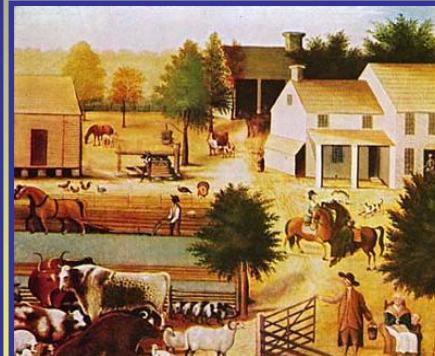


American Colonization

13 Colonies & Shaping of America



Lesson Focus: What I Will Learn

- * Describe *geography* of 3 colonial regions.
- * Describe *economy* of the 3 colonial regions.
- * Describe 3 different types of *government* in colonial America.
- * Explain concepts of *Separation of Church & State, fair trial*, & protection from *cruel & unusual punishments*. Discuss colonial events that brought these into practice.
- * Predict problems colonists may encounter later as they try to unite.
- * Analyze how we can connect modern America (culture, economy, government, geography) to the original 13 colonies.



New England Colonies

- Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, & Connecticut. Geography: cold climate, abundant forests, rocky soil, & a large port in Boston.
- Colonies based on religious principles & values. Massachusetts had little to no religious tolerance. Theocracy, religious governments, were common.



Religious rule in New England



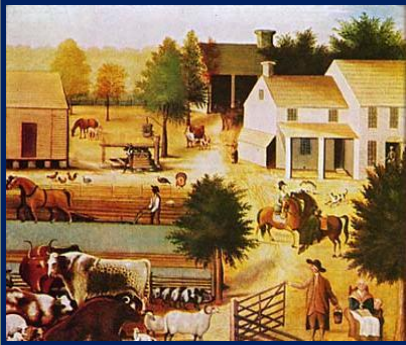
Culture & Societies

Q/A: Describe the impact religion played in the formation of New England colonies.

New England Economy

- **Jobs**: Small **subsistence** farmers, shipbuilders, lumbermen, fur traders, fishing, whaling, & merchants.
- Most families lived on small farms. Geography led to forests being means of income besides farming.

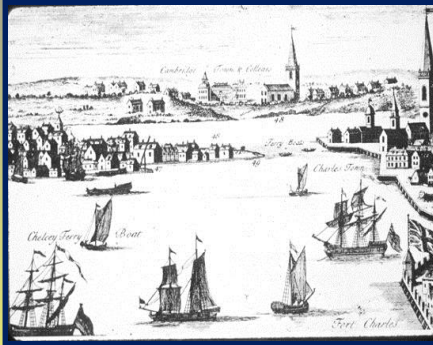
Subsistence Farm



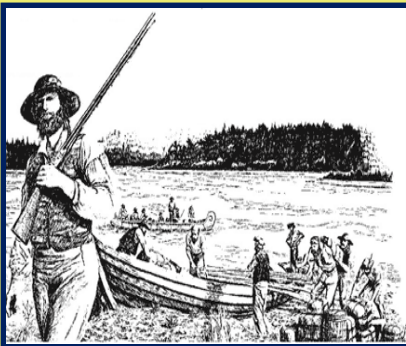
Abundant Lumber



Port of Boston



Fur Traders



Ship builders



Merchants



Geography & Economics

The Economy of the
New England Colonies

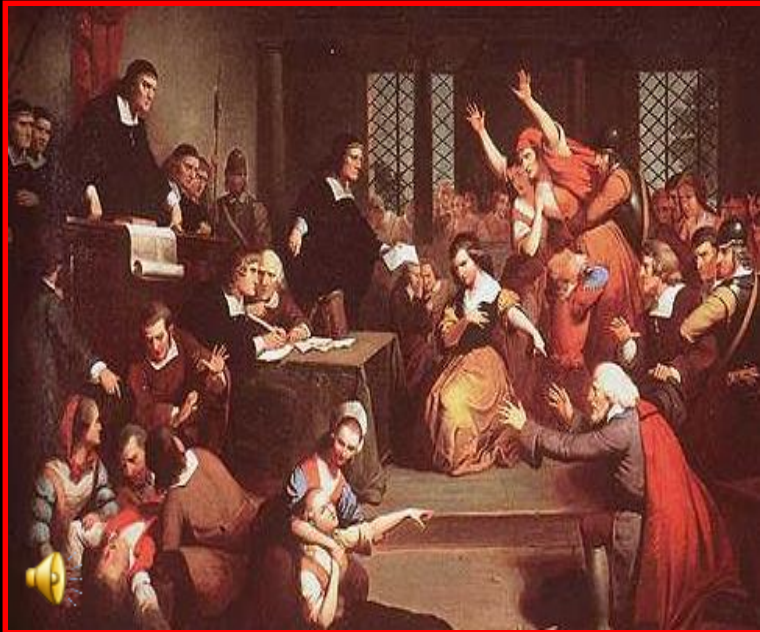
**Q/A: Analyze
how geography
directly impacted
New England
economy.**



