**SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.**

**a. Explain Virginia’s development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, and relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon’s Rebellion, and the development of slavery.**

**Virginia’s Development**

The first permanent English colony in North America was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Virginia founded in 1607. It was a business venture of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of London, an English **joint stock company** that planned to make money through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which meant sending people to America to find gold and other valuable natural resources and then ship the resources back to England. Initially, the colony suffered from a lack of leadership and profitable enterprises which resulted in starvation and near failure of the colony. In order to induce Englishmen to come to the Virginia Colony, the company instituted a series of changes that helped the colony grow. The company’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (complete economic control with little or no competition on land was lessened which allowed the colonists to acquire land for themselves. Also, the original \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, granted to the Virginia Company, allowed a measure of self-government which led to more women and families coming to Virginia.

**Tobacco Cultivation Changed Virginia**

There was no gold in the Jamestown colony, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ successfully cross-bred native strains of tobacco with West Indian tobacco. Tobacco quickly became a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and an important source of wealth in Virginia. Tobacco cultivation was labor-intensive. People known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were sent from England to work for the Virginia Company, working for a land owner in exchange for their passage to the New World in hopes of eventually claiming their own land. More tobacco cultivation required more indentured servants. Tensions began to develop over the continual need to supply land to newly freed indentured servants. African slaves were introduced to the Virginia Colony in 1619. Eventually, plantation owners came to rely on African slaves as a more profitable and renewable source of labor. As a result, Virginia’s colonial economy became highly dependent on slavery.

**House of Burgesses**

The Virginia Company established a legislative assembly that was similar to England’s Parliament, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It was the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democratic assembly in the New World. The representatives were both appointed by the company’s governor and elected by land-owning males of Virginia. Laws enacted were subject to approval by the governor and the London board of directors, but it was the first self-government in the colonies. However, all the colonists did not own land and therefore lacked representation. In 1676, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led a revolt of former indentured servants, who wanted harsher action against the Native Americans in retaliation for their attacks on outlying settlements. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was put down; however, the rebellion had the effect of further weakening the indenture servant system while strengthening the reliance on African slavery.

**Relations with Native Americans**

Relations between the colonists and Native Americans in Virginia went from wariness to assistance to all-out war. At the time of Jamestown’s founding, a strong confederacy of Native-American tribes, led by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, existed in the Virginia region. Initially wary of the colonists, ultimately a trade relationship developed between the local Native Americans and the English. However, as the colony began to expand, especially with the development of tobacco culture, Native Americans were increasingly in conflict with the colony. After unsuccessful attempts by the Powhatan Confederacy to drive the colonists out, many Native Americans fled the region and sought new places to live.

**b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip’s War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.**

**Settlement of New England**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faced increased persecution for their desire to reform the Anglican Church and their opposition to the growing power of the English monarchy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who had established themselves at Plymouth, Massachusetts, were intent on leaving the Anglican Church and reconstructing a new church from scratch; whereas, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intended to reform and modify the existing dogma of their faith. Using their influence and wealth, the Puritan leadership was able to acquire a majority share in a trading company. Using the trading company as a front, the Puritan leadership moved its headquarters of the London Company of Plymouth to Massachusetts. Afterwards, many Puritans and their families immigrated to the American colonies in order to escape persecution. Thus, the New England colonies were established by Pilgrims at Plymouth and the Puritans settled around present-day Boston. Like their fellow colonists in Virginia, the settlements had similar problems acclimating to their new environment and suffered substantial losses in its early years.

**Relations with Native Americans**

Initially, relations with the Native Americans living in the coastal regions of New England were cordial. Each side engaged in a profitable exchange of trade goods, but, as the English colony grew in size, so did the tension between the Puritans and Native Americans. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1675–1676) was an early and bloody conflict between English and regional Native American tribal groups. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), was the regional leader of the Native Americans. The conflict originated as the Puritan community spread out from Boston and took more and more Native American land. Additionally, some tribal members had converted to Christianity disrupting traditional political and cultural ties among the region’s tribes. Many colonists died in the war, but it also caused a heavy loss of life among the Native American population. As a result, large areas of southern New England were opened to English settlement, forcing all Native American tribes permanently out of the region.

**A New Type of Governance**

The Puritans held a tight control over the political and social structure of the community. Communities were run using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an early American form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democracy. Voting rights were limited to men who belonged to the church, and church membership was tightly controlled by each minister and congregation. Towns were run with each voting member having a direct role in the administration of government. Additionally, the Massachusetts colonial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided for the creation of a broader form of self-government. Participation in the political process became a problem as more children were born in America. Puritans leaders believed that many of those born in America lacked a personal covenant (relationship) with God, the central feature of Puritanism. Since church membership was a requirement for voting, Puritan ministers encouraged a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to allow partial church membership for the children and grandchildren of the original Puritans, who had not experienced a conversion experience. As a result, those who qualified were allowed the opportunity to participate in the governance of the colony.

