

English Settlement and Colonization of North America during the 17th Century

A Presentation Based on the
Georgia Standards of Excellence
(GSE) Objectives for High School
Students of U.S. History

Introduction to GSE

A Description of Objectives in Georgia's High Schools

- **Georgia Standards of Excellence (or GSE)** are the objectives or goals for each student to achieve on specific topics.
- Students are tested to determine whether they have met these objectives using a variety of tests including:
 - periodic tests and exams selected by the teacher
 - **End-of-Course Tests (EOCTs)** mandated by Georgia's Department of Education.

GSE Objective SSUSH1: Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th Century.

SSUSH1a. Investigate how mercantilism and trans-Atlantic trade led to the development of colonies.

Early Modern Europe ca. AD 16th C.

- **Age of Exploration/Discovery and Age of Sail**
 - Columbus (Spain): West Indies (1492-1502)
 - Cabot (England): North America (1497)
 - Cartier (France): Gulf of St. Lawrence (1534)
- **European Powers in Constant Warfare**
 - gunpowder warfare on land and sea
 - trained, professional armies
- **Imperialism: Growth of Empires**
 - emergence of the nation-state
 - development of mercantilism
 - colonization as a mercantilist policy



The Godspeed

(a replica of one of the three ships that brought the first colonists to Jamestown)



Mercantilism

Mercantilism is the belief that for a country to become powerful it had to accumulate wealth, especially gold and silver.

Those who supported this theory believed that:

1. The world's wealth is finite or limited.
2. A country should sell more goods than it buys.
(This is called a **trade surplus**.)
3. A country should be self-sufficient in raw materials
4. A country should establish colonies to get its raw materials, and
5. A country should use the raw materials to create finished goods, and then sell them back to their colonies as well as at home and to other countries.

Thus, a colony served a dual purpose for mercantilists; a source of raw materials and a market for products.

Migration

Migration: to move from one country, place, or locality to another

Reasons for migration fall into two categories:

1. Pull factors: why people are attracted to new areas (e.g., discovery of gold)

2. Push factors: why people feel forced to migrate (e.g., religious persecution)

Colony vs. Empire

- **colony:** a territory under the control of another country

Colonies are usually physically separated from the central ruling authority.

- **empire:** nation-state of vast territory or comprised of a number of territories under a single governing authority

Empires usually have a main central state plus one or more colonies which may or may not become officially a part of the empire.

Colonization

- By the 17th century, many of the major European nations had established colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
- While Spain was the major imperial power in Central and South America and the Pacific Coast, England was on its way to domination of North America along the Atlantic Ocean.

Motives for European Colonies in the Western Hemisphere

- Brazil (Portuguese): sugar cane
- S. America (Spanish): God, Gold and Glory
- Canada (French): beaver fur trade
- New Netherland (Dutch): beaver fur trade
- Massachusetts (English): religious freedom
- Virginia (English): gold, NW Passage (wealth)
- Delaware (Swedish): tobacco and fur trade
- Alaska (Russian): beaver and otter fur trade

Triangular Trade

During this colonial period, a **three-way trade route** developed between Europe, Africa and America.

1. Europeans shipped finished goods, iron and other products to Africa and the Americas.

2. Ships brought slaves and gold from Africa to America.

3. American colonies shipped raw materials and finished products to Europe.

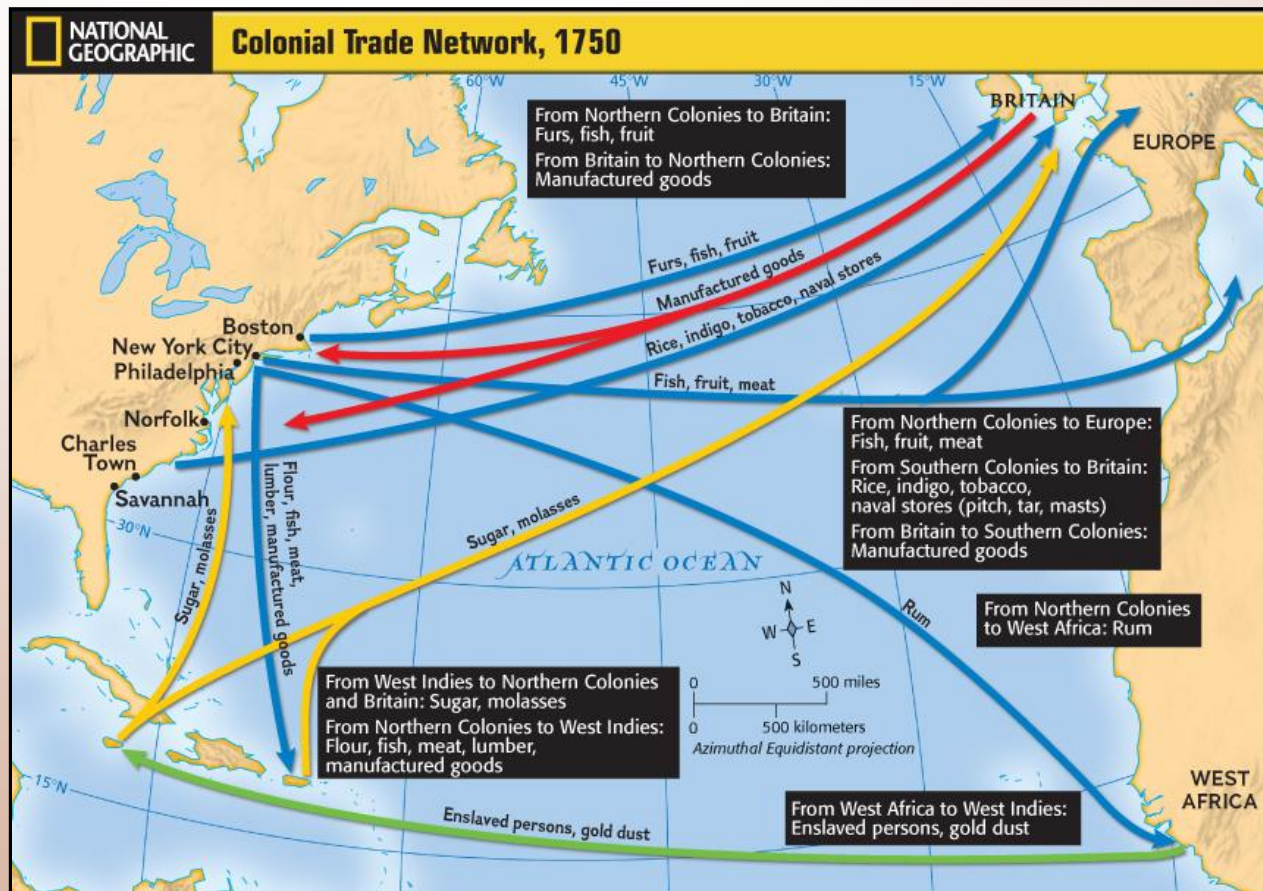
Triangular Trade Routes



SSUSH2b. Describe the Middle Passage, the growth of the African population and their contributions, including but not limited to architecture, agriculture, and foodways.

