

ORIGINAL 13 COLONIES

<u>New England</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Southern</u>
Massachusetts Connecticut Rhode Island New Hampshire	New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware	Virginia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina Georgia



13 Original Colonies: New England Colonies

I. Massachusetts (settled in 1630)

- Great Migration: Largest single movement of people in the 17th century; tens of thousands of Puritans moved from England.
- John Winthrop: colony's first governor
- "A City Upon a Hill": Puritans hope of building a Christian society that would be a model for the rest of the world
- Puritan General Court
 - Colony was subject to English laws, but company charter provided more independence than royal charter in Virginia
 - Politics and religion tied closely together (theocracy)

II. Connecticut (settled in 1636)

- Colony led by Thomas Hooker
 - Left Massachusetts Bay because he believed governor and other officials had too much power
 - Wanted to set up colony with strict limits on government ("the father of American democracy")
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639): Plan of government similar to that of Massachusetts; two differences:
 - Gave the vote to all men who were property owners and church members; and,
 - Limited the governor's power (government more representative – more voters)
- Connecticut became a separate colony from Massachusetts

III. Rhode Island (settled in 1636)

- Led by Roger Williams:
 - Separation of church and state: Williams believed the Puritan church in Massachusetts had too much power and that the business of church and state would be completely separate (Puritan leaders should not be allowed to force people to attend religious services)
 - Religious Tolerance: a willingness to let others practice their own beliefs (in Massachusetts, non-Puritans were not allowed to worship freely)
 - In 1635, General Court banished Williams from the colony
 - Williams purchased land from the Native Americans for a settlement
- In Rhode Island, complete freedom of religion allowed for all Protestants, Catholics, and Jews (Touro Synagogue, first Jewish house of worship in North America)
- Anne Hutchinson
 - Brought to trial in Massachusetts for conducting church discussions in her home that challenged church authority
 - In 1638, Hutchinson went to Rhode Island along with her family and some friends

IV. New Hampshire (became a royal colony in 1680)

- First European settlers unknown

* Maine (not one of the 13 original English colonies) remained part of Massachusetts until 1820

13 Original Colonies: Middle Colonies

I. **New York** (founded as New Netherland in 1624)

- Originally founded as New Netherland (Dutch)
 - New Amsterdam: center of the new colony (New York City today)
 - Colony grew very slowly (compared to the New England colonies)
 - Most Dutch people had no real reason to migrate to the colony because their country (Netherlands) was prosperous and tolerant of different religions
 - Patroons:
 - Wealthy families who were granted large amounts of land by Dutch officials
 - Promised to bring 50 new settlers to farm on the land
 - Powerful; they ran their large estates as they wished; they could charge whatever rents they pleased; people on the land had little voice in government.
- New Netherland became New York (1664)
 - By 1664, rivalry between England and Netherlands for trade and colonies reached its height; British warships entered New Amsterdam's harbor; New Netherland surrendered to the British without firing a shot
- New Amsterdam (and the colony) were renamed New York in honor of the king's brother, the Duke of York.

II. **New Jersey** (founded in 1664)

- New York divided among friends
 - Duke of York decided New York was too big to govern easily, so he gave some of the land to friends
- New Jersey established as proprietary colony (colony in which king gave land to one or more people who were free to divide the land and rent it to others).
- New Jersey became a royal colony (1702) (colony under the direct control of the English king).

III. **Pennsylvania** (founded in 1681)

- Led by William Penn
 - William Penn founded Pennsylvania as home to his religious community – the Quakers.
 - William Penn was personal friend of King Charles II until he joined the Quakers, one of the most despised religious groups in England.
 - Although jailed several times, Penn's wealth allowed him to create a haven for other Quakers in America.
- Quakers
 - Group who was persecuted because their beliefs angered English authorities.
 - Beliefs included:
 - All people—wealthy or poor—were equal in the sight of God
 - Refused to take oaths
 - Women allowed to speak in meetinghouses
 - Opposed war
 - Refused to pay taxes
 - First group against slavery
- "Holy Experiment": Penn wanted colony to be a model of Christian living, religious freedom, and peace.
- Colony grew
 - Colony attracted other settlers - German farmers fleeing religious wars
- Philadelphia: capital city of Pennsylvania; grew quickly

IV. **Delaware** (founded in 1638 as New Sweden)

- Originally founded as New Sweden, then became English territory
- Landlocked Pennsylvania
 - Duke of York gave Pennsylvania land for access to the Atlantic Ocean and shipping to England
- Trouble among settlers
 - Trying to unite Pennsylvania with the lower counties caused trouble among the settlers
 - Eventually colony broke away and formed a separate colony – Delaware.

13 Original Colonies: Southern Colonies

I. **Virginia** (founded in 1607)

- Colony founded to gain wealth and expand trade
- Colony led by John Smith
- House of Burgesses: Government of Jamestown in which male representatives (burgesses) were elected to make laws; marked the beginning of representative government in the English colonies.

II. **Maryland** (founded in 1632)

- Colony founded for religious freedom and to profit from selling land
- Founded by English Catholics as a proprietary colony
 - Lord Baltimore's land plan: Generous land plan to attract settlers (proprietors); settlers would receive land for themselves + extra acres for each child and each servant with them.
- Successful colony
 - Warm climate and good soil for farming
 - Tobacco most profitable crop
 - Potomac River made it easy to ship goods to and from England
- Conflict between Catholics and Protestants
 - Although Catholics founded Maryland, a growing number of Protestants began moving there in the 1640s. Religious conflicts between the two groups arose.
 - Toleration Act (1649): Lord Baltimore issued the Toleration Act (*Act Concerning Religion*) to reduce tensions and protect both groups; guaranteed all Christians the right to worship as they pleased
 - Did not include tolerance for other religions (Jews and atheists).

III. **North Carolina** and **South Carolina** (Carolina founded as a single colony in 1663, separated in 1712)

- Carolina grew slowly
 - Humid climate
 - Swampy coastal land caused fever and malaria
- Roanoke Island: first attempt to colonize in America by the English; colony disappeared
- North and South Carolina differences:
 - North Carolina was settled mostly by people from Virginia looking for new farmland to grow tobacco.
 - South Carolina attracted settlers from the West Indies, England, and other parts of Europe.
 - Indigo grown: plant that produces a blue dye
 - African slaves used on plantations to grow rice.

IV. **Georgia** (founded in 1732)

- Last North American colony established by the British
- James Oglethorpe's mission
 - James Oglethorpe started colony to give London's men, women, and children prisoners (owing debts) a second chance.
- King George II
 - Oglethorpe received charter from King George II for land; King wanted buffer between South Carolina and Spanish troops in Florida.
- Oglethorpe wanted colony to be different
 - Oglethorpe did not want Georgia to have large plantations ruled by a few wealthy individuals, so he:
 - Outlawed slavery in Georgia
 - Limited the size of land grants in Georgia

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- **Triangular trade**:
Three-way trade that moved in a triangle between Africa, the colonies in America, and Europe.
 - **Middle passage**:
Brutal voyage for enslaved Africans from West Africa across the Atlantic to the American colonies.