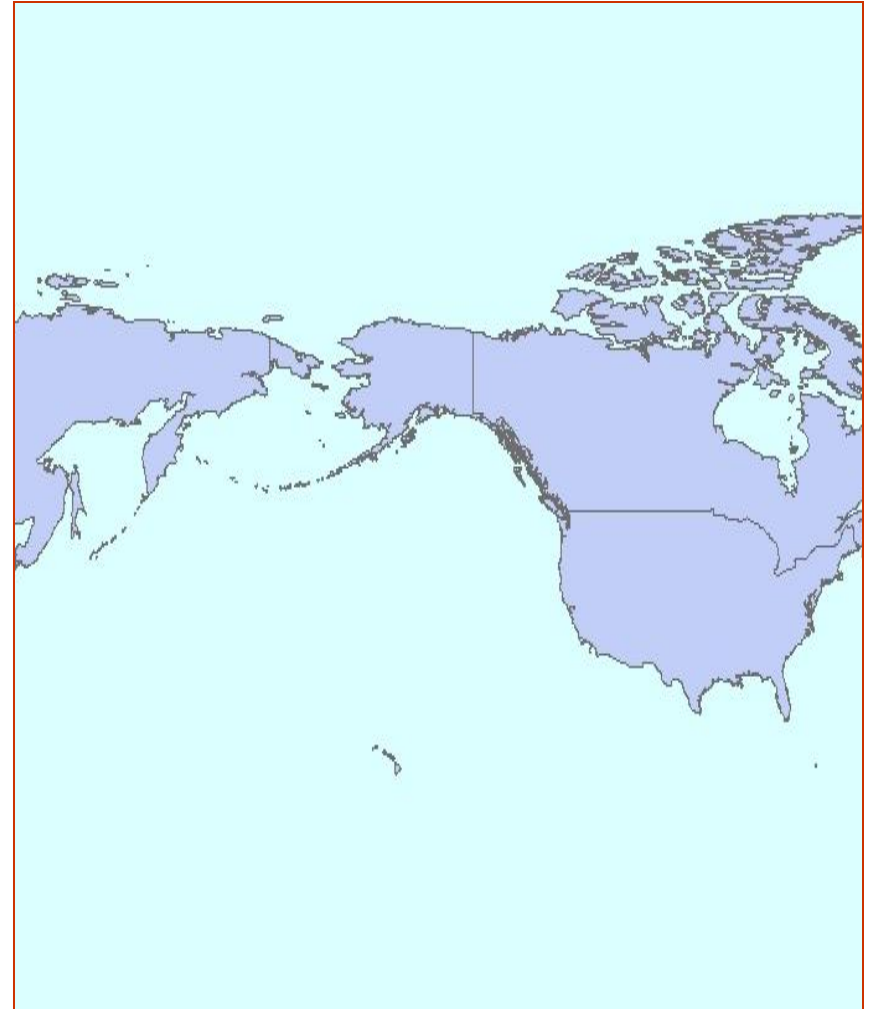


Chapter 1 Overview

Thee Worlds Meet

LAND BRIDGE BETWEEN NORTH AMERICA AND ASIA

- ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED THAT SHOWS THE SEA LEVELS WERE LOWER AND EXPOSED A LAND BRIDGE BETWEEN THE TWO CONTINENTS ABOUT 70,000 YEARS AGO
- EXPERTS POSTULATE DIFFERENT EXACT ARRIVAL DATES FOR HUMANS
- THE EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT HUMANS LIVED THROUGHOUT NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA BY 10,000 B.C.



PRE-EUROPEAN CONTACT TO THE 1700s On THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

- GEOGRAPHY HELPED SHAPE CULTURES AMONG THE DIVERSE NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLES
- IN THE SOUTHWEST OF NORTH AMERICA, TRIBES TENDED TO SETTLE IN ONE PLACE AND PRACTICE AGRICULTURE
- IN THE GREAT PLAINS, TRIBES HUNTED LARGE GAME LIKE BUFFALO AS WELL AS CULTIVATING FOOD



Earliest Exploration

- The **Vikings** reached North America and briefly settled in **Newfoundland** in 1000.



- They were the:

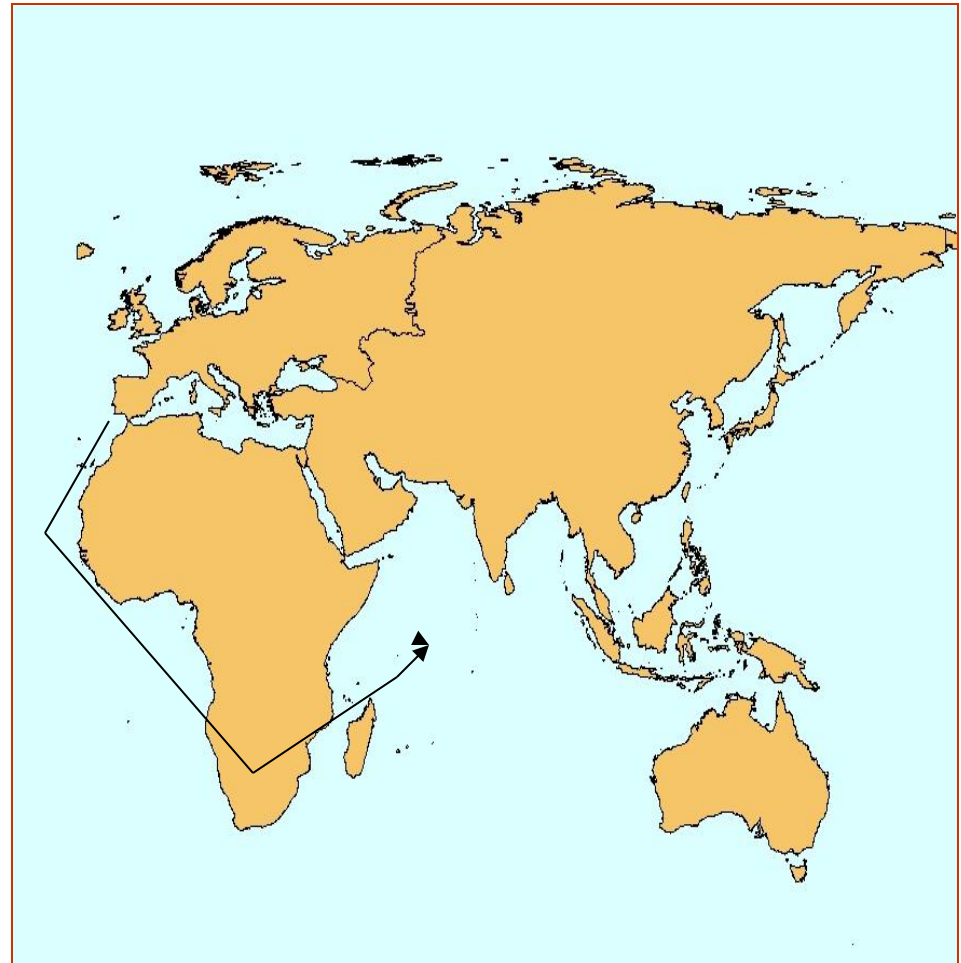
- <http://www.history.com/topics/vikings/videos#leif-erickson-vs-christopher-columbus>

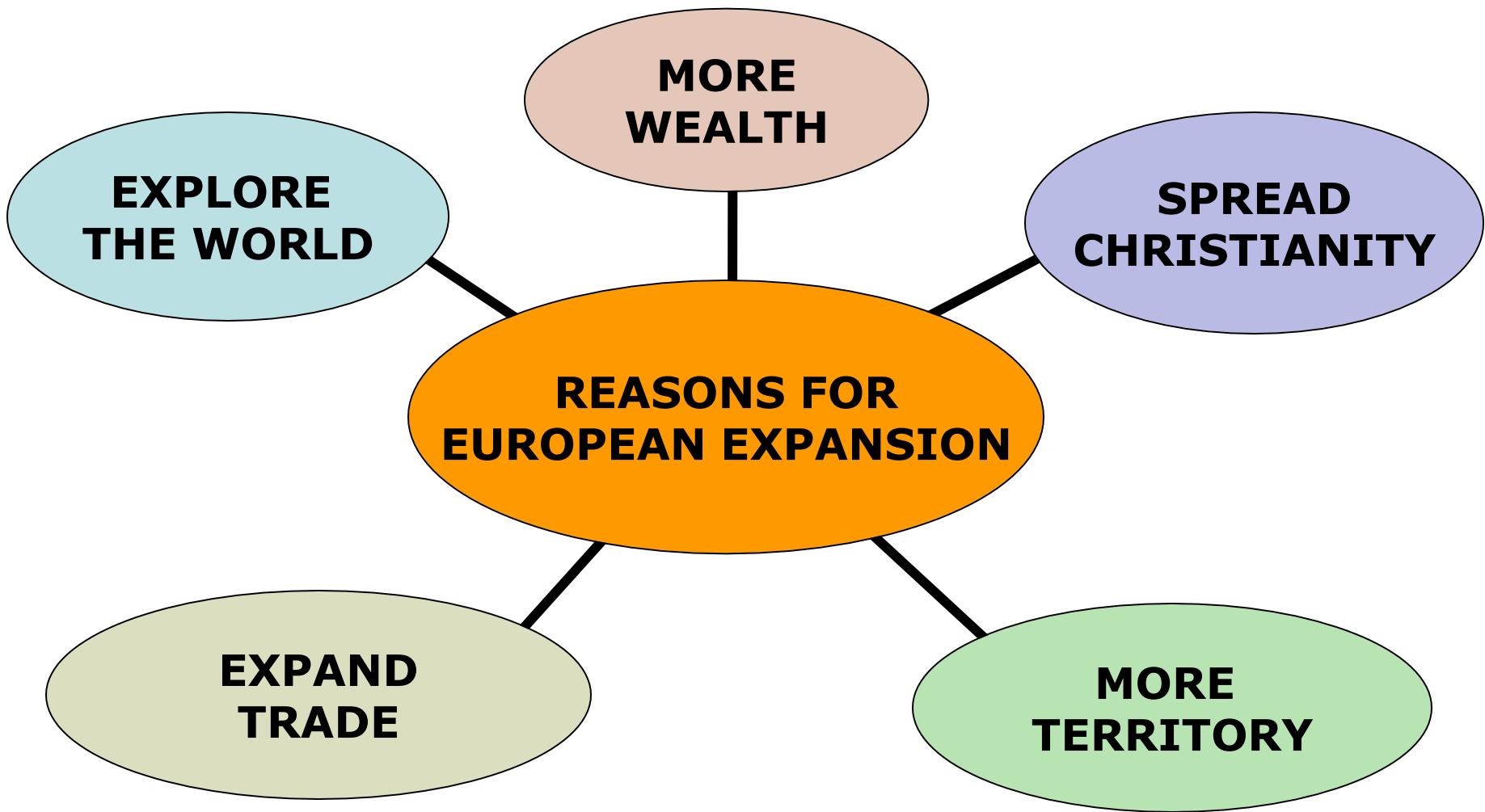


IN THE MIDDLE AGES EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EXPANDED BEYOND THEIR BORDERS

- THE CRUSADES INTRODUCED EUROPE TO THE SPICES AND RICHES OF AFRICA AND ASIA.
- SEVERAL COUNTRIES DESIRED A MORE DIRECT ROUTE SINCE THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE CONTROLLED THE TRADE ROUTES AND PRICES.
- SPAIN, PORTUGAL, ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE NETHERLANDS BEGAN SEARCHING FOR NEW ROUTES VIA THE OCEAN.