Middle Passage

- Middle Passage was the portion of the triangular trade which brought enslaved Africans to the Caribbean and American colonies.



Middle Passage

- Captured Africans were usually transported while shackled and spent much of the journey with little personal space, huddled onto lower decks with five foot ceilings.
- Ship captains occasionally allowed captives on the top deck while lower decks were scrubbed, but conditions were generally unsanitary. Eyewitnesses attest to squalid, horrific conditions.
- Although slave ship captains wanted to keep as many slaves alive as possible, squalid conditions, and close quarters contributed to a mortality (death) rate estimated between 10 and 20 per cent.
- Some accounts mention that death rates were so high that sharks often followed the slave ships closely.

Early Slavery in the Colonies

- The first African slaves brought to Virginia and Maryland were treated more like indentured servants, and could win their freedom by converting to Christianity.
- **Slave Codes:** In 1705 Virginia formed a set of laws which defined and regulated slavery.
- Thus, slavery became a recognized **institution** by the early 1700s.
- Note: Although **institution** can mean many things, in this instance it means an established tradition or practice.

African-American Culture in the Colonies

- Africans in the colonies came from differing regions in West Africa and spoke many different languages.
- In South Carolina and Georgia, a syncretic language combining English and African words called **Gullah** was formed by slaves as a means of communicating.
- Foods, such as **okra**, **watermelon**, **yams** (sweet potatoes), **rice**, and even **grits** have been attributed to cultural blending of African and European cultures.
- African influences can be detected in America's architectural development in the form of "**shotgun**" **houses**, which are narrow and long with a front porch.
- Building materials and techniques such as wattle and daub and **tabby** material used in early Georgia coastal construction is similar to the woven sticks covered in mud or clay technique of West African Ashanti homes.

African-American culture in the colonies



- African and Christian beliefs, and musical forms, were also culturally mixed.

SSUSH1b. Explain the development of the Southern Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.

England Colonizes N. America

- In the 17th Century, England was seeking new markets to sell its products, and they expanded their empire by establishing colonies around the world.
 - Although England had sent explorers to North America as early as the 15th Century (e.g., John Cabot's 1497 expedition), the first permanent (lasting) English colony in North America was established at Jamestown (near today's Williamsburg, Virginia) in 1607.
 - Note: "Virginia" was a name used by the English for the entire East Coast of North America.

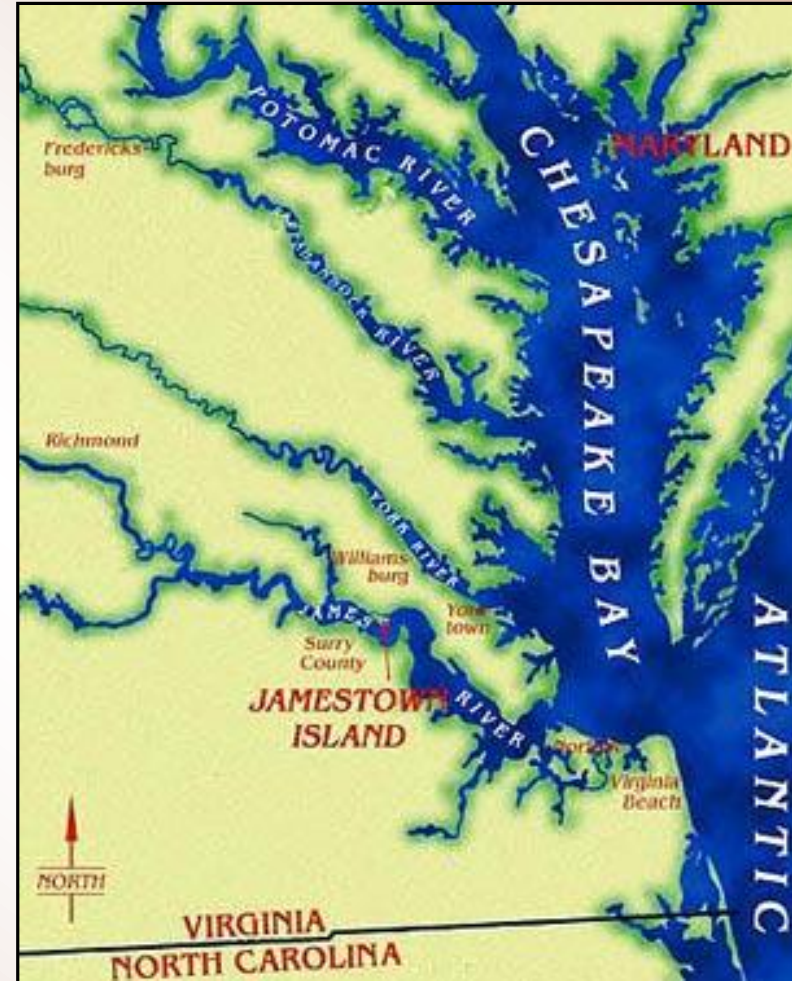
The Southern Colonies

The Southern Colonies were:

- Virginia
- Maryland
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

The Virginia Company

- King James I of England granted a **charter** to the **Virginia Company**, which authorized them to create a colony in North America.
- The Virginia Company was a **joint stock company**, meaning investors contributed money for a share of ownership and profits.
- Investors expected the company to pay them profits when their settlers found gold, silver, or other things of value, or a **Northwest Passage** (a water route across North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean).
- The Virginia Company established the first permanent (lasting) English colony in North America in 1607 at Jamestown (Virginia).



Early Days of the Virginia Company

- Early on, the Jamestown settlers nearly starved to death: most of them were not good hunters, fishermen or farmers.
- The winter of 1609-1610 was called “the starving time,” by this time only 60 of over 500 settlers were still alive.
- Only by trading with American Indians did the colonists survive.
- Only after 150 more settlers arrived and a strict set of rules were enacted did the colony begin to produce enough food and supplies for itself.
- What eventually made them prosperous, however, was tobacco.

Tobacco in the Virginia Colony

- At first the Virginia Company failed to find much gold or silver or even produce a **cash crop**, and the Jamestown colony nearly failed.
- A **cash crop** is a product that is produced in order to sell it for a profit (as opposed to producing it to simply consume).
- **John Rolfe** established a strain of tobacco that was popular and sold in England.
- Sales of tobacco helped the colony prosper.



Populating the Virginia Colony

- The early settlers of the Virginia colony at Jamestown were mostly men.
- As the colony struggled in its early days, the Virginia Company came up with two ways to keep colonists from leaving and attract new settlers.
- In 1619, the Virginia Company sent 90 women to Jamestown.
- The Company also introduced a way to attract more new settlers called the headrights system.
- Under this system, anyone who bought company stock or paid for their transportation to Jamestown was given 50 acres of land, and they were given 50 more acres for each family member or servant they brought with them to Virginia.

