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# Colonialism and the Colonies

Why do people move/immigrate?

# Colonization of the "New" World

- **PUSH FACTORS:**

- Lack of jobs in England
- Strict religious organizations
- Rigid class structure
- Land

- **PULL FACTORS:**

- Religious freedom
- Land
- Upward mobility
- Economic opportunity





# Jamestown 1607

The FIRST  
place!

Came to make  
money

No Gold= no  
easy money

Trouble with  
the "Natives"

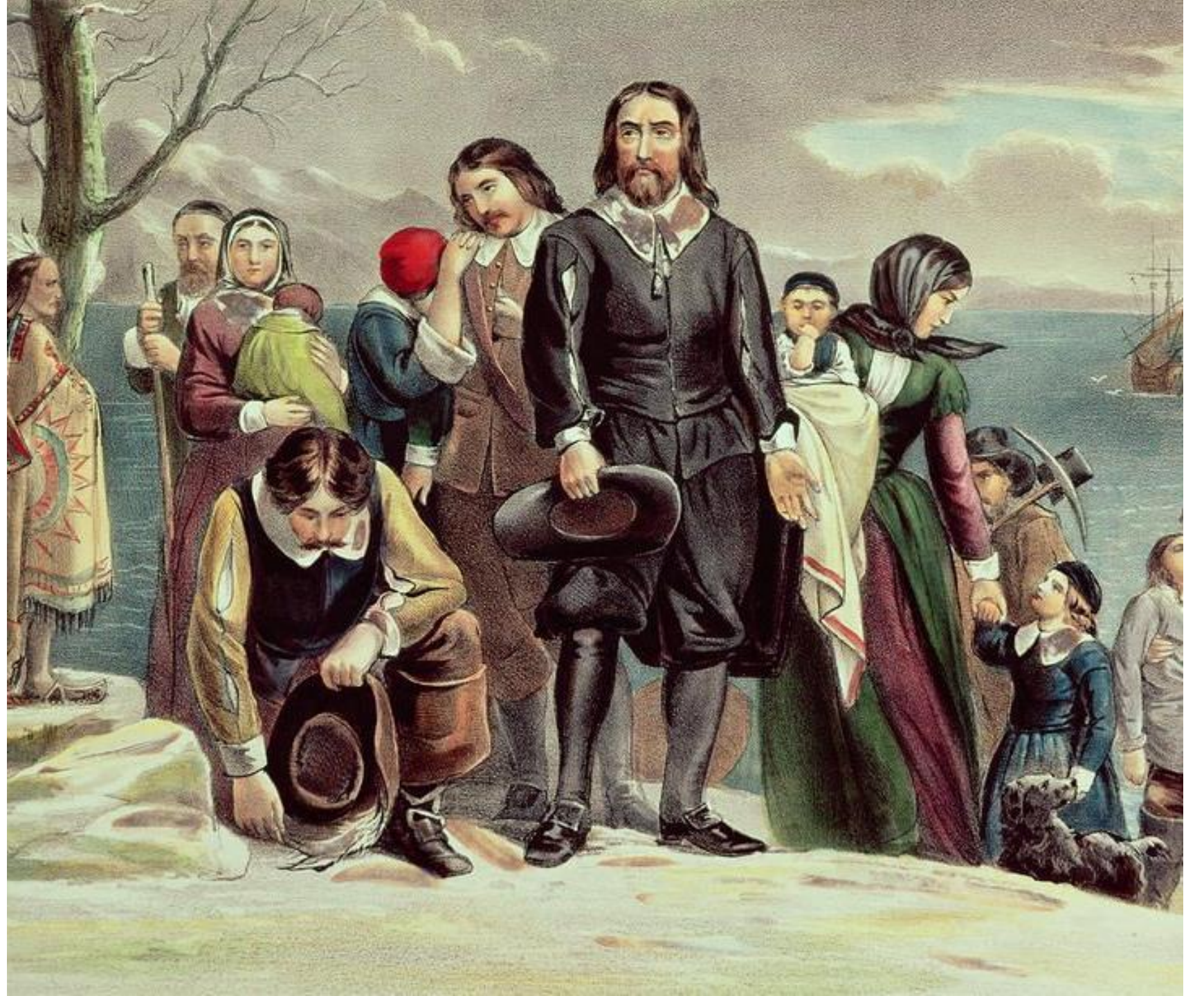
No real central  
government

Stability

4 years

What saved  
them?







# Who are the Pilgrims?

Group of separatists  
seeking..?

Dissension upon  
arrival

**Mayflower  
Compact**

- First government system



Read through the Mayflower Compact



As a table group, discuss what the Pilgrims valued.

