

America: Pathways to the Present

Chapter 2

European Colonization of the Americas (1492–1752)

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Chapter 2: European Colonization of the Americas (1492–1752)

Section 1: Spanish Explorers and Colonies

Section 2: Jamestown

Section 3: The New England Colonies

Section 4: The Middle and Southern Colonies

Spanish Explorers and Colonies

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 1

- **How did the Spanish build an empire in the Americas?**
- **Why did the Spanish push for settlement in regions of North America?**
- **How did Native Americans resist the Spanish?**



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Spain's Major Explorers

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 1

Juan Ponce de León

- Was a hidalgo, or a young Spanish gentleman
- Searched in vain for a “fountain of youth”
- Explored and named Florida in 1513

Vasco Núñez de Balboa

- Arrived on the Isthmus of Panama, a narrow strip of land that joins North and South America
- He and his men were the first known Europeans to see the Pacific Ocean from the American continent.

Ferdinand Magellan

- Was the first to cross the Pacific Ocean from the Americas
- Though Portuguese, he explored on behalf of the Spanish king.
- Sailed through the channel near the stormy tip of South America, known today as the Strait of Magellan
- He and his crew were the first people known to have circumnavigated the entire Earth.



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Building a Spanish Empire

Chapter 2, Section 1

- The Spanish used the same methods of conquest to colonize the Americas that they used to drive the Muslims out of Spain.
- The **conquistadors**, or Spanish conquerors of the Americas, had three goals:
 - to spread the Christian religion;
 - to gain wealth;
 - to gain fame.
- Hernán Cortés conquered the empire of the Aztecs, one of the largest empires in the world. Francisco Pizarro had the same success with the Incan empire.
- Both groups were aided by Native American allies, and by smallpox and measles epidemics that killed many natives.



Controlling the Spanish Empire

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 1

- By the 1550s, Spain had colonies in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean Islands.
- Spain grew wealthy as enslaved Native Americans and Africans mined silver and gold in the mountains of Mexico and Peru. Spain also established profitable farms and ranches.

The Encomienda System

- Under this system, Native Americans were required to farm, ranch, or mine for the profit of an individual Spaniard. In return, the Spaniard would ensure the well-being of the workers.

mestizos — people of mixed descent (Spanish and Native American)



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The Spanish Push North

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 1

**Alvar Núñez
Cabeza de Vaca
and Estevanico**

- After being shipwrecked near Galveston, Texas, they traveled through the Gulf Coast region of Texas for eight years.
- After they were rescued in northern Mexico, they heard the story of seven golden cities waiting to be discovered in the Americas. These stories inspired them and other explorers to search for the cities.

**Francisco
Vásquez de
Coronado**

- Coronado searched the present-day southwestern United States, unsuccessfully, for the fabled golden cities.

**Hernán de
Soto**

- De Soto landed near present-day Tampa, Florida, with 600 men in 1539.
- They, too, were searching for the seven golden cities.
- They are believed to be the first Spaniards to cross the Mississippi River.



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The Southeast Coast

A number of defensive bases were built in and around Florida to protect ships traveling from Cuba to Spain. These ships carried silver and gold.

The Southwest

Juan de Oñate established the colony of New Mexico. Spain hoped to stretch the profitable mining industry of Mexico into the present-day southwestern United States.

The West Coast

Spain wished to establish trade routes across the Pacific Ocean. Settling California would help to keep their European rivals out of that region.

These Spanish settlements were forts, or **presidios**.



Missions and Native American Resistance

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 1

- Priests and nuns from a Catholic group dedicated to the work of St. Francis of Assisi settled in Florida and New Mexico as missionaries. Their job was to preach, teach, and convert others to their religion.
- In North America, the Franciscans converted Native Americans to Christianity and established dozens of **missions**—headquarters where the missionaries lived and worked.
- With the help of soldiers, the Spanish forced Native Americans into settled villages, or **congregaciones**, where they were expected to farm and worship like Catholic Europeans.
- Some Native Americans resisted the attempts of the missionaries. In 1680, the Pueblo drove the Spanish out of Santa Fe in what is called the **Pueblo Revolt of 1680**. The Indians wanted to return to their traditional religious practices. Rebellions also occurred in Florida in the late 1600s.



