

# Chapter 3: The Thirteen Colonies

1585–1732

# Chapter 3: The Thirteen Colonies



**SS.8.A.1.1** Provide supporting details for an answer from the text, interview for oral history, check validity of information from research/text, and identify strong vs. weak arguments, **SS.8.A.1.2** Analyze charts, graphs, maps, photographs, and timelines; analyze political cartoons; determine cause and effect, **SS.8.A.1.4** Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials, **SS.8.A.1.5** Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents, **SS.8.A.1.6** Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American history, **SS.8.A.1.7** View historic events through the eyes of those who were there as shown in the art, writings, music, and artifacts, **SS.8.A.2.1** Compare the relationships among the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch in their struggle for colonization of North America, **SS.8.A.2.2** Compare the characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies, **SS.8.A.2.3** Differentiate economic systems of New England, Middle and Southern colonies including indentured servants and slaves as labor sources, **SS.8.A.2.4** Identify the impact of key colonial figures on the economic, political, and social developments of the colonies, **SS.8.A.2.5** Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations, **SS.8.A.2.7** Describe the contributions of key groups (Africans, Native Americans, women, and children) to the society and culture of colonial America, **SS.8.A.3.16** Examine key events in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history, **SS.8.CG.2.4** Explain how forms of civic and political participation changed from the Colonial period through Reconstruction, **SS.8.CG.3.1** Trace the foundational ideals and principles related to the U.S. government expressed in primary sources from the colonial period to Reconstruction, **SS.8.E.1.1** Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects, **SS.8.G.1.1** Use maps to explain physical and cultural attributes of major regions throughout American history, **SS.8.G.1.2** Use appropriate geographical tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history, **SS.8.G.2.3** Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of how selected regions of the United States have changed over time, **SS.8.G.4.1** Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place in the United States throughout its history, **SS.8.G.4.2** Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects throughout American history of migration to and within the United States, both on the place of origin and destination, **SS.8.G.4.4** Interpret databases, case studies, and maps to describe the role that regions play in influencing trade, migration patterns, and cultural/political interaction in the United States throughout time, **SS.8.G.4.6** Use political maps to describe changes in boundaries and governance throughout American history, **SS.8.G.5.1** Describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States, **SS.8.G.6.2** Illustrate places and events in U.S. history through the use of narratives and graphic representation.

# American Stories: The Lost Colony of Roanoke

- Trying to Colonize
  - In 1584, Queen Elizabeth of England granted Walter Raleigh permission to set up a colony in North America.
  - Raleigh sent more than 100 colonists to Roanoke Island in what is now known as the Outer Banks of North Carolina.
  - The colony lasted for less than a year.
    - The colonists did not have any farming or fishing skills.
    - They had to rely on trade with Native Americans named the Roanoac to feed themselves.
    - Foolishly, the colonists treated the Native Americans harshly, killing a Roanoac chief.
    - Nearly starved, the colonists accepted Sir Francis Drake's offer to bring them back to England.

# American Stories: The Lost Colony of Roanoke

- Sometimes, Evidence Grows on Trees

- By studying local trees, scientists have determined that Roanoke Island experienced a drought about the same time as the colony disappeared.

- Found and Lost

- Raleigh decided to try again, this time with a different type of colony.
- Unlike the first group that was all male, the colonists this time would be a mixed group of men, women, and some children.
- The governor would be John White, a member of the earlier, failed expedition, who knew about the local geography and Native American tribes.

# American Stories: The Lost Colony of Roanoke

- Found and Lost
  - The colonists reached Roanoke Island in July 1587.
  - Wary of the Roanoac, they began a friendly relationship with a different local tribe.
  - The colonists soon realized they would need more supplies to get through the coming winter.
  - In August, White returned to England; however, England was at war with Spain, so White was unable to return to Roanoke for three years.
  - When White did return in August 1590, not a single human—colonist or Native American—was present.
  - The next day a strong storm forced White and his fleet to leave for England, never finding the missing colonists.

