COLONIAL AMERICA (1492 - 1763)

European explorers come to North America



- ▶ Spanish explorers claimed lands from Florida to California as they looked for gold. Spain set up missions to bring the Catholic religion to Native Americans, and forts to protect their claims.
- ► English explorers mapped and claimed parts of the Atlantic coast from Georgia to Canada.
- ► French explorers claimed areas near the Great Lakes and along the Mississippi River. They were followed by fur traders and missionaries.

JAMESTOWN - 1607



- ▶ In 1607, King James I granted the Virginia Company of London permission to establish the Jamestown colony on Chesapeake Bay (on the coast of Virginia). John Smith led the colony.
- ▶ first permanent English settlement in the Americas
- \blacktriangleright Hardships: low, swampy land \rightarrow mosquitoes, dirty water \rightarrow disease
- ▶ House of Burgesses first colonial legislature in the Americas

PLYMOUTH - 1620



- ▶ Plymouth colony, founded by the Pilgrims, was the second English colony in America, founded in Massachusetts in 1620.
- ► Hardships: freezing winters, many died.
- ▶ Mayflower Compact an agreement for self-government



- ► English kings gave permission for colonists to create 13 English colonies along the Atlantic Coast. The Appalachian Mountains were the western border.
- ► Colonial cities grew up on the coast where good harbors allowed transportation. The port cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charlestown were centers of trade, population, and government.
- ► Each colony had a **royal governor** appointed by the king and a legislature with elected representatives from the colony.
- Colonists in each region, or area, adapted to the climate, soil, and geography they found. They sold their products to England.

New England colonies



- ▶ Rocky soil and cold winters. Resources: sea, forest
- ▶ Industries: shipbuilding, forestry, fishing, trade
- ► English Puritans came to New England seeking freedom from religious persecution

MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND



Middle colonies



- rich soil, long growing seasons, cold winters, deep rivers
- called the Breadbasket grew grain and raised livestock. fur trapping, shipping
- ► Known for diversity (many groups living together peacefully) and tolerance (acceptance of others)

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, DELAWARE, NEW JERSEY

Southern colonies



- rich soil, warm weather, flat land good for growing cash crops
- ▶ sold tobacco, indigo, rice, sugar, and cotton to England
- \blacktriangleright labor shortage \rightarrow indentured servants and slaves
- ▶ plantation a large farm that forced slaves to grow cash crops

VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA

GOVERNING THE COLONIES



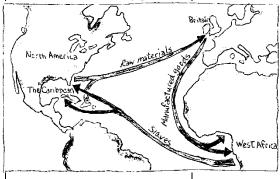
History of representation in England:

- ▶ 1215 Magna Carta This document limited the power of the King and gave rights to English citizens.
- ▶ 1689 English Bill of Rights guaranteed English citizens certain rights and set up a process for electing representatives in Parliament (the British Congress).

How representation grew in the English colonies:

- ▶ 1619 Virginia House of Burgesses the first representative government assembly in the colonies.
- ▶ 1620 Mayflower Compact Pilgrims signed a contract agreeing to the rules for self-government for the colony. They agreed to follow the laws made by their representatives.

COLONIAL TRADE



Mercantilism — American colonies sent raw materials to English factories, then the colonies bought manufactured goods from England. (Colonists began to resent mercantilism controlled by England.)

Triangle trade — The slave trade route between Africa and North America completed the triangle that ships traveled.

The Middle Passage- The part of the journey from Africa to the Americas.

Navigation Act- Prevented the colonist from trading directly with countries of Europe. They could only trade with mother country England.