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Spanish Explorers and Colonies

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Chapter 2, Section 1

Let's Review

- **How did the Spanish build an empire in the Americas?**
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Spanish Explorers and Colonies - Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 1

Spanish conquerors of the Americas were called_____.

- (A) hidalgos
- (B) conquistadors
- (C) mestizos
- (D) heretics

Why did Spain want to settle the West Coast of North America?

- (A) To protect their settlements from Indian raids
- (B) To profit more fully from the *encomienda* system
- (C) To establish trade routes across the Pacific Ocean
- (D) To search for the seven golden cities

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Spanish Explorers and Colonies - Assessment

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- **What were the goals of England's explorers?**
- **What challenges did Jamestown's early settlers face?**
- **What was the role of tobacco in Virginia and how did it contribute to Bacon's Rebellion?**
- **Why were relations uneasy between English settlers and Native Americans?**



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English Explorers

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

John Cabot

Cabot, an Italian, was the first known explorer sailing for the English to cross the Atlantic.

Sir Martin Frobisher

Frobisher sailed three voyages across the Atlantic in the late 1500s, in search of a trade route to Asia that went past or through the continent of North America — the Northwest Passage.

John Davis

Davis also made three voyages in search of the Northwest Passage.

Henry Hudson

Thinking he found the Northwest Passage, Hudson sailed 150 miles up a river in New York (now the Hudson River) before he realized it was not the route he had hoped for.

Sir Francis Drake

Drake was the first English captain to sail around the world. Drake was an English privateer who, under the direction of Queen Elizabeth I, raided Spanish treasure ships and cities in the Americas.



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An English Interest in Colonization

There were several reasons why England decided it should establish a colony in the Americas:

- **Privateers wanted a base in the Americas from which they could attack Spanish ships and cities.**
- **They wanted to have supply stations set up in North America for trading ships when the Northwest Passage was finally found.**
- **English merchants wanted new markets.**
- **The Americas would be a good place to send those who could not find housing or work in England.**

Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to start a colony on Roanoke Island, along the coast of present-day North Carolina, in 1585. It failed. A second attempt, made two years later, ended mysteriously.



The Jamestown Settlement

- To establish an American Colony, English businessmen first had to get a **charter**, or certificate of permission, from the king. The charter allowed them to form a **joint-stock company**—a company funded and run by a group of investors who share the company's profits and losses.
- The company, the Virginia Company, sent 100 colonists to Virginia in 1607. They named their new village Jamestown, in honor of King James I. The colony nearly failed, due to
 - conflict with Native Americans
 - unrealistic expectations of settlers not used to doing hard work
 - poor location—near a swamp with disease-carrying mosquitoes
 - starvation
 - poor leadership



Governing the Colony

Chapter 2, Section 2

- In 1609, the Virginia Company received a new charter that allowed them to appoint a governor who would live in the colony.
- When the Virginia Company was unable to turn a steady profit, King James took away its charter. In 1624, Virginia become a royal colony, with a governor appointed by the king.
- In 1619, Virginia gained a legislative, or lawmaking assembly, made up of representatives from the colony. This assembly was called the House of Burgesses. This legislature was the first example of limited self-government in the English colonies.



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The Promise of Land

Tobacco saved the Virginia colonists from failure. Large tobacco plantations sprang up around the Jamestown area.

In order to produce large crops of tobacco, planters needed a way to persuade laborers to settle in America.

The headright system granted each person who came to the colony 50 acres of land. This policy helped attract English settlers to America.

Indentured Servants

Many English who wanted to sail to America could not afford the voyage. They became indentured servants, agreeing to work for a master for a period of time in exchange for the cost of the voyage, food, and shelter.

