

# Early Colonies Have Mixed Success

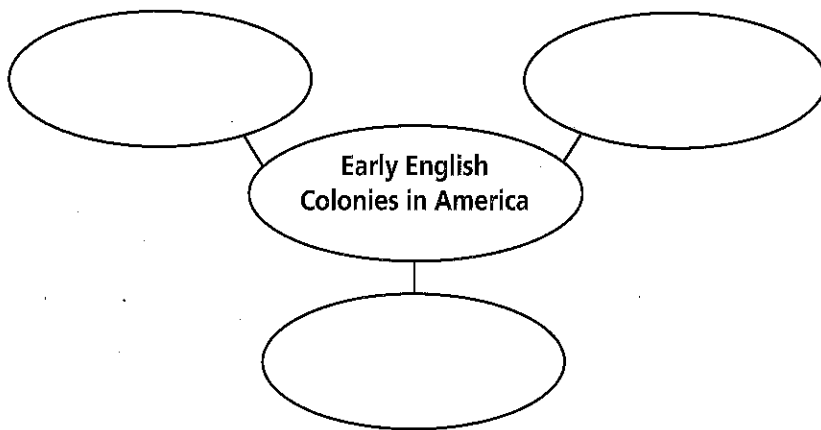
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about slavery in the Americas.

In this section, you will read how the English established the first permanent colony in the Americas.

## AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the early English colonies. Fill it in with information about each of the colonies.



## TERMS & DEFINITIONS

**joint-stock company** Company backed by people who put money into a project to earn profits

**charter** A written contract, issued by a government, giving the holder the right to establish a colony

**Jamestown** The first permanent English settlement in North America

**John Smith** The leader of Jamestown

**indentured servant** Worker who exchanged labor for help getting started in America

**House of Burgesses** The first representative assembly in the American colonies

**Bacon's Rebellion** A rebellion by poor, landless settlers against wealthy Virginia landowners

## The English Plan Colonies (pages 85–86)

**Why** did England want to start a colony in the late 1500s?

England defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588. Then it decided to use its resources to establish colonies in the Americas. Colonies would provide the country with *raw materials*. They would also increase the country's trade.

Many English colonists wanted to come to the Americas to gain greater economic opportunity. Some wanted to come to the Americas to escape religious persecution.

1. What were two reasons that some English colonists had for coming to America?

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## Two Early Colonies Fail (page 86)

**What** was England's first colony in America?

England's first colony, Virginia, was started by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585 on Roanoke Island. The colonists who settled the colony counted on the Native Americans for food. However, the Native Americans realized that the colonists wanted their land. They cut off the colonists' food supply. The colonists who survived returned to England in 1586.

John White tried again to establish the colony in 1587. He returned to the colony in 1590, after being away for two years. He found no trace of the colonists. No one knows for sure what happened to the Roanoke colony.

The Plymouth Company financed the Sagadahoc colony, in what is now Maine. Problems in the colony, however, forced most of the colonists to return to England within a year.

2. What were the first two early colonies established by the English in America?

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**Financing a Colony** (pages 86–87)

*Why did the English turn to joint-stock companies to finance colonies?*

Sir Walter Raleigh lost his *investment* in the Roanoke colony. The English realized that one person could not finance a colony. Instead they turned to the **joint-stock company**, a company backed by people who invested money. Each investor had part ownership of the company. The investors split *profits* and divided losses.

In 1601, King James I gave a **charter** to the Virginia Company of London and the Virginia Company of Plymouth. A charter was a written contract issued by a government. It gave the holder the right to establish a colony.

**3. What two joint-stock companies were established in 1601?****Jamestown Is Founded in 1607** (page 87)

*What was the first permanent English colony in America?*

In 1607, the Virginia Company of London financed an expedition of over 100 colonists to America. They named the first permanent English settlement **Jamestown**, in honor of King James.

Many Jamestown colonists became sick from *malaria* and from the drinking water. They incorrectly believed that the colony was rich in gold. So they spent much of their time searching for it rather than building homes and growing food. The climate was also difficult for the colonists.

**4. What hardships did the Jamestown colonists face?****Jamestown Grows; Conflicts with the Powhatan** (pages 87–88)

*What helped Jamestown grow?*

Many of the first Jamestown settlers died within the first year. In 1608, **John Smith**, a soldier and adventurer, took control. He established strict rules that forced the colonists to work.

In 1612, John Rolfe introduced tobacco. The crop became very popular in England. It soon brought profits for the Virginia company. When the settlers

wanted part of the profits, the company responded by letting them own land. By 1621, there were more than 2,000 settlers in Jamestown.