# American Stories: The Lost Colony of Roanoke

- Lost Colony Found?
  - Researchers today wonder what happened to the missing colonists.
  - The colonists may have moved in with the Croatoan and became part of their tribe.
  - It is also possible that the colonists were killed by a hostile native group or by soldiers from a Spanish ship.
  - In recent years, two teams of researchers have found possible evidence that the colonists may have joined different native tribes.
  - However, definite proof of the colonists' fate has not yet been found.

# Chapter 3: 1.1 Colonizing Virginia

- Virginia's first colonists struggled with starvation, wars, and disease before finally finding success in their new home.
  - Founding Jamestown
    - In the early 1600s, England began establishing colonies in America.
    - Like Spain and its colonies, England used the economic policy of mercantilism.
    - Merchants and investors developed a new type of business called a **joint-stock company** that wealthy individuals invested in as a business project.

# Chapter 3: 1.1 Colonizing Virginia

- Founding Jamestown

- In 1606, a joint-stock company called the Virginia Company funded the first English settlement at Jamestown in the colony of Virginia.
- King James I provided a **charter**, or written grant detailing rights and privileges, to the company to settle the colony.
- After a difficult voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, more than 100 settlers arrived in the Chesapeake Bay and built a fort along the James River.
- However, the settlers were not well equipped to establish a colony.
- They had little experience with farming, hunting, or fishing and soon they were starving.
- Many settlers also died from malaria.



# Chapter 3: 1.1 Colonizing Virginia

- Founding Jamestown

- Colonial officer John Smith established a trade relationship with the Powhatan, a Native American tribe.
- The Powhatan grew corn that the settlers could use, and the English had goods that the Powhatan wanted, such as weapons.
- In 1608, Smith became president of the colony and things improved, until Smith was injured and returned to England.
- Then the Virginia Company angered Chief Powhatan, who cut off trade with the settlers.
- Winter came, and the settlers began to starve again, with only 60 colonists surviving.
- In 1614, Chief Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas, married colonist John Rolfe, and peace was made between the two groups.

# Chapter 3: 1.1 Colonizing Virginia

- Success At Last
  - In 1612, Rolfe began growing a new variety of tobacco that became popular in England.
  - Tobacco soon became a driving economic force in the colonies.
  - In 1619, the Virginia Company brought in paid workers and **indentured servants**—people who gave up several years of freedom to have their travel fees paid by the company or another person—to work the tobacco farms.
  - Also in 1619, the Virginia Company established an assembly of elected delegates in Virginia called the House of Burgesses.
  - The House of Burgesses was the first representative assembly in the American colonies, and it gave the colonists more local control.

# Chapter 1: 1.2 Curating History

- Voorhees Archaearium Jamestown, Virginia
  - Located near the site of the original Jamestown settlement, the Voorhees Archaearium captures the story of Virginia in the 1600s.
  - Visitors experience cultural artifacts and everyday items that trace Jamestown's beginnings.
  - Visitors can also climb aboard replicas of the three ships that crossed the Atlantic, bringing the earliest colonists from England to Virginia.

# Chapter 3: 1.3 Uncovering Where America Began

- National Geographic Explorer—William Kelso
  - Archaeologist William Kelso has uncovered evidence at Jamestown that is changing how people view the settlement.
- In 1994, Kelso started his search for ruins at Jamestown.
- He used a map of Jamestown from 1608.
- He soon found all but one corner of the fort's structure.
- He learned that the people of Jamestown worked hard to establish the settlement and to fend off the Spanish.



# Chapter 3: 1.4 Conflicts with Native Americans

- Wars between Native Americans and Virginian colonists raged on and off for decades as each group laid claim to the land.
  - Wars with the Powhatan
    - For eight years after John Rolfe and Pocahontas were married, the Jamestown colonists and the Powhatan lived in peace.
    - The Powhatan helped the colonists plant corn and catch fish and wild fowl.
    - But as thousands of new colonists arrived, the Powhatan saw their land and culture taken away.
    - In 1622, one Powhatan leader staged a rebellion against the English and their customs.
    - Colonists killed the leader, and the Powhatan responded by killing hundreds of settlers.