Salem Witch Trials

- Witchcraft paranoia came with colonists from Europe.
- Puritan leaders felt colony left strong religious roots & colony was being punished with witchcraft presence.
- More than 100 people tried & 20 were put to death.
- Serious questions about power of church, religious law, & fair trials resulted. https://youtu.be/710_NHtg-PY

Accused witches tried & convicted



“Witches” put to death



Government & Civics

Q/A: Describe how concepts like a “fair trial by a jury of your peers” & “separation of church & state” resulted from events like the Salem Witch Trials.

Challenging New England Views

- Connecticut founded by Thomas Hooker, promoted religious tolerance & disagreed with Puritan laws.
- Rhode Island, founded by Roger Williams, believed in Separation of Church & State, & religious toleration.
- Anne Hutchinson brought female voice. Complained against Puritan church, was exiled, & moved to Rhode Island for religious freedom.

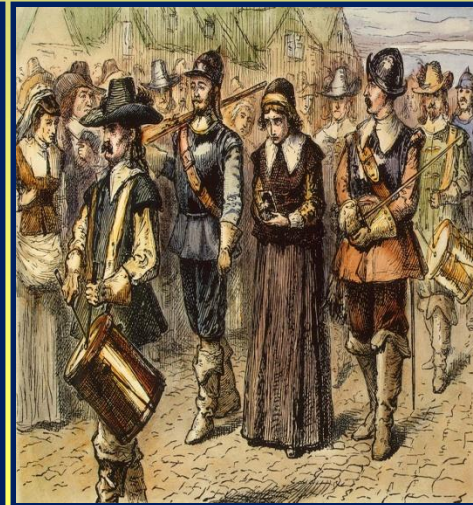
Exiled Williams
started Rhode Island



Hutchinson tried
by church leaders



Hutchinson exiled
from Massachusetts



Historical Perspective



Q/A: Explain
views of Roger
Williams & Anne
Hutchinson that
made them
“dangerous” in
eyes of Puritans.

The 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...

Government & Civics

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

...we, the inhabitants and residents... upon the river of [Connecticut]... gathered together the Word of God... to maintain the peace and union of such a people, there should be an orderly and decent government established according to God... associate and conjoin ourselves to be as one public state or commonwealth...

Q/A: Analyze the primary sources. Explain how the Mayflower Compact & Fundamental Orders of Connecticut display elements of both Representative Democracy & Theocracy.

Theocracy: Religious Government

Religion Affected Government

- * Government leaders were church members**
- * Ministers had authority as colony leaders**
- * Church laws served as legal code for colony**

Government Affected Religion

- * Government leaders outlawed certain religions**
 - * Government leaders punished dissenters**
- * Government enforced worship & moral codes**



**“Thou Shalt Not
Suffer a witch to
live...”**

Exodus 22:18

Government & Civics

**Q/A: Explain
problems that
could arise with
Theocratic
governments.**

Separation of Church & State

Government & Religion Separate

- * Government leaders permitted to be religious, laws not
- * Laws made to ensure religious freedom
- * Population & elected representatives create moral codes



"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof..."