Relations with the Powhatan



- The American Indian group in Virginia, called the Powhatan, had an uneasy peace with the Virginia Company settlers, and they traded them food. This helped the colony to survive for the first few years.
- Relations eventually deteriorated, and in 1622, the Powhatan attacked Jamestown, killing 350 settlers.
- The uprising was put down, but it caused the King to revoke the Virginia Company's Charter, thus turning Virginia into a Royal colony led by a governor appointed by the King.

The House of Burgesses

- The Virginia Company established a representative body to help run the colony in 1619
- The House of Burgesses was made up of a governor and 20 representatives called **burgesses**, selected from the colony's 10 towns.
- This is the first example of representative government in the English colonies of North America.



Bacon's Rebellion

- Nathaniel Bacon, a farmer in Virginia's frontier, became unhappy with the way the Governor was ruled the Virginia colony.
- Governor William Berkeley believed that only the wealthy should vote, and he established rules which allowed him and his councilors not to pay taxes.
- Bacon denounced the Governor's views on voting rights and failure to protect frontier farms from Powhatan attacks.



Bacon's Rebellion

- Bacon raised a militia, and they attacked the Indians and, in 1676, overran Jamestown, forcing Berkeley to flee.
- The Governor's forces regained control of the colony later that year after Bacon became ill and died.



The Need for Labor

- As landholdings increased, the need for farm labor increased as well.
- Virginia's colonists tried to fill this need by employing indentured laborers.
- When this proved insufficient, they turned to slavery.

Indentured Servitude

- Indentured servants were people who agreed to work for four to seven years in exchange for transportation across the Atlantic and room and board while working in the master's fields.
- After completing their period of service, indentured servants received final payments of money, land, tools, or other useful items.

Africans in Virginia

- **The first Africans arrived on a Dutch ship in 1619.**
- **They were not slaves, and they were baptized Christians.**
- **At this time, English law prohibited the use of baptized Christians as slaves, so they were purchased by the colony and treated as indentured servants.**



Slavery Comes to Virginia

- By the mid-17th century, the English government had changed its mind about allowing slavery, chiefly because its Caribbean colonies needed more laborers on their sugar plantations.
- In 1672, England granted a charter to the Royal African Company, giving it a monopoly on English slave trading and making it easier for English colonies to acquire slaves.
- By the 1680s, slaves began to replace indentured servants as workers in Virginia.

Maryland

- This colony was established in 1632.
- The land was a grant from King Charles I to Lord Baltimore.
- It was intended to be a “haven for Catholics,” but settlers were predominantly Protestants.
- As in Virginia, tobacco was a major cash crop here.

The Carolinas

- Founded in 1670 at Charles Town (Charleston), Carolina was originally a single colony.
- It later divided into North Carolina and South Carolina chiefly because of its differing geography and inhabitants.
- In South Carolina, production of rice as a cash crop brought considerable economic success.
- In North Carolina, tobacco was a major crop.

Spain's Florida Colony Perceived as a Threat to Carolina

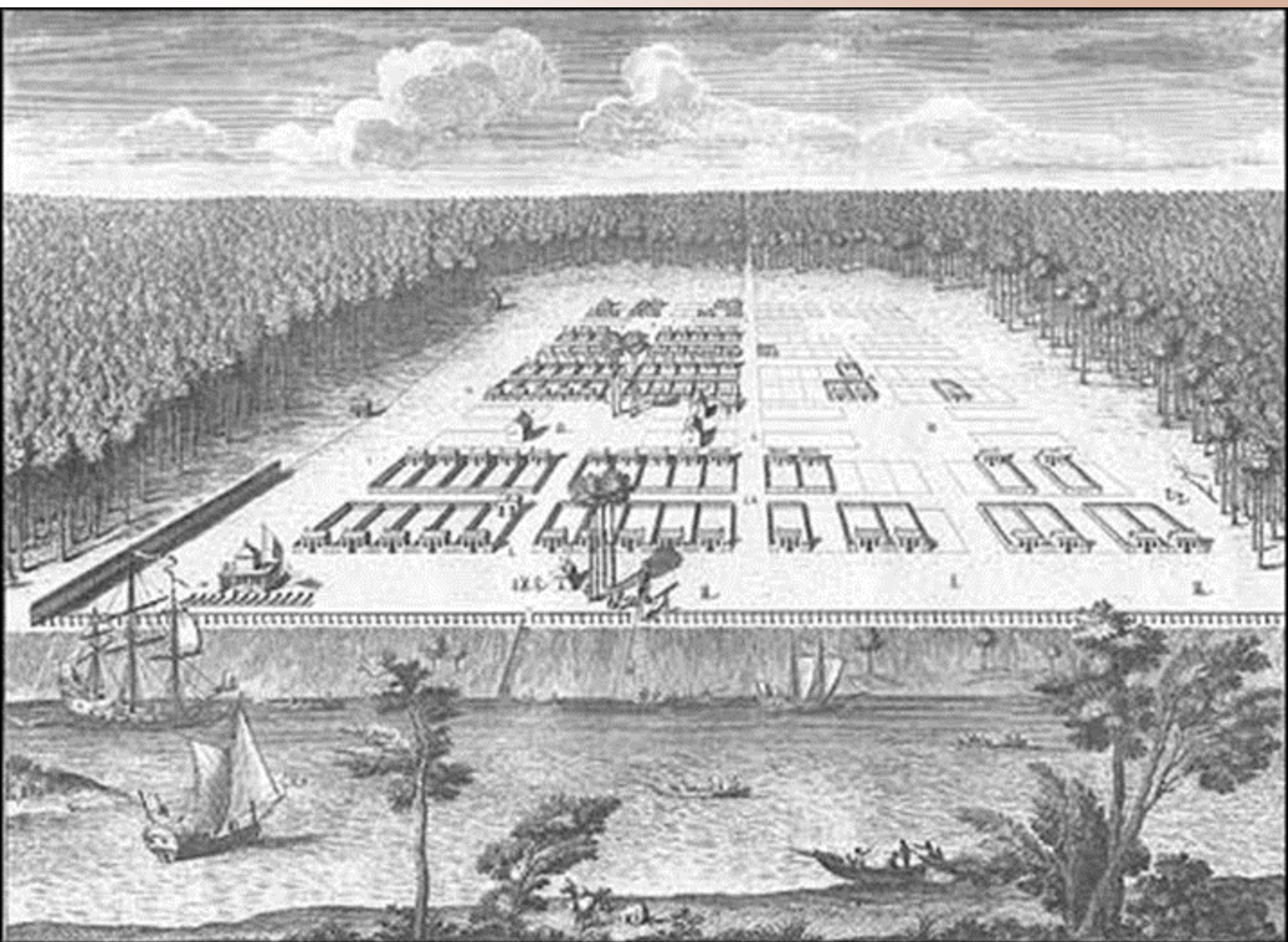
- On the heels of Columbus' voyages, Spain began to colonize a wide swath of the Western Hemisphere.
- In 1513, Ponce de Leon began exploring Florida, and by 1565 the Spanish had established the city of St. Augustine.
- The Spanish then massacred a small French Huguenot settlement near present-day Jacksonville.
- Fearing the likelihood of Spanish attacks from Florida on South Carolina, England created Georgia as a military buffer state.