What was the purpose of their agreement?

What did they agree to do?



# The Colonies and Regions

### The New England Colonies

The fertile valleys, the forests, and the sea supplied resources for New England's mixed economy of farming, lumbering, fishing, shipbuilding, and trade.

<p><b>Massachusetts</b> Founded in 1620 by English Puritans seeking religious liberty (Included Plymouth)</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Mayflower Compact (1620):</b> First written framework for self-government in North America</p>	<p><b>New Hampshire</b> Settled in 1623 by English fishermen and farmers</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Town meetings:</b> Served as training grounds for democratic self-government</p>	<p><b>Connecticut</b> Founded in 1636 by Puritan colonists from Massachusetts</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1638):</b> First written constitution in the colonies</p>	<p><b>Rhode Island</b> Founded in 1636 by Roger Williams as a haven for all faiths</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (1663):</b> Gave religious freedom to people of all faiths</p>
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### The Middle Colonies

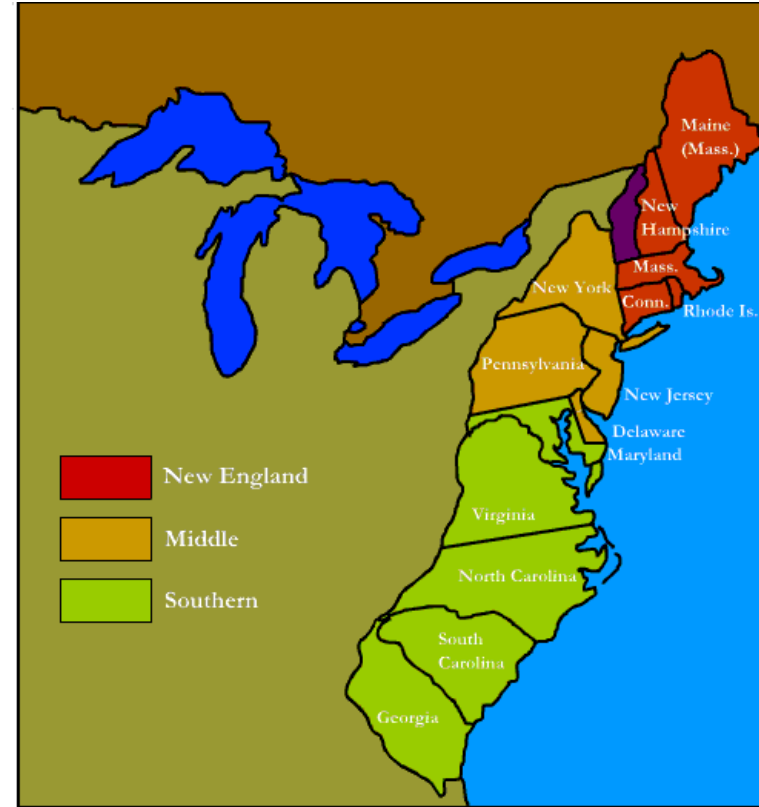
The rich soil of the Middle Colonies provided the foundation for an economy based on farming and livestock raising. Trade was important to such port cities as Philadelphia and New York.