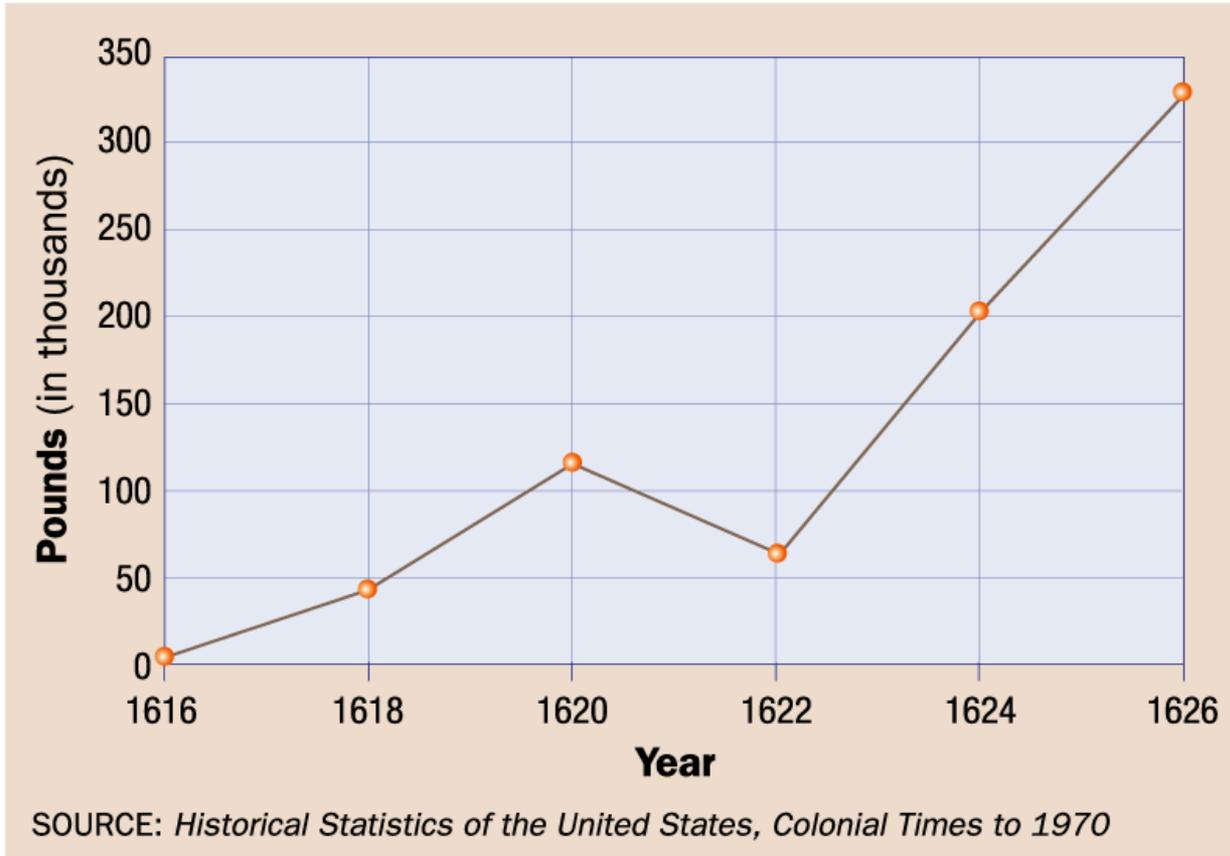
Between 100,000 and 150,000 men and women came as servants to work in the fields of Virginia and Maryland during the 1600s. Many died young due to the hot climate and disease.



American Tobacco Imported by England 1616-1626

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2



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Conflict With Native Americans

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

English Pattern of Conquest

The English pattern of conquest grew out of their experiences in taking over Ireland.

Because they met with such resistance in Ireland, they developed a harsh attitude toward conquered people.

