

Colonization and Settlement

Part Two



Part One

Part Two

Part Three

Thematic Icons



Economics



Geography



Historical concepts



Government

Icons



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.





The American Environment





The Plymouth Colony



Plymouth Colony was one of the first permanent colonial settlements in America and the first in New England, being settled in 1620.

It was settled by **Puritan Protestants** who fled England to escape religious persecution.

Many of the settlers were skilled laborers or intellectuals.



The government in the colony was based on the **Mayflower Compact**, an early form of American democracy. William Bradford was the first governor.



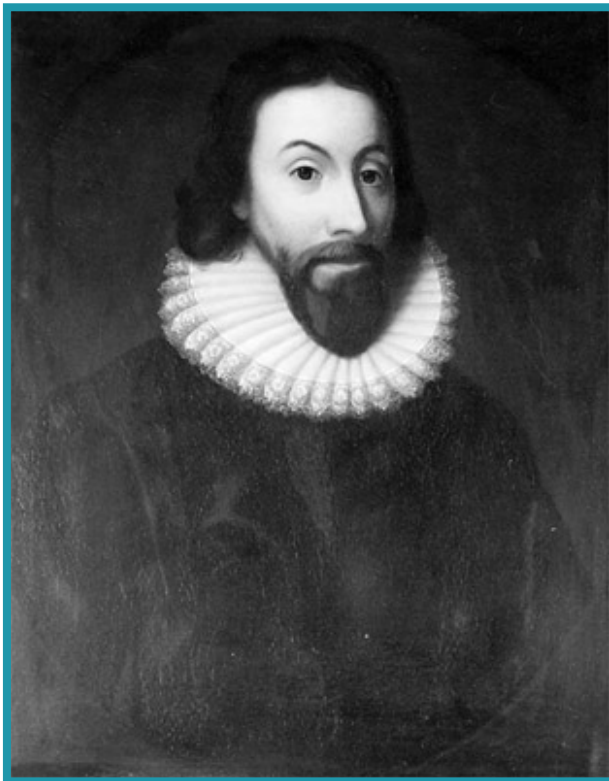
What did the Puritans believe?





Massachusetts Bay Colony was **chartered** in 1629.

One year later, 1,000 settlers in 17 ships arrived. This arrival was the biggest and best-planned expedition from England to America so far.



An English Puritan called **John Winthrop** became the first governor of the colony.

Boston was the capital of the colony and several settlements were built around it.





Between 1645 and 1670, approximately 50,000 men, women, and children came from England to Virginia.

- Virginia was controlled by a small group of powerful royalist **aristocrats**.
- There were many more men than women, and the average age of an immigrant was between 15-24.
- Just under three-quarters of people were unskilled or semi-skilled farm laborers and many could not read.
- Numerous colonists were indentured servants transported from England, many of whom had been kidnapped.



How did this migration differ from New England?



Social tensions in Virginia



Colonial Virginia was a deeply unequal society, which led to a lot of tension.

Virginia was ruled by a small elite class of Englishmen, recruited by Governor William Berkeley, called **cavaliers**. Below them in the social order was a much larger class of rural workers and an increasing amount of slaves.



Berkeley was very powerful **House of Burgesses**, a colonial equivalent of English Parliament. After 1670, only landowners could vote in elections, so poorer Virginians felt unrepresented.



Bacon's Rebellion





Many of the Middle Colonies were **proprietary colonies**. These were colonies where a charter was granted to an individual rather than a trading company.

Proprietary charters gave land and power to an individual so they could establish a permanent settlement.

The first proprietary charter was gifted to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore in 1632. He founded Maryland as a refuge for Roman Catholics, who were facing **discrimination** in England.





Pennsylvania was a Middle Colony known for its tolerance. It was founded by William Penn on **Quaker** principles.



William Penn was granted a land charter by the Crown in 1681. Having been persecuted in England, he wanted to create a colony based on Quaker principles of equality and religious tolerance.



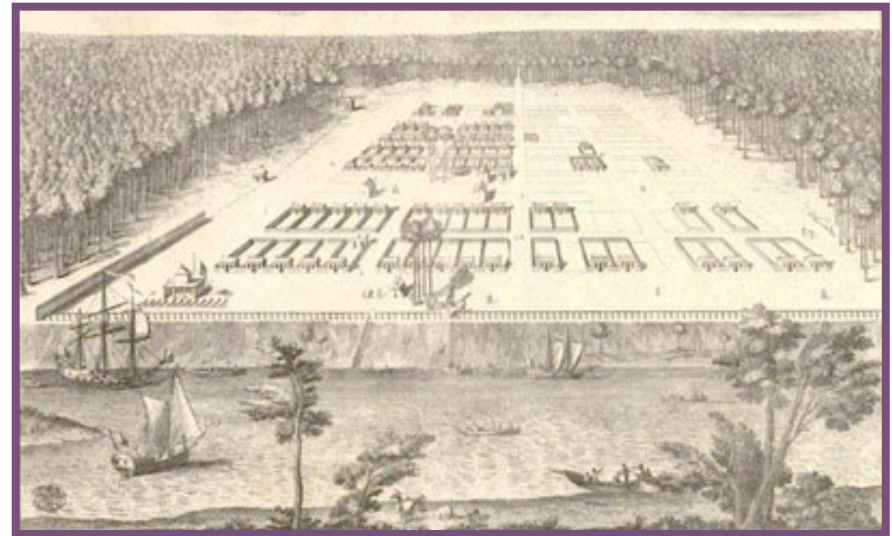
Penn's success attracted settlers from across Europe. Where did most of them come from?





As in New England, immigrants to the Southern Colonies tended to arrive in families. They mostly came from Scotland, Ireland and northern England.

The Southern Colonies covered a huge area that was also populated by warlike Native American tribes.



The origins of the colonists, as well as their hostile new environment, encouraged fierce **independence** and culturally **conservative values**.





The Thirteen Colonies



