

The Thirteen Colonies

I. European Background

- Protestant Reformation
- English Reformation

II. Northern Colonies (New England Colonies)

- Geography
- People (Religious and Political Roles)
- Economics

European Background

Cause and Effect of the Reformations

• Causes

- Protestant Reformation
- Martin Luther, in 1517, challenges the authority of the Roman Catholic Pope by nailing the 95 Theses to the church in Wittenberg, Germany
- English Reformation
- Henry VIII, in 1534, wants to leave the Roman Catholic Church because he wants a divorce.
- Many people in England do not believe that the Anglican Church is purified enough.

• Effects

- Protestant Reformation
- This occurrence puts Europe in a religious turmoil, which leads to the persecution of many religious groups.
- English Reformation
- The creation of the Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church.
- Several groups break away from the Anglican Church thus persecuted in England.

Northern Colonies (New England)

I. Physical Geography

A. Climate

B. Physical Features

C. Link for maps

Climate

- Long harsh winters and short summers resulted in the shortest growing season of the three regions.

Physical Features of the northern colonies

Abundance of raw materials such as:

- lumber
- fish

Region:

- mountainous
- rivers
- soil-rocky and thin

II. People (Religious and Political Roles)

Pilgrims- William Bradford

Puritans- John Winthrop

Separation of Church and State-
Roger Williams

Connecticut River Valley- Rev.
Thomas Hooker

Anne Hutchinson

Rev. John Wheelwright

Pilgrims-William Bradford (1590-1657)

Why did the Pilgrims leave on the
Mayflower in 1620?

- Pilgrims were persecuted by
James I in England.

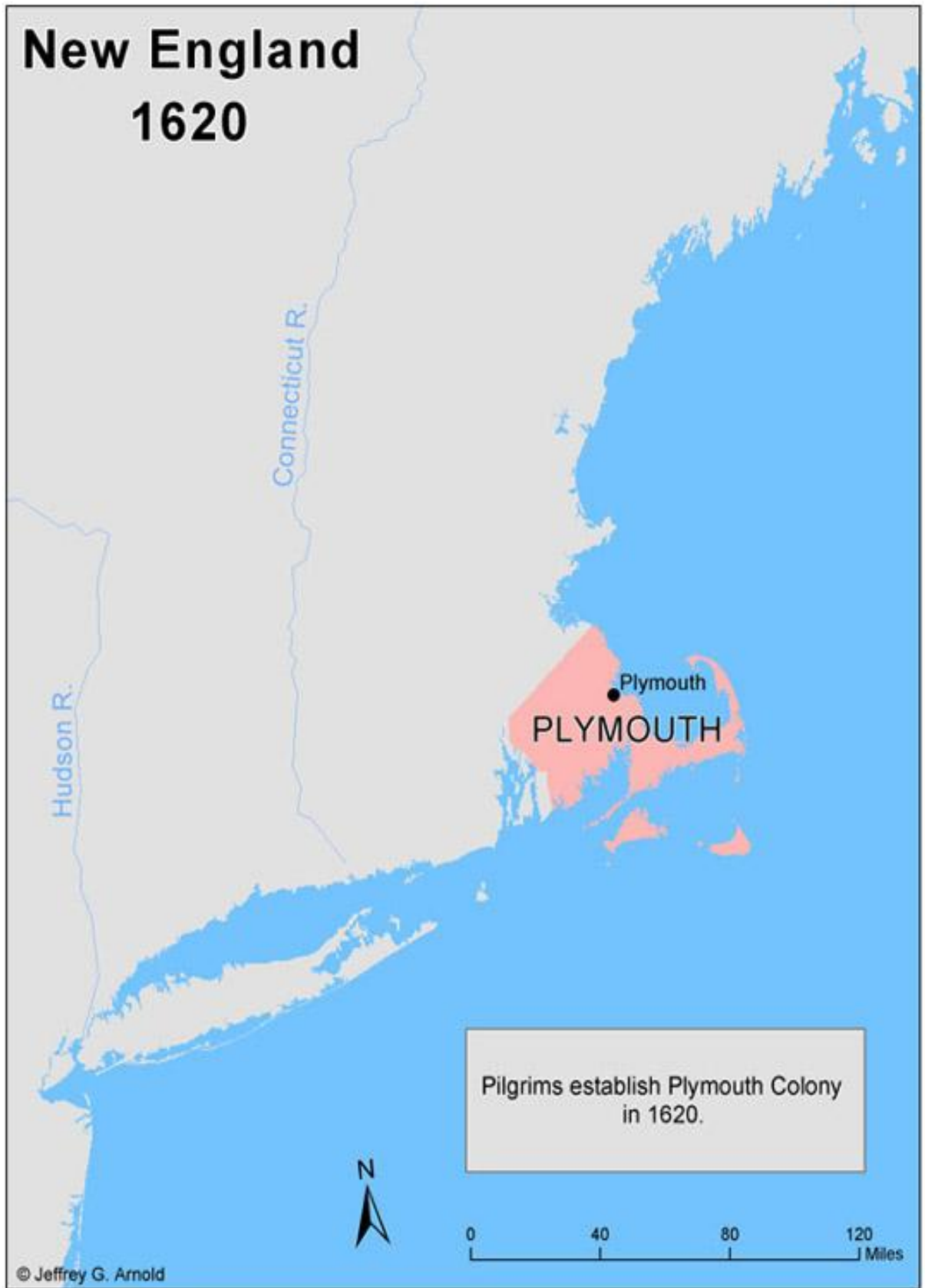
How were they governed?

