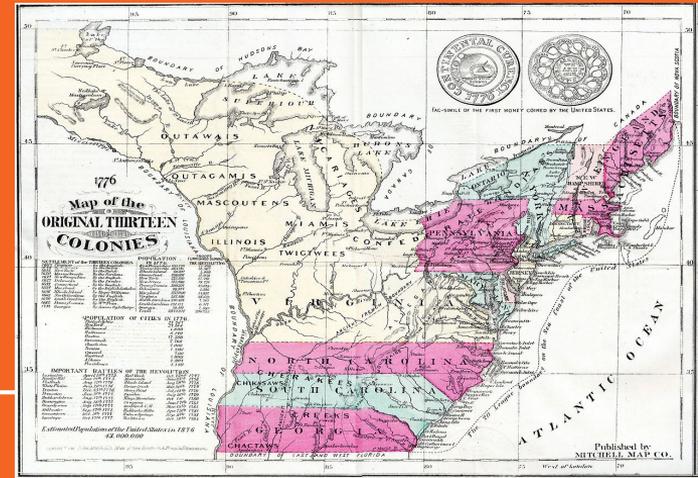

Chapter Two - The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire

Presented by: Wilson Borkowski

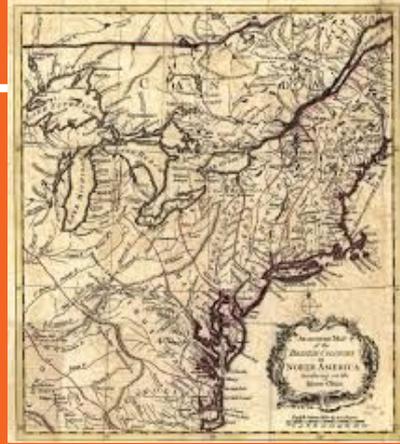




SIRI

TAKE ME TO INDIA

Preliminary information



- 13 distinct colonies established by Britain
 - Starting with Jamestown (1607) and ending with Georgia (1733)
 - Three types of charters
 - Corporate Charter - joint stock companies (virginia company)
 - Royal Charter - under direct authority of the king (New Jersey post 1702)
 - Proprietary Colonies - owned by individuals granted charter by king (Maryland and Pennsylvania)
 - English tradition of representative government
 - Conflict with colonists and king
-

I LIVED IN THE NEW WORLD

**BEFORE IT WAS
COOL**



- England was in position to colonize
 - After defeating Spanish Armada and establishing self as dominant naval superpower.
 - Population growing, economy struggling
 - Use of joint stock companies made colonization affordable by pooling money and spreading risk