SEARCHING FOR A SHORTCUT





Social and Political Change Set the Stage for Exploration in the 1400s

- Population recovering from:
- Social Inequality:
- **Renaissance** awakens people's:

Social and Political Change Set the Stage for Exploration in the 1400s

- 1469 – Marriage of **Ferdinand and Isabella** united the kingdoms of:



Chapter 1 Section 5: Transatlantic Encounters

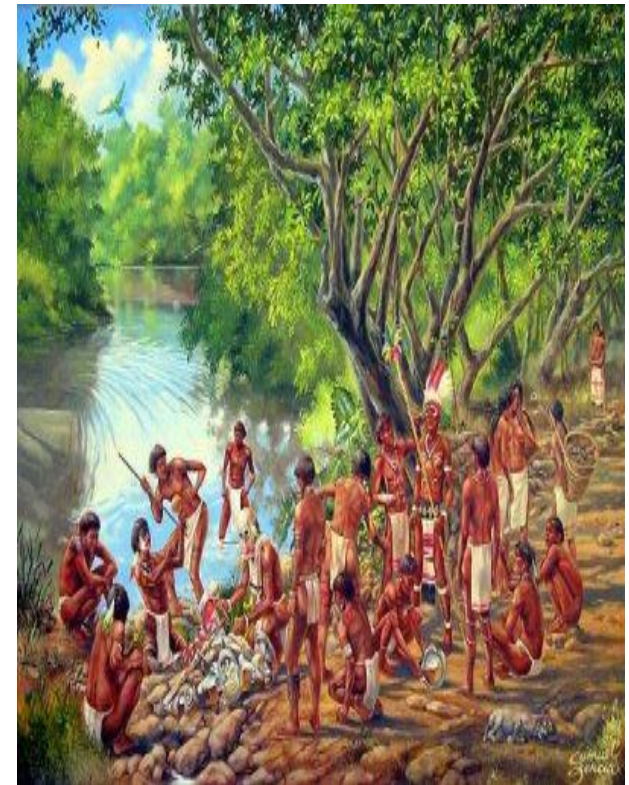


Spanish Exploration

- Spain sought a westward route to India
- Columbus set sail in *Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria*
- 1492 – **Columbus** reached the:
 - Renamed island of the Taino people:

The Taino

- Archaeologists believe the Taino had their origins two thousand years ago on the coast of South America.
- They slowly island-hopped north through the Caribbean.
- By the 1400s, the Taino had forged a highly organized society divided into dozens of political divisions or states.
- In 1492, however, they were among the first New Worlders to welcome Columbus
- Unable to resist either the disease brought by the Europeans or their military might, the Taino culture collapsed and virtually disappeared
- http://www.pbs.org/wnet/nature/spirits/html/body_taino.html



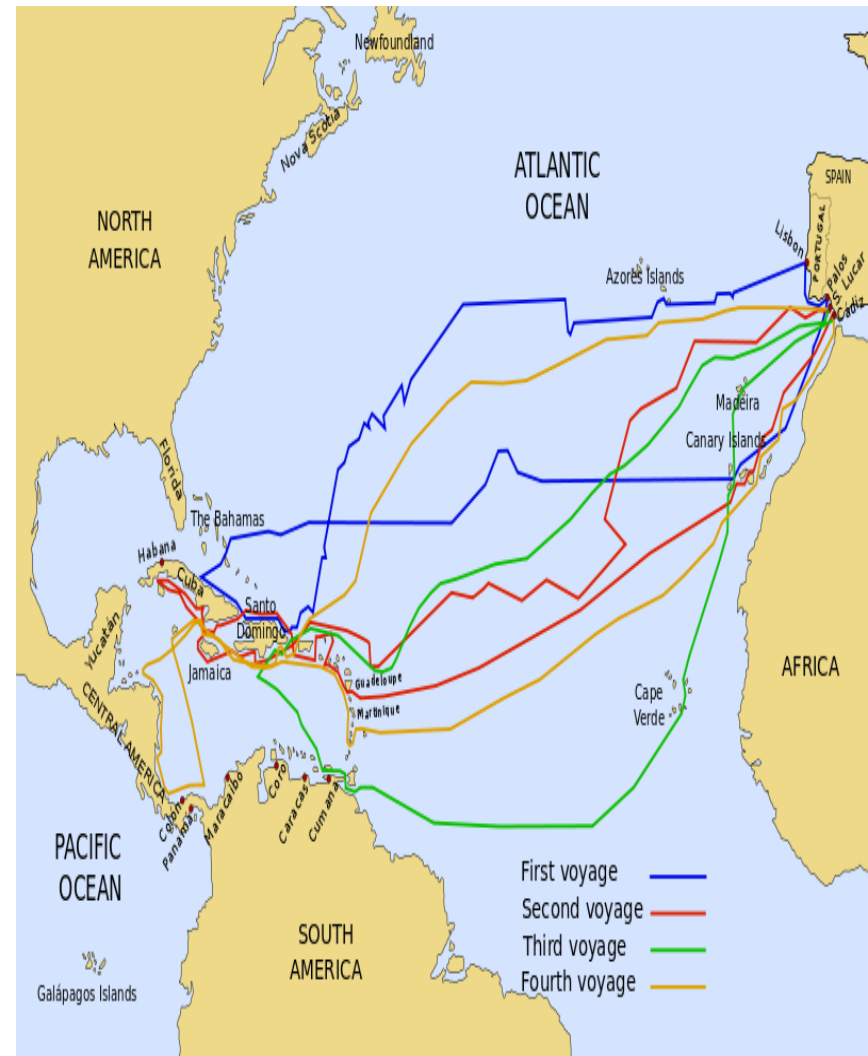
The West Indies



- The **West Indies** is a large group of islands that separates the Atlantic Ocean from the Caribbean Sea.
- Today they are often known as the islands of the Caribbean.
- They are comprised of three main island groups:

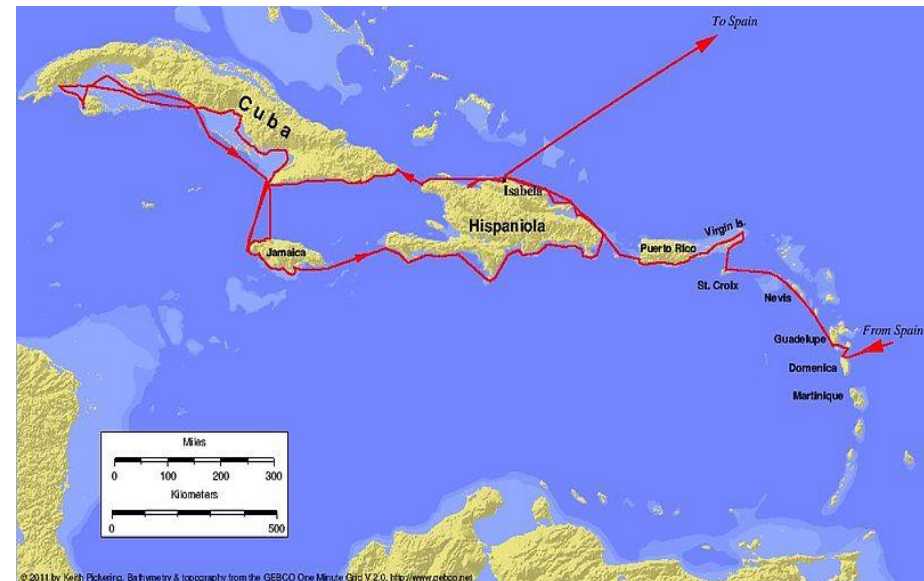
Gold, God, Glory

- Columbus searches for Gold
 - None on San Salvador
 - Explores further in Bahamas
 - Along coasts of:
- Claims Land for:
- Spreads Christianity
 - Plants a cross on every island he lands on



Spanish Colonization

- Columbus returns to Americas in fall 1493
 - Brings colonists, soldiers, and priests
 - Arrival at :



Deadliest Weapon: Disease

- Measles, mumps, chicken pox, small pox, and typhus
- 1/3 of Hispaniola's:
- Proved to be most:

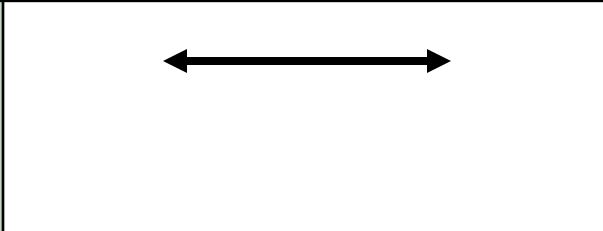




COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE



FOOD
CORN, WHITE POTATOES,
PUMPKINS, TOMATOES,
CACAO, STRAWBERRIES,
QUININE, TOBACCO



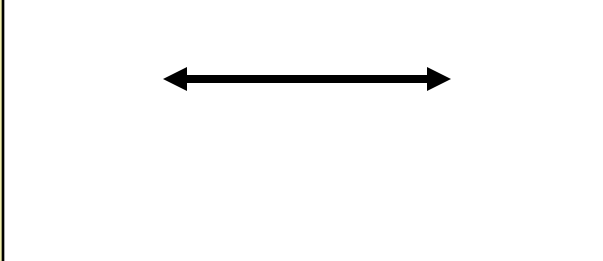
FOOD
SUGAR, WHEAT, RICE, CITRUS
FRUITS, TEA, COFFEE,
BANANAS, OKRA, BARLEY,
OATS, WINE GRAPES