Georgia

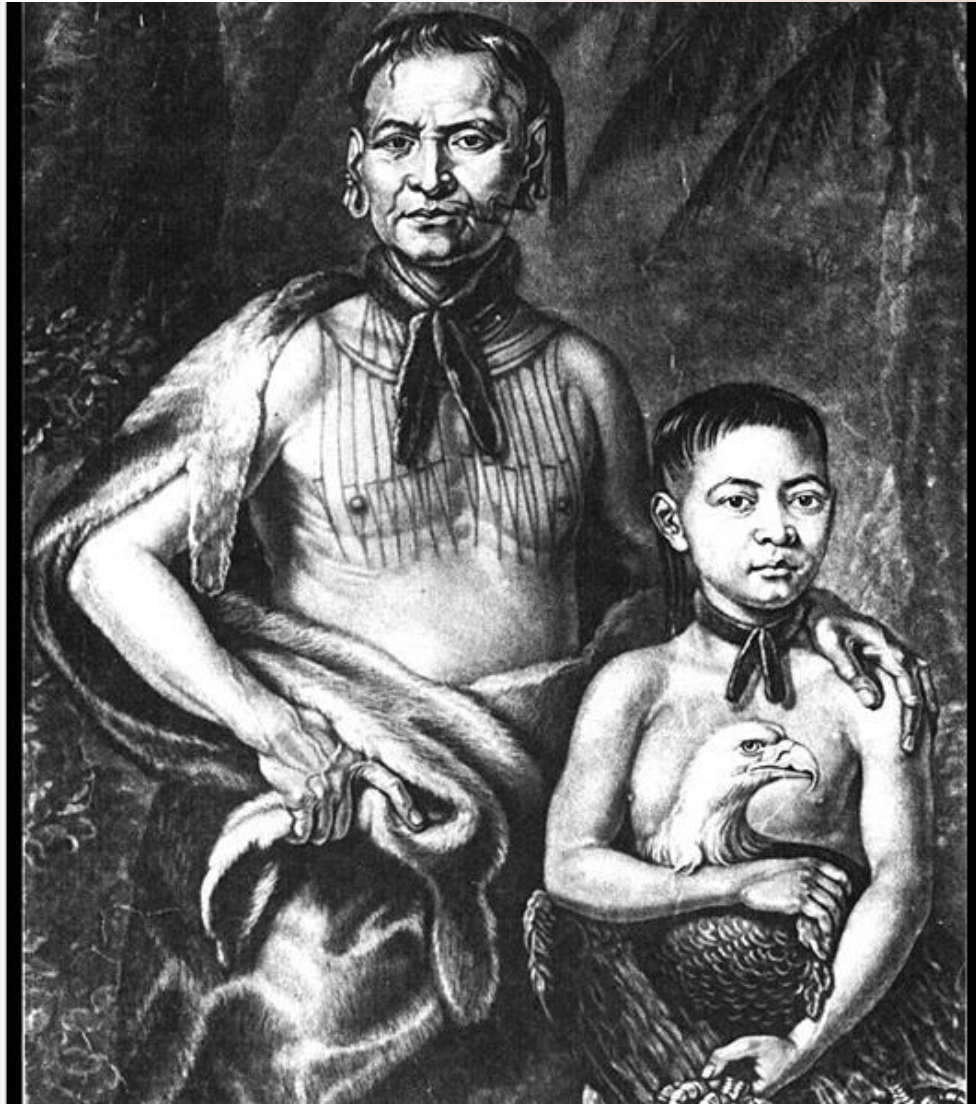
- The last of the 13 original colonies, Georgia was founded in 1733 as a **trusteeship** by General James Oglethorpe (1696-1785) for two reasons:
 1. as a military buffer between Spanish Florida and the English colonies north of Georgia
 2. as a place for debtors to get a fresh start in life
- Early on, Georgia disallowed:
 - “hard liquor”
 - Catholics
 - lawyers
 - slavery
- Less than 25 years after Georgia’s founding, all four rules were abandoned.

Georgia's Development

- Georgians intended to grow wine grapes and silkworms; these endeavors were not successful.
- Eventually, Georgians became successful growing rice and, later, cotton.
- Savannah soon developed into one of the most important ports in the colonies.
- Georgia is also notable for its diversity even in its earliest days: Germans, Scots, Portuguese and Spanish were among the earliest settlers after the English arrived.



Tomochichi and Toomahowi



Tomochichi and Oglethorpe

- Tomochichi (ca. 1644-1739), leader of the Yamacraw band, became a friend to Oglethorpe and the colonists and gained their respect and admiration by helping the European settlers, maintaining peace and working to improve his tribe's way of life.
- In a trip to England with Oglethorpe, Tomochichi respected English customs and manners but worked to improve trade practices and education for his people.
- Creation of an Indian school in 1736 delighted him.
- [a]s the principal mediator between the native population and the new English settlers during the first years of settlement. . . [he] contributed much to the establishment of peaceful relations between the two groups and to the ultimate success of Georgia.

The Southern Economy

Because of long warm growing seasons and mostly flat, fertile land, the Southern Colonies developed an economy chiefly based on **large scale commercial agriculture of cash crops (esp. tobacco, rice, indigo, & later cotton and naval stores)**, plus small farms, and trades.

SSUSH1c. Explain the development of the New England Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.

The New England Colonies

The New England colonies were:

- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New Hampshire

Founding New England

- Unlike Jamestown, which was first colonized by men seeking to make a profit, the New England colonies of **Plymouth** and **Massachusetts Bay** were created by English families, many of whom were driven from Europe because of their religious beliefs.
- During the 1500s, people called **Separatists** **broke away from the Church of England** (aka the **Anglican church**) to form their own religion.
- Separatists were persecuted by King James I, some were imprisoned, and some fled to Holland in 1608.