Early English Settlements

Jamestown, Virginia



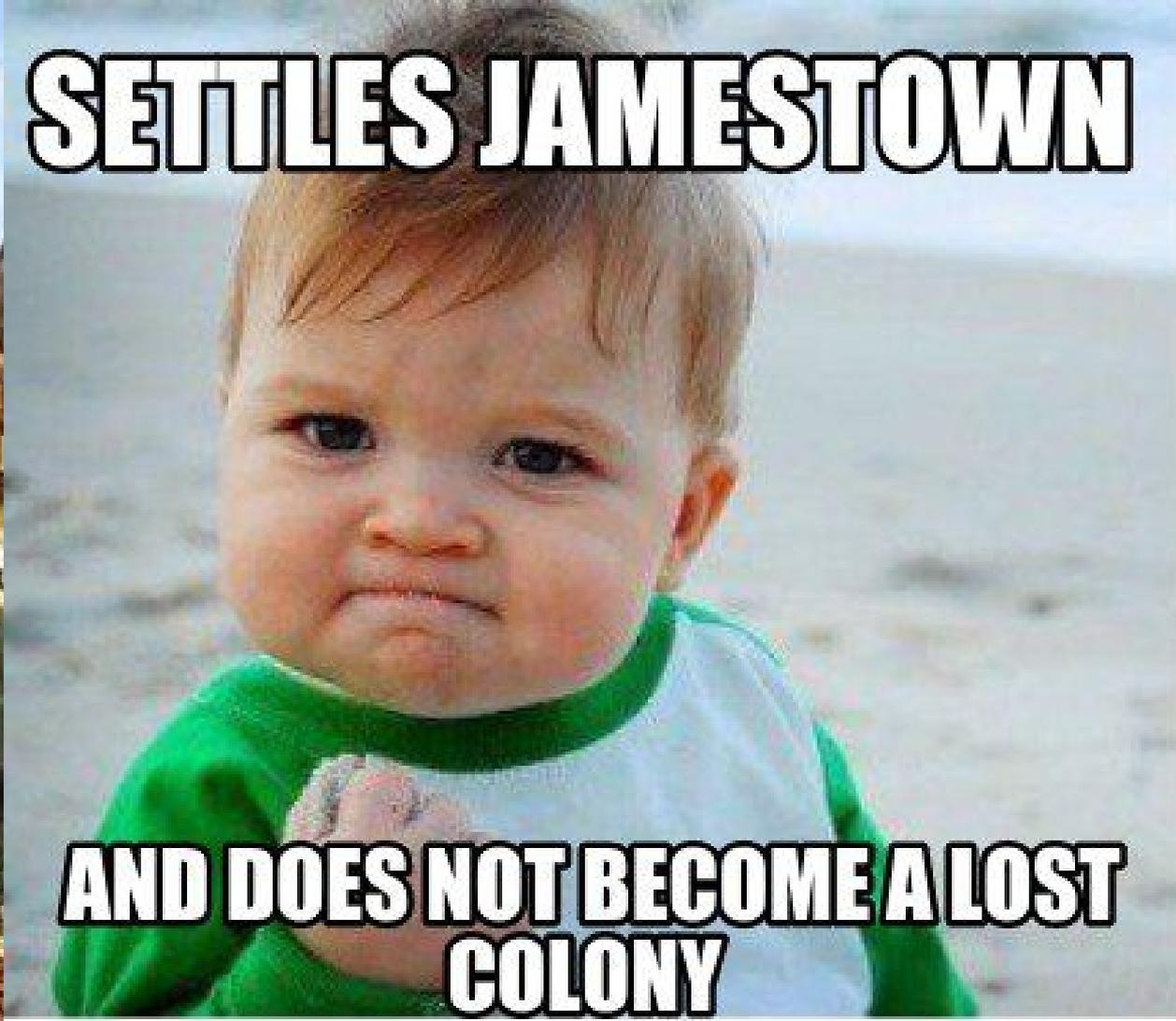
Jamestown



- King James chartered Virginia company
 - Early Problems
 - Poor location in swampy marsh led to outbreaks of malaria and dysentery
 - Many settlers did not know how to survive the wilderness or were too busy looking for gold
 - Starvation was rampant
 - Captain John Smith's leadership and efforts of John Rolfe (Pocahontas's husband) kept colony alive
 - Transition to Royal colony
 - Virginia company heavily in debt and bankrupt had charter revoked
 - King James took over making it first royal colony
-

SETTLES JAMESTOWN

AND DOES NOT BECOME A LOST COLONY



Plymouth and Massachusetts

- Bay
- Religiously motivated colonists (English protestant)
 - Believed in idea of predestination
 - Viewed as religious dissenters and persecuted
 - The Plymouth colony
 - Separatists fled English persecution to Holland
 - Some of these later left for the new world on the Mayflower
 - New colony established at Plymouth
 - Massachusetts Bay
 - Group of Puritans gained Royal charter
 - Puritans led by John Winthrop founded Boston
 - Civil war drove 15,000 settlers in movement known as “great migration”



**YOU SHOULD COME TO THE
MIDDLE COLONIES**

WE'RE LIT OF COURSE



Early Political Institution



- Representative Assembly in Virginia
 - Colonists given same rights as Englishmen
 - Virginia colonists formed house of Burgesses
 - Representative government in New England
 - Mayflower compact was early form of colonial self rule
 - All “freemen” voted in annule governor election
 - Limits to colonial democracy
 - Only male property owners could vote
 - Many institutions ruled with unlimited power answering only to the crown
 - Democratic ideas coexisted with anti democratic practices
-

KNOCK KNOCK!

IT'S US, FREEDOM & DEMOCRACY!



The Chesapeake Colonies

- King Charles I divided Virginia and gave part of it to Lord Baltimore
 - Religious issues in Maryland
 - Act of toleration
 - Catholics immigrated to Maryland which was safe haven to Catholics
 - Quickly outnumbered by Protestant farmers
 - Act of toleration granted religious freedom to all Christians
 - Protestant revolt
 - Protestants led civil war to repeal act of toleration
-

Labor Shortages

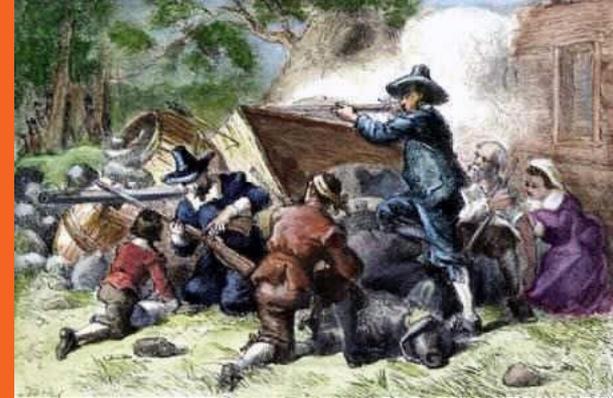
- Plenty of land but not enough labor
 - Need for new labor source
- Indentured servants
 - People under contract agreed to work for a time to pay off room and board
- Headright system
 - Attempt to attract immigrants by offering land
- Slavery
 - Early colonists couldn't afford slaves and children born to slaves were free
 - House of Burgesses passed law keeping blacks in permanent bondage
- Economic problems
 - Due to overproduction tobacco prices dropped causing hardship