ANIMALS
TURKEYS, GUINEA PIGS,
RATTLESNAKES, BUFFALO,
RACCOONS



ANIMALS
HORSES, CHICKENS, PIGS,
COWS, GOATS, SHEEP, RATS,
OXEN

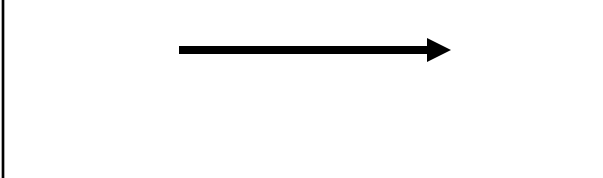
DISEASES
SYPHILIS



DISEASES
SMALLPOX, MEASLES,
INFLUENZA, TYPHUS,
MALARIA, DIPHTHERIA,
WHOOPIING COUGH



RELIGION
CHRISTIANITY

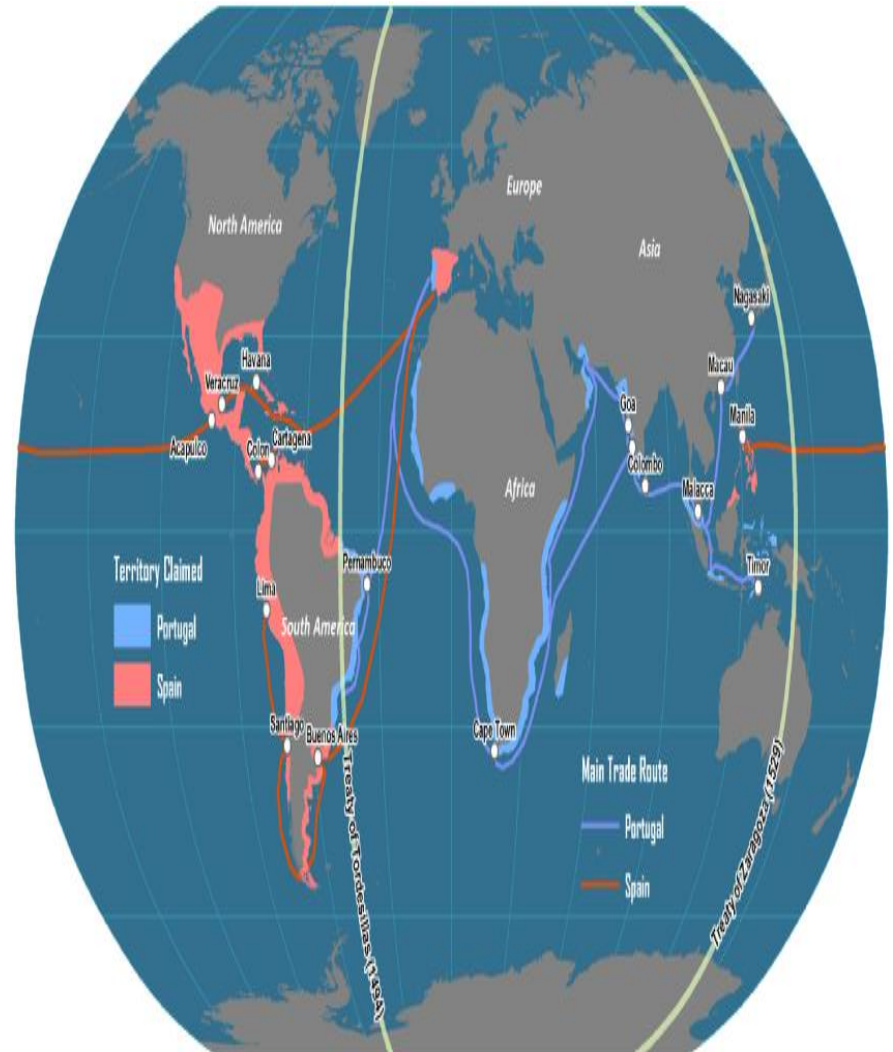


WEAPONS AND TOOLS
GUNS AND IRON TOOLS



Treaty of Tordesillas

- 1493 – Pope Alexander VI mediates between:
- 1494 Treaty divides:
- Plan had little effect in long run



Birth of A New Society

- Positive

- Set stage for formation of multicultural society
- Set stage for founding of colonies that would be based on representative govt. and religious tolerance

“Columbus’s achievements were historic and heroic”

- Negative

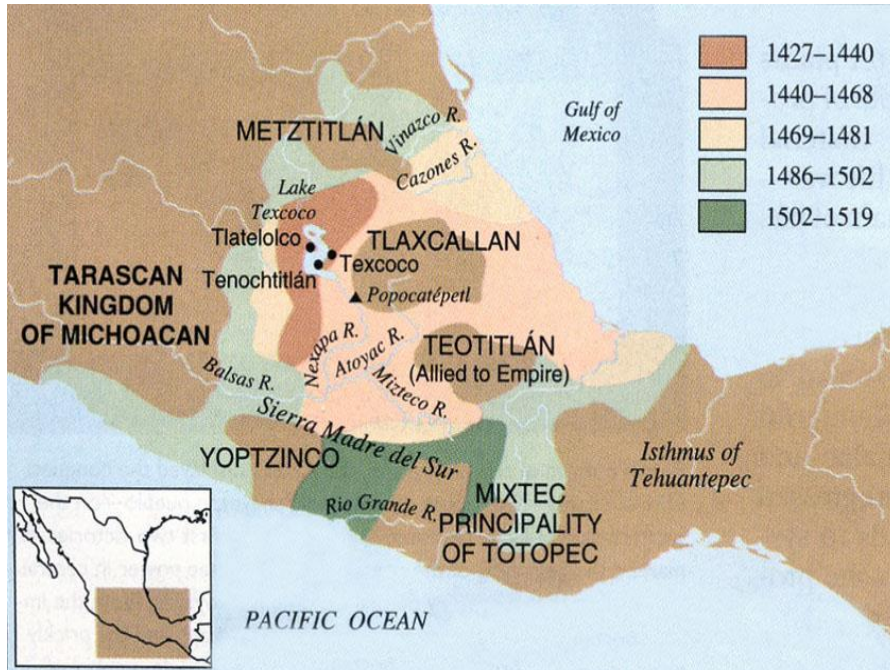
- Decimation of native populations
- Slave trade

“The legacy of Columbus is primarily one of ‘genocide, cruelty, and slavery.’”

Chapter 2

The American Colonies Emerge

Section 1: Spain's Empire in the Americas



- Video: The Arrival of the Spanish

Spanish Claim a New Empire

- **Conquistadors** seeking wealth sweep through Latin America
- **Hernán Cortés**, a Spanish adventurer, marched his soldiers into:
- Disease, weaponry, and enemies of the:



- The territory won by Cortés became the colony of:
- Spain divided land into viceroyalties:
 - **New Spain:**
Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean
 - Mexico City:



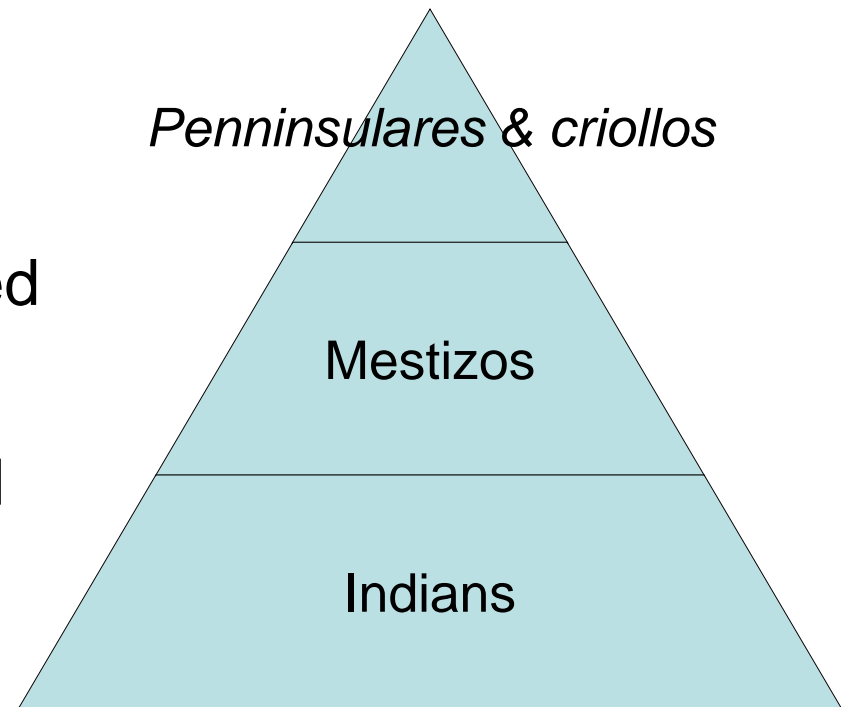
Life in New Spain

- Immigration
 - ¼ million, primarily men - *peninsulares*
 - **Mestizo** population emerged:



Spanish Rule

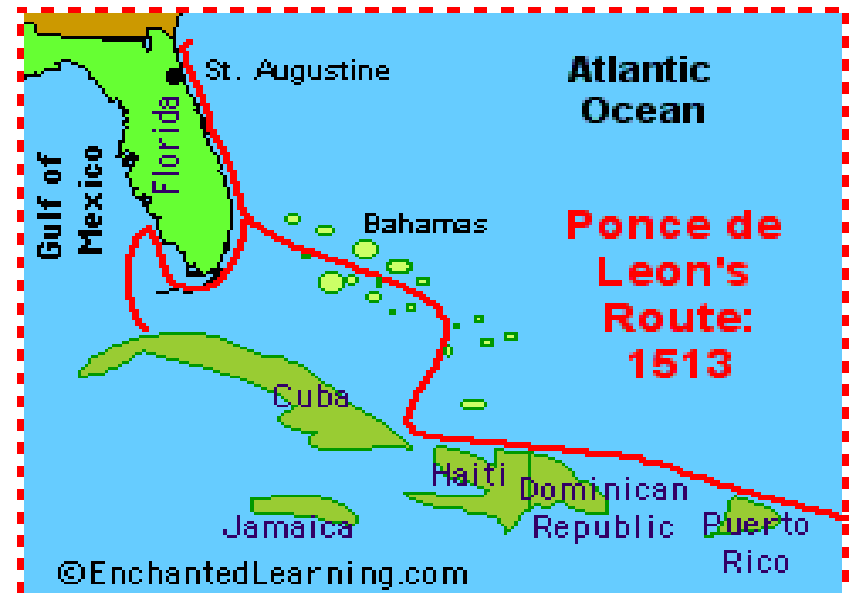
- The Spanish brought their language and Catholic religion, both of which continue to dominate in Mexico today
- Under Spanish rule:
- Four social classes emerged in New Spain based on conceptions of “whiteness”
- The Spanish king rewarded the conquistadors by granting them both:





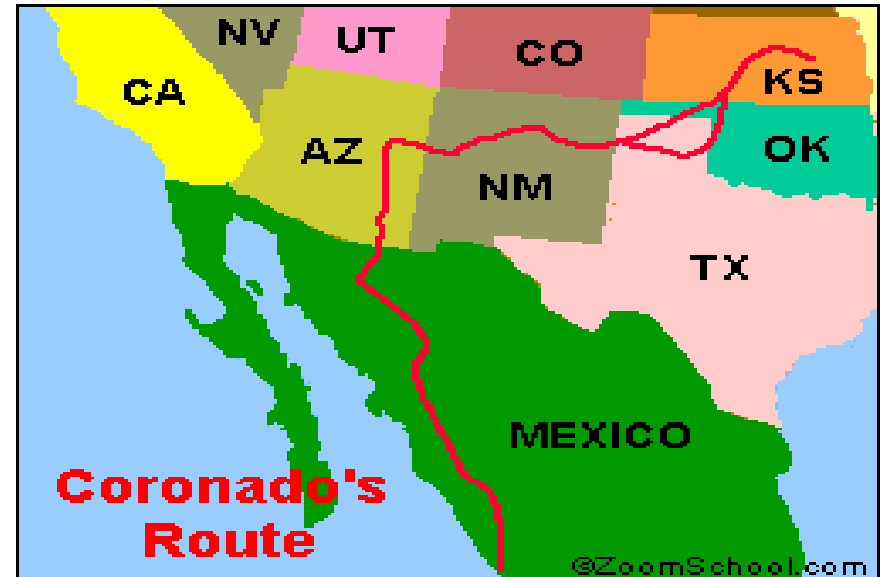
Exploring Florida

- Florida
 - 1513 – Discovered by:
- 1562 – Abandoned due to lack of economic success
- 1565 - Menendez de Aviles est:



Exploring the Southwest

- Francisco Vasquez de Coronado
 - Arizona, NM, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas
- *Congregaciones*
- Santa Fe 1609 – Pedro de Peralta
- *Camino Real*

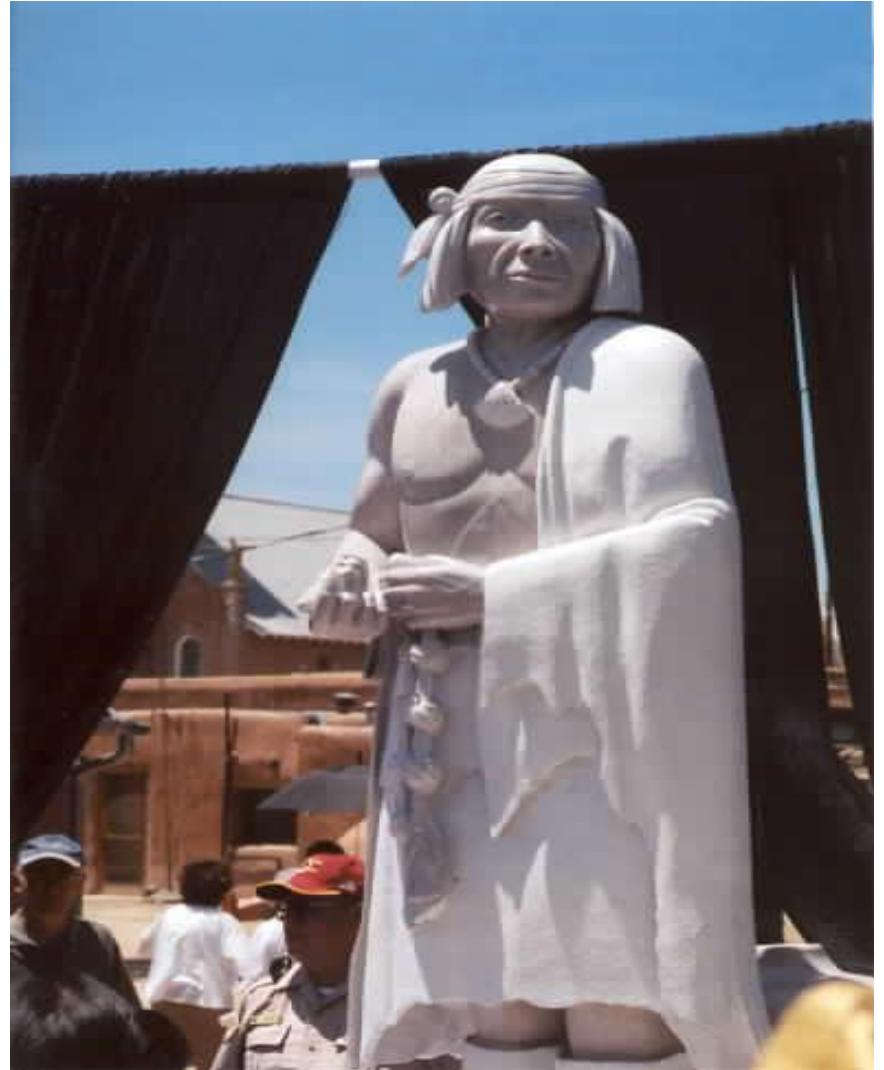


Conflict in New Mexico

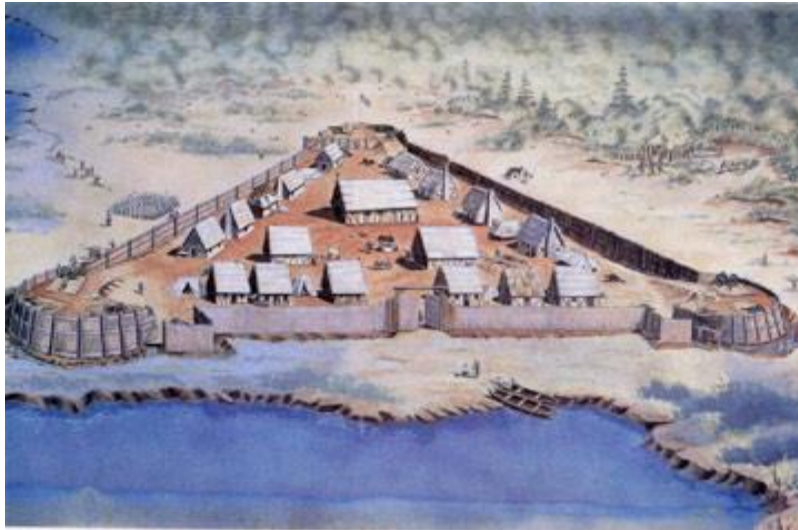
- Spanish priests and soldiers attempt to:
- Native people resented paying **tribute**, and punishments for failure to do so
- By 1670s = Indians struggled to pay **tribute**.
- Many were suffering from:

Pueblo Revolt

- 1680 - Pope lead insurrection
- Spanish and Indian allies fled to **El Paso** in wake of destruction and executions
- 1690s – Spanish reclaimed:

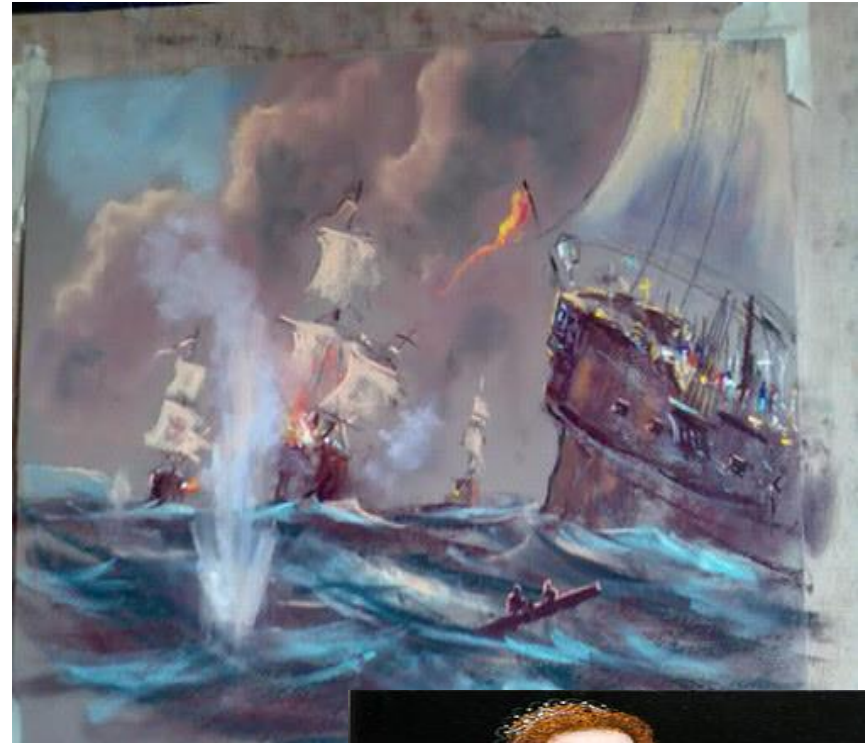


Section 2: An English Settlement at Jamestown



Defeat of the Spanish Armada

- In the late 1580s, English raids against Spanish commerce and Queen Elizabeth I's support of the Dutch rebels in the Spanish Netherlands led King Philip II of Spain to plan the conquest of England.
- Though their fleet was larger, the Spanish ships were slower and less well armed than the English ships
- These circumstances, combined with stormy weather forced the Armada's retreat by August, 1588
- Queen Elizabeth's decisive defeat of the Invincible Armada made England a world-class power



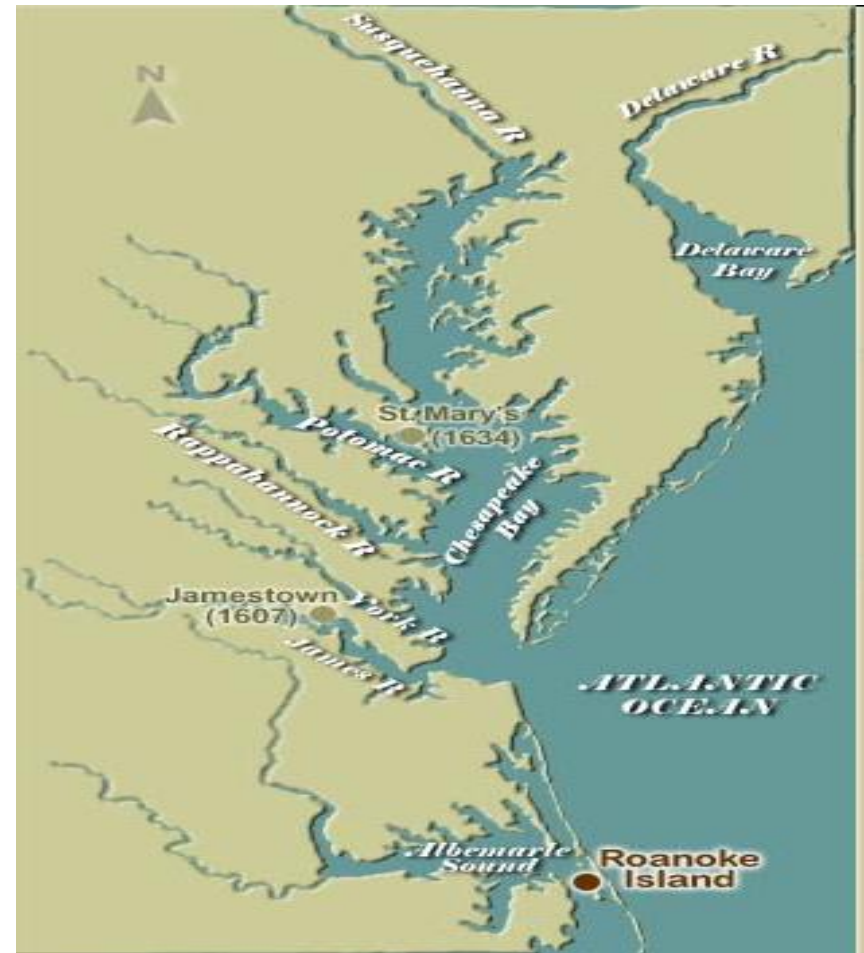
England's First Attempts at Colonization

- Motives
 - Economic:
 - Growing:
 - Stagnant:
 - Increased:
 - Joint stock companies
 - Charter

England's First Attempts at Colonization

- **Roanoke**

- **Sir Walter Raleigh** obtained a charter from King
- Formed a **joint stock** company
- Two failed attempts to colonize off coast of North Carolina in 1580s.



