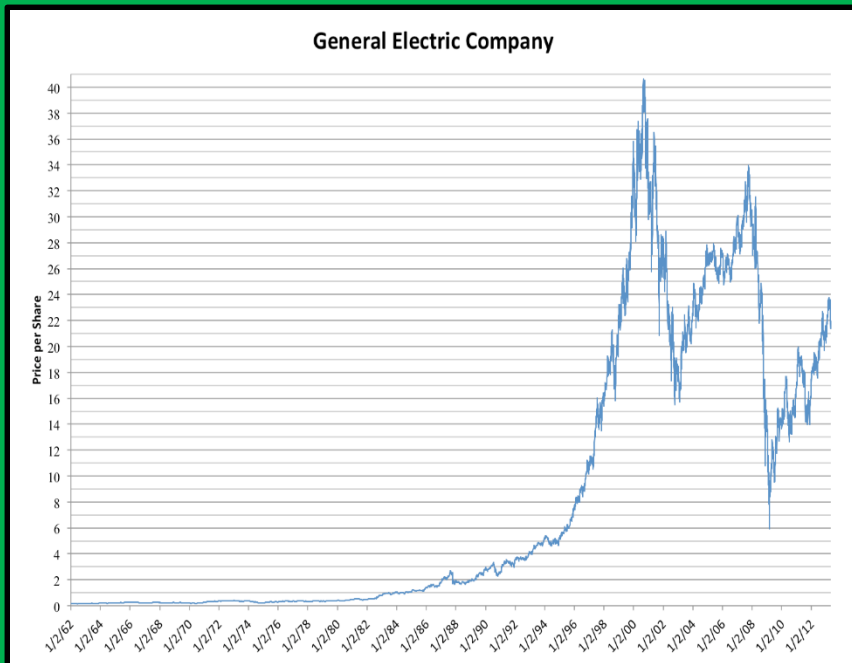
**Q/A: Explain how economic opportunity in New World led to Great Convergence & America's diverse culture.**



# ECONOMICS Then & Now: Joint-Stock Companies



- **Joint-Stock Company**: A business formed by a group of people who jointly make an investment & share in the profits & losses.
- Companies fund settlement expecting to make a **profit**. Originally hope to find gold & silver... Profits will be made from **natural resources**: lumber, furs, “Cash Crops” like tobacco, indigo, & rice. **ECONOMICS**



Q/A: Describe modern examples of how groups of people jointly invest in companies & jointly share in profits & losses.



# St. Augustine, Florida Spanish Colony (1565)

- Oldest continually occupied city in United States was settled by the *Spanish, St. Augustine, Florida.*
- Founded 42 years before English colony at Jamestown & 55 years before Pilgrims came to Plymouth. There is still a major *Spanish influence in Florida* today.

Colonial St. Augustine, Florida. Castillo de San Marcos on right.



**Culture  
&  
Society**

**Q/A: Explain how early Spanish settlement shaped culture & society in Florida.**

# Roanoke: The Lost Colony (1585)

- English colony at Roanoke failed. Sir Walter Raleigh sent a group to Roanoke Island led by John White.
- White returned to England when supplies ran low (early settlers were not prepared to survive on their own) & returned to find a deserted area...

## Main theories of “Lost Colony” at Roanoke:

- Colonists left settlement, moved further inland, & assimilated with natives
- Settlers died off by disease & starvation.
- Settlers were killed by natives.
- Hurricane wiped out the settlement.
- *It remains a mystery...*



## Histories Mysteries

QA: Describe what you believe happened to the colonists of Roanoke.



# Jamestown Colony (1607)

- Jamestown became 1<sup>st</sup> successful English settlement, near Chesapeake Bay in Virginia. Swamp lands, mosquitoes & disease made survival difficult. Scarce food, & Native Americans also posed a threat.
- Early settlers looked to “Get Rich Quick,” & were not prepared for difficult task of building a colony.
- Many died in early years from starvation & disease.
- Capt. John Smith saved Jamestown; enforced strong, sometimes cruel, work ethic & traded with natives.