First Amendment to the United States Constitution, 1791

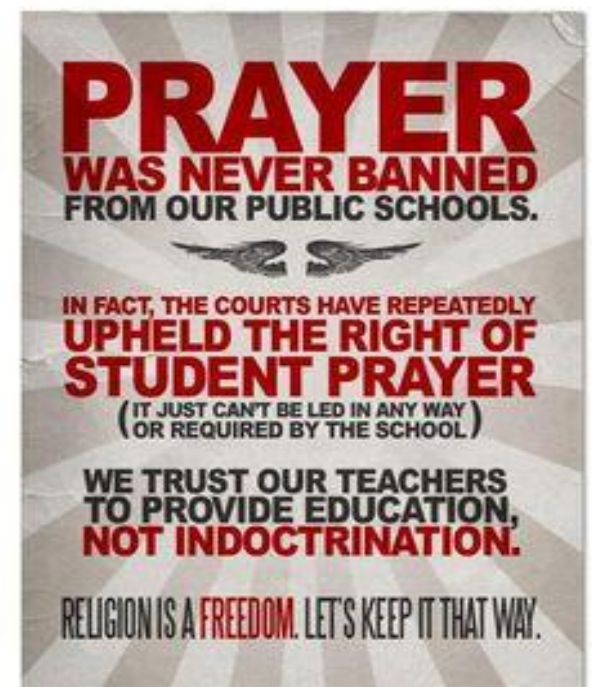


"All civil, penal financial, economic, administrative, cultural, military, political, and other laws and regulations must be based on Islamic criteria."

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1979

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

Look what happens without it.



Government & Civics

Q/A: Explain why a 1980s Kentucky law to place the Ten Commandments in every classroom was deemed Unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Middle Colonies

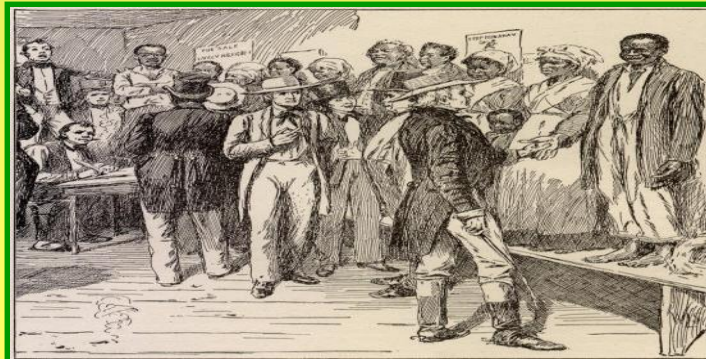
- New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.
- Geography favored conditions for farmers
- Middle Colonies had most diversity, many different ethnic, economic, & religious groups.



MIDDLE COLONIES, 1685



Quakers promote equality while
slaves trade in New York



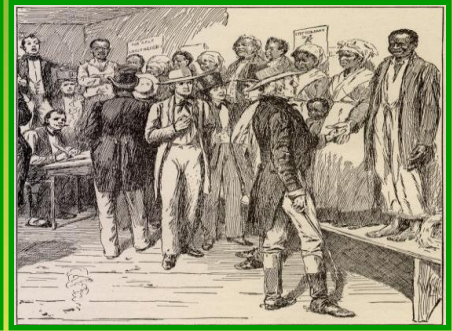
Culture & Societies



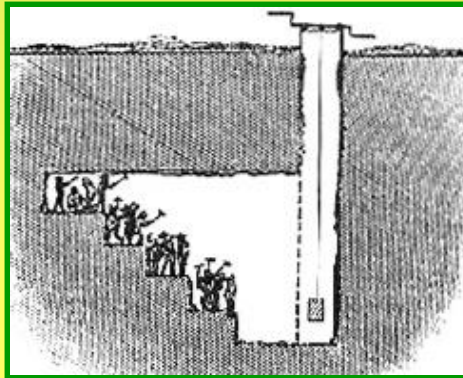
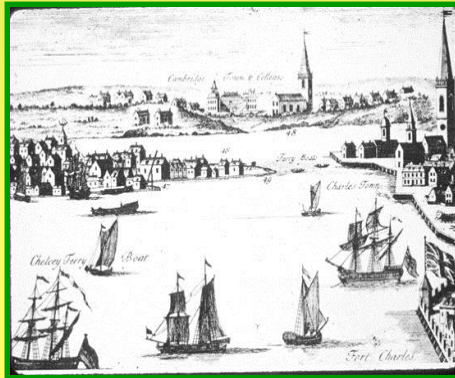
Q/A: Explain
population
features that
made the
Middle
Colonies more
diverse than
New England.

Middle Colony Economics

- **Jobs**: Many small farms, lumber men, fishermen, merchants, fur traders, iron workers, slave trade, & large production “**Bread Basket**” “**Staple Crop**” farms; **wheat, corn, cattle, & pigs**. Mass produced food.



Though nicknamed the “Bread Basket,” Middle Colonies had a very diverse economy; including food, merchants, iron, lumber, fur trappers, & slave trade.