Sir Walter Raleigh



- The British explorer, poet and historian, Sir Walter Raleigh was born probably in 1552
- He was knighted in 1585
- In 1578, Raleigh sailed to America with explorer Sir Humphrey Gilbert, his half brother.
- He named the area they explored “Virginia” in honor of Queen Elizabeth
- This expedition may have stimulated his plan to found a colony there.
- In 1585, he sponsored the first English colony in America on Roanoke Island (now North Carolina).
- The colony failed and another attempt at colonization also failed in 1587.

England's First Attempts at Colonization

- **Jamestown**
 - Virginia company granted charter by King James I
 - Colonists arrive in:
 - Good harbors, navigable rivers:



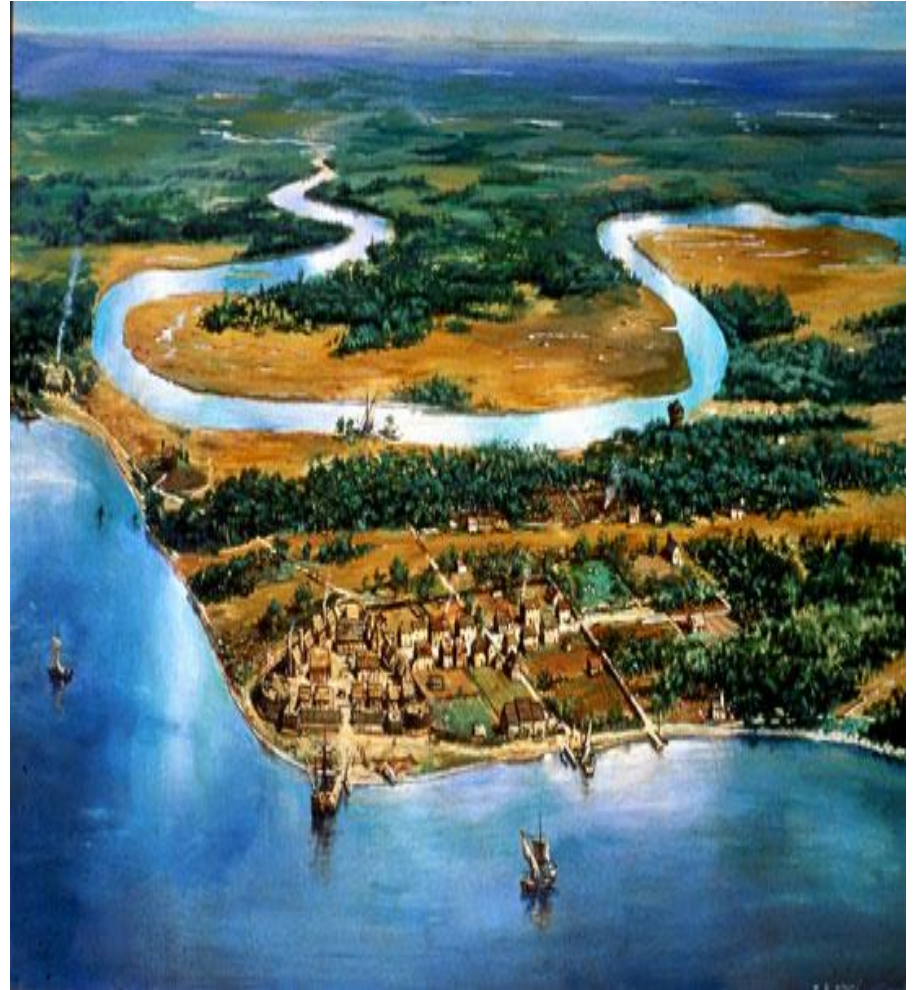
Struggle to Survive

- Time wasted looking for:
- **John Smith** took control of colony in winter of 1607
- His leadership and private land ownership incentive encouraged colonists to:
- Injury forced his return to England in Spring of 1609



Near Failure

- Despite struggles, new colonists arrive
- Worried Powhatan Indians who had help first arrivals refuse to help
- “**Starving Time**”
- By 1616 :
- <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/multimedia/videos/Forensic-Anthropologist-Confirms-Survival-Cannibalism-at-Jamestown.html>



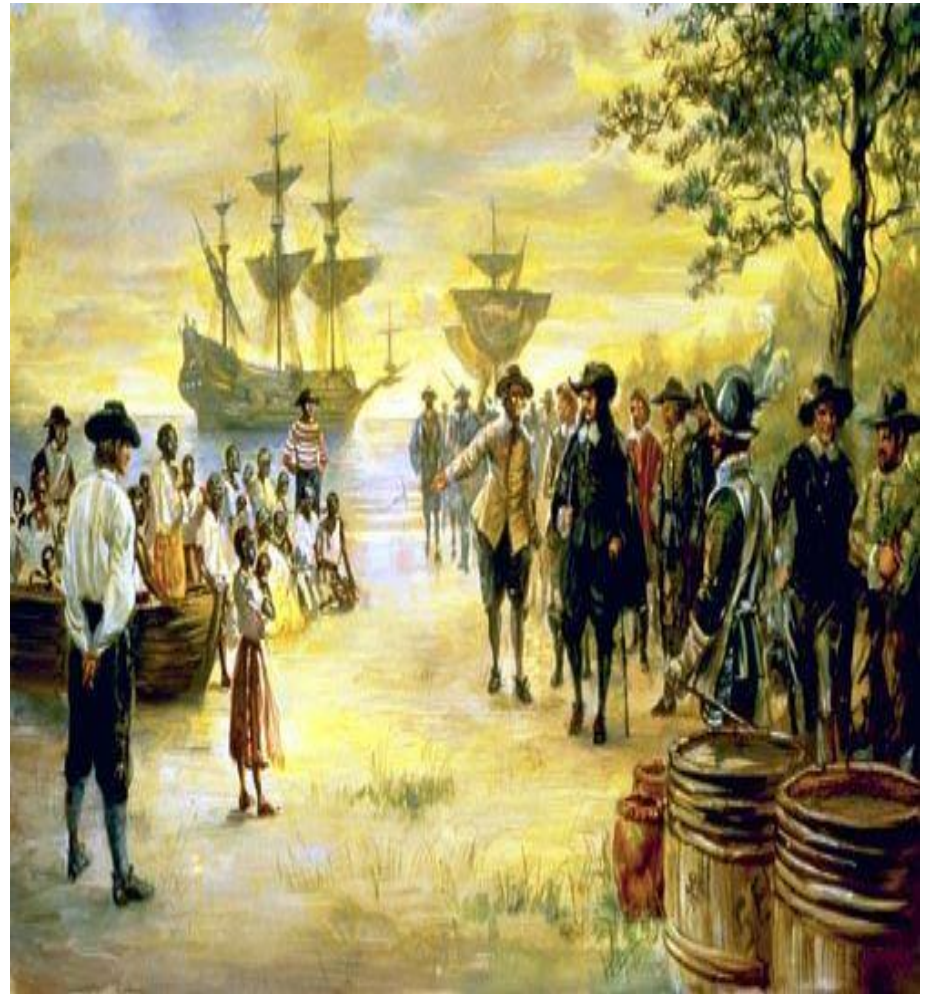
Struggle to Survive

- 1616 – Rolfe taught colonists to cultivate **tobacco**
- This “brown gold”:
- 1619 **Headright** system established



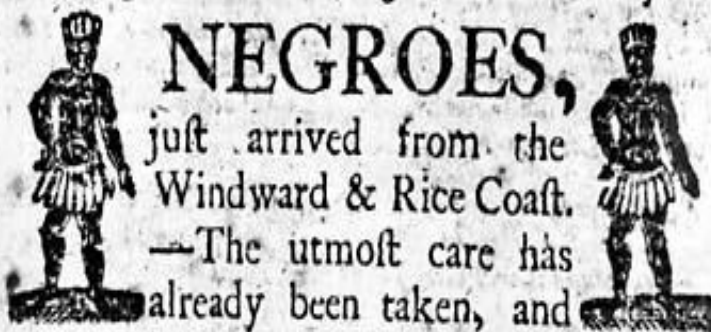
African Slavery

- 1619 = first Africans purchased from Dutch traders
- Deemed too expensive, initial demand was low
 - Cost 3x amount of indentured servant
- African slaves were initially treated like :
- By the late 1600s as slaves were imported in much larger numbers:



SLAVERY WAS AN OLD INSTITUTION

TO BE SOLD, on board the
Ship *Bance-Yland*, on tuesday the 6th
of *May* next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy



NEGROES,
just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.
—The utmost care has
already been taken, and
shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

Auskin, Laurens, & Appleby.

N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country.

- **IT HAD BEEN PRACTICED FOR MANY CENTURIES IN MOST SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**
- **GENERALLY SLAVES WERE WAR PRISONERS, NON-BELIEVERS OF THE RELIGION OF THEIR CONQUERORS, AND POOR PEOPLE WHO INDENTURED THEMSELVES TO GET OUT OF DEBT**
- **SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAS DIFFERED IN THAT EARLIER FORMS OF SLAVERY WERE NOT PERMANENT, INVOLVING MULTIPLE GENERATIONS, DENYING EDUCATION, MARRIAGE, PARENTHOOD, AND DID NOT DEGRADE SLAVES TO SUB-HUMAN STATUS. IT ALSO HAD NOT BEEN PRIMARILY RACE-BASED.**

Indian relations

- 30 Algonquin speaking tribes governed by powerful chief **Powhatan** lived in the Chesapeake region
- England's **Laws of Conquest** were applied
 - No intermarriage like Spanish
- Colonists' hunger for:



Indian relations

- 1609 – First :
- 1613 – Pocahontas captured
 - converted to Christianity and married:
 - Powhatan made temporary peace



Pocahontas



- Born around 1595 she was "the most deare and well-beloved" daughter of Powhatan the powerful chief of the Algonquian Indians in the Tidewater region of Virginia.
- After "saving" John Smith in December of 1607, relations with the Indians continued to be generally friendly for the next year, and Pocahontas was a frequent visitor to Jamestown.
- She apparently admired John Smith very much and would also chat with him during her visits. Her lively character and poise made her appearance striking.
- In 1616, she, Rolfe, and their young son traveled to London as part of a group brought by Thomas Dale to seek more financial aid for the Virginia colony
- After seven months Rolfe decided to return his family to Virginia; in March 1617 they set sail. It was soon apparent, however, that Pocahontas would not survive the voyage home. She was deathly ill from pneumonia or possibly tuberculosis. She was taken ashore and, as she lay dying, she comforted her husband, saying, "all must die. 'Tis enough that the child liveth." She was buried in a churchyard in Gravesend, England. She was 22 years old.
- http://www.preservationvirginia.org/rediscovery/page.php?page_id=26

Indian Relations

- English expanded land holdings = provoked Indian attack in which nearly:
 - Virginia Co. goes bankrupt defending colony
 - King James **revokes** charter and makes Virginia a **royal colony** in 1624
 - Counterattacks by colonists decimated Indians = make peace in 1632
 - Colonists continued expanding:
- 10,000 :