Early Jamestown



Captain Smith whips colonist



## Historical Perspective

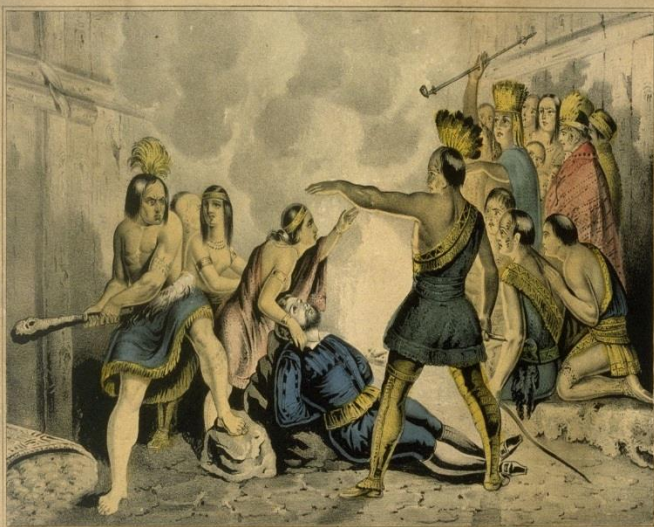


Q/A: Explain how scarcity of food resources made survival at Jamestown difficult.

# The “Legend” of Pocahontas

- Many tales, books, songs & movies were done about Pocahontas. We know she eventually married Englishman John Rolfe & died in England. Much of the rest of her life is a mystery.
- The story of Pocahontas romantic involvement with John Smith is believed by historians to be legend. Whether she “rescued” Capt. Smith is up for debate.

Pocahontas Saving John Smith

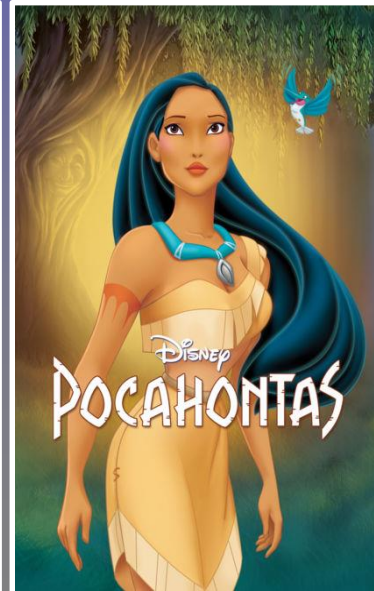


POCAHONTAS SAVING THE LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

English Portrait



Disney Portrait



## Historical Perspective



Q/A: Explain  
why some  
historical  
stories have  
become  
“mythologized”  
over time.



# *Jamestown: The Starving Time*

The Starving Time, Jamestown, 1610

By Henry Hart

Only the moon saw him lick blood  
From snow beneath the palisade, hold  
Crystals to his lips like a priest  
Steadying a chalice of wine.

Only the candle twisting on its wick  
Saw him hook the pot over flames,  
Lean over his wife with a knife  
As if to kiss her on the table.

*Interpreting a Primary Source*

Q/A: Explain the main idea of the passage. Describe what the passage tells us about the desperate nature of “The Starving Time” at Jamestown.

Nothing could cure his hunger.

He opened her belly the way his father  
Cut through feathers of sick chickens  
Outside their house in Gloucestershire

With only flames as witnesses  
He boiled pieces of her for the supper  
He knew might be his last,  
Then stared at grease on his hands

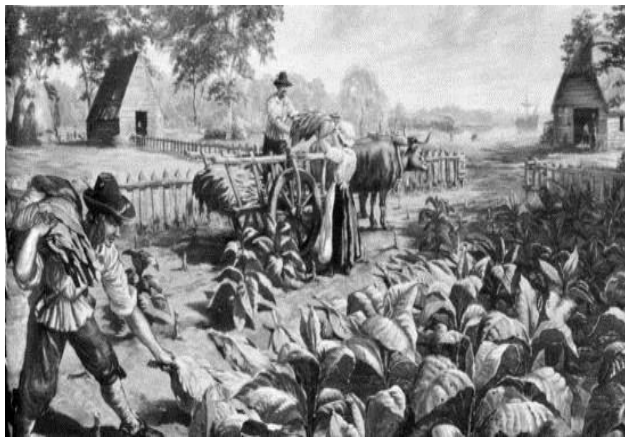
And asked the fire’s ash: How else  
Could I build God’s paradise  
In this frozen swamp? How else  
Could our divided bodies become one?