Plymouth

- In 1617, a number of Separatists began to arrange for a new life in America with the Virginia Company. They called themselves **Pilgrims** because their journey had a religious purpose.
- The ship **Mayflower** set sail for America in September **1620**. On board were 35 Pilgrims and 67 other settlers, but because they arrived and settled together, all eventually became known as Pilgrims.
- They landed at Plymouth in December 1620, but before the ship arrived, they had written and agreed to the **Mayflower Compact**, the first colonial system of government based on **consent of the governed**.
- The Pilgrims survived plague and famine the first year and celebrated the first Thanksgiving the following autumn.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony

- In 1630, the Massachusetts Bay Colony was established by John Winthrop as a refuge for **Puritans** who were persecuted in England.
- Puritans wanted to rid (“purify”) the Anglican Church of certain elements (such as clergy higher than priests and set prayers) and create new church organizational structures based on councils or small congregational parishes.

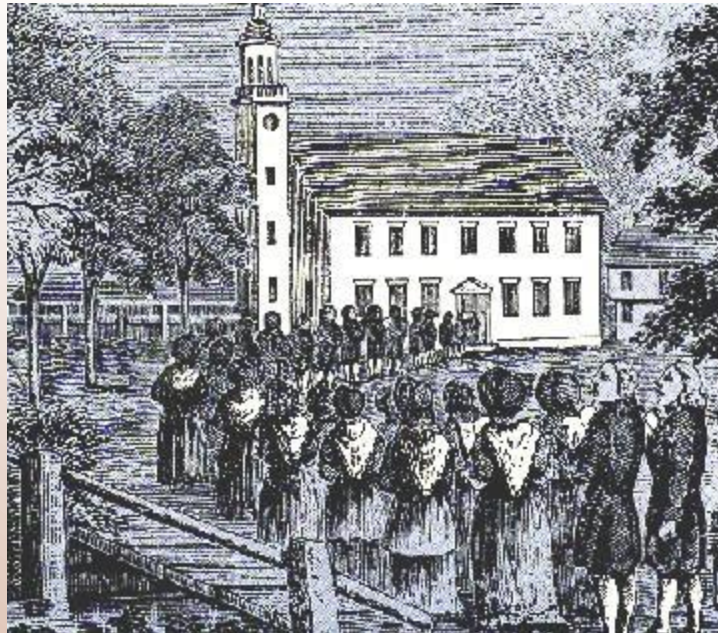


Massachusetts Bay Colony

- The Puritan Church proved to be intolerant of other religions.
- Laws were passed requiring everyone to attend the Puritan church.
- The government collected taxes used to support the established Puritan church.
- Settlers could be charged with heresy and banished from the colony if they spoke out against the church.
- **heresy** is defined as a religious idea or opinion contrary to official church beliefs.

Half-Way Covenant

- **Created in 1662, this provided for partial church membership for the children and grandchildren of Puritan church members as a means of maintaining membership and preserving the church's influence in society.**



King Philip's War

- By the 1670s colonial governments began demanding that natives begin following English laws and customs.
- **King Philip**, a Wampanoag leader known as **Metacom** or Metacomet, led an uprising against the colonists.
- In 1676 King Philip was killed and the war ended, thus ending Native resistance in New England.



Salem Witch Trials, 1692

- A West Indian woman was accused of witchcraft by some teenage girls.
- In all, 172 people were eventually accused of witchcraft.
- 19 residents of Salem were executed for being witches.
- The girls admitted later that they had made up the accusations.
- Many reasons have been cited for the accusations ranging from cultural or economic differences, extreme religious faith, population stress, lack of opportunities for females to participate in Puritan society, deteriorating relations with American Indians, and mass hysteria.



Rhode Island

- In 1635 a young preacher named Roger Williams was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for speaking out against Puritan ways.
- Williams founded a settlement at **Providence Plantations** based on the foundations of:
 - separation of church and state, and
 - toleration of differing religious beliefs.



Connecticut

- In 1636, Thomas Hooker, a Puritan preacher, led a group of followers to Hartford to start a new colony called Connecticut.
- Hooker disagreed with Massachusetts Bay's of church membership voting requirement .
- In 1639, Connecticut adopted the first written constitution in the colonies.
- This constitution (The Fundamental Orders Of Connecticut) allowed for an elected governor and a **bicameral** (two-house) legislature.
- Other colonies would adopt similar constitutions.

New Hampshire

- As a land grant from the crown to John Mason and others during the 1620s, the New Hampshire region was originally governed by Massachusetts Bay.
- After a series of disagreements over land and religious issues, New Hampshire became a separate royal province in 1679.

New England Government

- **Town Meetings:** Town residents met to discuss local issues and to pass laws for the local community. Town meetings gave the colonists a chance at self government.
- **Selectmen:** Men were chosen by each town to manage the town's affairs.
- Question: How would this contribute to the American Revolution?

The New England Economy

- Because of the rocky, hilly land and short summers, New England does not develop cash crop agriculture.
- Its fall line is near the coast, making for fast running streams good for sawmills. Thus, New England exports **lumber**.
- Also, its nearness to the Grand Banks leads to substantial **fishing, ship building** and whaling.
- **Boston** becomes a major port for trade between Europe and the colonies.
- There were also many small family farms engaged in **subsistence agriculture**.

Massachusetts loses its Charter

- The Glorious Revolution in England led to the removal of King James II.
- William and Mary issued a new, **royal charter** in 1691.
- The new charter held that:
 1. The people could elect an assembly, however King William held the power to appoint the Governor.
 2. Voters had to own property, but no longer had to be members of the Puritan Church. (How did this spell the end of Puritan power in New England?)

SSUSH1d. Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.