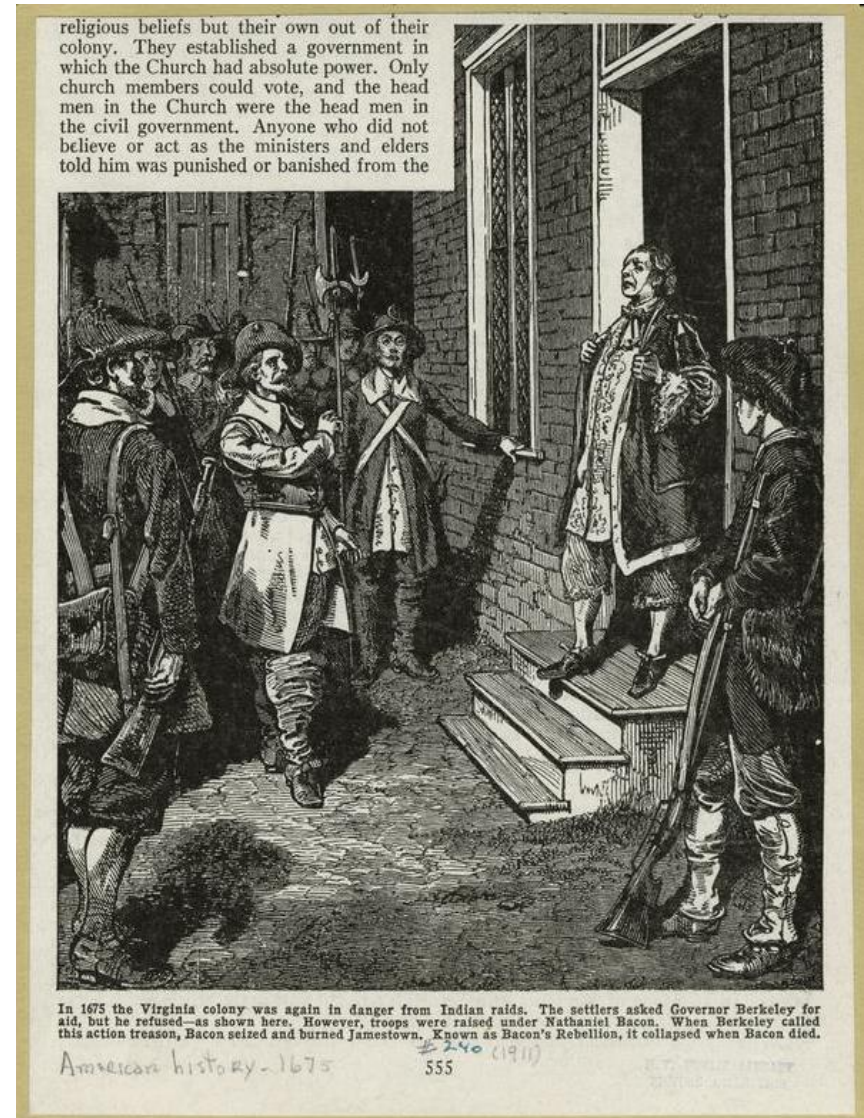
King James I



- James I was born in 1566 to Mary Queen of Scots
- James ascended the Scottish throne upon the abdication of his mother in 1567
- He was named successor to the English throne by his cousin, Elizabeth I and ascended that throne in 1603.
- The inherent mistrust between England and Scotland, combined with Catholic-Protestant and Episcopal-Puritan tensions, severely limited James' prospects of a truly successful reign
- His personality also caused problems: he found great difficulty in gaining acceptance from an English society that found his rough-hewn manners and natural paranoia quite unbecoming.
- James saw little use for Parliament. His extravagant spending habits and ignoring of the nobility's grievances kept king and Parliament constantly at odds.
- <http://www.britannia.com/history/monarchs/mon46.html>

Continuing Tensions with the Native Americans

- **Bacon's Rebellion** – Virginia
 - Settlers expand to :
 - Confronted increased cost of shipping goods to market and hostile Indians
 - **Governor Berkeley** levies:



Continuing **Tensions** with the **Native Americans**

- War erupted with Indians in the:
- Berkley refused to:
- **Nathaniel Bacon** lead frustrated colonists in slaughter of Indians without authorization for which Berkley reprimanded him

Continuing **Tensions** with the **Native Americans**

- Bacon lead a march in 1676 to drive governor out from Jamestown and burned the town
- Bacon's sudden:
- A new governor was appointed in 1679

Continuing **Tensions** with the **Native Americans**

- Significance of Rebellion
 - Reflected:
 - colonial leaders lower taxes and facilitate greater access to the frontier.

Section 3: Puritan New England



Puritan Ideology

- Origins in Reformation
 - Henry VIII broke with Catholic Church in 1530s
 - Elizabeth I formed **Anglican Church**
- Puritans break with Church
 - Desire to purify Anglican Church
 - oppose too many remnants of Catholicism
- Beliefs
 - Grounded in **Calvinist theology**
 - Salvation in God's hands alone
 - Doctrine of **predestination**
 - People should lead lives marked by thrift, diligence, morality

The Separatists Break Away

- **Pilgrims**
 - group of Separatists who believed Church could not be reformed from within
 - Fled to Holland in 1608 and then to America
- **Mayflower:**
 - Plymouth merged with larger neighboring colony of Massachusetts Bay



Queen Elizabeth I - 1575



- Elizabeth was the daughter of **King Henry VIII** and his second wife, Anne Boleyn.
- Despite being officially illegitimate, Henry had reinstated his daughters in the line of succession prior to his death in 1547. Mary was to follow Edward, and Elizabeth was to follow Mary.
- Elizabeth did finally succeed to the throne on 17th November 1558 and was crowned in January 1559
- Elizabeth chose never to marry for personal, and more importantly, political reasons
- <http://www.elizabethi.org/uk/biography.html>

William Bradford



- Governor of Plymouth Colony
- Within five months of their arrival in November of 1620, half the company were dead including John Carver, whom they had elected their first governor, and all but four of the adult women
- The man chosen to succeed Carver as Governor was William Bradford.
- Except for five brief year-long respites, he would remain governor almost until his death in 1657, a total of 36 years of public service.
- <http://www.pilgrimhall.org/bradfordwilliam.htm>

The **Mayflower Compact**

- Rudimentary agreement among Pilgrims to form a government and abide by its laws
- Was not a:



The Mayflower Compact

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are under-written, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine our selves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the eleventh of November [New Style, November 21], in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Dom. 1620.

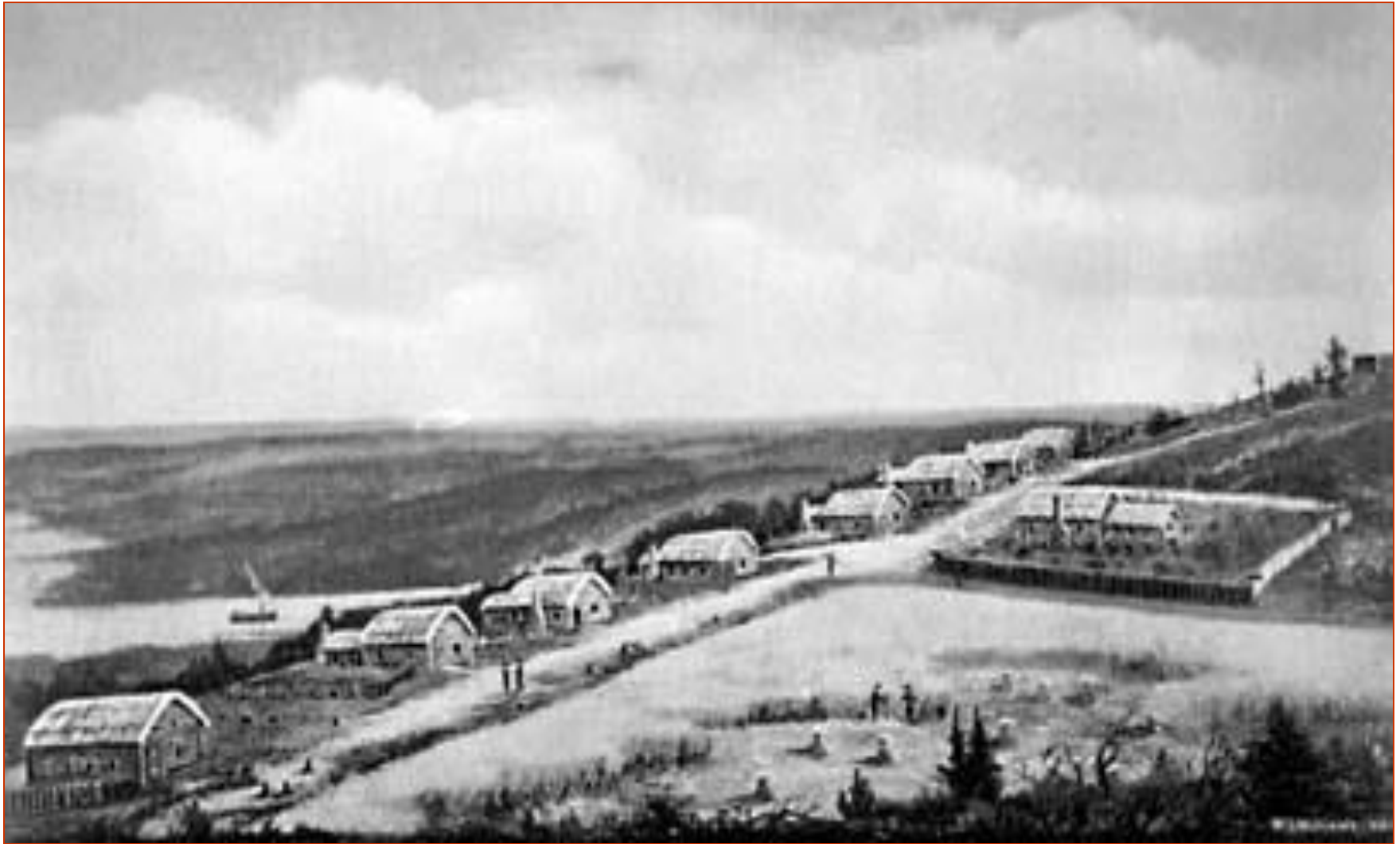
<http://www.pilgrimhall.org/compact.htm>

Massachusetts Bay

- 1629 - **John Winthrop** gets charter for Massachusetts Bay Co. and sails on *Arabella* for New World.
- 1630 heads larger settlement north of Plymouth – Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Established town of:
- Came in:
- Aimed to create a:



Early New England Settlement



Massachusetts Bay

- Early Republican Government
 - Representative, but not democratic government
 - Right to vote for stockholders and “freemen”
 - Freeman elect General Court members → elect Governor & Deputy Governor
 - Considered radical
 - **theocratic** government
 - Civic officials chosen from:
 - Strict laws govern:
 - No:
 - absorbed smaller Plymouth colony in 1691 and land in Maine

Connecticut Blue Laws

- Church members in New England believed they had a contractual obligation (with God) to enforce proper behavior in their communities.
- In its strictest sense “blue law” refers to an edict designed to regulate public activities on the Sabbath. In practice however it was expanded to regulate other areas of behavior.