They believed it best to remake any culture they conquered.

Native Americans React

In 1622, Native Americans attacked Jamestown, intending to wipe out the English.

The attempt failed, but 350 colonists (more than 25 percent of the population) and at least as many Native Americans were killed.

Native Americans tried again in 1644. This attempt also failed.



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Bacon's Rebellion

Settlers on the western frontier grew angry that the governor of Virginia refused to raise troops to defend them against Indian raids. In 1676, Nathaniel Bacon raised a private army to fight the Native Americans and take their land.

Governor Berkeley declared Bacon a rebel and sent an army to stop him.

Bacon and his troops attacked and burned Jamestown, charging that the government had failed to protect the settlers, and that the settlers had too little a voice in government.

Bacon controlled almost all of Virginia until his death, after which **Bacon's Rebellion** crumbled. His rebellion was important because it showed that poorer colonists would not tolerate a government that only served the needs of the wealthy.



Let's Review

- **What were the goals of England's explorers?**
- **What challenges did Jamestown's early settlers face?**
- **What was the role of tobacco in Virginia and how did it contribute to Bacon's Rebellion?**
- **Why were relations uneasy between English settlers and Native Americans?**



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Jamestown - Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

Privately owned ships hired by a government to attack foreign ships are

_____.

- (A) headrights
- (B) charters
- (C) brigadoons
- (D) privateers

English explorers Frobisher, Davis, and Hudson all searched for

_____.

- (A) Spanish ships and cities to rob
- (B) the Northwest Passage
- (C) the Seven Cities of Gold
- (D) Roanoke Colony

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The New England Colonies

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 3

- **What was the pattern of French settlement in North America?**
- **What were the goals of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies?**
- **Why was there dissent within the Puritan community?**
- **Why did war break out between the Indians and the English settlers?**



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The French in North America

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 3

Giovanni de Verrazano

Verrazano, an Italian who sailed for the French, explored the coast of North America from present-day North Carolina to Newfoundland, while searching for the Northwest Passage. He also entered New York harbor.

Jacques Cartier

Cartier made three voyages to Canada. The French king claimed the region Cartier explored as New France. Cartier had explored the St. Lawrence River as far as the modern-day city of Montreal but failed to establish a permanent colony in North America.

Samuel de Champlain

Champlain founded the first successful French colony in North America, at Quebec, in 1608. He also mapped the Atlantic shores as far south as Massachusetts and traveled inland to the lakes now known as Lake Huron and Lake Champlain.

Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette

Searching for the Northwest Passage, Joliet and Marquette traveled from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River in 1673. They did not find the passage, but they did sail down the Mississippi.



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The French in North America

The Fur Trade

- The French in New France discovered that fur could be sold in Europe for great profit.
- Native Americans trapped the animals, then traded the fur to the French.
- The fur trade determined the shape of New France. New France stuck close to the waterways because water was vital for transporting goods.

The Iroquois

- The French presence in North America led to an increase in warfare among Native Americans. The fur trade caused different Indian groups to fight over hunting territory.
- One group, the Iroquois, who were based in present-day New York State, were very successful at both war and trade.
- The Iroquois pushed rival Native American tribes out of their homelands, forcing them to migrate west of the Great Lakes.



Plymouth Colony

Chapter 2, Section 3

- In England, in 1534, King Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church to found a Protestant church. The English who complained that this new church continued too many Catholic practices were called Puritans, because they wanted a “purer” kind of church. Some Puritans started separate churches of their own and were called Separatists. Both Puritans and Separatists were persecuted (attacked) because of their beliefs.
- One group of Separatists, those who came to be called the Pilgrims, sailed to New England on the Mayflower. They sought the freedom to worship as they wanted. The Pilgrims made an agreement, the Mayflower Compact, that they would obey all of their government’s laws. This belief in self-government would later become one of the founding principles of the United States.



