

Unit 1: Thirteen Colonies

I. European Exploration and Settlement

Reasons for European Exploration

- **Gold** – Gold, Treasures, Resources.
- **Glory** – Land acquisition (Land was power).
- **God** – Spread religion by converting native people.

European Settlements

- **Spain:** 1492, Sponsored **Christopher Columbus** western voyage to establish new trade routes with Asia. *Discovered the New World*, claimed land throughout North & South America, searched for gold and established missions to convert American Indians to Catholic faith.
- **England:** 1607, **Jamestown colony.** *First permanent English settlement in the Americas.* Established colonies along the eastern coast of North America.
- **France:** Settled in North America (modern day Canada, along the Great Lakes, and along the Mississippi River); *traded furs with the American Indians.*
- **Netherlands:** *Settled along the Hudson River in a place named New Amsterdam* (modern day New York)

II. Early English Settlements

	Jamestown (1607)	Plymouth (1620)
Purpose	Established by the Virginia Company of London as joint-stock enterprise to discover gold and riches. Founded in Virginia, 1607.	Established by the Pilgrims who were seeking freedom from religious persecution. It was the second English colony in America, founded in Massachusetts, 1620.
People	Led by Captain John Smith. Pocahontas helped the colony survive and build relations with the American Indians. John Rolfe introduced the tobacco crop to the colony, married Pocahontas.	Puritans seeking religious freedom. Squanto was an American Indian who helped the Pilgrims by teaching them how to grow food to survive.
Struggles	Settled along swampy land; mosquitos, disease and starvation. Winter of 1609 known as the starving time.	Brutal winters and lack of food killed most of the original settlers.
Survival	Relations with the American Indians were good and bad. The introduction of tobacco made the colony profitable and saved its existence.	Local American Indians taught them how to plant crops, trap animals, and fish.
Legacy	<i>First permanent English colony in America.</i>	Established a Puritan colony in New England. Mayflower Compact: <i>Agreement for self- government, “a civil body politic.”</i>

Colonies Founded for Religious Freedom

Colonies	Year	Founders
Massachusetts	1620	William Bradford, John Winthrop - Puritan
Rhode Island	1636	Roger Williams, Ann Hutchinson – Religious Freedom
Connecticut	1635	Thomas Hooker - Puritan
Pennsylvania	1692	William Penn - Quaker
Maryland	1634	Cecil Calvert - Catholic

III. Colonial Regions

New England	Middle	Southern
Massachusetts New Hampshire Connecticut Rhode Island	Pennsylvania New York Delaware New Jersey	Virginia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina Georgia
Geography/Resources Rocky soil and cold winters	Geography/Resources Rich soil, long growing seasons, cold winters, deep rivers	Geography/Resources Rich soil, warm weather, flat land good for growing cash crops
Industry Shipbuilding, forestry, fishing, trade	Industry Grew grain and raised livestock, fur trapping, and shipping	Industry Sold tobacco, indigo, rice, sugar, and cotton to England. Indentured servants and slaves.

IV. Colonial Economy

- **Mercantilism** - economic system that required American colonies to export raw materials to England in exchange for imported manufactured goods. **Navigation Act** required colonies to only trade with England.
- 13 colonies along the **Atlantic Coast**. The **Appalachian Mountains** were the western border.
- Colonial cities grew up on the coast where good harbors allowed transportation. The port cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charlestown were centers of trade, population, and government.
- **Triangle Trade** - The slave trade route between North America, Europe, and Africa.
- **Plantation System** - Large farms with slave labor. Slavery flourished in the Southern region due to cash crops such as tobacco and cotton

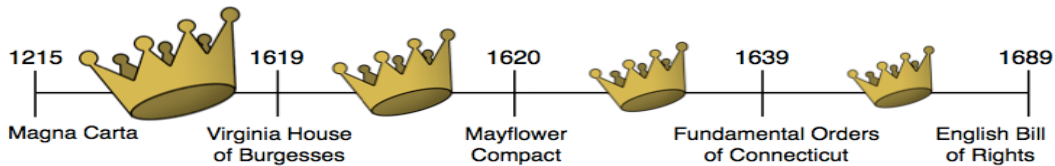
V. Religion in the Colonies

First Great Awakening (1720s – 1740s)

- A revival of religious feeling that spread throughout the colonies.
- Led to the formation of many new churches. New colonies established.
- Expanded ideas of freedom and liberty.

VI.

REASONS FOR THE GROWTH OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT



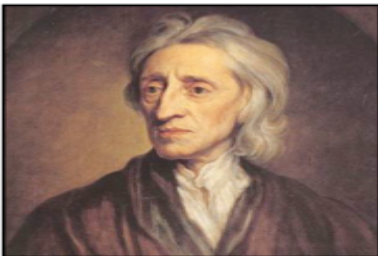
Magna Carta (1215)	First written document that began to limit the power of the King ; gave basic rights to some citizens.
Virginia House of Burgesses (1619)	First representative government assembly in the colonies. Elected representatives made laws on behalf of the Virginia colony.
Mayflower Compact (1620)	Pilgrims signed a contract agreeing to the rules for self-government for the colony . They agreed to follow the laws made by their representatives. First example of self-rule in colonial America.
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	First written Constitution in the colonies.
English Bill of Rights (1689)	Guaranteed English citizens a Bill of Rights and set up the rights of Parliament (the British Congress)

Influential Thinkers



Charles de Montesquieu: (1689-1755) French political thinker. His theory of separation of powers and checks and balances were powerful ideas that influenced the American constitution and system of governance.

“When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner.” - Charles de Montesquieu



John Locke: (1632 –1704), English philosopher and physician, he was one of the most influential Enlightenment thinkers of the time. His writings were influential in the creation of many of America’s founding documents.

“For law, in its true notion, is not so much the limitation, as the direction of a free and intelligent agent to his proper interest, and prescribes no farther than is for the general good of those under the law” - John Locke



William Blackstone: (1723-1780) English legal scholar whose *“Commentaries on the Laws of England”* was influential in later writing the U. S. Constitution. His works were popular among American lawyers in writing and interpreting America’s laws.

“The public good is in nothing more essentially interested, than in the protection of every individual’s private rights.” - William Blackstone