Connecticut Blue Laws

- Sabbath Regulations
 - Purpose = keep day holy
 - Restrictions:
 - No trade
 - No public entertainment
 - No public meetings
 - No travel (except in emergencies)
- Family relationships
 - Husbands and wives must live together
 - Poorly educated parents could have their children taken from them

Connecticut Blue Laws

- Public Behavior
 - Drunkenness, idleness, gossiping = punishable offenses
 - Public displays of affection prohibited
 - Celebrations banned (holiday, weddings, etc. = not sanctioned by Bible)
- Humiliation and death = common punishments
- <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/methods-execution>

Importance of Family in NEW ENGLAND

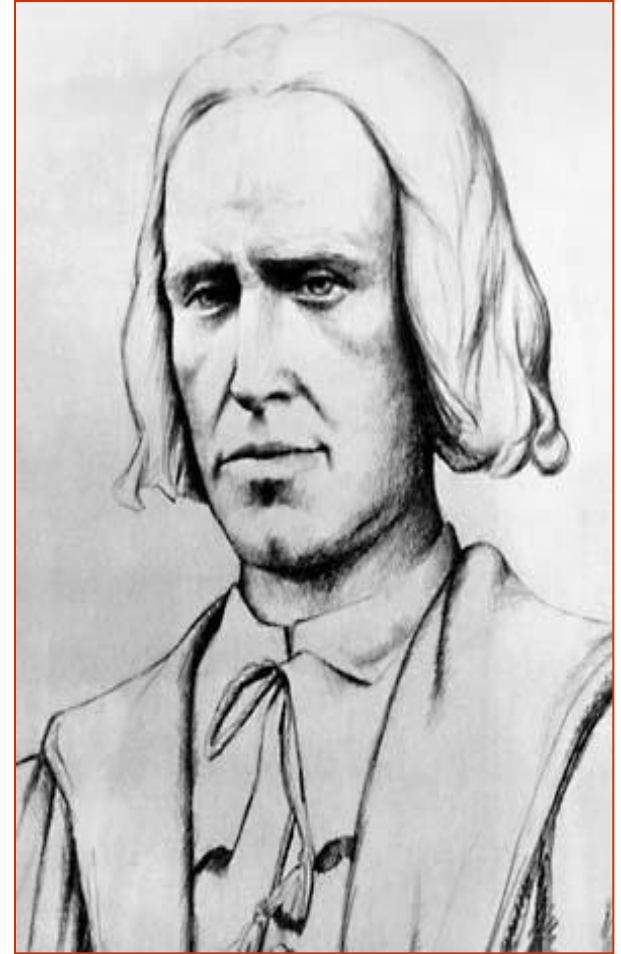
- ❖ Puritans most often came in family units
- ❖ Family was a social and economic unit
- ❖ Education was very important to New Englanders, and children were taught by their families to read
- ❖ Obedience was heavily stressed
- ❖ Childrearing was considered a community responsibility
- ❖ Husbands and wives who fought too much could be punished

<http://www.17thc.us/>



Rhode Island

- 1636 - **Roger Williams**
 - Salem minister and extreme separatist
 - Advocated for :
 - Argued settlers must:
 - Royal Charter = “National Sinne”
 - **Banished** from Massachusetts Bay in **1635**
 - Founded :
 - Separation of church and state



Anne Hutchinson

- Challenged Puritan theology
 - Claimed the truly saved didn't have to obey laws of God or man
 - good behavior = :
 - labeled a :
 - fled to Rhode Island and later NY.



Connecticut & New Hampshire

- Hartford founded in Connecticut River valley 1635
- One of the few areas of fertile land in New England
- New Haven founded in 1638 by Puritan **squatters** merged with Connecticut in 1662
- New Hampshire
 - settled by Anglican fishermen
 - absorbed by Massachusetts Bay in 1641
 - separated and made a royal colony in 1679



Pequot War

- English territorial expansion and issues over control of fur trade between settlers, **Pequot Indians** and other tribes causes conflict in the 1630s
- Pequot Indians accused of murdering English traders in 1636
- Puritans ally with:
- Pequots annihilated in Mystic River Valley
- **Treaty of Hartford** costs Pequot nation:



King Phillip's War

- Indians of New England frustrated living under English rule
- Massive :
- Colonists believed Chief **Metacom** or “King Phillip” plotted the insurrection



King Phillip's War

- Indians attacked and destroyed 12 towns
 - Used **guerilla warfare**
- English destroyed:

- Indians lost access to :

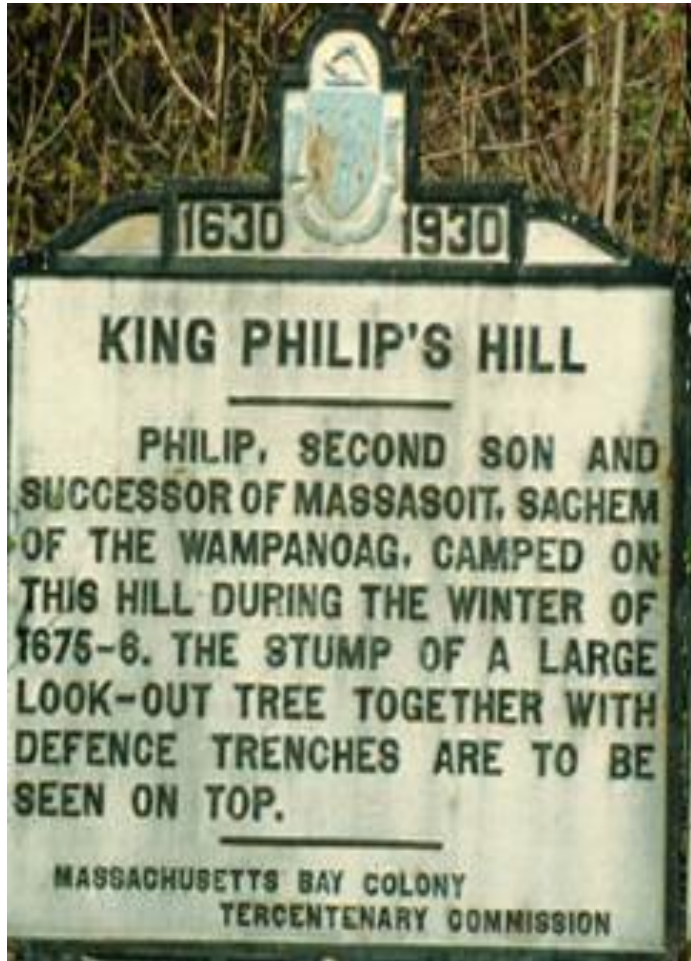
- 1,000 colonists and 3,000 Indians ultimately perished

King Phillip's War

- **Impact**
 - New England Indians lost most of their remaining land in southern New England
 - By 1700 Indians were:



King Phillip's War - Impact



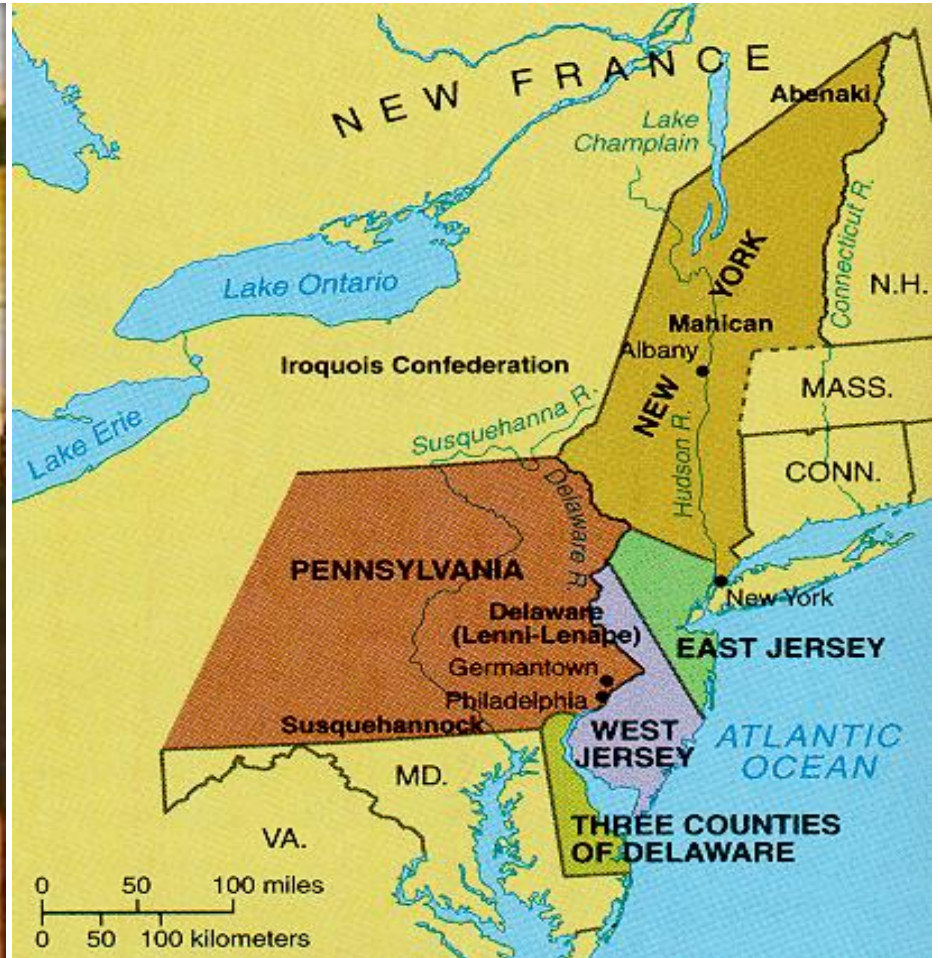
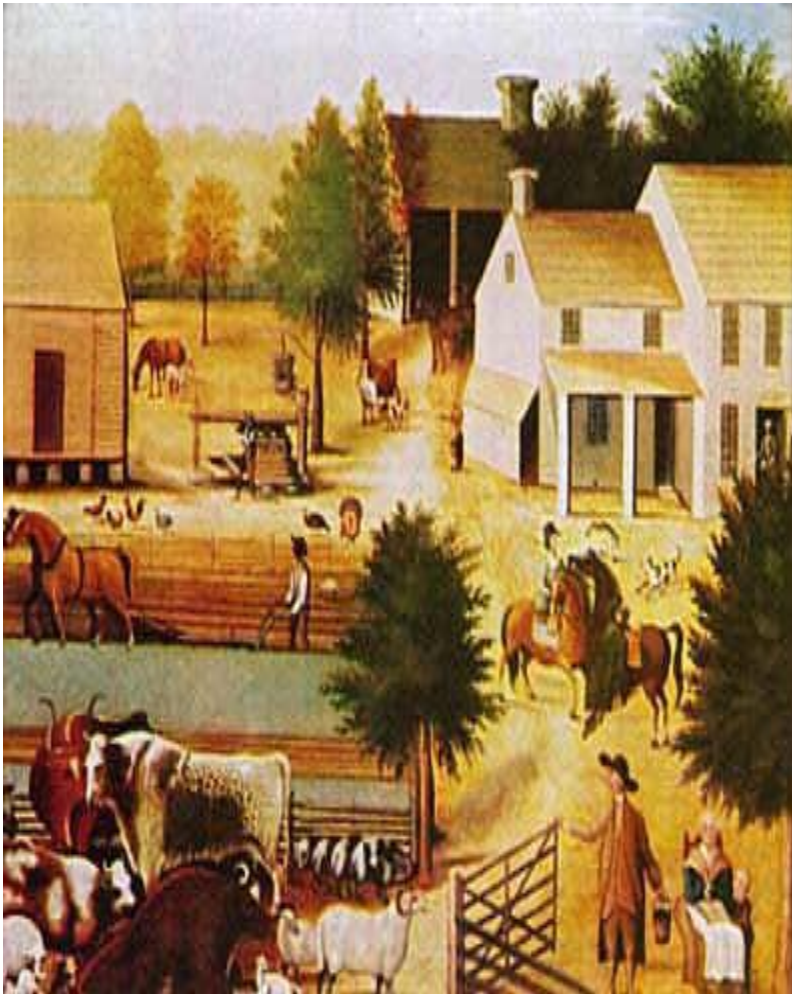
- King Philip's War was not a coordinated effort; although it bore Metacom's name, its combatants did not follow his direction. He never commanded a combined Indian force. Indeed, the war followed its own path, over which he had very little control after the summer of 1675. The Indians succeeded largely through surprise and ambush. This was the first war in which they had firearms, and their New England adversaries abandoned the use of the pike. Nearly every frontier village designated a garrison house for protection in case of attack.
- Despite early successes and the expansion of the war, the Indian tribes found food and weapons difficult to obtain by spring 1676. Many fled westward, others surrendered—as many as 180 on one July day in Boston.
- On August 12, 1676 Metacom was killed after a short skirmish, and Captain Benjamin Church had Metacom's body decapitated and quartered
- Metacom's wife and son were sold into slavery in the West Indies
- Although the Indian uprising had been unsuccessful, it had tremendous repercussions. Fifty-two of the 90 Puritan towns had been attacked, and 12 of these had been destroyed. Far worse damage was done to the Indian villages. As many as 1,000 colonists died from direct action; the Indian number is not known. Whole tribes practically ceased to exist. But even though New Englanders had won and their land claims were now secure, the line of frontier settlements would not achieve their pre-1675 limits until 1720