# Chapter 3: 1.4 Conflicts with Native Americans

- Wars with the Powhatan
  - The Powhatan attack on the settlers set off a 10-year war.
  - When peace returned, it lasted for more than a decade.
  - However, the colonists' desire for more land continued to provoke the Powhatan.
  - The demand for tobacco as a cash crop increased, and the colonists claimed the English king owned the colony and its land.
  - The Powhatan attacked the colony again, starting another war.
  - In 1646, the Powhatan surrendered; their leader was captured and killed.
  - The Powhatan and the colonists signed a treat that required the Powhatan to live on lands north of the York River and to make a yearly payment to the colonists.

# Chapter 3: 1.4 Conflicts with Native Americans

- Bacon's Rebellion

- Conflicts between Native Americans and the colonists increased.
- By 1670 tensions grew among colonists who owned land and those who did not; landless people claimed that the Powhatan controlled too much land.
- Nathaniel Bacon challenged Berkeley's leadership as governor.
- In 1676, Bacon and a group of landless followers attacked Native Americans in an attempted revolution called Bacon's Rebellion.
- Berkeley accused Bacon of being a **traitor**, or someone disloyal to his or her own people or cause.
- Bacon and his army burned Jamestown to the ground in 1676, but the rebellion ended with Bacon's death.
- Native Americans who were driven from their land were the ones who lost the most.

# Chapter 3: 2.1 Pilgrims and Puritans

- The New England colonies became a new home for groups who wished to create societies centered on their religious principles.
  - The Pilgrims Find a Home
    - During the early 1600s in England, religious **dissenters**, or people who disagreed with the beliefs of the Church of England, could be put in prison or fined.
    - Many became **separatists**, or people who created their own congregations outside of the Church of England.
    - Seeking religious freedom, Pilgrims, one separatist group, boarded the *Mayflower* in England bound for Virginia in 1620.



# Chapter 3: 2.1 Pilgrims and Puritans

- The Pilgrims Find a Home

- Once the Pilgrims realized they would not land in Virginia, they established and signed the **Mayflower Compact**—an agreement that laid out a plan for governing a new colony.
- Pilgrims set up a colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- Native Americans, including Squanto, a member of the Pawtuxet, helped the Pilgrims plant and grow crops.
- The two groups celebrated the Pilgrim's first harvest with a celebration considered the first Thanksgiving.

# Chapter 3: 2.1 Pilgrims and Puritans

- A City Upon a Hill
  - Like the Pilgrims, the Puritans believed that the Church of England needed reform.
  - In 1630, the Puritans left England to migrate to Massachusetts Bay as part of the Massachusetts Bay Company.
  - The Puritans' system of self-governance was called the New England Way.
  - The Puritans believed that a congregation held all authority and could punish members who disagreed with church doctrine.
  - The Puritans were dissenters who did not all dissent within their own communities.

# Chapter 3: 2.1 Pilgrims and Puritans

- A City Upon a Hill
  - Not all puritans agreed with the New England Way.
  - In 1636, clergyman Thomas Hooker and a group of Puritans left Massachusetts to form a new colony in Connecticut.
  - Hooker inspired the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**—a document that established a General Assembly of representatives from many towns.
  - In 1631, Pilgrim minister Roger Williams arrived in Massachusetts Bay Colony.
  - He was **banished**, or sent away from the colony, because he disagreed with church laws.
  - Williams bought land from the Narragansett and founded the colony of Rhode Island, basing this new colony on the idea that church and state should be kept separate.
  - In 1637, Ann Hutchinson also angered the Puritans and was banished; she founded a settlement within the colony of Rhode Island.

# Chapter 3: 2.2 American Voices

- Squanto c. 1580–1622
  - Early Life
    - According to some sources, Squanto was kidnapped from his Massachusetts home in 1605 and taken to England, where he was taught English.
    - John Smith, one of the founders of Jamestown Colony, is said to have returned Squanto to America to act as an interpreter for the settlers.
    - He was kidnapped a second time by the Spanish but escaped and sailed with merchants to New England in 1619 to help establish trade with Native Americans.
  - Life Among the Pilgrims
    - Squanto returned to find his people—the Pawtuxet—but most had been killed by disease.
    - Because he knew English, he soon became an important part of the Plymouth Colony, helping the colonists survive.
    - Squanto taught the settlers how to plant crops and helped set up trading expeditions.
    - Squanto celebrated the first Thanksgiving with the Plymouth Pilgrims.
    - While on an expedition, Squanto contracted a fever and died.