Economics

Q/A: Explain
how diverse
population &
geography led to
diverse economy.

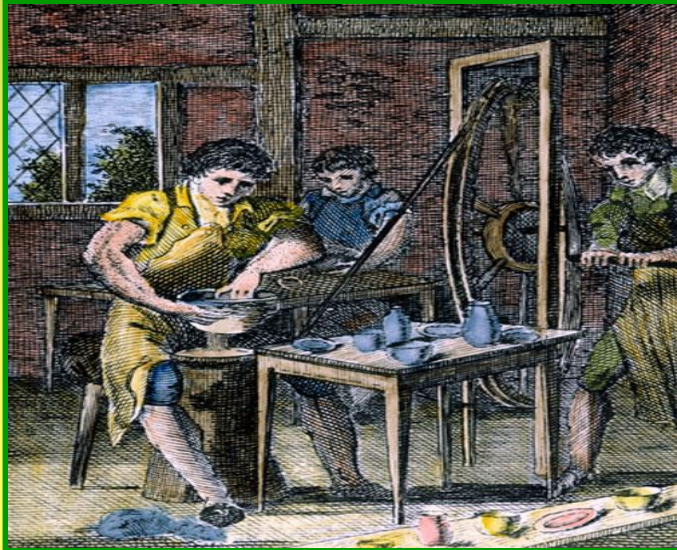
Diversity in Middle Colonies

- *New York* had great harbor for trade. Population came from many different nations, which forced *tolerance* of diverse cultures, “*Melting Pot!*”
- *Diversity* of Middle Colonies meant no one group or religion dominated. Colonists demanded a voice & received *representative governments*.

Busy harbor of New York & multi-cultural population



Apprentices learned trade from master craftsman



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Describe why diverse background led to the nickname “The Melting Pot of the world.”



Colonial New York

- New York started as New Netherland, founded by Dutch West India Company. Later became New York when English King Charles II put brother, Duke of York, in charge of newly acquired land.
- Dutch, Swedish, Jewish, English, & African settlers forced tolerance of cultures. New York harbor quickly became a center of world trade, it remains one today.

New York began & continues to be a center for world trade



Historical Perspective

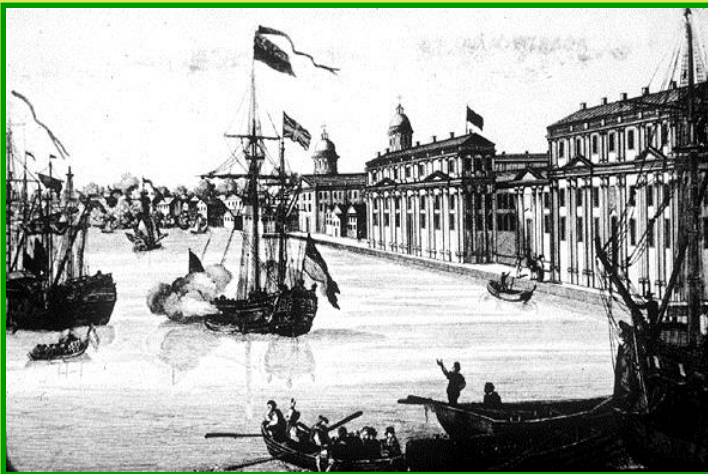


Q/A: Describe why New York needed to offer religious freedom & representative governments.

Pennsylvania: A Holy Experiment

- Pennsylvania founded by Quaker William Penn. Quakers believed all people were created equal, against slavery, allowed women roles in society, refused to fight wars (pacifist), & tolerant of different religions.
- Philadelphia, City of Brotherly Love, became major port city with large diverse population.
- German craftsmen helped crafts & manufacturing.