**Opposition to Puritan Rule**

As a result of their strict religious beliefs, the Puritans were not tolerant of religious beliefs that differed from their own. Frequently, those who disagreed with Puritan ideology and practices were banished from the colony. One such banished dissident, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, founded the colony of Rhode Island based on the premise of separating church and state. As a result, Rhode Island would come to be known as a colony more tolerant of different religious beliefs. In England, the monarchy was restored to power in 1660. The Crown decided to assert control over semi-independent Massachusetts. In 1686, the British King Charles II canceled the Massachusetts Charter, claiming the area as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ belonging to the King. To get more control over trade with the colonies, James II (who followed Charles II as King of England) combined British colonies throughout New England into a single territory, the Dominion of New England. James appointed his own governor, Sir Edmund Andros. The reformed colonial structure was also governed as a royal colony. The colonists in this territory greatly disliked this centralized authority and overthrew the royal governor. Events in England led to the dissolution of the Dominion of New England, but Massachusetts remained a royal colony.

**Salem Witch Trials**

Political turmoil may have been one of the factors in one of the most notorious incidents in colonial American History. In 1692, the infamous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took place. The incident began when three girls, ill with symptoms including convulsions and “fits”, accused several local residents of using witchcraft to cause the illness. The accusations spread and led to over 150 Massachusetts colonists being accused of witchcraft. Of the 150 accused, 29 were convicted and 19 hanged. At least six more people died in prison. Contributing causes of the Salem Witch Trials included extreme religious faith, stress from a growing population, deteriorating relations with Native Americans, and the narrow opportunities for women and girls to participate in Puritan society.

**c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.**

**Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies—New York**

The Dutch founded the colony of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1614. The colony comprised all or parts of the present day states of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Founded as a private money-making venture, the colony quickly became profitable. The colony was noted for its diverse population and its tolerance. As a result of winning the Second Anglo-Dutch War in 1664, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seized control of the colony. The region was divided with the largest portion renamed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Dutch colonists remained in the new English colony and contributed greatly to its continued prosperity.

**Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies—Pennsylvania**

In 1681, King Charles II granted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a land charter as re-payment of a loan made by his father to the king. The land charter subsequently became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Using his charter, the colony became a place of refuge for English **Quakers** who faced persecution for their beliefs in Great Britain and in the English colonies of North America. Penn’s philosophy of religious tolerance attracted other immigrants such as Germans and Scots-Irish.

**d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.**

Originally, French explorers sought a northwest passage around North America for a shorter trade route to Asian markets. Failure to find such a route led the French explorer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to establish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the first permanent French settlement in North America.

**e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonies were noted for their rich soils in the coastal regions and along the river valleys. In addition to good soil, a long growing season meant that southern farmers could often produce two crops each year. Deep rivers and the distance of the Fall Line from the coast meant that inland farmers were able to ship tobacco, indigo, corn, and rice directly from their farms to European markets. The economic development of the southern colonies reflected this geological line. North of the Fall Line tended to be populated by subsistence family farms. These farms grew primarily what was needed to live along with a cash crop used to purchase or barter for trade goods such as salt, gunpowder, lead, and iron tools. South of the Fall Line, commercial farms developed that grew primarily labor intensive cash crops such as rice, tobacco, and indigo. As a result, slave labor was more common south of the Fall Line while less common north of the same line.

In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Colonies, harbor and river systems significantly shaped their development. The Hudson and Delaware Rivers provided highways to the interior of North America. Furs from the Native Americans were transported toward the coast then exchanged for European goods, such as iron tools and firearms. Later, the region’s farmers were able to use the rivers to ship wheat and other agricultural goods to markets in other colonies and Europe, as well as to import manufactured goods from markets abroad. Harbors in cities such as Philadelphia and New York City allowed the Middle Colonies to grow into major commercial hubs for all of the British American colonies.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Colonies were marked by poor, thin, rocky soils and a relatively short growing season that made farming difficult. However, plentiful forests and proximity of the sea led New Englanders to develop a thriving ship-building industry. Fishing, whaling, and commercial trade from harbors such as Boston became important economic engines for the region. New Englanders became the merchants of the colonies and New England-based ships were the carriers of colonial goods in the Trans-Atlantic trade.