

study all of the following for Test #1

THE THIRTEEN ENGLISH COLONIES

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES				
Colony	Date	Founded by	Reasons	Importance
Plymouth	1620	Pilgrims	Religious Freedom	Mayflower Compact
Massachusetts Bay	1630	Puritans, Massachusetts Bay Company	Religious freedom; build "a City on a Hill"	Representative government through election to General Court
Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay joined	1691			
New Hampshire and Maine	1622	John Mason, Sir Ferdinando Gorges	Profit from trade and fishing	Colonists from Massachusetts move into area; by 1650s under Massachusetts' control
New Hampshire	1679	Royal charter from Charles II		
Connecticut	1636	Thomas Hooker	Expansion of trade, religious, and political freedoms; limited government	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut: (1) any man owning property could vote; (2) limited power of governor
	1662	Receives charter from king and becomes separate royal colony		
Rhode Island	1636	Roger Williams, buys land from Narragansetts	Religious toleration	Separates church and state, unlike Massachusetts Bay colony

MIDDLE COLONIES				
Colony	Date	Founded by	Reasons	Importance
New Netherlands	1624	Dutch under Peter Minuit	Trade, religious freedom	Diverse population
New York	1664	Royal charter from Charles II to his brother, James, Duke of York	Takes valuable trade and land from rival	
Delaware	1638	Swedish settlers	Trade	
	1664	Seized by English	Take land from rival	
	1682	Land grant to William Penn, proprietary colony	Known as Lower Counties	Provides Pennsylvania with coastline
New Jersey	1664	Lord Berkeley, Sir George Carteret, proprietary colony	Division of New York because too large to govern; trade and religious and political freedom	Few colonists; remains mostly Native American lands
Pennsylvania	1682	William Penn, proprietary colony	Religious and political freedom	Quakers' "Holy Experiment"; attracts diverse population; pays Leni-Lenape for their land

SOUTHERN COLONIES				
Colony	Date	Founded by	Reasons	Importance
Jamestown	1607	Virginia Company	Trade, farming	Establishes self-government under the House of Burgesses
Virginia	1624	Becomes royal colony under James I		Continues House of Burgesses
Maryland	1632	Land grant from Charles I to Lord Baltimore; on his death to his son, Cecil, Lord Baltimore; first proprietary colony	Religious and political freedom	Roman Catholics; elected assembly; Act of Toleration providing religious freedom to all Christians
The Carolinas	1663	Land grant from Charles II to 8 proprietors	Trade farming, religious freedom	Rice and indigo cultivation; need for large numbers of laborers leads to African enslavement
North Carolina	1712		NC – based on tobacco	
South Carolina	1729	Proprietors sold their rights to the king; became royal colonies	SC – based on rice & indigo	Establishes representative assemblies
Georgia	1732	James Oglethorpe, proprietary colony	Haven for debtors; buffer against Spanish Florida	Originally southern part of South Carolina; initially only small farms and no slavery; grows slowly, and Oglethorpe allows slavery and plantations

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRTEEN ENGLISH COLONIES			
Colonies	Environment	Economy	Results
New England	Forested, rocky soil with long, cold winters and short growing seasons	Subsistence farming; manufacturing, shipbuilding, fishing; trade	Family-farmed land with an occasional hired hand or indentured servant ; little use for slavery; trade with England and the West Indies, including triangular trade for slaves
Middle	Fertile soil; temperate climate with longer growing season	Major cash crops : wheat, corn rye; “ breadbasket colonies ”; later trade and manufacturing centers	Some large estates; family farms large enough to hire farm workers or keep indentured servants; little slavery except for tobacco plantations in Delaware
Southern	Fertile soil; mild winters with a long growing season; abundant waterways for irrigation and transportation	Small farms for vegetables, grain; labor-intensive tobacco, rice, indigo agriculture on plantations; little manufacturing or Southern-owned shipping; few large cities	Most farms were small and worked by farm families at a subsistence level ; almost self-sufficient plantations with hundreds of slaves were the exception; few free blacks in towns and cities

SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE THIRTEEN ENGLISH COLONIES	
Gentry/Upper Class	Plantations owners (Southern Colonies), merchants, high government officials, clergy
Middle Class	Owners of small farms, skilled craftworkers, shopkeepers, and professionals such as doctors and teachers
Lower Class	Tenant farmers, hired farmhands, servants, unskilled workers, indentured servants, free blacks
Slaves	

- Under the policy of **mercantilism**, European colonies existed for the purpose of building up **specie** or gold supplies and expanding trade for the home countries. To achieve these goals, nations had to build a **favorable balance of trade** by **exporting** more than they **imported**. England, later Great Britain, saw its colonies: (1) as sources of raw materials, (2) as markets for English goods, (3) as bases for the Royal Navy because a strong navy was needed to protect English interests much as the **Spanish Armada** had protected Spanish interests, and (4) as a way to develop a commercial navy.
- To enforce mercantilism, the English Parliament passed a series of **Navigation Acts** between 1651 and 1673. Among the laws were: (1) only English or colonial ships could transport goods to or from the English colonies (which greatly benefited New England shipbuilders), (2) certain goods such as tobacco, sugar, and cotton – **enumerated goods** – could be sold only to England, and (3) all goods bound for the colonies had to be shipped through England where they were unloaded, an **import duty** paid on them, and then reloaded for shipment to the colonies. The latter action increased the price of foreign goods in order to protect English manufacturers. Colonists found it easy to evade the Navigation Acts by smuggling. In 1673, England passed a law appointing **customs officials** to collect **customs duties** on goods brought into the colony, but they often remained in England and hired deputies who did little to collect taxes and could be bribed to ignore smuggling. It was also difficult to police the long coastline. As a result, the British government adopted a policy of **salutary neglect**, or noninterference, until 1764. Throughout the late 1690s and into the mid-1700s, the British government continued to pass laws aimed at controlling trade to and from the colonies.