Many languages were spoken in busy port of Philadelphia



Quakers promote equality for natives, women, & Africans



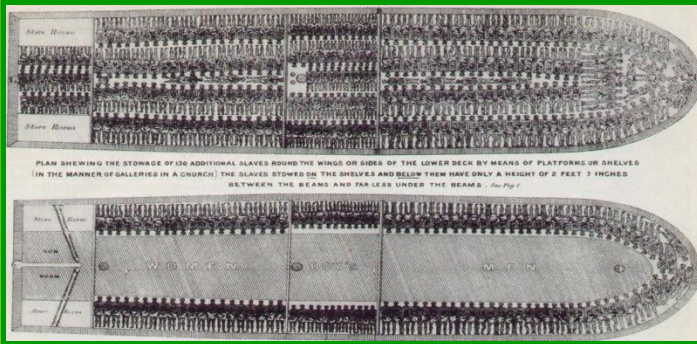
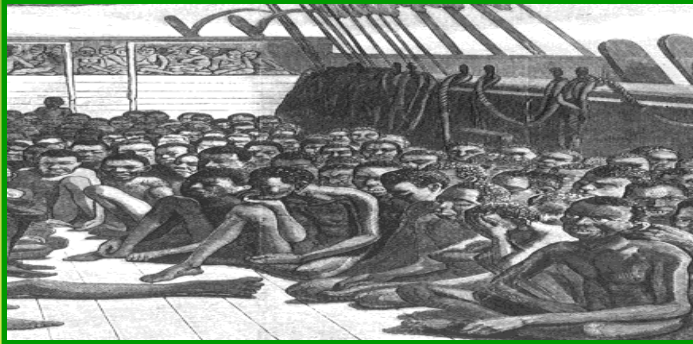
Historical Perspective



Q/A: Explain modern American views evident in beliefs of William Penn & the Quakers.

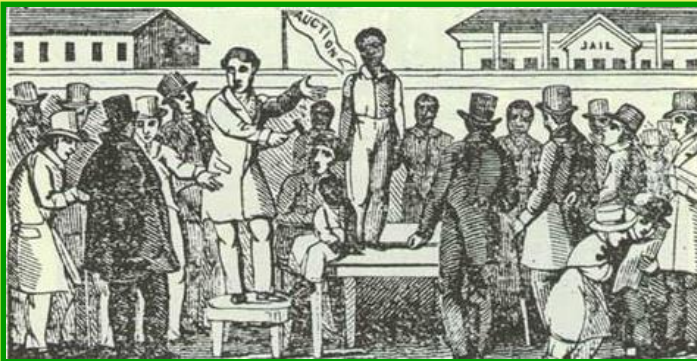
Slavery Outside of the South

- Slavery was legal in all thirteen original colonies.
- Though New England & Middle colonies did not have large slave populations, ports like New York & Boston were very active in the business of slave trade.



Historical Perspective

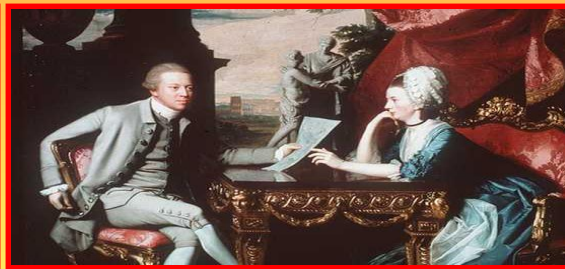
Slave ships were cramped & filthy. Many died during “Middle Passage.” Those who survived were sold at auction in America



Q/A: Explain why port cities like Boston, New York, & Philadelphia were important to slave trade.

Southern Colonies

- Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, & Georgia. Geography: Warm climate & good soil led to an agricultural area with many “Cash Crops.”
- Wealthy land owners, slaves, & indentured servants created a diverse & unequal society.
- Aristocracy, government run by wealthy class, established. Similar to feudalism system from Europe.



Aristocrats owned slaves



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain how geography, culture, government, & economics, allowed slavery to take a greater hold in Southern Colonies than other colonial regions.

Southern Colonies Economy

- **Jobs**: Small Farms, timber, very few merchants, & large scale **Plantations**. Tobacco, indigo, & rice were major “**Cash Crops**.” Cotton not big until 1800s.
- **Indentured servants** & **slaves** worked for large land owners. When contracts expired, indentured servant families moved & claimed small farms in **backcountry**.