To get even more laborers to work on the tobacco plantations, settlers were encouraged to come as **indentured servants**. These men and women sold their labor to the person who paid for their passage. Then after working for a number of years, they were free to farm or take up a trade of their own.

The colonists soon wanted more control of their own interests. So the Virginia Company allowed for burgesses, or elected representatives, to meet once a year in an *assembly*. In 1619, the **House of Burgesses** became the first representative assembly in the American colonies.

The relations between English colonists and the Powhatan grew worse. The colonists' need for land on which to grow tobacco increased, and they took over more Powhatan land. In response to this, the Powhatan killed hundreds of Jamestown settlers.

**5. Why did the Powhatan kill hundreds of Jamestown settlers?****Bacon's Rebellion in 1676** (page 89)

*What was Bacon's Rebellion?*

By the 1670s, about one-fourth of the free white men living in Jamestown were former indentured servants. Most of these landless settlers lived on Virginia's western frontier. There, they fought the Native Americans for land.

In 1676, Nathaniel Bacon and a group of landless servants demanded that the governor of the colony approve a war against the Native Americans. The purpose of the war was to get land to grow tobacco. The governor's refusal resulted in **Bacon's Rebellion**. Bacon and his followers burned Jamestown to the ground. The rebellion ended when Bacon suddenly died. The king recalled the governor to England. The House of Burgesses passed laws to limit the governor's power.

**6. Why did Nathaniel Bacon and others rebel against the governor of Jamestown?**

Chapter **3** Section 2 (pages 92–95)

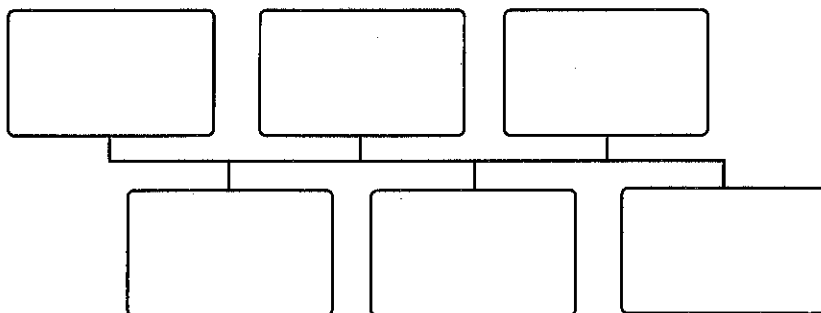
# New England Colonies

## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the first English colonies.  
 In this section, you will learn about other English colonies.

## AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on the important dates in the development of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and Rhode Island.



## TERMS & NAMES

- Pilgrims** Members of a religious group who wanted to separate from the Church of England
- Mayflower Compact** An agreement signed by Pilgrims to obey colony laws
- Puritans** Religious group that wanted to “purify” the Church of England
- Great Migration** Movement of Puritans from England to America
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut** Laws adopted by Puritans in Connecticut in 1636
- Roger Williams** Minister who founded colony of Rhode Island
- Anne Hutchinson** Woman forced to leave Massachusetts Bay Colony
- King Philip’s War** Conflict between settlers and Native Americans

### The Voyage of the Mayflower; The Pilgrims Found Plymouth (pages 92–94)

*Why did the Pilgrims sail for America?*

King Henry VIII started the Church of England in the early 1500s. In the early 1600s, the **Pilgrims**, a Separatist group, called for a total break with the Church of England. They thought it was too much like the Catholic Church. King James attacked them for their beliefs. To escape his harsh treatment, the Pilgrims asked the Virginia Company if they could settle in America. The company arranged for them to settle on its land on the eastern coast of North America.

In November 1620, the Pilgrims, sailing on the *Mayflower*, were blown north off their course. They landed in a place they called Plymouth. Because they landed outside the limits of the Virginia Company, their charter did not apply. To keep order, the men on the ship signed the **Mayflower Compact**. They promised to obey the laws they agreed upon.

After the first winter, many of the Pilgrims suffered from illness and starvation. About half of

them died by spring. Then Squanto, a Native American, helped the Pilgrims negotiate a treaty with the Native Americans. He showed them how to plant, hunt, and fish. The Pilgrims also traded with the Native Americans for furs and lumber. These goods were shipped back to England for a profit.

In the fall the Pilgrims and the Native Americans celebrated a good harvest with a feast. This was the first Thanksgiving.