# Work in Jamestown Colony

- Tobacco became major cash crop. Search for gold not successful, but tobacco was profitable.
- Need for field workers led to indentured servants, (middle class & peasants who worked for a period of time to repay cost of trip) & African slaves.
- Indentured servants gained freedom when contract ended & could own land. Slaves could not gain freedom... continued over 200 years until Civil War.

Indentured servants worked tobacco fields



African slaves brought to colonies to work



Economics & Society



Q/A: Explain economic factors that led to a diverse working class.  
Describe how a large middle class impacted development of commoners rights.



# Origins of Colonial Representative Government

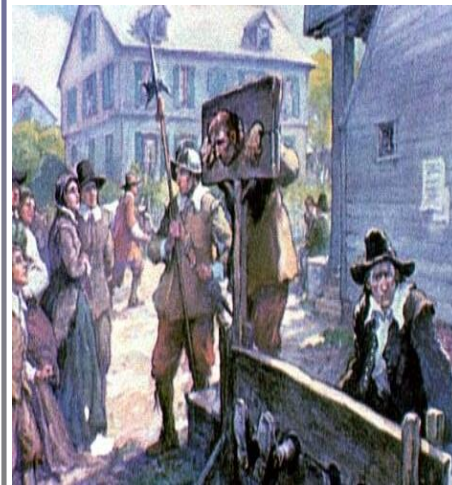
- House of Burgesses, first form of representative government in Colonial America. White, land-owning men of Jamestown made laws for Virginia colony.
- House of Burgesses is example of early Representative Democracy, a seed for modern American government.
- Laws strictly enforced with harsh & humiliating punishments. Rights of people “a work in progress.”

Representatives  
make colony laws

Colonial House of  
Burgesses

Laws enforced with  
harsh punishments

**Government  
& Civics**

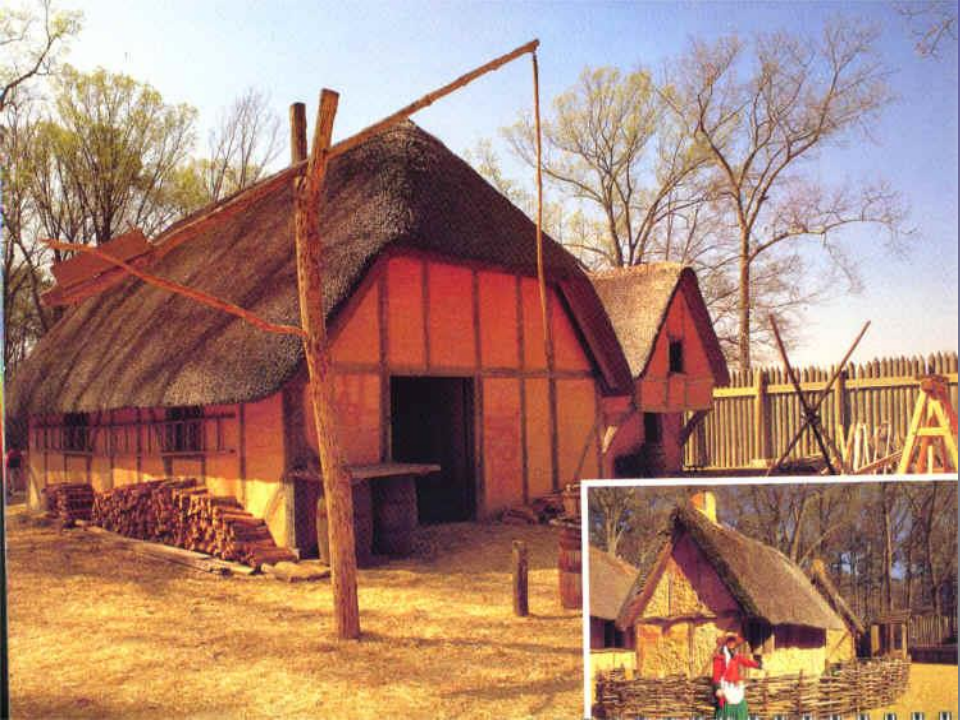


Q/A: Explain how  
representative  
government &  
justice under the  
rule of law  
impacted  
development of a  
new American  
identity.