- Realizing that they were not
going to land within the
confines of the VA Co. of
London's Charter, they
established the Mayflower
Compact.

Considerations for the plantation of
New England

- 1 It will be a service of great consequence to the church of god; to carry y^e gospell of Christ to those parts of the world, and to raise up a bulwark against y^e Kingdom of Antichrist; which the A^c suite labour to rotte up in all parts of y^e world:—
- 2 The church of Europe is brought with us to desolation, and it cannot be but the like judgment is coming upon us, and whoe knowes, but that god hath provided this place as a refuge for many whom hee moened to save out of that goddall fearfull destruction:—
- 3 This land growes weary of y^e inhabitants for as man w^{ch} is the most precious of all creatures; is nere made with a better then the earth they tread upon, soe as children neighbours & friends (especially if they be poore) are counted the greatest burthens (which y^e things we are rightly carried, would be counted y^e chiefest blessing:—
- 4 Wee are grown to y^e height of intemperance in all excess of riot & noe man (I dare almost) will suffice to keepe saile with his quall, and see that saile in his estate, must live in scorn & contempt. And hence it cometh to pass, that all

New England 1620



Puritans-John Winthrop

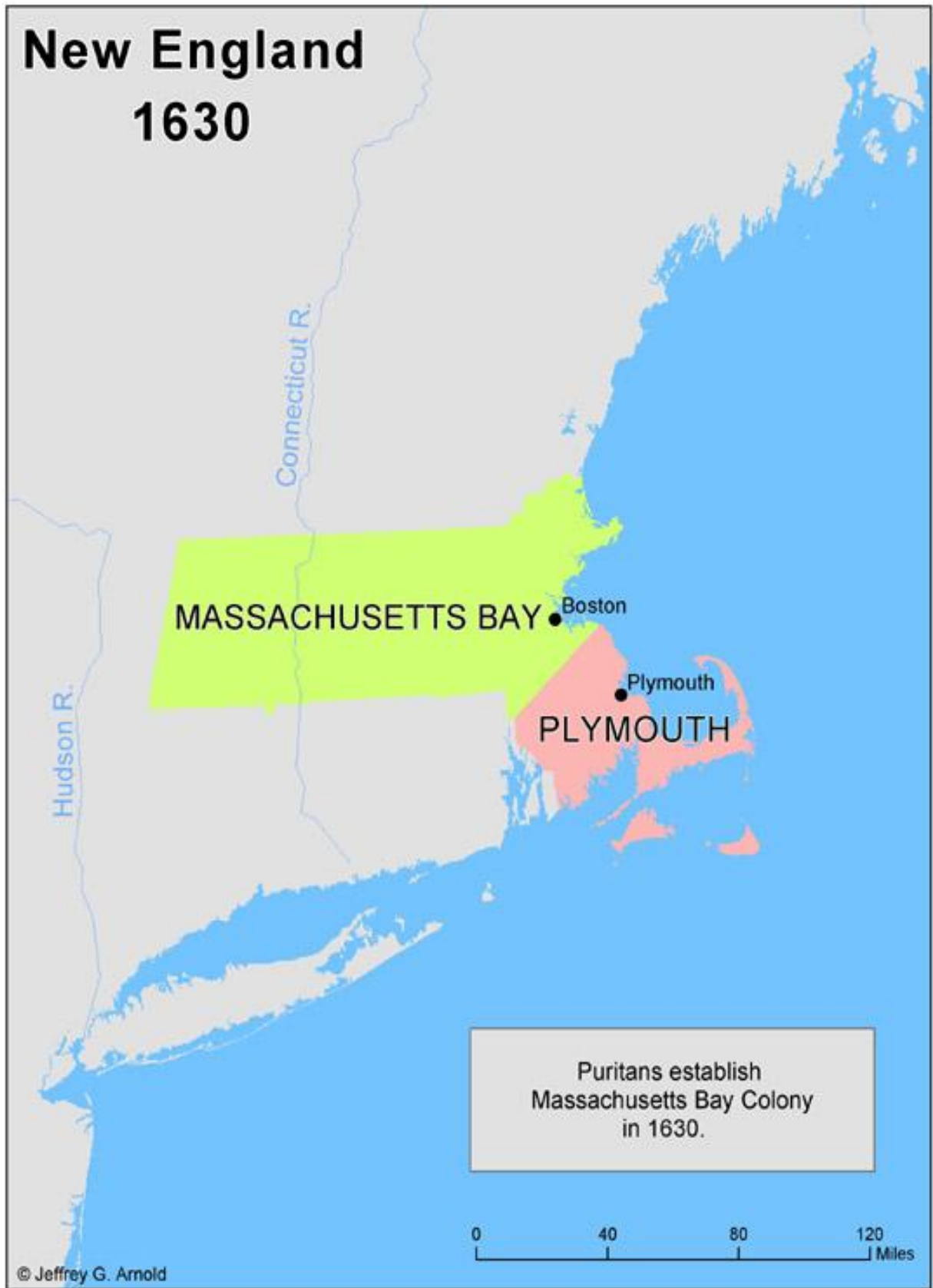
Why did the Puritans leave England in 1630?

- Like the Pilgrims, the Puritans wanted to escape religious persecution.
- Unlike the Pilgrims, the puritans wanted to remain and reform within the Church of England.

What is the significance of John Winthrop?

- John led the Puritans to the New World (1630), preached “A Model of Christian Charity,” and held the elected position of governor for the Massachusetts Bay Colony for nineteen years.

New England 1630



Separation of Church and State-Roger Williams

- Because Roger Williams criticized the political system in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, specifically the lack of separation between church and state, he was threatened with deportation.
- In 1636, Roger then moved south to establish Providence, Rhode Island. This was the first colony to allow freedom of religion.

