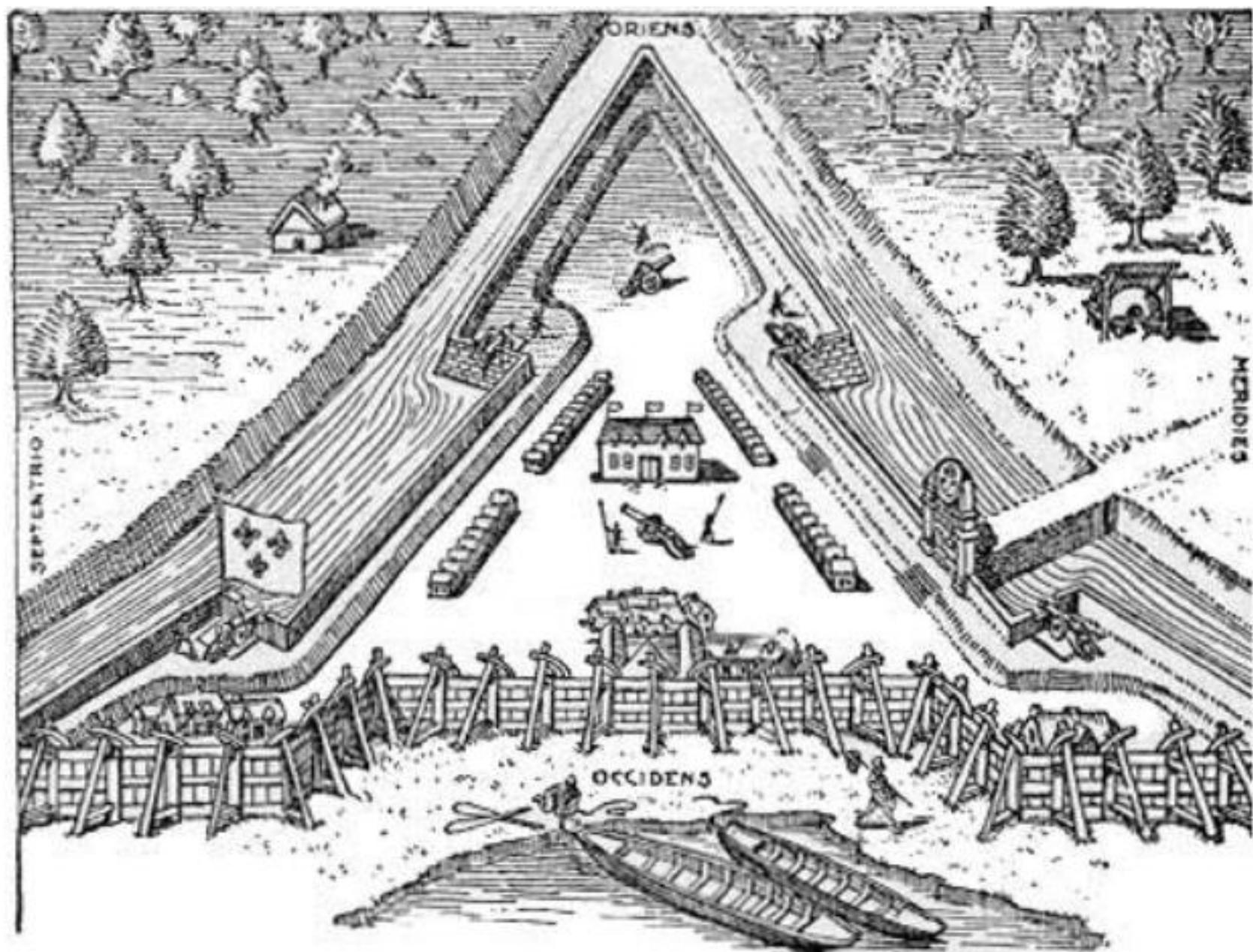


SSUSH#1 Notes

13 Colonies

The Development of Virginia Colony

- **SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.**
 - a. Explain Virginia's development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, and relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon's rebellion, and the development of slavery.



The Development of Virginia Colony

- Joint-Stock Company- VA Company was granted a Charter in 1606
- First settlement @ Jamestown with 150 colonists
- Most colonists died and only 38 were left after a year
- John Smith takes over and enforces new rules... "No work, no food"



The Development of Virginia Colony

- Tobacco

- "Brown Gold"
- Required a lot of farmland + cheap workers
- Led to a need for indentured servants and slaves
- Settlers needed more land for growing tobacco, which led to greater conflict with natives

The Development of Virginia Colony

- VA becomes a Royal Colony
 - Loss of revenue and fighting with the Indians led to King of England revoking VA's charter
 - VA became a royal colony- a colony under direct rule of the KING
 - The King increased the military presence in the colony to restore order



The Development of Virginia Colony

- Indentured Servants and Slavery
 - In agreement for passage to the Americas, and food/shelter upon arrival, a person would agree to work for 4-7 years for free
 - Slavery from Africa did not grow until the mid 1600's.
- Headright system
 - Under this system, anyone who paid for their own or another's passage to VA, received 50 acres of land

For freight or passage apply to Scot and Brown,
merchants in Glasgow, or Captain William M'Cunn,
in Greenock.