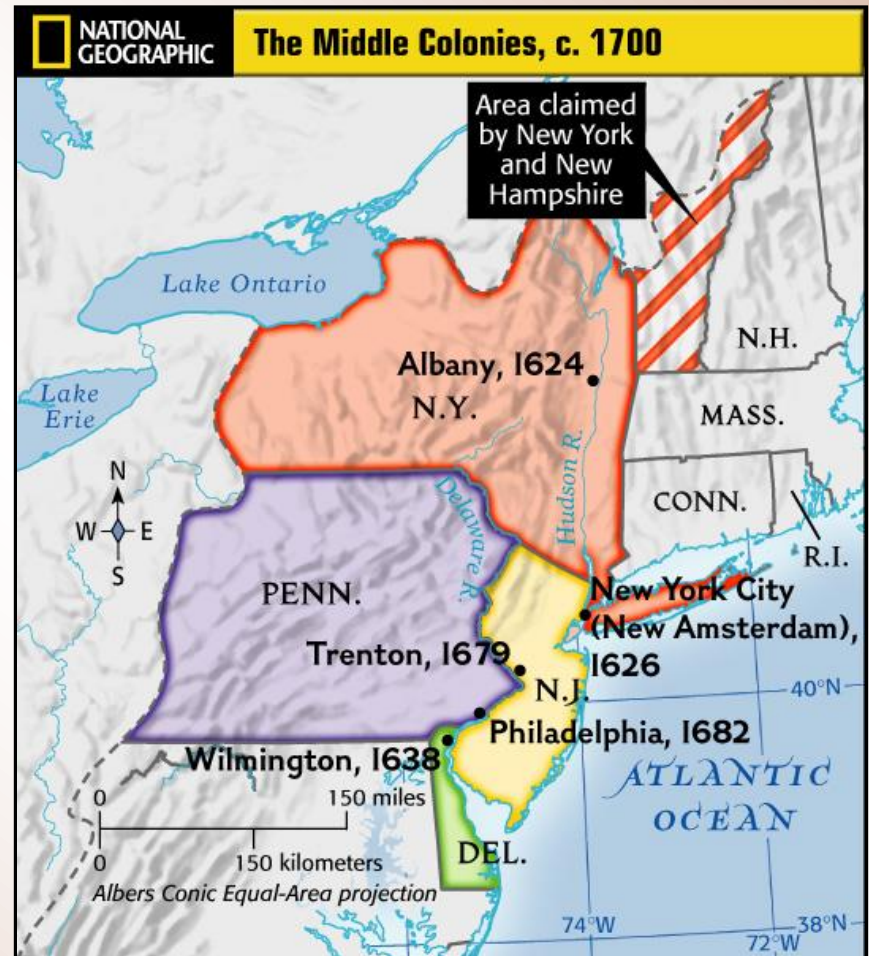
The Mid-Atlantic Colonies

The Mid-Atlantic Colonies were:

- Pennsylvania
- New York
- New Jersey
- Delaware

Pennsylvania

- In **1680**, a Quaker named William Penn inherited an area south of New York as payment of a debt from King Charles II.



The Society of Friends (Quakers)

- Quakers believe people have “an Inward Light.”
- Quakers also believed that there was no need for churches or ministers (How did this differ from the Puritan beliefs?)
- They advocated **pacifism**, and objected to political and religious authority.
- **pacifism** is the belief that violence is never justifiable for any reason.



Pennsylvania

- Pennsylvania was called Penn's "holy experiment."
- It was notable for:
 1. allowing complete political and religious freedom
 2. over 70 years of friendly relations with natives
 3. making land available to all settlers



New Netherland



- Henry Hudson first explored the area from what are today called Manhattan Island to Albany, New York for the Dutch in 1609.
- By **1614**, the Dutch had established fur-trading posts in this region and named it “New Netherland.”

New Amsterdam, New York and New Jersey

- The main Dutch settlement in New Netherland was called **New Amsterdam**, and it was located on Manhattan Island.
- To increase the population, the Dutch allowed anyone to buy land in the new colony, making the colony very **diverse**.
- King Charles II of England felt the Dutch were growing too strong, and seized the colony in **1664** for England.
- England eventually divided the area into two new colonies, **New York**, and **New Jersey**.

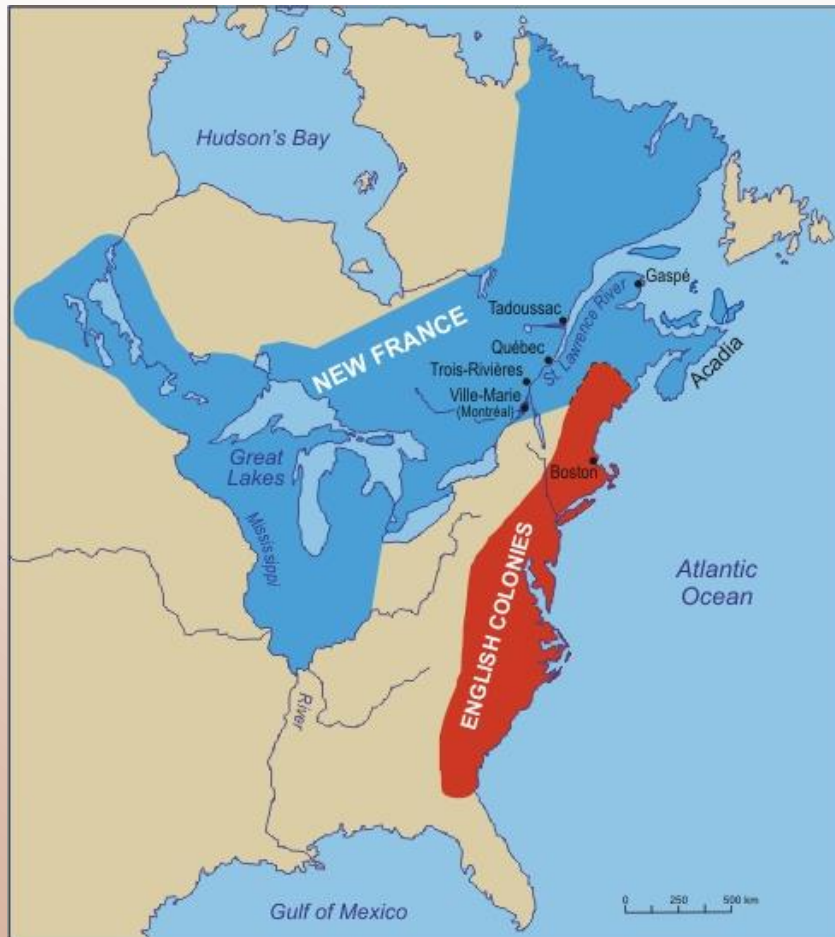
Delaware

- Delaware was originally the North American colony of New Sweden.
- The first permanent Swedish settlement in Delaware was established in 1638.
- The New Netherland Dutch took the colony in 1655, then the English took it from the Dutch in 1664.
- Delaware was administered as part of New York until 1682, when it was ceded to William Penn,
- Penn wanted it so that Pennsylvania could have access to the ocean.
- Though Penn tried to unite the Delaware counties with Pennsylvania, both sides resented the union. In 1704 he allowed Delaware an assembly of its own.

The Mid-Atlantic Economy

- Family farms in the Mid-Atlantic tended to be larger and more prosperous than those in New England and produced grains (especially wheat) as a cash crop.
- Only farmers who could afford large amounts of land and hire extra workers became wealthy.
- Entrepreneurs also become part of the upper class by catering to needs of farmers such as by building gristmills to convert wheat to flour for export.
- New York and Philadelphia become important trade ports and eventually evolve into major commercial centers.

France in the Northern Hemisphere



- Early French explorers (Verrazano in 1524 and Jacques Cartier, 1534-1541) wanted to find a Northwest Passage.
- Later in the 1500s and 1600s, French men came to fish and trap small animals for fur, as fur became more and fashionable in Europe.
- Further exploration of the Mississippi R. (Joliet & Marquette in 1673 and Lord La Salle in 1682) led to a French claim of Louisiana territory to Gulf of Mexico

Development of New France

- **New France** colony was founded as a fur trading base
- Most early colonists were single men who lived among the American Indians; these early colonists were called ***coureur de bois*** (“runners of the woods”)
- In **1608**, Samuel de Champlain founded **Quebec**, the capital of New France.
- The French govt. incentivized over 4,000 immigrants with 900 women, gave financial incentives to marry by a certain age or produce more than 10 children, and fined fathers whose children did not marry early.
- New France’s population grew from 3,000 in 1666 to over 60,000 by 1760

SSUSH2 Describe the early English colonial society and investigate the development of its governance.