# Chapter 3: 2.3 Foundations of Democracy

- Document-Based Question
  - Throughout history, legal documents have outlined rights and created rules for governing communities fairly. Some of these writings inspired the authors of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.
    - Document One
      - Primary Source: Legal Document
      - from the Magna Carta, 1215
    - Document Two
      - Primary Source: Legal Document
      - from the Mayflower Compact, 1620
    - Document Three
      - Primary Source: Legal Document
      - from the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639

# Chapter 3: 2.4 War and Witch Trials

- In the late 1600s, wars with Native Americans raged in the New England colonies and witch trials nearly tore the town of Salem apart.
  - King Philip's War
    - In 1671, the Plymouth government forced the Wampanoag to surrender their guns.
    - Four years later, a chain of events led to a war.
      - A Native American, John Sassamon, warned of an attack by the Wampanoag and was then found dead.
      - With little or no evidence, colonists hanged three Wampanoag for his murder.
      - In response, Metacom and the Wampanoag attacked 52 towns throughout New England.
      - Metacom was nicknamed "King Philip"; the attacks became known as **King Philip's War**.
      - Six hundred colonists and thousands of Native Americans died in the war.

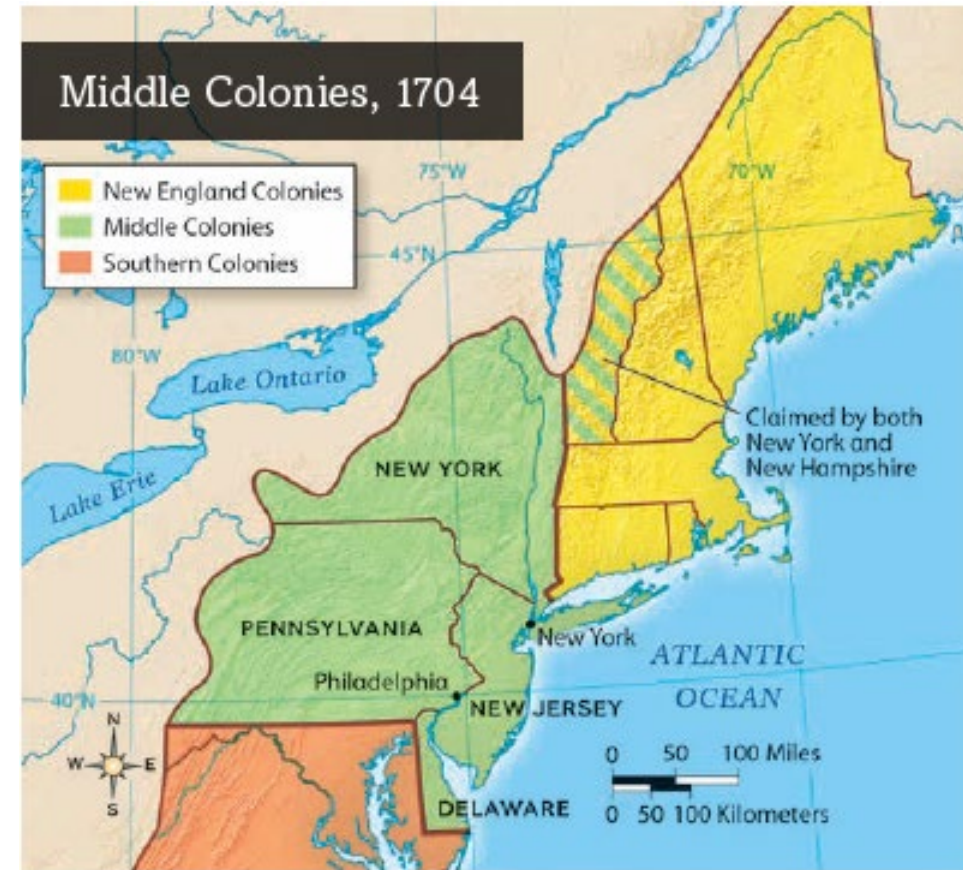
# Chapter 3: 2.4 War and Witch Trials

- Accusations in Salem

- In 1692, authorities in Salem, Massachusetts, accused three women of witchcraft.
- Soon after, people began to believe that witches existed and lived in Salem.
- Nearly 200 woman and men were accused and brought to trial for witchcraft; twenty were put to death, most by hanging.
- “Evidence” consisted largely of accusations only.
- Historians think that the issue underlying the trials may have been women’s ownership of property, which went against the societal norm.
- Many Salem residents accused of witchcraft were women who had inherited property.
- In 1693, Governor William Phips pardoned all of those still in prison and courts dismissed charges, ending the Salem witch trials.

# Chapter 3: 3.1 The Middle Colonies

- The Middle Colonies included a diverse mix of cultures and religions as people from different countries began to settle in the region.
  - New Netherland to New York
  - The Middle Colonies were situated in the mid-Atlantic region of North America.
  - The Middle Colonies included New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.





# Chapter 3: 3.1 The Middle Colonies

- New Netherland to New York
  - In 1614, the first Dutch settlers arrived and began trading with Native Americans.
  - In 1624, New Netherland was founded as a trading base in the Hudson River region.
  - After 15 years of good relations, disputes over land ownership broke out between the Dutch and Native Americans.
  - In 1664, King Charles II of England had his brother James force the Dutch out, giving the English complete control of eastern North America.
