Standard USHC-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflicts between regional and national interest in the development of democracy in the United States.

USHC-1.1 Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of British North America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences.

USHC-1.2 Analyze the early development of representative government and political rights in the American colonies, including the influence of the British political system and the rule of law as written in the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights, and the conflict between the colonial legislatures and the British Parliament over the right to tax that resulted in the American Revolutionary War.
# Chapter 1 Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New England Colonies</th>
<th>Middle Colonies</th>
<th>Southern Colonies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jamestown</td>
<td>Headright System</td>
<td>Staple Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indentured Servants</td>
<td>Plantation System</td>
<td>Slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puritans</td>
<td>Gentry</td>
<td>Salem Witch Trials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Education</td>
<td>Quakers</td>
<td>Salutary Neglect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Government</td>
<td>Colonial Women</td>
<td>Representative Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magna Carta</td>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>English Bill of Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>Common Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Contract Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>House of Burgess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Legislatures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Essential Questions

1. In what ways was the motivation for founding the Southern Colonies different from those for founding the New England Colonies?

2. Describe John Locke’s philosophy of government?
1.1 The English Colonies

Beginning in the 15\textsuperscript{th} century, European nations began establishing colonies in the Americas. Spain, France and Great Britain (England) claimed colonies in North America.

Spain occupied the southern portion of the continent. The French used rivers and inland waterways to occupy much of the interior. The British established colonies along the eastern coast between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains.

The English Colonies were divided into three geographical regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New England Colonies</th>
<th>Middle Colonies</th>
<th>Southern Colonies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Southern Colonies

The first successful English settlement was Jamestown, Virginia in 1607.

It was established by a joint stock company called the Virginia Company.

The first few years were hard. Bitter cold winters, disease, and starvation killed many of the settlers.

Native Americans helped allowing Jamestown to survive.

The colony was saved when John Rolfe discovered a new crop called tobacco.
The South’s reliance on staple crops like tobacco and rice led to the rise of the plantation system.

Indentured servants were people who could not afford to come to North America on their own.

They agreed to work for a landowner for up to seven years in exchange for the landowner paying for their trip.

This system eventually gave way to slavery.

1619 first Africans arrive, most likely as indentured servants
Southern Society

Southern society tended to be divided between the rich plantation owners, poor farmers, and slaves.

The wealthy upper class is superior to the lower class.

Public education did not exist for some time in the Southern colonies.

Southern colonies were established mainly for economic reasons.
Religious dissent was one of the most common reasons people came to America.

One such group was the Puritans, they wanted to establish a community built solely on pure biblical teachings.

In 1620, a group of puritans established a colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts. They became known as the Pilgrims.
The New England Colonies relied heavily on the Atlantic Ocean.

Shipbuilding, trade, and fishing became leading industries in the region.

New England farms were small for the primary purpose of allowing families to be self-sufficient.
New England Society

The Puritan church was a central part of life in New England.

Every settler had to attend and support the Puritan church. Dissenters were often banished.

In 1692, the Salem Witch Trials resulted when various townspeople were accused of being witches, a number of them were condemned to death.

The Puritans were the first to promote public education.

Boys attend school while girls were trained for womanly duties.
Middle Colonies

The Middle colonies had more religious tolerance and were more culturally diverse.
The middle colonies depended on both farming and commerce.

Farmers raised staple crops.

The larger cities had important ports for shipping products overseas.

Due to waterways, they also benefited from a thriving fur trade and forged an economic relationship with Native Americans.
Society in the Middle Colonies

The Middle colonies featured a more diverse population.

Under the leadership of William Penn, Pennsylvania became home for the Quakers.

Due largely to the diversity and tolerance that the Middle colonies tended to offer, the region featured a frontier that was continually pushing west.

Merchants who dealt in foreign trade formed the upper class aristocracy of the region.

Sailors, unskilled workers, and some artisans comprised the lower classes.
Colonial Government

Due to the colonies' great distance from England, the British adopted a policy known as salutary neglect.

The colonist established a representative government modeled after England’s form of government.

In New England the first efforts of self-government were defined in the Mayflower Compact.

It asserted that the government derived its power from the people.
In most cases colonial women were considered to be second class citizens.

Their main responsibility were bearing and raising children, as well as taking care of the home.

In some cases where the husband or father was unavailable or had died, women owned property or took on roles held by men.
African Americans and Slavery in the Colonies

The first African Americans in the English Colonies arrived in 1619.

They attained their freedom after a set number of years.
1.2 Foundations of Representative Government

Colonial government was based on principles established in England.

Governments based on the rule of law must obey a body of rules.

Both government and citizens are subject to the law.
John Locke believed that people were born with certain natural rights and that no government could take them away.

These rights included life, liberty and property.

He advocated what is often referred to as the social contract theory.
Most colonists believed in the idea of representative government that was based on a principle that people should have a voice in their government.

Due to England’s policy of salutary neglect, settlers in America became accustomed to sovereignty.

They made their own decisions and established their own policies.
The first example of self-government in the British colonies was Virginia’s House of Burgess.

This body consisted of two houses. One elected by the people, and the other appointed by the royal governor.

This often caused tension between governors who had been appointed to serve the king and legislatures concerned with colonial interests.
Location and Place - Geography

New England

Geographic features of land encouraged creation of small family farms [No need for slaves]

Establishment of churches and towns built around church congregations

Colonists had little to trade to “Mother” country/England so precedent of illegal trading/smuggling common in New England – precedent of commerce and business

Religious intolerance led to creation of other colonies

Religious sentiment led to view of slavery as evil
Virginia and the South

Geographic features of land encouraged creation of large farms/plantations to cultivate cash crops/tobacco

Colonists main trading partner “Mother” country/England so plantations located near rivers to transport cash crops to England

Religious hypocrisy led to view of slavery as good for “savages”

Economic greed led to view of slavery as necessary
Mid-Atlantic Colonies

Geographic features of land encouraged creation of wheat farms

Colonists main trading partner other colonies and then Mother England – need for infrastructure to bring goods to eastern/southern colonies

Proximity to Native Americans led to peaceful coexistence between colonists and American Indians

Tolerance was a key characteristic in Philadelphia and New York – led to diversity of cultures.