SSUSH2a. Describe European cultural diversity including the contributions of different ethnic and religious groups.

Ethnic Diversity in the Colonies

- As the colonies prospered, a great variety of new immigrants arrived in North America. Here are a few examples:
- The **Scots-Irish**, many of whom were Presbyterian or Calvinist residents in the Plantation of Ulster (Ireland), arrived in the colonies in large numbers during the 18th century. Chiefly driven out of Ireland by droughts and rising land rents, they settled in coastal colonies and many soon moved into the frontier regions.
- The **Pennsylvania “Dutch,”** mostly Germans and (many of whom were Amish or Mennonites persecuted in Europe for their religious ideas) settled chiefly in Pennsylvania, then southward into Virginia and the Carolinas, and later westward as well.

Colonial Religious Diversity

- Across the colonies there was a wide range of religious diversity, albeit most were Christian denominations.
- In early Georgia alone there were:
 - English Anglicans
 - Portuguese and German Jews
 - German Salzberger & Moravian Lutherans
 - Scottish and Scots-Irish Presbyterians
 - Irish and Spanish Catholics
 - small numbers of other Europeans

SSUSH2d. Explain the role of the Great Awakening in creating unity in the colonies and challenging traditional authority.

The Great Awakening (1720s-1740s)

- This was an emotional religious revival movement.
- It was one of the last major cultural developments prior to the American Revolution.
- It stressed a **personal relationship with God** and the need to be **“born again.”**
- Preachers used revival meetings as a means of spreading their message
- In the South, the Baptist movement reached out to freemen and slaves
- This emphasis on personal salvation and independent thought and de-emphasis on organized religion is thought to have contributed to the American Independence movement.
- Two influential preachers of the Great Awakening were George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards.

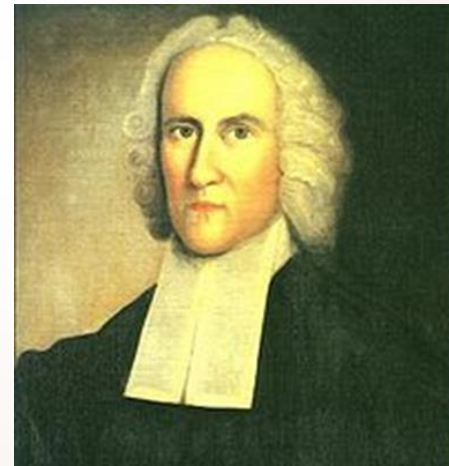
George Whitefield

- George Whitefield was an Englishman and a founder of the Methodist denomination
- He believed that all ministers must be reborn, and warned not to follow preachers who had not been born again.
 - Whitefield came to America in 1738 to serve as the Georgia colony's Chaplain.
 - He traveled and preached throughout the colonies, and he is noted as an early preacher to slaves
 - Whitefield, a slave owner, was “noted for treating his slaves well.”



Jonathan Edwards

- Jonathan Edwards preached in New England, stressing the need for repentance in order to be born again.
- He is noted for being an emotional, galvanizing speaker.
- His most famous sermon is called "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."



Geography, Climate and History

- Geography is a major influence on people's patterns of settlement and economic pursuits.
- In general:
 - **good harbors lead to** concentrations of people and **development of important towns and cities**, and
 - **land, climate and natural resources** largely **influence the way of life** for most settlers, including the ways they make a living
- Following are several examples of locales that reflect this geographic influence:

1. Jamestown

- Jamestown was founded on a small island on the James River several miles inland from the Atlantic.
- The island offered **protection** from attacks by the local natives and Spanish ships.
- The location was ideal to ship **trade** goods (tobacco) to England, and provided a reliable **food source** (seafood).



2. New York City

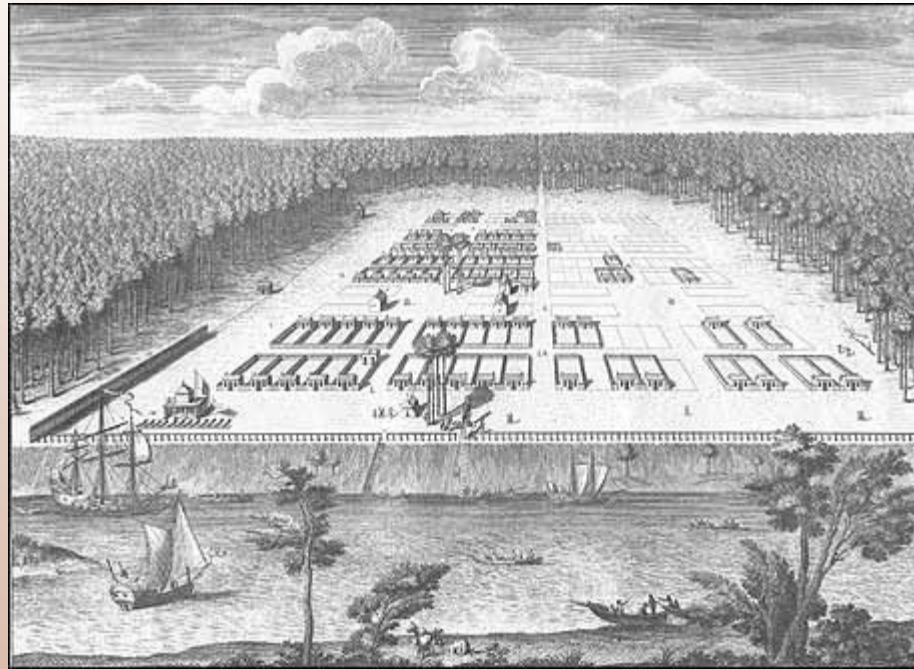
- New York was founded by the Dutch on the tip of Manhattan Island just **inland** from the Atlantic Ocean. It was established as a fur **trading** post.
- New York is also located on a large, **natural harbor**, making it suitable for shipping & **trade**.