Conflict in Virginia

- Sir William Berkeley governed on behalf of large planters and failed to protect frontier settlers from indian attacks
- Bacon's Rebellion
 - Nathaniel Bacon and fellow western farmers led rebellion against Berkeley
 - Raided and massacred indian villages
 - Defeated governor's forces but Bacon latter died
 - Rebellion brutally suppressed
- Lasting problems
 - Highlighted sharp distinction between poor farmers and wealthy planters
 - Showed colonial resistance to royal rule



Development of New England

- While strong religious conviction held Plymouth and Massachusetts bay together banishment was a common punishment for religious dissenters
- Rhode Island
 - Roger Williams was a puritan minister who was banished for his views
 - He fled to the south and established Rhode Island
 - Recognized rights of indians and has complete religious toleration
 - Anne Hutchinson was prominent dissenter who believed in antinomianism
 - Banished for questioning puritan doctrine
- Connecticut
 - Thomas Hooker and group of Bostonian puritans founded colony in Connecticut river valley
 - Created first written constitution *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut*
 - John Davenport founded colony called New Haven
 - Given royal charter but with limited self government

TRYING TO FIND RHODE ISLAND

ON A MAP OF THE 13 COLONIES



- New Hampshire
 - Last New England colony
 - Split from Massachusetts by king and made royal colony
- Halfway Covenant
 - Allowed people to be partial church members if they had not experienced a conversion
 - Puritan practices weakened for sake of membership
- New England Confederation
 - Threat of Indian raids, Dutch and French attacks, and a lack of British assistance led to military alliance between four New England colonies
- King Philip's War
 - Metacom, chief of Wampanoags, united tribes against English
 - Crushed by New England Confederation, ending last great native resistance to colonist



THE COLONIES ARE

QUITE ROWDY THIS EVENING



Restoration Colonies

- Period when English crown was restored after brief rule by Oliver Cromwell
 - The Carolinas
 - Two royal colonies formed as gifts to those who aided Charles II
 - South Carolina
 - Initially used for fur trading and supplying British West Indies it was replaced by large rice plantations worked by slaves
 - North Carolina
 - Self sufficient small tobacco farmers
 - Reputation for democratic views
 - New York
 - Attempt to close gap between Chesapeake and New England colonies
 - Named after Duke of York it allowed Dutch tolerance
 - James attempted levying taxes but was pressured to allow representative assembly
-

- New Jersey
 - Originally two colonies split from New York
 - Religious freedom and assembly
- Pennsylvania and Delaware
 - Quakers
 - Believed in equality and nonviolence
 - Thought religious authority came from soul not bible
 - Persecuted and jailed for beliefs in England
 - “The Holy Experiment”
 - Penn desired a safe haven for Quakers
 - Treated indians fairly
 - Delaware
 - Lower part of Pennsylvania granted own assembly
- Georgia: The Last Colony
 - Received direct financial support from parliament
 - Made as buffer for rich Carolinas and Spanish Florida
 - Place to ship debtors
 - Special regulations
 - Philanthropists led by James Oglethorpe imposed strict regulations
 - Royal Colony
 - Georgia became royal colony and restrictions on rum and slaves were dropped
 - Adopted plantation model

Mercantilism and the Empire

- Mercantilist doctrine stated colonies were purely to enrich the mother country
 - Applied to English colony only after civil war was resolved
- Acts of Trade and Navigation
 - Three rules imposed
 - Commerce must be on English or colonial ships
 - All goods going to colonies must pass through England
 - Certain “enumerated” goods must be sold to England
- Impact on the Colonies
 - Caused New England shipbuilding to prosper and gave virginia a monopoly on tobacco in England
 - Financed defence from Spain and France
 - Limited development of colonial manufacturing
 - Forced colonists to pay high price for British goods
 - Economic advantages offset by negative political effects