W A N T E D,

To go to Virginia, under indentures for a few years;

A Young Man, who understands **L A T I N**
G R E E K, and **M A T H E M A T I C S**, to serve as
a Tutor in a gentleman's family.

A lad who has served an apprenticeship as a surgeon,
to live with one of his own profession.

Two Gardeners, who understands their business
well, particularly the work in a garden.

These, properly recommended, will meet with
suitable encouragement, on applying to Buchanan
and Simson, merchants in Glasgow.

THAT the FOGGAGE of the Laigh Park of
Boogs, consisting of sixty four acres, or there-
by. is to be set till December next, and entered to

The Development of Virginia Colony

- Effects of Colonization on the Natives
 - Powhatan Indians were the local tribe around Jamestown. Early on the tribe helped the Europeans settlers survive thorough trade and education. Later conflict led to a bad relationship between the two groups
 - Disease
 - Fighting
 - Exploitation

The Virginia Colony

- House of Burgesses

- The Virginia Company established a legislative assembly that was similar to England's Parliament, called the House of Burgesses
- The House of Burgesses was the first European-type legislative body in the New World.

The Virginia Colony

- Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion
 - Bacon leads a rebellion, because he and other frontiersmen are being taxed greatly but do not receive any representation in the House of Burgesses(governing body of the Virginia Colony, kind of like a mini congress)



New England Settlement

- **SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.**
 - b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip's War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to colonies such as Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter.

New England Settlement

- Settlement of New England
 - Lack of religious tolerance in England
 - Separatists- Pilgrims, 1620- Established Plymouth Colony, 2nd permanent settlement
 - Mayflower Compact
 - Puritans- John Winthrop, 1630- formed Massachusetts Bay Colony

New England Settlement

- Mass Bay wasn't a true democracy
- All men belonging to the church could vote, which was a big deal! No separation of church and state.
- Town Meetings
- Civic officials influenced by the church
- Family extremely important
- Entire community was like a family

New England Settlement

- Dissenters...
 - Roger Williams said that settlers had no right to the land and that they should buy it from the natives
 - Government has no right to punish settlers for beliefs (officials wanted to arrest him but he escaped and formed Providence, Rhode Island)
 - Anne Hutchinson- woman who was banished from Mass, for speaking out against formal religion

New England Settlement

- Puritans also place restrictions on natives
- No hunting/fishing on Sunday
- Chief Metacom(AKA King Philip) forms a native alliance and starts a rebellion against the Puritans (King Philip's War, Spring 1675)
- Hit and run tactics
- Natives eventually lose all power
- Metacom's(King Philip) head is displayed for years in Plymouth

New England Settlement

- Salem Witch Trials, 1690's
 - Mass hysteria on claims of witch craft rip through the colonies.



Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- **SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.**
 - c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.

Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- Dutch arrive first...New Netherland, with New Amsterdam as the capital
- Duke of York(King James II will take over and will have New York)
- King James II gave away 2 parts creating New Jersey and Pennsylvania- which was founded by William Penn



Mid-Atlantic Colonies

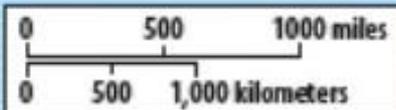
- Penn was a Quaker... very peaceful people, plain clothes, no class rank, very radical views for England
- William Penn gave 50 acres and voting rights to every man- government representation was an assembly and had freedom of religion.

Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- Penn was all about love and tolerance of other humans- he created the "City of Brotherly Love"
- Relations with the natives were very good.. traded with them and had a common court to settle disputes.
- Penn also recruited people from all over Europe
- Pennsylvania will play a big role in the importance of religious freedom and tolerance of others in the U.S.

North America, 1700

- British lands
- French lands
- Spanish lands
- Disputed or unclaimed by Europeans



Settlement of Quebec

- **SSUSH1** The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.
 - d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.

Settlement of Quebec

- Quebec was the first permanent French settlement in North America.
- French wanted to spread the Catholic faith in the New World
- French wanted to take advantage of the abundant fur for clothes industry in Europe

- France
- Great Britain
- Territories ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713
- Spain
- Cities
- Forts



In the mid-1700s,
 France controlled much
 more of North America than England.