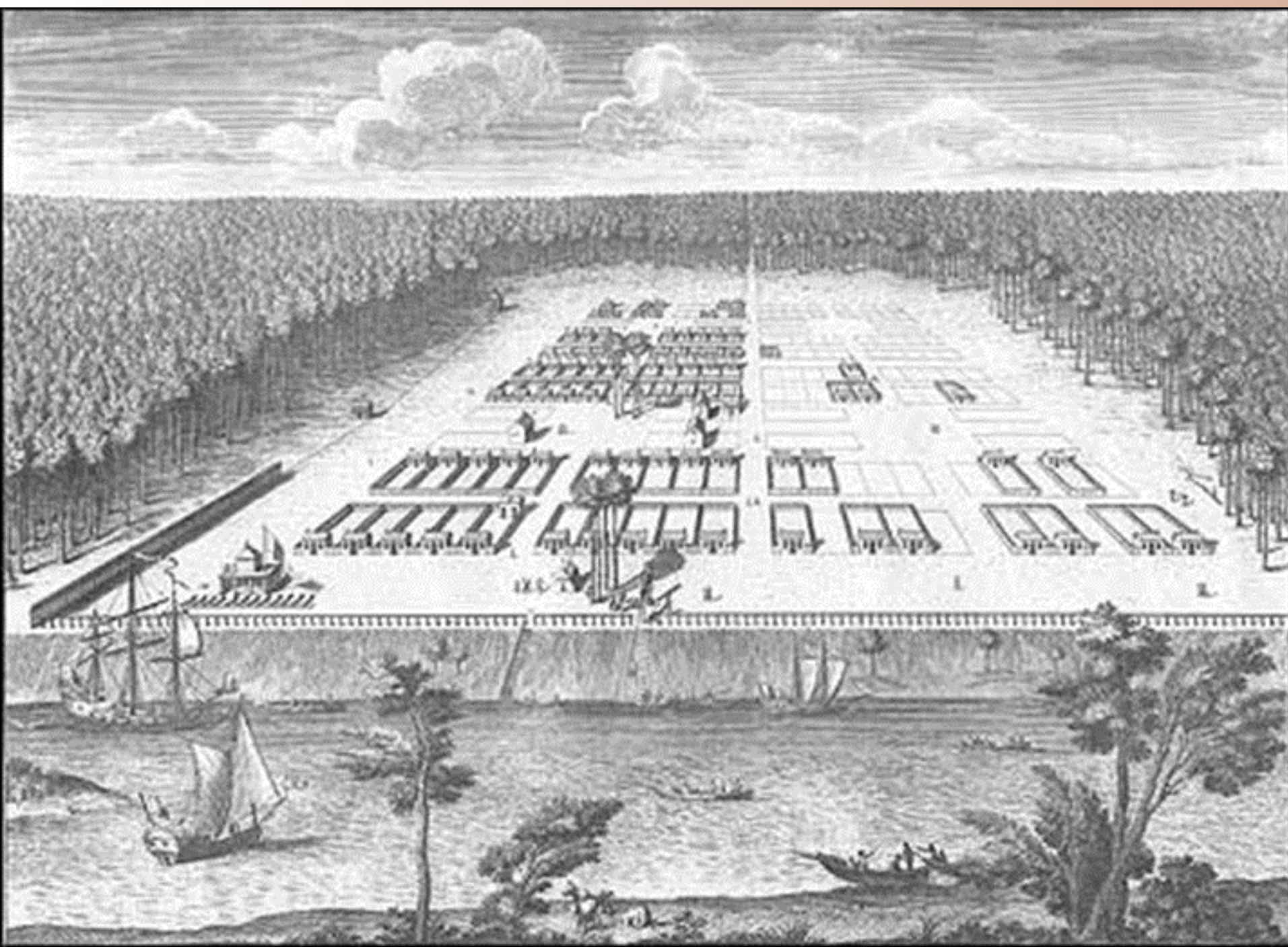


NYC Circa 1609 (National Geographic)

3. Savannah

- Savannah was founded on the Savannah River's southern bluff, 17 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.
- The location provided a **protected harbor** deep enough for large **trade** vessels, and **food sources**, esp. seafood, wild boar, and small game were abundant.





4. Boston

- Boston was the first major city in New England. It is bordered by a deep-water harbor, and was the center of trade with England during the colonial era.
- It was and still is a port for fishing vessels that ply the Grand Banks, one of the richest seafood sources in the world.



Boston Harbor (Tea Party Museum)



Regional Differences

- Although each of these settlements were in different geographic regions, their similar benefits led to successful, lasting settlements.
- On the other hand, differences between the three major colonial geographic areas (the Southern, Mid-Atlantic and New England regions) led to much different economic and social development.

Organize Your Knowledge

- One way to organize your knowledge of large groups of people (e.g., nation-states) is to categorize and analyze the following:
 - Political/governmental institutions
 - Economic institutions
 - Social institutions

SSUSH2c. Describe different methods of colonial self-governance in the period of Salutary Neglect.

Colonial Political Development

- As we've seen, each of the colonies developed unique elements of government (e.g., House of Burgesses in Virginia, town meetings in Massachusetts, bicameral legislature in Connecticut, etc.).
- Most colonies created local councils or assemblies.
- An important facet of early colonial government was England's policy of **salutary neglect**
- Under this policy, as long as the colonies were profitable, England would allow a degree of self-government and would not strictly enforce laws such as Navigation Acts.
- England would continue the policy of salutary neglect until the end of the French and Indian War (1763).

Navigation Acts (1651-1696)

- Beginning in the mid-1600s, Britain passed a series of trade regulations collectively known as the Navigation Acts.
 - Sea trade with colonies must be on English ships with $\frac{3}{4}$ English sailors.
 - Certain items (e.g., tobacco) may only be shipped to England, Ireland or British colonies.
 - Goods to colonies from other countries must go through English ports for taxation.
 - Duties were imposed on inter-colonial trade.
 - Allowed for general search warrants & Board of Trade oversight.

Colonial Reactions to the Navigation Acts

- The Navigation Acts resulted in increasing colonial resentment toward the crown.
- A more tangible reaction to the Navigation Acts was smuggling.
- Still, the British did not strictly enforce the Navigation Acts under the policy of salutary neglect.
- Colonial resentment would increase in the mid-1700s as Britain began enforcing old laws and new ones more strictly.

Colonial Economic Development

- The New England colonies developed very different ways of life compared with Southern and Mid-Atlantic (aka Middle) colonies.
- New England (CT, MA, NH, RI): lumber, ship building, fishing, small industry, trade and commerce, small farms and shops
- Mid-Atlantic (DE, NY, NJ, PA): commercial farming (esp. wheat and other grains), small farms, some industry and eventually textiles, iron and paper
- Southern Colonies (GA, NC, SC, VA, MD): chiefly large scale commercial agriculture of **cash crops** (esp. tobacco, rice, indigo, & later cotton and naval stores), small farms, and trade

Colonial Social Development

- As a result of geographic, economic and other conditions, each of the three regions developed somewhat different social classes:
- New England: wealthy merchants; artisans and shopkeepers; yeoman farmers; laborers and slaves
- Mid-Atlantic: wealthy farmers and entrepreneurs; artisans and shopkeepers; yeoman and tenant farmers; laborers and slaves
- Southern: large landowners/planter elite (*gentry*); artisans and shopkeepers; yeoman and tenant farmers; laborers and slaves