Slaves & indentured servants harvested Cash Crops



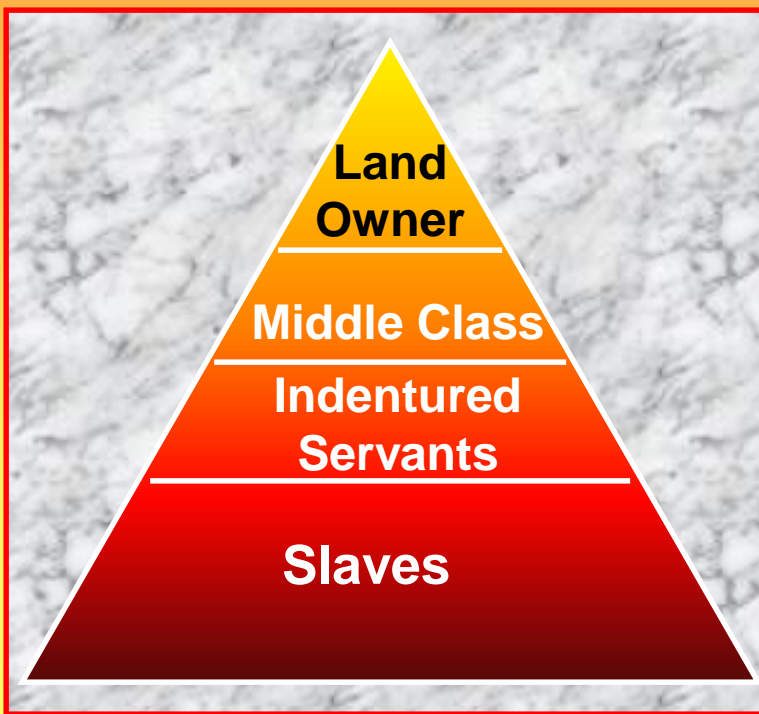
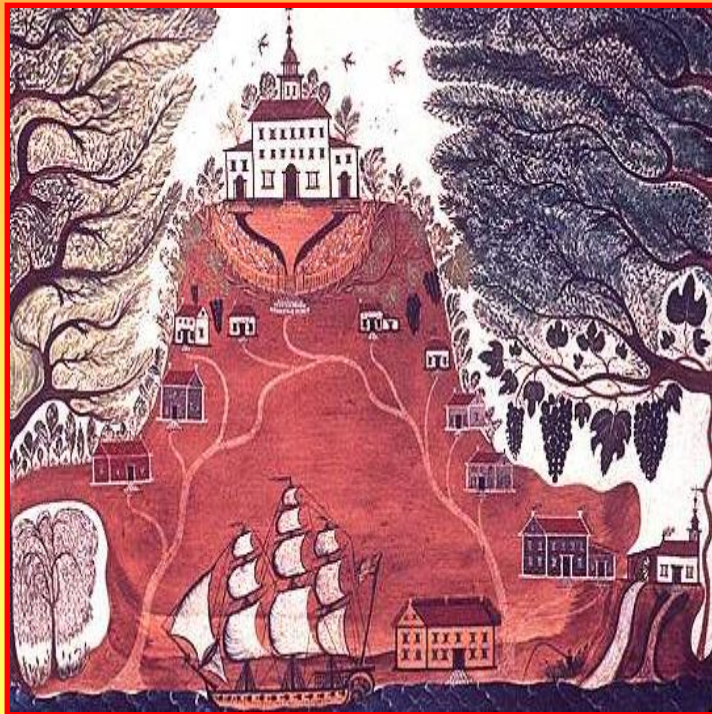
Economics

Q/A: Describe how “Cash Crops” like tobacco, indigo, & rice created need for workers. Explain why free whites were not willing to work plantations.

Plantations: American Feudalism

- Most colonists came from Europe where feudalism was a common form of society.
- Plantation system looked very similar to feudalism. One large land owner where slaves replaced peasants as land locked workers with no hope for advancement.