#### 1. How did the Native Americans help the Pilgrims survive?

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### The Puritans Come to Massachusetts Bay; The New England Way (pages 94–95)

*What was the Great Migration?*

Another religious group, the **Puritans**, also left England to escape religious persecution. The Puritans wanted to *reform* the Church of England by

“purifying” some of its practices. Thousands of Puritans left for America. Their leaving was known as the **Great Migration**.

The Massachusetts Bay Company arranged for the Puritans to receive a charter to settle land in New England. In 1630, about 1,000 Puritans settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were well prepared and did not endure the hardships the Pilgrims did.

The *congregation* was the basic unit of the Puritan community. Each Puritan congregation set up its own town. The meetinghouse was the most important building. People gathered there for town meetings. At these meetings, people made laws and other decisions for the community.

By law, everyone in town had to attend church services. The sermons at these services taught Puritans the “New England Way.” This term described Puritan beliefs and their society, which stressed hard work. The belief in hard work helped to make their colony grow and become successful.

In 1636, Thomas Hooker moved his congregation to the Connecticut Valley. There they wrote the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**, which was a kind of *constitution*. These laws expanded the idea of representative government.

## 2. How did the New England Way contribute to the success of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

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## Challenges to Puritan Leaders

(pages 95–96)

**Why** did many people leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony for Rhode Island?

Some people, such as minister **Roger Williams**, did not support the New England Way. He opposed forced church attendance. Because of his beliefs, he was forced to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He fled southward and founded the colony of Rhode Island in 1636. **Anne Hutchinson** believed that people did not have to attend church services to worship God. She was also forced to leave the colony. She fled to Rhode Island in 1638.

The Quakers also disagreed with the New England

Way. They were persecuted for their beliefs, and many left for Rhode Island.

## 3. Why was Rhode Island founded?

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## King Philip’s War (page 96)

**Who** was King Philip?

As the Massachusetts colony grew, settlers began to take Native American land. This led to conflict between the colonists and the Native Americans. In 1675, **King Philip’s War** began. A chief the English called King Philip led an *alliance* of Native Americans against the colonists. The war lasted more than a year, until the English won.

## 4. What was King Philip’s War?

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## The Salem Witchcraft Trials

(pages 96–97)

**What** events led to the Salem witchcraft trials?

By the late 1600s, the younger generation of Puritans did not share their parents’ strict religious views. In Salem, several young girls were told frightening stories about witches. Pretending to be bewitched, the girls accused others of witchcraft. This started a panic in which those accused were forced to name others as witches. More than 100 people were arrested and tried. Twenty were found guilty and put to death. The religious leaders viewed the trials as a sign from God to return to a strict Puritan lifestyle. The panic did not last long. However, it showed how easily a community can assign blame for its problems.

## 5. What did the religious leaders in Salem believe was the reason for the trials?

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# Founding the Middle and Southern Colonies

## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the founding of the New England colonies.

In this section, you will read how the Middle and Southern Colonies were started.

## AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the Middle and Southern colonies. Fill it in with information about each of the colonies.

MIDDLE	New York	
	New Jersey	
	Pennsylvania	
	Delaware	
SOUTHERN	Maryland	
	Carolinas	
	Georgia	

## TERMS & NAMES

- patroon** A person who brought 50 settlers to New Netherland
- Peter Stuyvesant** The governor of New Netherland
- Duke of York** The owner of the colony of New York
- proprietary colony** A colony run by a proprietor, or owner
- William Penn** The founder of Pennsylvania
- Quaker** A religious group who was persecuted for its beliefs
- royal colony** A colony ruled by a governor appointed by the king
- James Oglethorpe** The founder of Georgia

### The Middle Colonies (page 100)

*Why did people settle in the Middle Colonies?*

The Middle Colonies were New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Settlers to these colonies came for religious freedom. They also came to take advantage of the economic opportunities. The rich soil made farming and raising livestock favorable in these colonies. The rivers supported shipping and trade.

**1. What were the Middle Colonies?**

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### New Netherland Becomes New York (page 101)

*Who started the colony of New Netherland?*

The colony of New Netherland was founded by Dutch settlers in 1624. To attract more settlers, the Dutch set up a patroon system. A **patroon** was a

person who brought 50 settlers to New Netherland. As a reward a patroon received a large piece of land. Many different kinds of people settled in New Netherland.

**Peter Stuyvesant**, the governor of the colony, wanted to add more land to New Netherland. So in 1655 he attacked the nearby colony of New Sweden. The Swedes surrendered the settlement to the Dutch.

The brother of England's King Charles II, the **Duke of York**, drove the Dutch out of New Netherland. New Netherland became the **proprietary colony** of New York. The Duke became the proprietor, or owner, of the colony.