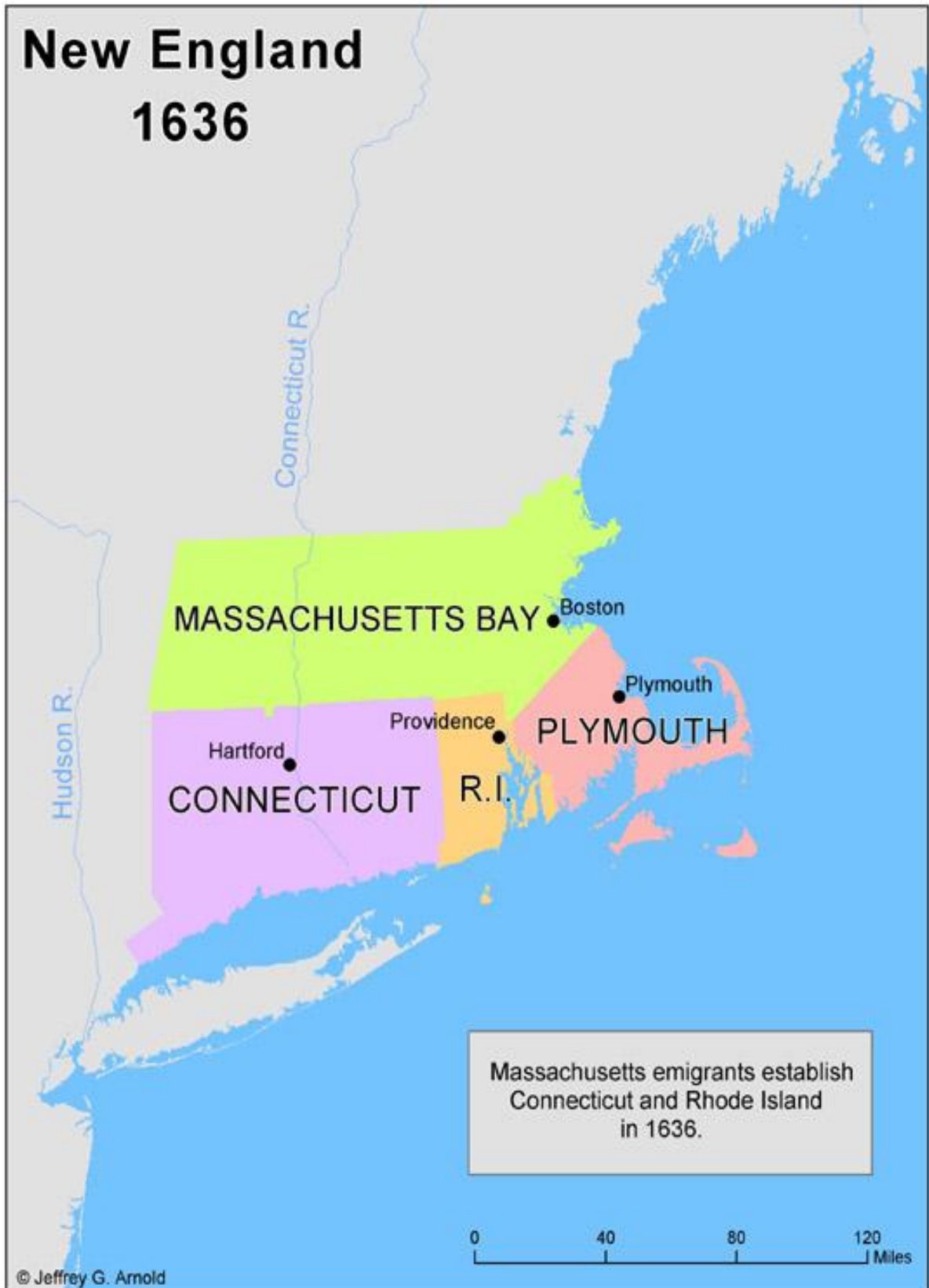


Roger Williams

Puritans-Rev. Thomas Hooker Connecticut River Valley

- Disagreeing with Winthrop, Rev. Hooker and 100 of his followers established the Hartford Settlement in 1636 on the Connecticut River Valley.

New England 1636



Puritans-Anne Hutchinson

What views did Anne Hutchinson hold in accordance with the church?

- Like Roger Williams, Anne challenged the Puritan doctrine.
- She questioned the roles of the church leaders and the concept of salvation/saints.
- In 1637, Anne was convicted of heresy, banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony, and then moved to Rhode Island.
- Later, her family moved to New Holland where they were massacred in a Native American raid.

