Ch 2.2 : Settlement, Culture, and Government of the Colonies
I. Settling the English Colonies (pp. 48-49)
Settling the English Colonies

A. Most of the colonists that settled the American colonies came from **England**, however, some came from **Scotland**, **Ireland**, and **Wales**.
B. Not all colonies found along the Atlantic coast came from England. Settlers from The Netherlands founded what would be New York and settlers from Sweden founded the colonies of New Jersey and Delaware.
Economic Opportunity
Economic Opportunity

C. One of the biggest reasons for settlers making the trip to America was the chance to earn a living. America offered land for farming and other jobs too.
Economic Opportunity

D. Those who were too poor to _______pay____ for their own trip came as ________indentured servants____. Wealthy colonists ______paid________ for these people to come to America and agreed to ______provide them ______food____ and ______shelter____ in exchange for work. After ______four____ to ______seven____ years the debt was forgiven.
Religious Freedom
E. At the time of colonization, there was severe religious unrest in Europe, and this was particularly true in England. Because of this, many fled the country to come to the colonies where they were free to worship however they saw fit.
F. The **Puritans** founded the Massachusetts colony for this very reason. Their name comes from the idea that they wanted to reform, or **Purify** the church in England.
Religious Freedom

G. Also known as the Pilgrims, they originally founded the Plymouth colony. However, later, another group of Pilgrims founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
H. Oddly, the group was hypocritical in their beliefs, in that they wanted to be free to worship how they wanted, yet if people in their colonies did not worship the way the Pilgrims did, they would be forced to leave the colony.
I. Colonists who were forced to leave went on to form the colonies of **Rhode Island** and **Connecticut**. Those who lived in **Rhode Island** were known for the freedoms they enjoyed, while **Connecticut** would go on to write the first known **constitution** outlining how the government would operate and how laws would be made.
II. Colonial Life (pp. 50-52)
A. By 1733, the England had 13 North American colonies. The geography of each these differed greatly, and the economy of each was heavily depended on its geography. As time went by, three distinct economic regions were set.
The New England Colonies
THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

● These were the farthestest England.
They included:
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

Massachusetts Bay Colony

Present-day state of Massachusetts
Pilgrims, 1620
Colonial boundaries

ATLANTIC OCEAN

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NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONY

Map of New Hampshire showing major cities and geographical features.
RHODE ISLAND COLONY
CONNECTICUT COLONY
Most people lived in __________, where farming was impossible due to very rocky soil. Therefore most __________ were located near towns where farmers would __________ live and then leave to go work their fields.
Due to the Puritan lifestyle, _hardwork_ and _thrift_ were encouraged. Many worked as _shopkeepers_ in small businesses. Others made a living by building _ships_ (boats) or _fishing_.

**THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES**
THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- The region’s forests provided wood for boats.
THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

Fur-bearing animals were another important natural resource. Colonists hunted and trapped these animals.
THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

They then traded with Native Americans for furs, which would then be shipped to Europe, were made into coats and hats.
The Middle Colonies
THE MIDDLE COLONIES

These were just south of New England
They included:
NEW YORK COLONY
PENNSYLVANIA COLONY

Province of Pennsylvania, 1681-1776

- Claimed by Penn. until 1774
- Claimed by Conn. until 1786
- Mason-Dixon line established, 1767
- Pennsylvania claim
- Maryland claim
- Lower Counties on Delaware administered by Penn. until 1776

Sold to Penn. 1732
Conn. until 1800
Virginia
New York
Conn.
N.J.
Philadelphia
Lower Counties on Delaware administered by Penn. until 1776
NEW JERSEY COLONY
DELWARE COLONY
The **climate** and **soil** in this region were better for agriculture. Farmers raised wheat and other **cash crops**, which were grown in large quantities to be **sold** rather than to be **used** by the farmer’s family.
Cash crops were often sold overseas. This trade helped turn New York and Philadelphia into busy port cities.
THE MIDDLE COLONIES

Many of the businesses, as well as the region’s farms, were owned by hardworking colonists from Germany, Holland, and other European countries.
The Middle Colonies were also rich in natural resources. Sawmills, mines, ironworks, and other businesses grew in the region. The colonists here depended upon such resources as lumber, metals, and natural fibers.
The Southern Colonies
The Southern Colonies

These were the colonies that were the farthest south.
They included:
MARYLAND COLONY

Province of Maryland, 1632-1776

Maryland claim
Mason-Dixon line established, 1767
Pennsylvania claim
Virginia
Mary's City
Mason's City
GEORGIA COLONY
The Southern Colonies

A warm _____________, a long _______________ season, and ____________ soil made large-_____________ agriculture successful in this region.
The Southern Colonies

Tobacco became the main cash crop in some of these colonies. In others it was rice. Both crops grew best on the low, flat coastal plains of the region.
The Southern Colonies

Large farms called **plantations** developed on the coastal plains. Many workers were needed to plant, tend, and harvest the large fields of crops. At first, **indentured servants** did much of this work. Over time, however, plantation owners came to depend on the labor of **slaves** from Africa.
The Southern Colonies

Further inland, farms operated primarily to feed the family of the farmer. While these small farms outnumbered the plantations, the plantation owners held great power.
The Southern Colonies

As a result, they were able to sway the decisions of the representative assemblies. They also controlled the region’s economy. Due in part to the influence of plantation owners, few large towns and little industry developed in the Southern Colonies.
III. Colonial Governments (pp. 52-53)
A. The colonies developed different economies and ways of life. But one thing they shared was their English heritage. Most colonists were loyal to England, and valued their rights as English subjects.
Colonial Government

B. However, **England** was far away. **Messages** took weeks to arrive. Over the years, the colonists began to **depend** on their own governments—and their elected **legislatures**—for leadership. They began to see themselves as **Americans** rather than English **subjects**.
C. When the colonies were first founded, England’s government paid little attention to them. One reason was political unrest in England.
D. Members of Parliament were in a power struggle with the king. Nevertheless, English leaders always believed that the main purpose of the colonies was to benefit England. Therefore, in the 1650s Parliament began passing laws to regulate the colonies’ trade.
E. Most colonies eventually had a governor who had been appointed by the king. The royal governor took orders from the English king and Parliament. He enforced England’s laws in his colony. But local laws were usually passed by the colony’s elected assembly.
F. As time passed, the colonists’ elected assemblies grew strong. Assemblies and governors sometimes **fought** for control of the colonies. The assemblies had the power to **tax** and to decide how the **money** would be spent. They used these powers to **weaken** the royal governors.
G. By the mid 1700s, the colonies had become used to governing themselves through their elected legislatures. Colonists knew of the writings of John Locke. He said that governments existed to serve the people. Many colonists felt that their governor put British interests ahead of their own. They began to resent the fact that they had fewer rights than people living in Great Britain.