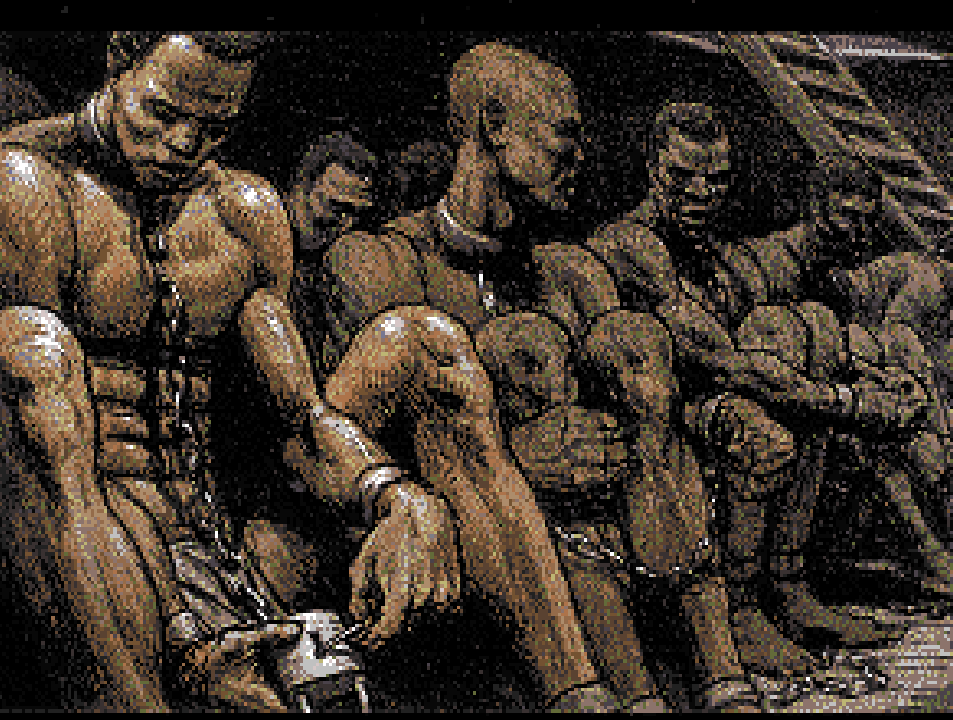
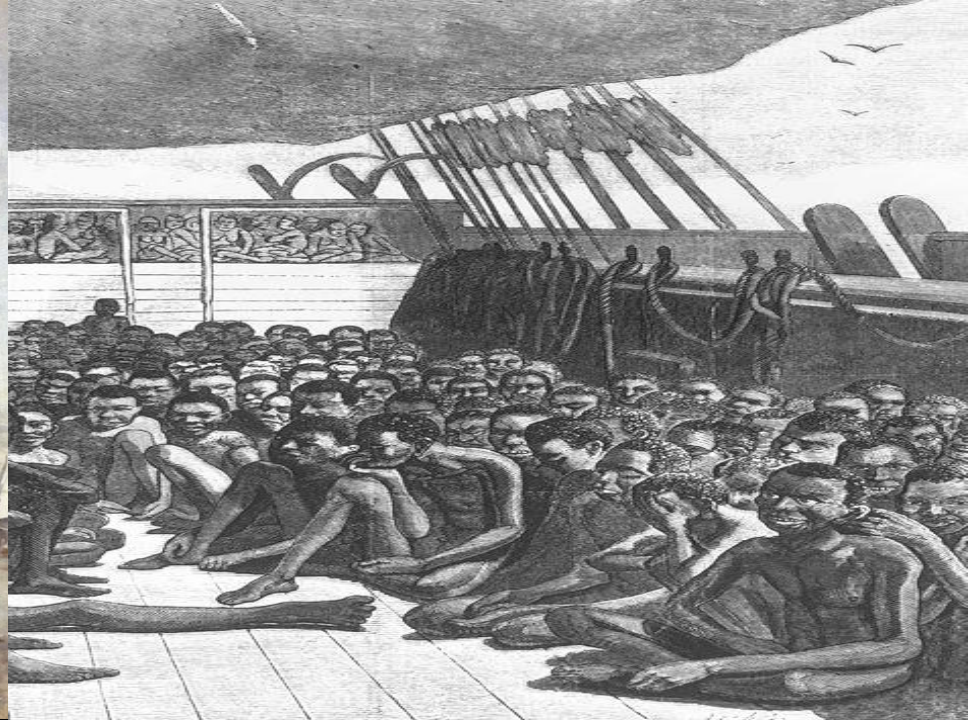