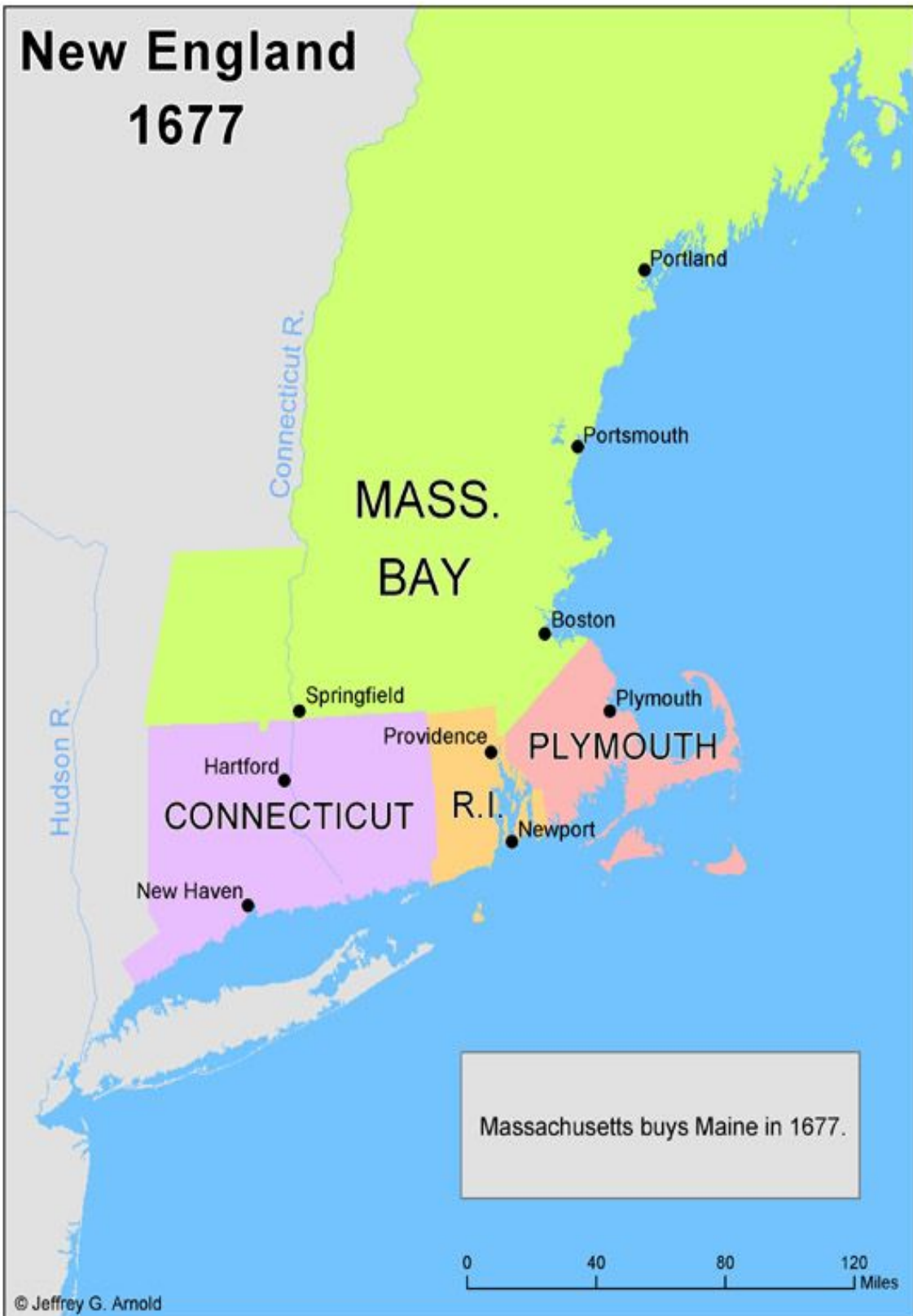
Puritans-Rev. John Wheelwright

- Another example of opposition to Puritan governance under John Winthrop, in 1637 the Rev. John Wheelwright and 100 of his followers leave the colony and establish the settlement of Exeter (New Hampshire).