Plantation lay-out & social status pyramid of Southern Colonies



Historical Perspective

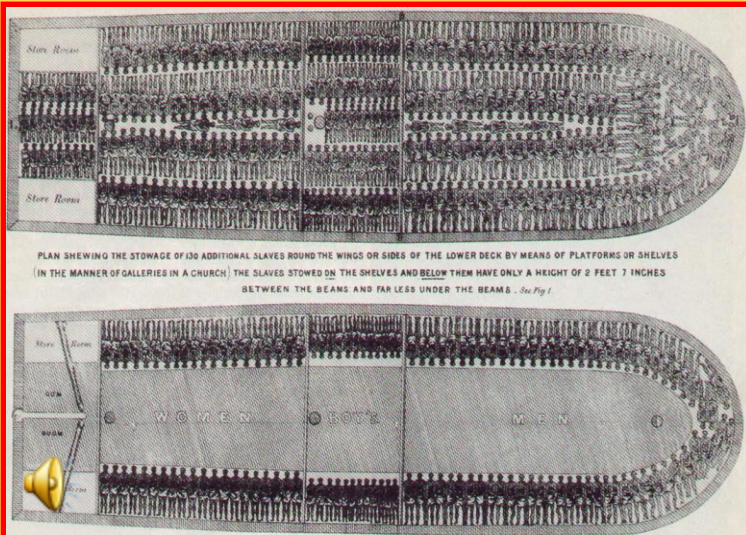


Q/A:
Compare
Feudal
Europe &
Plantations
of the
Southern
Colonies,

Slavery Takes Deep Roots In South

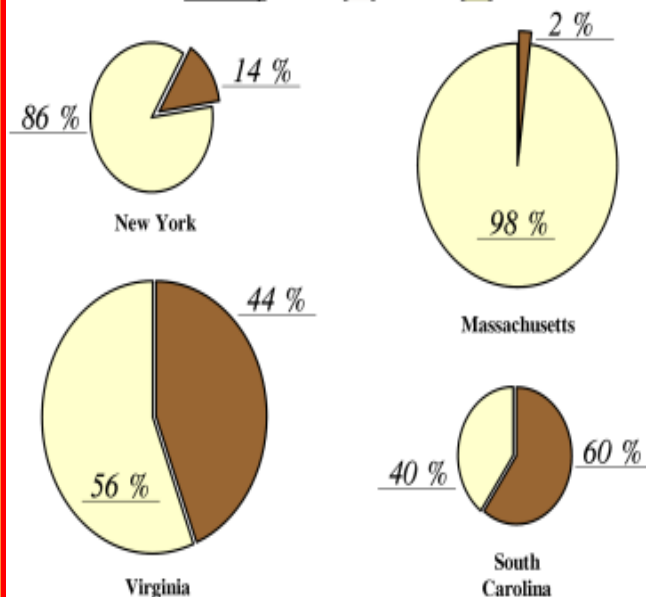
- Though legal in all colonies, slavery flourished in Southern colonies. Planters wanted to maximize profits & needed many hands to harvest Cash Crops.
- Slave ships brought workers from Africa. Middle Passage, journey to America, conditions were horrific. America offered no hope when slaves arrived.

Slaves packed like livestock & shipped across Atlantic Ocean



White and Black Population of the Colonies in 1750

Color Key: White [] Black []



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Analyze the chart & explain why Northern States were more likely to oppose slavery after the Revolution.



Backcountry Subsistence Farmers

- Indentured servants came & worked plantations. Planters lost services at expiration of contract.
- Poor whites claimed Backcountry land & started small family farms rather than work for planters.
- Absence of government led backcountry farmers to develop individualism & self-sufficiency. Squatters, those who lived on & developed land, “owned” land. Problems arouse with Native Americans & later when prospectors claimed “legal” ownership of land.

Backcountry farmers claimed, cleared, & tended land



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain
the risks &
rewards of
backcountry
farmers.

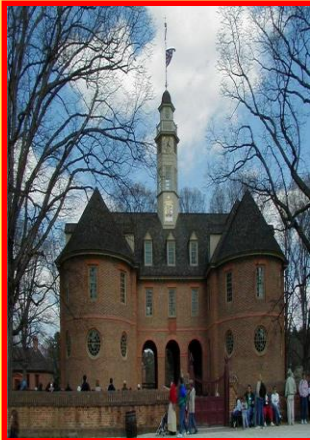
Southern Colonies at a Glance

- Jamestown, Virginia was the first settlement. Virginia became a colonial power economically & politically.
- Maryland originally set up for Catholics & quickly became place with religious freedom.
- North & South Carolina, proprietary colonies set up to make money with tobacco, indigo, & rice.
- Georgia was set up for debtors & served as a military barrier between Spanish Florida.

Jamestown to Williamsburg,
VA became colonial power



Catholic Crest
of Maryland



Proprietary colonies
designed for profit



*Historical
Perspective*

Q/A:
Compare
Southern
populations
& New
England
populations.

13 Colonies Assessment

1. Compare geography of the 3 colonial regions.
2. Compare economies of the 3 colonial regions.
3. Describe 3 types of colonial government.

Increase Your Depth of Knowledge

4. Predict problems colonists will encounter later as they try to unite against the British government.
5. Describe connections between colonial & modern America in elements of culture, economics, geography, & government.

(Use the space below to answer 13 Colonies Assessment)