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The Massachusetts Bay Colony

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 3

- In the **Great Migration**, thousands of English settlers moved to New England. Though many of them were Puritans who migrated so they could worship as they pleased, they did not believe in **religious tolerance**—the idea that people of different religions should live in peace together.
- The Puritans wanted to reform, or purify, the Protestant Church.
- The Puritans convinced about 1,000 Native Americans to adopt Puritan religious beliefs and live in “praying towns.”
- The Puritan plan was to have well-ordered families in well-ordered towns in a well-ordered colony.
- Many Puritans believed their colony, and indeed America, was a “city upon a hill”—an example to people throughout the world.
- In 1692, after the **Salem witch trials**, twenty men and women in Salem, Massachusetts, were executed because they were believed to be practicing witchcraft.



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Dissent in the Puritan Community

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 3

Roger Williams Founds Providence

- Roger Williams, a Separatist minister, was banished from Massachusetts in 1635, after quarreling with Puritan authorities.
- Williams argued two main points:
 - He believed that the English king did not have the authority to give away land in North America that rightly belonged to Native Americans.
 - He also believed that the government should not interfere with or punish settlers over matters of religion.
- His new settlement, called Providence, guaranteed religious tolerance of all settlers.

Other Separatist Colonies

- In 1638, a new group of Separatists from England founded New Haven, in present-day Connecticut.
- In 1662, New Haven and the Connecticut Colony were combined into a single royal colony.
- In 1638, John Wheelwright founded a colony at Exeter, in present-day New Hampshire.

Anne Hutchinson Is Banished

- Anne Hutchinson believed that it was wrong to obey the church if by doing so a person felt he or she was disobeying God.
- Her home in Boston became a center for those who wanted to think for themselves, and critics of the government gathered there.
- She was called to trial and the courts declared her “unfit for our society.” She was banished from Massachusetts in 1637.



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War With the Indians

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 3

The Pequot War

The Pequot people of Connecticut struck out against the English settlers. In response, the Massachusetts Bay Colony sent an army to attack them in 1637 in what is known as the **Pequot War**. The army hunted and destroyed all but a handful of the Pequot.

sachem—a Native American leader

King Philip's War

Indians in New England resented the settlers taking their land.

In 1675, the Indian leader Metacom, known in American history as King Philip, united Indian groups and attempted to drive the English out of New England.

Many Indians and English were killed in **King Philip's War** before the English eventually won.

The war devastated New England's economy for years to come and left Native American life in southern New England virtually extinct.



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The New England Colonies

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The New England Colonies - Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 3

What product helped the French gain great wealth in New France?

- (A) Gold
- (B) Corn
- (C) Maple syrup
- (D) Fur

Puritans who started churches of their own were called _____.

- (A) Separatists
- (B) Pilgrims
- (C) Sachems
- (D) Reformers

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The New England Colonies - Assessment

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The Middle and Southern Colonies

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 4

- **What was the early history of the Dutch in New York?**
- **What were the characteristics of the other Middle Colonies?**
- **Why did people settle in the Southern Colonies?**



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The Middle Colonies

Chapter 2, Section 4

- **Settlers of the Middle Colonies, the colonies immediately to the south of New England, had a great diversity (variety) of people.**
- **The Middle Colonies included New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.**
- **They are called the Middle Colonies because they are in the middle of the Atlantic Coast of North America.**



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The Dutch in New York

A Thriving Colony

- In 1625, the Dutch founded a trading station, New Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Hudson River.
- They made arrangements with local Native Americans to build homes on Manhattan Island.
- They grew prosperous trading fur and other goods with Europe.
- Religious tolerance was a firm rule in the colony. The Dutch built the first **synagogue**, or house of Jewish worship, in North America.

England Takes Over

- In 1664, the English King Charles II declared that the Dutch colony belonged to his brother, the Duke of York.
- The Duke of York sent ships and troops to New Amsterdam, forcing the Dutch to give up the town.
- New Amsterdam was renamed New York.
- The colony of New York was a **proprietary colony**—a colony granted by a king or queen to an individual or group that had full governing rights.