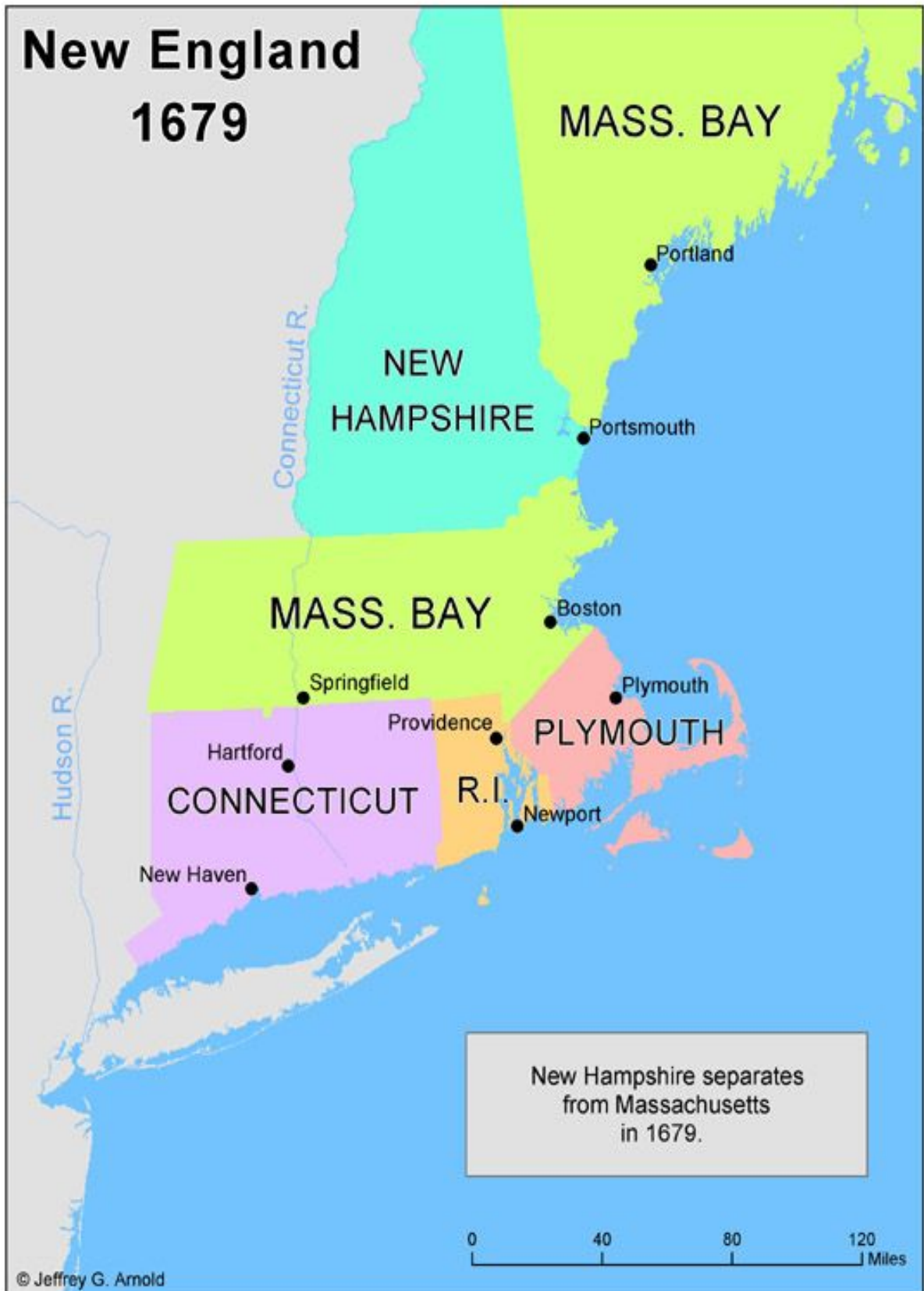
New England 1641



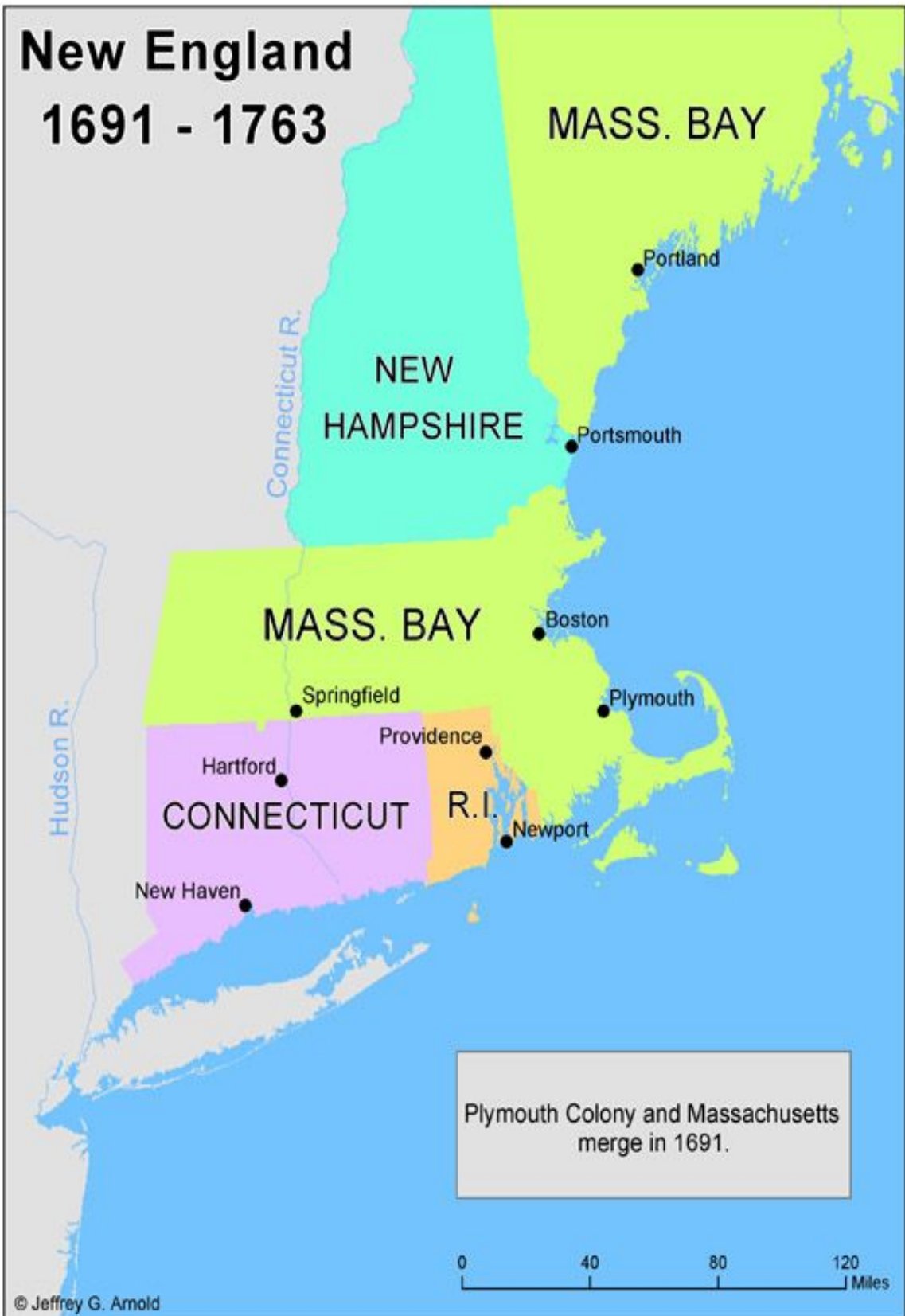
New England 1677



New England 1679



New England 1691 - 1763



Middle Colonies

- I. Physical Geography
 - A. Climate
 - B. Physical Features
 - C. Links for Maps

Climate of the Middle Colonies

- Longer summers resulted in a longer growing season.

Middle Colonies-Physical Features

- Landscapes ranged from coastal plains to the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains.
- The waterways of the Middle Colonies were important for trade and transportation.
- More fertile soils allowed for more productive agriculture. This region became known as the “breadbasket” of the colonies.
- The natural resources included timber, furs and most importantly agriculture.

People (Religious and Political Roles)

- Henry Hudson
- William Penn, Quakers
- Peter Stuyvesant

Henry Hudson

- He was an English explorer who was paid by the Dutch to explore the present-day coastline of New York.
- He claims this area for the Dutch in 1609.
- Hudson River and Hudson Bay are named after him.