**IF YOU HAVIN' MONARCHY
PROBLEMS I FEEL BAD FOR YOU, SON.**

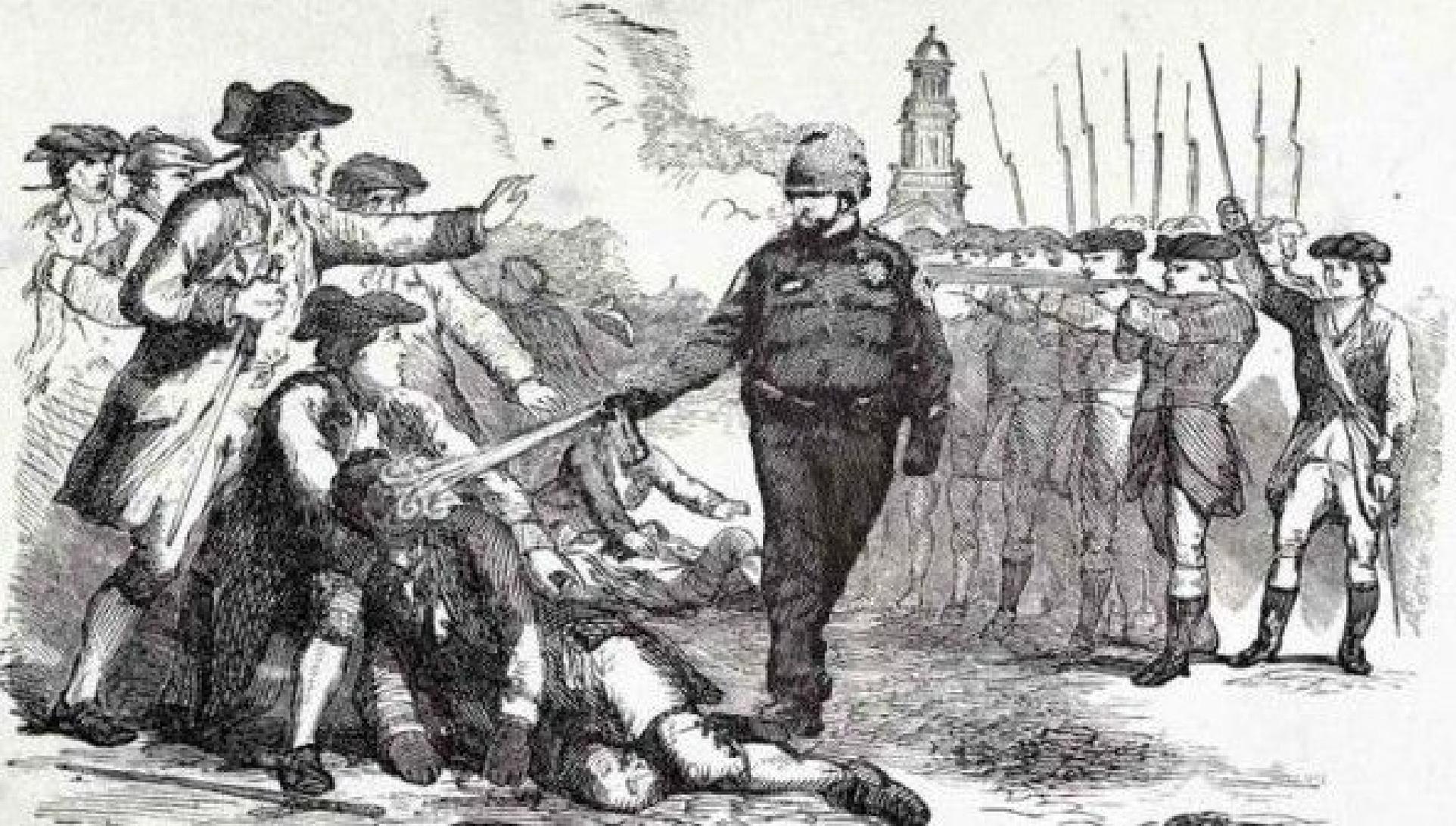


**I GOT 99 PROBLEMS
BUT A KING AIN'T ONE.**



- Enforcement of the Acts
 - Typically lax in enforcement and often corrupt
 - Crown would attempt to regain control
- The Domination of New England
 - King James II gained throne and was determined to reestablish royal rule
 - Combined several New England colonies into the Dominion of New England
 - James II was deposed in the Glorious Revolution
- Permanent Restrictions
 - Restrictions were still in place and heavily despised by colonists





The Institution of Slavery



- Increased Demand for Slaves
 - Reasons for more slaves
 - Reduced migration from England
 - Slaves were a dependable workforce
 - They were cheap labor
- Slave Laws
 - Laws passed which held blacks and their children in bondage for life
 - Racism and slavery were part of colonial life
- Triangular Trade
 - Royal African Company had monopoly on slave trade
 - Ships would bring rum to Africa, bring slaves across middle passage, then sell survivors for sugar cane

**QUICK, WHILST THEY ARE
DISTRACTED**



RETAKE THE COLONIES!