**2. How did the colony of New York get started?**

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## New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware

(pages 101–102)

**How** were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware colonized?

The Duke of York gave part of his land to his friends. The colony of New Jersey encouraged settlers by promising freedom of religion.

**William Penn** was another large landowner in America. Penn joined the **Quakers**, a religious group, who were persecuted for their beliefs. Penn was given a large piece of land. He decided to use it to create a colony where Quakers could live according to their beliefs. The Pennsylvania colony gave religious freedom and equality to everyone who lived there.

Pennsylvania attracted a variety of people. It became one of the wealthiest of the American colonies. Eventually, some of the *counties* of Pennsylvania broke away to form the colony of Delaware.

### 3. Why did William Penn start the colony of Pennsylvania?

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## The Southern Colonies; Maryland and the Carolinas

(pages 102–103)

**What** were the Southern Colonies?

The new Southern Colonies were Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia. The soil and climate of these colonies made them suitable for warm-weather crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo.

Lord Baltimore started the colony of Maryland in 1632. It was a place for Roman Catholics fleeing religious persecution in England. To attract other settlers to the colony, he promised religious freedom. Tobacco growing was an important part of Maryland's economy.

The colony of Carolina was founded in 1663. English settlers from Barbados built Charles Town, later called Charleston, in 1670. Carolina's colonists needed many laborers to grow rice and indigo. The English settlers from Barbados encouraged the use of enslaved Africans. They also sold local Native Americans into slavery. This led to wars between the colonists and the Native Americans.

Carolina became a **royal colony** in 1729. Then it was ruled by governors appointed by the king. The colony was divided into North Carolina and South Carolina.

### 4. What crops were an important part of the economy in the Southern Colonies?

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## Georgia

(page 103)

**Who** was James Oglethorpe?

In 1732, **James Oglethorpe** founded Georgia as a *refuge* for *debtors*. The English government wanted to use Georgia as an outpost against the Spanish in Florida and the French in Louisiana. The Spanish tried unsuccessfully to force the English out of Georgia. Oglethorpe set up strict rules that upset the colonists. The unrest caused the king to make Georgia a royal colony in 1752.

### 5. Why did James Oglethorpe start the Georgia colony?

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## Glossary/After You Read

**alliance** An agreement between groups to act together for a common purpose

**assembly** A lawmaking body

**congregation** A group of people who belong to the same church

**constitution** A set of laws

**county** A unit into which a colony was divided for the purpose of government

**debtor** A person who owes a debt

**investment** Money that is invested

**malaria** A disease that is spread by the bite of a certain mosquito

**profit** The money people receive above the amount they invested

**raw material** Unprocessed natural resource such as timber or wool

**reform** To make better by getting rid of faults

**refuge** Protection or shelter from trouble

### Terms & Names

**A.** Fill in the blanks with the letter of the term that best completes the sentence.

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|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. joint-stock company | d. King Philip's War |
| b. Mayflower Compact   | e. Quakers           |
| c. Great Migration     | f. Puritans          |

- The leaving of thousands of Puritans for America was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The colony of Pennsylvania was founded to provide a place for \_\_\_\_\_ to freely practice their beliefs.
- The Virginia Company of London was a \_\_\_\_\_ that financed the expedition to Jamestown.
- In the \_\_\_\_\_, the Pilgrims promised to obey the laws agreed upon for everyone's good.
- In 1675, conflict between the Puritans in Massachusetts and the Native Americans led to \_\_\_\_\_.

**B.** Write the letter of the name or term next to the statement that describes it best.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. John Smith         | d. Anne Hutchinson  |
| b. House of Burgesses | e. William Penn     |
| c. Roger Williams     | f. James Oglethorpe |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. I disagreed with the New England Way and started the Rhode Island colony.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I took control of Jamestown in 1608.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I started Georgia, a colony for debtors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. I started the Pennsylvania colony.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I was the first representative assembly in the American colonies.

## Main Ideas

1. Why did England turn to joint-stock companies to finance colonies?

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2. Why did the Jamestown settlers have conflicts with the Native Americans there?

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3. Why did Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson flee the Massachusetts Bay Colony to Rhode Island?

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4. Why did the Dutch set up a patroon system?

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5. Why did some English settlers bring enslaved Africans to the Southern Colonies in the 1600s?

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## Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Do you think using indentured servants was helpful or harmful to the Virginia colony? Why do you think so?
2. What were some similarities and differences between the founding of the New England Colonies and the Middle Colonies?