<p><b>New Jersey</b> First settled by Dutch colonists around 1630</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Religious diversity:</b> Showed that a colony could thrive with many religious sects</p>	<p><b>New York</b> Founded in 1625 by Dutch colonists as New Amsterdam</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Zenger trial (1735):</b> Established the right of freedom of the press in the colonies</p>	<p><b>Delaware</b> Founded in 1638 by Swedish colonists as New Sweden</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Ethnic diversity:</b> Showed that peoples from many ethnic groups could live together as equals</p>	<p><b>Pennsylvania</b> Founded in 1682 by William Penn as a haven for English Quakers</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Resolutions of the Germantown Mennonites (1688):</b> First public protest against slavery in the colonies</p>
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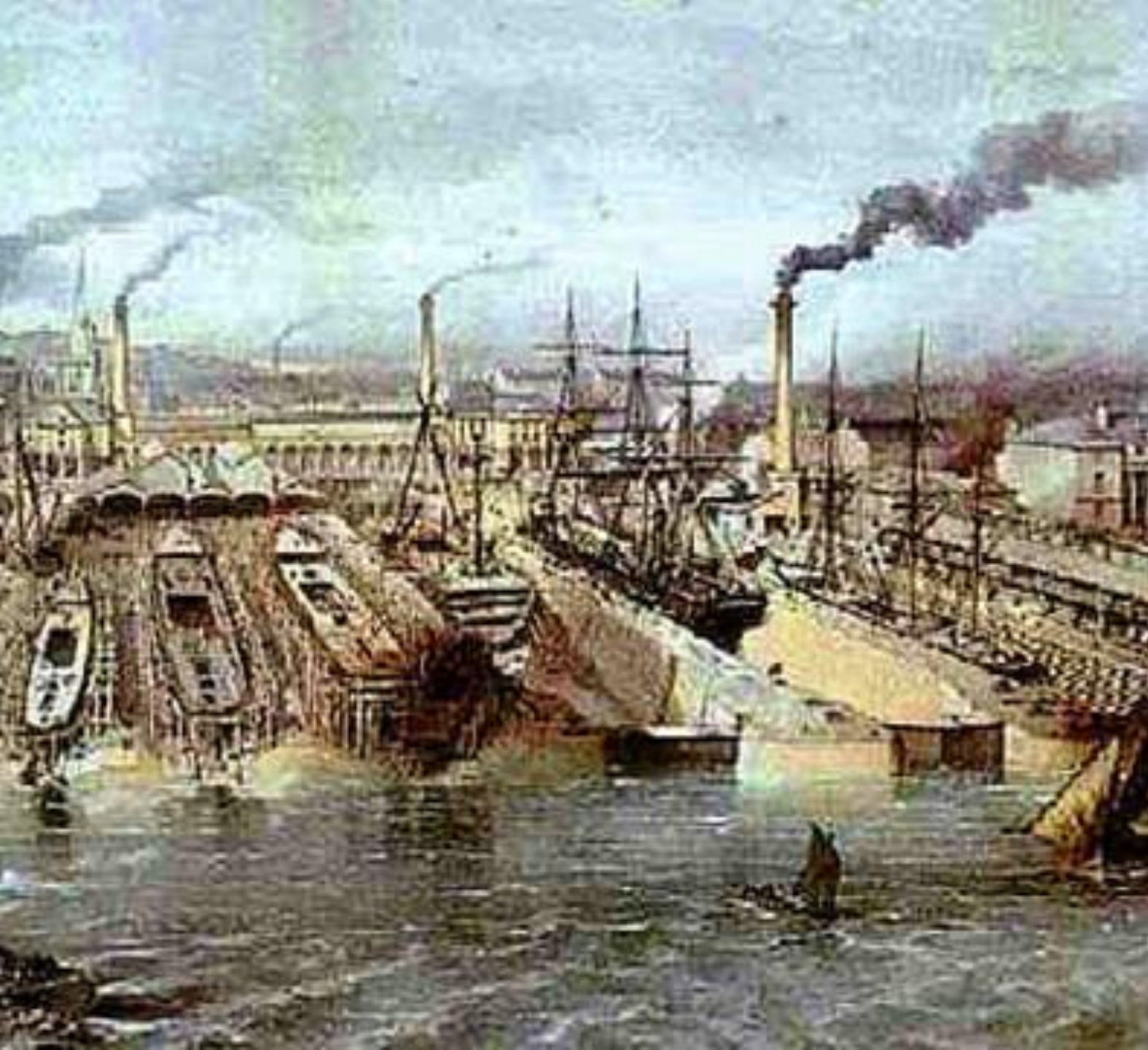
### The Southern Colonies

The warm, wet climate of the Southern Colonies made this region ideal for growing cash crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo.

<p><b>Virginia</b> Founded in 1607 by English colonists seeking economic opportunity</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Ordinance for Virginia (1619):</b> Created the House of Burgesses, the first colonial legislative body</p>	<p><b>Maryland</b> Founded in 1634 by English colonists as a haven for Catholics</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Act of Religious Toleration (1649):</b> First colonial act allowing religious freedom for Christians</p>	<p><b>North and South Carolina</b> Founded in 1663 by eight English proprietors; became two separate colonies in 1729</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Revolt of 1719:</b> An uprising against the rule of proprietors, leading to self-government in South Carolina</p>	<p><b>Georgia</b> Founded in 1732 by James Edward Oglethorpe as a haven for debtors and the poor</p> <p><i>Contribution to American Ideals</i> <b>Georgia Charter (1732):</b> Created opportunity for English debtors and prisoners to start new lives in Georgia</p>
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# North Economy

- Lumber was primary raw material
- Focused on producing/manufacturing some basic finished goods.
  - Ship building
  - Rum
- Large portion of urban economy was based around shipping ports

# Views on Religion and Education

- Puritans!

- John Winthrop- City on the Hill
- Roger Williams- founded Rhode Island- Religious Tolerance



- Value education for all

- Education laws
- Harvard founded 1636