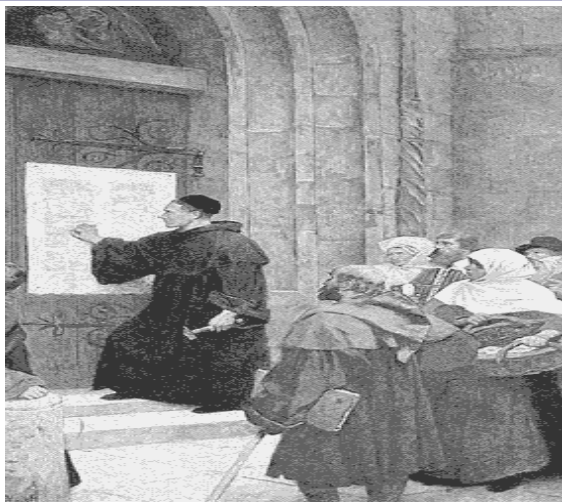




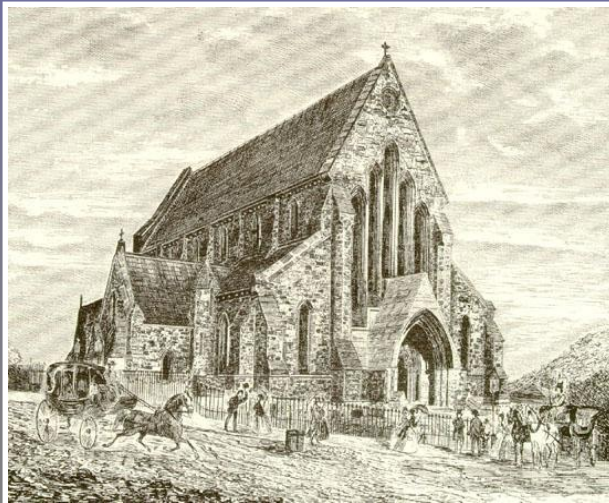
# *Protestant Reformation*

- *Martin Luther*, German Priest, started *Protestant Reformation*. Reformation (early 1500s) split Christian faith between *Catholics & Protestants*.
- England *separated* from Catholic Church & formed the *Anglican Church*, official church of England.
- The *King* became head of Anglican Church & *Pope* remained head of Catholic Church. Religion divided.

Luther issues complaints against Catholic Church



Protestant Church branched in many divisions



Historical Perspective



Q/A: *Explain Protestant Reformation. Describe how religious division led many Christians to New World, & discuss impact on development of American identity.*



# Religious Settlers

- Persecuted Christians were forced out of Europe by Christians for different beliefs. Protestants, Catholics collide & separatists & non-separatist collide.
- Christianity changed forever with Protestant Reformation, several new denominations form.
- America offered refuge for religious settlers & opportunity for those who wanted to start utopian religious communities. Many settled in New England.

Burned at the stake for  
“incorrect religious views”



New World, American, offered  
hope to religious settlers



Culture & Societies

Q/A: Compare  
early settlers in  
Jamestown  
with early  
settlers to New  
England.