Purpose for Settling in New Netherland

- Like the other European colonial powers, the Dutch wanted to establish trading relationships in the New World.
- In 1614, the Dutch competed with the French in the fur trade by establishing Fort Orange (Albany) at the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers.

Continued...

- In 1624 Peter Minuit purchased Manhattan Island from the Mannahata and established New Amsterdam at the island's southern tip.
- The settlement of New Amsterdam solidified the Dutch control of the Hudson River Valley.

Middle Colonies 1624

NEW
NETHERLAND

New Amsterdam

Susquehanna R.

Hudson R.

Delaware R.

Dutch establish New Netherland (New Holland) in 1624.



English takeover of New Netherland

- By the 1660's, the Dutch were an economic thorn in England's side. As a result, Charles II ordered the conquest of New Netherland.
- When the British fleet sailed into New Amsterdam the unpopular governor, Peter Stuyvesant, tried to rally the populous to defend the settlement. (1664)
- The people refused to fight, thereby surrendering the colony to the British.

Middle Colonies 1664a

NEW
YORK

Hudson R.

Susquehanna R.

Delaware R.

New York

New Netherland seized by the British and renamed New York in 1664.

0 40 80 120 Miles

New York and New Jersey

- In 1664 the Duke of York (Charles II's younger brother) received New Netherland, which is renamed New York in his honor.
- Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley, close friends of the Duke, were rewarded with a land grant in what is present-day New Jersey.

Middle Colonies 1664b

NEW
YORK

New York

Susquehanna R.

Hudson R.

Delaware R.

The Duke of York gives to two friends land that will later become New Jersey.



William Penn and Pennsylvania

- William Penn, the son of an admiral, was a member of “The Society of Friends” (Quakers).
- Penn was given a land grant by King Charles II as repayment of a 16,000 pound-debt the king owed Penn’s father.
- In 1681 Penn creates the Quaker colony of Pennsylvania (means Penn’s Woods)
- (Note: Delaware merged with Pennsylvania in 1682. In 1703 Delaware was granted its own assembly.)

Middle Colonies 1682



William Penn establishes Pennsylvania in 1682.

Middle Colonies 1702-1763



How and why did people settle in Pennsylvania?

- William Penn's Pennsylvania became a "Holy Experiment"
- Of the Thirteen Colonies, Pennsylvania was by far the most religiously and culturally tolerant because new comers were guaranteed religious and political freedom.

Quakerism

- Quakerism was founded by George Fox, upon the following beliefs that threatened England's social, religious and political hierarchies:
 - They believed that one could have a personal relationship with God without depending on the clergy.
 - They believed in social equality.
 - They believed everybody was equal in the eyes of God.
 - They believed that women, just as much as men, had the right to speak in meetings.
 - They were pacifists who also opposed slavery.

Southern Colonies-

Geography's profound effect on the Southern Colonies

- Chesapeake Region (Maryland and Virginia):
 - Red clay soils were suitable for tobacco production.
 - The deep estuaries (drowned river mouths) stymied the growth of towns in Virginia and Maryland because ships had direct access to individual plantations. Farmers had the ability to ship their goods directly from their docks. As a result, a more dispersed pattern of settlement emerged, unlike the cluster-settlements of the Northern colonies.

Physical Geography of Southern Colonies continued

- Carolinas and Georgia
 - Unlike the shorter growing season in the New England, the Southern Colonies had a longer growing season. (3 months in New England versus 7 months in the Southern Colonies.)

John Smith

- Captain John Smith, mercenary, explorer and savior of Jamestown (1608-1609).
- His leadership ensured the survival of Jamestown by introducing military discipline and a strong work ethic. Smith declared, “He that will not work, shall not eat.”
- He established trading relations with the Powhatan Confederacy which benefited the Jamestown settlement in the short-term. When the Powhatans did not want to trade with the settlers, Smith used coercion to acquire food.
- Smith departed Jamestown for England in 1609. When Smith left, the discipline and work ethic he introduced disintegrated. Without the assistance of the Native Americans, the settlers were unable to find and grow their own food. A period known as the “Starving Times” ensued.
- In 1614, Smith became the first to use the term “New England”.