The Other Middle Colonies

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 4

- New Jersey**
- The Duke of York divided New Jersey between two English noblemen.
 - In 1702, both halves united to form a single royal colony called New Jersey.
- Pennsylvania**
- Englishman William Penn received the land that makes up Pennsylvania from King Charles II as repayment for debts owed.
 - Penn established good relations with the Native Americans before bringing settlers over from England.
 - Most of Penn's settlers were Quakers, members of a Protestant group that had suffered persecution in England.
 - Quakers believed firmly that all people should be treated as equals in society.
 - Pennsylvania became a haven, or safe place, for people of every faith.
- Delaware**
- The Dutch captured this trading village from the Swedes, who had settled there in 1638.
 - The Duke of York captured it from the Dutch.
 - The Duke of York gave Delaware to William Penn in 1682.
 - In 1704, Delaware became a separate colony.



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The Colonies in America, 1607-1776

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Chapter 2, Section 4

Colony	European Settlement	Reason for Settlement	Leaders	Charter ¹	Economic Activities
New England Colonies					
Massachusetts Plymouth (1620-1691) Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629-1691)	1620	Escape religious Persecution Establish a Puritan commonwealth	William Bradford John Winthrop	Mayflower Compact 6120-1621; Joint-stock 1621-1691 Joint-stock 1629-1684; Royal 1684-1691 Two colonies merged in 1691; Royal 1691-1776	Fishing, lumber shipbuilding, triangular trade, rum, whaling
New Hampshire Exeter (1638)	1623	Profit from trade and fishing Escape religious persecution	Benning Wentworth; John Wentworth John Wheelwright	Proprietary 1622-1641; joint-stock (part of Massachusetts Bay) 1641-1679; royal 1679-1776	Trade, fishing
Connecticut	1634	Establish a Puritan settlement, establish a fur trade route	Thomas Hooker	Self-governing 1639-1662; corporate 1662-1776	Triangular trade
Rhode Island ²	1636	Escape religious intolerance of Massachusetts Bay	Roger Williams	Self-governing 1639-1644; joint-stock 1644-1663; corporate 1663-1776	Shipping, livestock, agriculture



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The Colonies in America, 1607-1776, *cont.*

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Chapter 2, Section 4

Colony	European Settlement	Reason for Settlement	Leaders	Charter ¹	Economic Activities
New England Colonies					
New York ³	1624	Expansion	Peter Stuyvesant; James, Duke of York Richard Nicolls; Thomas Dongan	Colony of Dutch West Indian Co. 1624-1664; proprietary (English) 1664-1685; royal 1685-1776	Wheat, milling lumber, furs, sugar refining, distilling, shipbuilding, trade
Delaware ⁴	1638	Trade	Johan Pritz; Johan Rising; William Penn	Proprietary (Swedish) 1638-1655; Colony of Dutch West Indian Co. 1655-1664; proprietary 1664-1704 (part of Penn. after 1682); royal 1704-1776	Trade, fishing
New Jersey	1630	Expansion; trading post; refuge for Quakers from England	John Berkeley; John Carteret	Colony of Dutch West Indian Co. 1630-1664; proprietary 1664-1702; royal 1704-1776	Trade, farming
Pennsylvania	1644	Swedish expansion; establish a Quaker colony, religious tolerance	William Penn	Part of neighboring Swedish, Dutch, and English colonies until 1681; proprietary 1691-1692; royal 1692-1694; proprietary 1694-1776	Trade, farming



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The Colonies in America, 1607-1776, *cont.*