# Puritan Culture & Society

- Puritans did not want to break away from, but wanted to purify (reform) the Anglican Church.
- Wanted to freely practice religion, but did not believe in religious freedom.
- Governed by Theocracy, Religious Rule! Placed strict religious laws & had harsh punishments for those who did not obey. Puritans desired a Holy City on the Hill in New World.

Puritan Minister in prayer. Prayer services mandatory by law.



Puritan laws strictly enforced...harsh punishments



Government & Civics

Q/A: Explain theocratic government.  
Describe difference in freedom of religion & desire to freely practice religion.

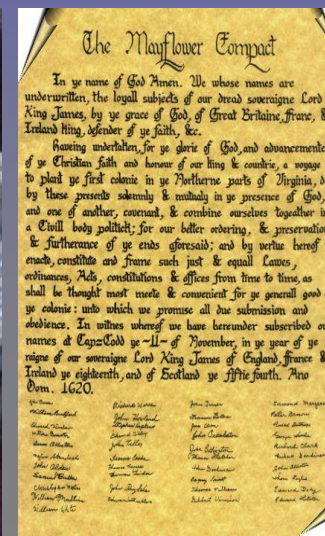


# Pilgrim Separatists Escape Persecution

- The Pilgrims, separatists, wanted to break away from Anglican Church. Signed Mayflower Compact while on route to New World.
- Mayflower Compact was form of early representative government, a seed for modern American government.
- Pilgrims had friendly relations with Native Americans early, celebrated the traditional Thanksgiving.

Pilgrims authored Mayflower Compact on route to the New World.

Government & Civics



**Q/A:**  
Explain  
importance  
of allowing  
settlers to  
have a say  
in laws of  
the colony.



# *Primary Source: Mayflower Compact*

*We... loyal subjects of Lord King James... for the  
Glory of God and advancement of the Christian Faith  
and Honour of our King ... solemnly and mutually in  
the presence of God and one of another, Covenant  
and Combine ... constitute and frame... equal Laws,  
Ordinances... for the general good of the Colony...*

**Q/A: Evaluate the excerpt from the Mayflower Compact. Discuss how settlers felt about the King & the purpose law in the colony.**



# *Pilgrim & Native First Thanksgiving*



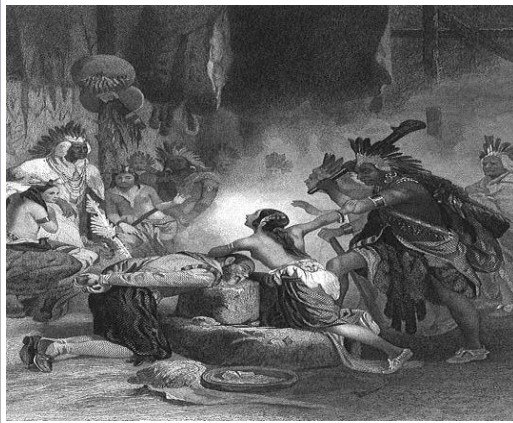
**Q/A: Journal Entry: Pick one of the characters and describe your role on the first Thanksgiving.**



# *Impact on Native Americans*

- Relationships with Native Americans generally good at first, but turned cold & violent.
- Natives realized more & more settlers arriving with intent to stay. Struggle for land & way of life!
- Colonists desired land & believed Natives not civilized or equal. Tension mounts & conflict results.
- Natives eventually removed from eastern lands & killed off through warfare & disease.

Pocahontas mythically saves John Smith



First colonial Thanksgiving Feast



Jamestown Massacre, 1622



## *Historical Perspective*

Q/A: Explain why relations between Colonists & Native Americans turned violent.



# Lesson Review

1. Define Great Convergence.
2. Explain geographic difficulties of Jamestown that made settlement difficult and led to scarce food.
3. Explain “Push/Pull” factors in Europe that led to Great Convergence.  
Describe conflicts in New World because of colonization.
4. Identify & describe 2 forms of representative government in Colonial America.

## Increase Depth of Knowledge: Making Connections

5. Identify one contribution to American life made by each of these groups:
  - Native Americans
  - African Americans
  - European Americans (Spanish, English, German, etc)

*Explain* why these contributions are still important in modern America today.