• "[Metacom](http://www.encyclopedia.com)." *Encyclopedia of World Biography*. 2004. *Encyclopedia.com*. 25 Jul. 2010 <<http://www.encyclopedia.com>>

RELIGION WAS THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND THE CREATION OF THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES



Section 4: Settlement of the Middle Colonies



New Netherland

- 1609 – **Henry Hudson** sailed up the now Hudson River and laid claim to the land:
- **Dutch West India Company** founded **New Netherland**
 - New Amsterdam founded 1625 as capital



Life in New Netherland

- Dutch come to:
- **Authoritarian** government
- Some degree of religious toleration
- Decent relations with:

- Failed to attract colonists
 - Others including:
 - Africans (free and enslaved) accounted for 20% of population by 1660s

Patroonships

V R Y H E D E N

**By de Vergaderinghe van
de Regenthiene van de Geoctroeerde
West-Indische Compagnie vergunt aen allen
den ghemen / die craghte Colonien in Nieu-
Nederlande sullen planten.**

In het sake ghescreven.

**Om bekend te maken wat Proffiten ende Voordeelen
aldar in Nieu-Nederlande, voor de Colonien ende der
selver Patroonen ende Meesters, medtgeden de
Participaenten, die de Colonien aldar
planten, sijn becomen.**



*Wijlenken kon sijn Niderlands groot gauen.
verklert sijnde Macht bruyt sijn platen in.*

T A M S T E L R E D A M

**Wesj Marten Janz Brandt Boeckvercooper / woonende by
de vlietse Bruck in de Geoctroeerde Compagnie, Wess 1629.**

- To encourage emigration of Dutch farmers to America, the Dutch West India Company, by a 1629 charter, granted large estates (16 mi/26 km of land along navigable rivers or 8 mi/13 km on each shore and extending inland as far as it proved convenient) to members of the company who would establish settlements of 50 persons within four years.

New Netherland Expands

- New Netherland and New Sweden:
- Swedes settled in lower Delaware River valley in 1638
 - Were fur traders and grain farmers primarily
 - Most immigrants = Finns living under Swedish rule
 - Failure to grow resulted in the 500 colonists being :

New Netherland becomes New York

- Tensions rose between Dutch and English beginning in:
- King Charles II granted his brother (the Duke of York) the area in 1664 and forced Dutch governor to surrender claim
- Duke later broke off part of land – East and West Jersey:

Peter Stuyvesant



- Dutch director-general of New Netherland
- Overwhelmed by a surprise English attack, Stuyvesant surrendered New Netherland to England in 1664.
- He spent the rest of his life on his Manhattan farm and was buried there under his chapel, now the site of a church, St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie.

Pennsylvania

- King Charles II granted William Penn a charter in 1680
- Penn established a:
- Arrived in 1682 with 2000 colonists
- Fertile soil and:
 - 3rd most populous colony by 1700



PENNSYLVANIA (PART OF WHICH LATER BECAME DELAWARE) WAS GRANTED TO WILLIAM PENN TO PAY A DEBT TO HIS FATHER

PENN WAS A QUAKER WHO BELIEVED IN PACIFISM AND HUMAN EQUALITY. HE ADVERTISED HEAVILY THROUGHOUT NORTHERN EUROPE AND ENDED UP WITH PEOPLE FROM VARIOUS RELIGIONS AND ETHNIC GROUPS.



Pennsylvania

- Quaker beliefs
 - radical form of Protestantism
 - Harassed by Anglicans and Puritans for their beliefs
 - no :
 - men and women :
 - **Pacifists**
 - toleration

Pennsylvania

- Government
 - Every male has :
 - no tax-supported :
 - Good relations with :
 - Influx of **Scots-Irish** undermined relationship with Indians as time went on
 - Est. separate assembly for settlements of **Delaware**, but maintained same governor.

Southern Colonies Expand

- Maryland – 1632
- **Lord Baltimore** granted charter to found a proprietary colony
- Established as a:
- **Act of Toleration** – 1649
= guaranteed :





Southern Colonies Expand

- The Carolinas - 1670
- First settlement:
- Founded by Lords Proprietor
- Governed by men who immigrated from:



Southern Colonies Expand

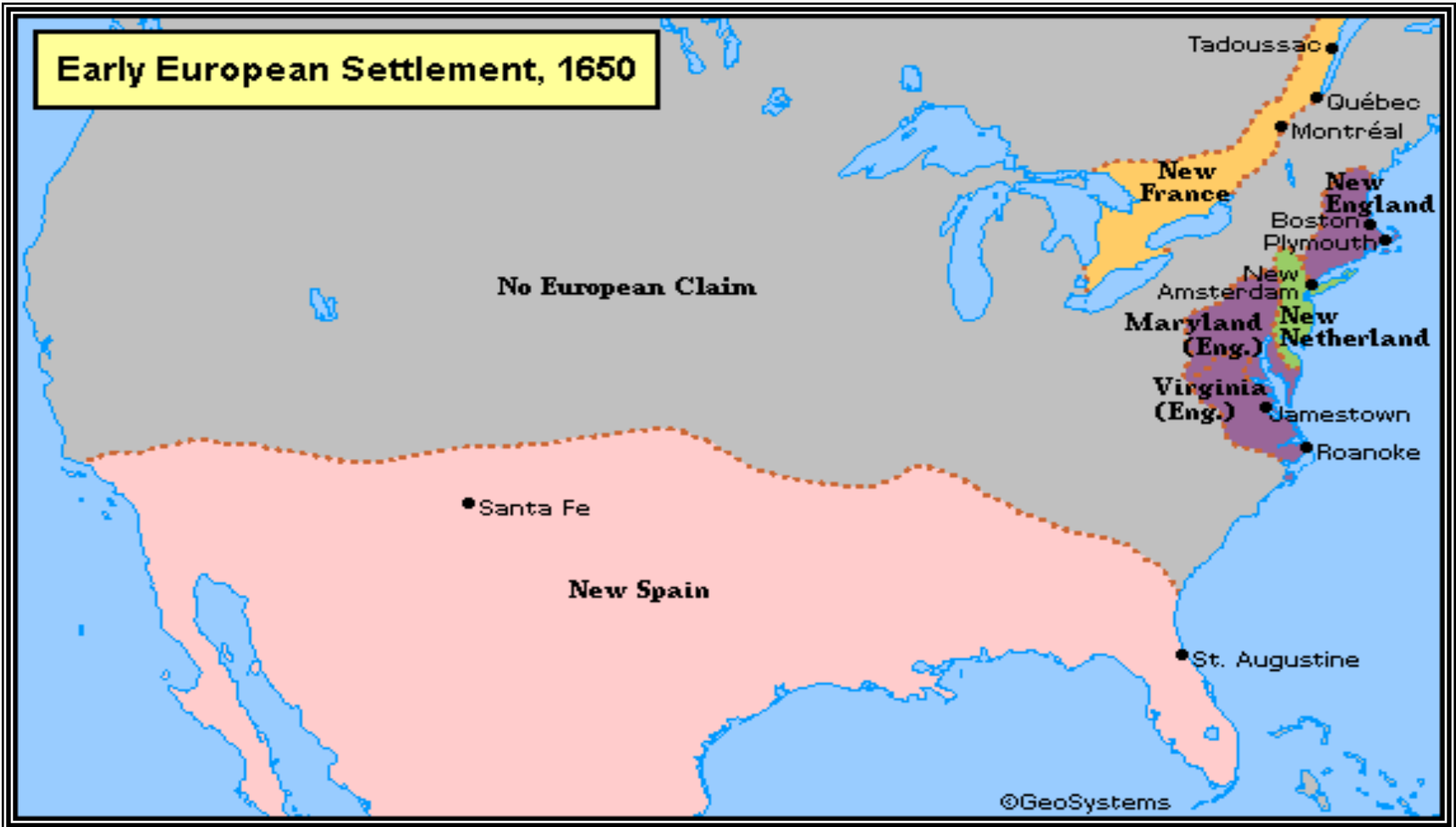
- Georgia - 1732
- **James Oglethorpe** founded proprietary colony as a:
- Strict rules governed:
- No slave:
- Slowest growing colony



KING CHARLES II GAVE AWAY THE MIDDLE COLONIES AS GIFTS TO FAMILY AND FRIENDS



Early European Settlement, 1650



English Territory



Spanish Territory



French Territory



Dutch Territory



No European Claim