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Chapter 2, Section 4

Colony	European Settlement	Reason for Settlement	Leaders	Charter ¹	Economic Activities
Southern Colonies					
Virginia	1607	Search for gold; English outpost against Spain	John Smith; John Rolfe; Thomas Dale	Joint-stock 1607-1624; royal 1625-1776	Tobacco
Maryland	1632	Establish a Catholic settlement escape religious persecution	Cecilius Calvert (Lord Baltimore)	Proprietary 1632-1691; royal 1691-1716; proprietary 1716-1776	Tobacco
Carolina ⁵ North Carolina South Carolina	1655 1670	Land Wealth, refuge for small farmers; strengthen English possessions in the Americas	William Berkeley; Anthony Ashley-Cooper; John Locke	Proprietary 1663-1712 Proprietary 1712-1729; royal 1729-1776 Proprietary 1712-1719; royal 1719-1776	Ship supplies, rice, indigo, tobacco
Georgia ⁶	1732	Settlement for debtors; buffer Carolinas from Spanish Florida	James Oglethorpe	Proprietary 1732-1752; royal 1752-1776	Rice, indigo, ship supplies

¹ Corporate colonies were organized by joint-stock company, or corporation, for the benefit of shareholders. Such colonies could only be formed when the English King issued a charter, or certificate of his approval. In a royal colony, a governor appointed by the king served as its chief official, though a colonial assembly approved laws before they could go in to effect. Self-Governing colonies were independent of the king or a corporation. Proprietary colonies were granted by the king to a proprietor, or owner, whether one person or a small group of people.

² The four original settlements of Providence, Portsmouth, Warwick and Newport created a united government in 1647 under the name "Providence Plantations."

³ Called New Netherland until 1664 when the English took it from the Dutch.

⁴ Settled in 1638 by the Swedes and called New Sweden, Seized by the Dutch 1655 and became part of New Netherland. Conquered by English in 1664.

⁵ North and South Carolina formed a single colony, Carolina, until the were separated in 1712.

⁶ Originally part of South Carolina.



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The Southern Colonies

Chapter 2, Section 4

Southern Colonies: Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia. (Virginia was the first; the others began as proprietary colonies.)

Maryland

- Englishman George Calvert wanted to start a colony that would be a safe haven for Roman Catholics who were being persecuted in England.
- Calvert's son, Lord Baltimore, established the colony in the Chesapeake Bay area.
- Baltimore ordered the adoption of the Maryland Toleration Act to ensure that Catholics were protected, as his father had wanted... however, non-Christians were not protected.
- Planters in Maryland used African slaves to farm tobacco.

The Carolinas

- In 1663, King Charles II granted ownership of Carolina to a group of English noblemen, who split the territory into North and South Carolina in 1712.
- In 1719, South Carolina became a royal colony.
- North Carolina became a royal colony in 1729.
- Both colonies thrived on tobacco profits.

Georgia

- Georgia, established in 1732, was managed by trustees. (A trustee is someone entrusted to look after a business.)
- The trustees, led by James Oglethorpe, wanted Georgia to be a haven for English debtors.
- In return, the trustees, promised that Georgia would help protect the Southern Colonies from Spanish raiders based in Florida.
- Catholics were not allowed to settle in Georgia.
- Settlers had to follow strict rules—no liquor, or slaves.



The Middle and Southern Colonies

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 4

Let's Review

- **What was the early history of the Dutch in New York?**
- **What were the characteristics of the other Middle Colonies?**
- **Why did people settle in the Southern Colonies?**



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The Middle and Southern Colonies - Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 4

A proprietary colony is granted by_____.

- (A) trustees
- (B) a king or queen
- (C) a governor
- (D) a company

Which colony was established as a haven for English people who could not pay their debts?

- (A) North Carolina
- (B) New York
- (C) Pennsylvania
- (D) Georgia

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SECTION



The Middle and Southern Colonies - Assessment

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 4

A proprietary colony is granted by_____.

- (A) trustees
- (B) a king or queen**
- (C) a governor
- (D) a company

Which colony was established as a haven for English people who could not pay their debts?

- (A) North Carolina
- (B) New York
- (C) Pennsylvania
- (D) Georgia**

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