  - James took over the colony and renamed it New York.
  - The English made peace with Native Americans living there.

# Chapter 3: 3.1 The Middle Colonies

- Penn's Woods

- After taking control of New York, James granted land between Delaware and lower Hudson rivers to other Englishmen who named the area New Jersey.
- In 1681, King Charles II granted a charter for a colony to William Penn, an Englishman.
- Penn established a safe home for his fellow Quakers—members of the Religious Society of Friends—in a colony named Sylvania, which means “woods.”
- Charles II renamed it Pennsylvania.
- Penn wanted to create a colony based on the Quaker **doctrine**—a principle or policy accepted by a group—that all are equal in the eyes of God.
- Quaker doctrine also emphasized tolerance for others.
- In Pennsylvania, all colonists could worship in their own way.
- Penn tried to unite the English with other European colonists, but in 1704, he allowed Delaware to form its own assembly.

# Chapter 3: 3.2 Forming Alliances

- The Iroquois Confederacy consisted of five tribes that worked together to defeat other Native American tribes and the French.
  - Clashes Among Cultures
    - Native Americans banded together as more white colonists arrived in New England and the Middle Colonies.
    - One group that banded together was the Algonquain—tribes who lived along the Atlantic coast and spoke similar languages.
    - Historically, the Algonquain were the enemies of another united group of tribes—the Iroquois.
    - The Iroquois lived in what is now central New York state, where they built and lived in long houses with their families.
    - Colonists from Europe occupied disputed tribal territories and disrupted hunting grounds, communities, and sacred sites.

# Chapter 3: 3.2 Forming Alliances

- United We Stand
  - Even before Europeans arrived in North America, Native Americans had formed **alliances**, or agreements, with one another.
  - One of the most important alliances was the Iroquois Confederacy.
  - A **confederacy** is an agreement among several groups to protect and support one another in battle or other endeavors.
  - In about 1600, the Iroquois Confederacy joined together five tribes: the Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and Seneca, ending their fighting.

# Chapter 3: 3.2 Forming Alliances

- United We Stand
  - By banding together, Native Americans hoped to protect their lands and culture.
  - They also formed alliances with the French and British, although these alliances changes from time to time.
  - The Iroquois—the Mohawk, in particular—traded furs with Dutch and British settlers in exchange for firearms.
  - Trading partners came to rely on each other, and they helped each other in battle.
  - Likewise, the Lenape and the Huron, enemies of the Iroquois, allied with the French.
  - Battles between the Iroquois and French over fur trade continued for years.
  - By 1701, the weakened Iroquois signed a treaty of **neutrality**, in which they agreed not to take sides in further wars.
  - But the conflict over land and furs continued to grow.

# Chapter 3: 3.2 Forming Alliances

- United We Stand



# Chapter 3: 3.3 The Southern Colonies

- The Southern Colonies provided economic opportunities and social challenges for the colonists who settled in them.
  - Colonial Expansion and Commerce
    - Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia formed the Southern Colonies.
    - In 1632, King Charles I of England granted a charter to George Calvert, who established a new colony called Maryland.
    - Upon Calvert's death, his son Lord Baltimore became Maryland's **proprietor**—the person responsible for the colony.
    - Maryland's location on the Chesapeake Bay provided easy access to trade.
    - Plantation owners and merchants built docks on **tributaries**, or small rivers that flow into larger bodies of water, to ship tobacco exports and to receive goods.



# Chapter 3: 3.3 The Southern Colonies

- Colonial Expansion and Commerce
  - By 1670, Carolina became a colony.
  - By 1691, Carolina split into two colonies: North Carolina and South Carolina.
  - South Carolina's settlers grew tobacco, rice, cotton, sugarcane, and other crops; they purchased enslaved Africans to work on the plantations.
  - By 1729, both Carolinas became **royal colonies**, or colonies with a governor and council appointed by the king.





# Chapter 3: 3.3 The Southern Colonies

- Georgia: A Buffer Against Florida
  - Most of Britain's American colonies were founded for profit or religious freedom, but Georgia began with a different idea.
  - James Oglethorpe and Viscount John Percival envisioned a colony where debtors and the very poor could make a new start.
  - As governor, Oglethorpe required all colonists to follow three rules: no slaves, no liquor, and limited land ownership for each settler.
  - In 1733, settlers began arriving, but soon there were conflicts between the Spanish and British colonies.
  - In 1740, Oglethorpe attacked Florida (a Spanish Colony) in an attempt to drive out the Spanish; but the Spanish invaded Georgia and many battles broke out.
  - The trustees realized Georgia would not thrive under Oglethorpe's strict rules, and by 1750, laws allowed liquor and slavery, and unlimited land ownership.
  - In 1752, control of Georgia returned to Great Britain.

# Chapter 3: 3.4 Geography in History

- Economic Activities in the Thirteen Colonies

- Colonists used the abundant resources around them to develop thriving economies in three colonial regions.



# Chapter 3: 3.5 Werowocomoco, the Powhatan Capital

- In the 1600s, Werowocomoco was the capital of the Powhatan tribes. Today researchers are exploring its site to learn about the tribes and their interactions with English colonists.
  - Seat of Power for a Chiefdom
    - Werowocomoco was where John Smith met Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas, who married colonist John Rolfe.
    - The village of Werowocomoco was built on bluffs above the present-day York River.
    - The village had many advantages, such as nearby water sources and bluffs to guard against attacks.
    - Archaeological evidence suggests that Virginia Indians had lived on the Werowocomoco site since around 8000 B.C.
    - By the early 1600s, Chief Powhatan ruled over 30 Algonquian-speaking tribes spread over 8,000 square miles around Chesapeake Bay.

# Chapter 3: 3.5 Werowocomoco, the Powhatan Capital

- Exploring Werowocomoco Today
  - Today, Werowocomoco's wealth lies in the knowledge it reveals about Powhatan society.
  - In 1609, Chief Powhatan abandoned the village, its location was forgotten.
  - Then, in 2003, researchers found the lost village, and archaeologists began excavating the site.
  - Researchers are learning about how Powhatan society evolved and about the meeting of the English and Native American cultures.
  - Archaeologists have found English artifacts, evidence that shows the two sides engaged in trade and cultural exchange before conflicts began.

# Chapter 3 Key Vocabulary

- alliance
- banish
- charter
- confederacy
- dissenter
- doctrine
- economic activity
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- indentured servant
- joint-stock company
- King Philip's War
- levy
- Mayflower Compact
- natural resource
- neutrality
- proprietor
- raw material
- royal colony
- self-governance
- separatist
- traitor
- tributary