Essential Question
Why did the English settle in North America?

Reading Guide
Content Vocabulary
- charter (p. 60)
- headright (p. 61)
- joint stock
- burgesses
- company (p. 60)
- (p. 61)

Academic Vocabulary
- expand (p. 61)

Key People and Events
- Sir Francis Drake (p. 59)
- Sir Walter Raleigh (p. 59)
- Captain John Smith (p. 61)
- Pocahontas (p. 61)
- House of Burgesses (p. 61)

Reading Strategy
Taking Notes As you read, use a diagram like the one below to list the hardships faced by the Jamestown settlers.

American Diary
Captain John Smith, a leader of England's Jamestown colony, told an amazing tale of his capture by Native Americans.

According to Smith, the Native Americans were prepared "to beat out his brains." Just then, Pocahontas, the 11-year-old daughter of Chief Powhatan, "set his head in her arms, and laid her own upon his to save his death." The gesture moved the entire Smith's life.

—from The General History...
England in America

Main Idea: After defeating the Spanish Armada, England became more interested in establishing colonies in North America.

History and You: Do you like reading mystery novels? Read to learn about the disappearance of the English colonists on Roanoke Island.

The story of Smith and Pocahontas, whether true or not, comes from the earliest period of English settlement in America. Compared to the Spanish, who were their economic rivals, the English were slow to seek colonies.

The Spanish Armada

Trading rivalry and religious differences had been pushing England and Spain toward war for years. King Philip II, the powerful ruler of Spain, wanted to put a Catholic ruler on the throne of England. He did not consider Queen Elizabeth, a Protestant, the rightful ruler of England.

Also, English adventurers, such as Sir Francis Drake, had attacked Spanish ships and ports. Philip thought that Elizabeth should punish Drake for his raids. Instead, she honored Drake with knighthood. Philip sent the Spanish Armada, Spain’s fleet of warships, to conquer England, but it failed completely. Although war between England and Spain continued until 1604, the defeat of the armada marked the end of Spanish control of the seas. The way was clear for England to start colonies in North America.

The Lost Colony of Roanoke

The English had made several attempts to establish a base in North America. Sir Humphrey Gilbert claimed Newfoundland for Queen Elizabeth in 1583. However, before he could find a place for a colony, Gilbert died at sea.

The following year, Queen Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh the right to claim land in North America. Raleigh sent an expedition to find a good place to settle. His scouts made an enthusiastic report of Roanoke Island, off the coast of present-day North Carolina.

The first settlers, 100 men, had a difficult winter on the island and returned to England. In 1587 Raleigh then sent 91 men, 17 women, and 9 children to Roanoke. John White, artist and mapmaker, led the group. Shortly after arriving on the island, White’s daughter gave birth. Virginia Dare was the first English child born in North America.

Time Line: Early English Settlements

Settling America: Most of the early English settlements were founded by private investors who asked the English monarch for charters, or documents, that granted the right to establish colonies in America. Later, England’s government placed direct controls on the American colonies.

1580 Settlers at Roanoke vanish

1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert claims Newfoundland for Queen Elizabeth

1607 Colonists settle at Jamestown

Critical Thinking

Theorizing: Why do you think people in England invested in the founding of colonies in America?
A Mysterious Disappearance Colonists arrived at Roanoke Island in July 1587. When they began to run short of supplies, John White returned to England for food. The colonists agreed to leave a message if they moved to another location. The message would include a cross if the colonists left by force. When John White returned to Roanoke, everyone had disappeared. All of the homes had been taken apart. Around the homes was a wall of tree trunks, and carved on one of the trunks was the single, mysterious word: CROATOAN.

White explored the area and drew pictures of what he saw. In a book illustrated by White, another colonist described the Native American towns the settlers encountered:

**Primary Source**

"Their towns are small... a village may contain but ten or twelve houses—some... as many as twenty."

—from *A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*

Nine days after his granddaughter’s birth, White returned to England for supplies. Although he had hoped to be back within a few months, the war with Spain delayed his return for nearly three years. When he returned to Roanoke, White found it deserted. Finding the word Croatoan carved on a gatepost, White believed the colonists had gone to Croatoan Island, about 50 miles to the south. Bad weather kept White from investigating, or examining further. The Roanoke colonists were never seen again.

**Jamestown Settlement**

**Main Idea** The first permanent English settlement in North America was at Jamestown.

**History and You** What obstacles would you have to overcome to create a home in the wilderness? Read to learn about the hardships of the Jamestown settlers.

For a time, the failure of the Roanoke colony discouraged others from planning English colonies in North America. However, the idea emerged again in 1606. Several groups of merchants sought charters, documents granting the right to organize settlements in an area, from King James I.

**The Virginia Company**

One group of merchants, the Virginia Company of London, received a charter. The Virginia Company was a joint-stock company. Investors bought stock, or part ownership, in the company in return for a share of its future profits. Settlers in America were to search for gold and establish trade in fish and furs.
In December 1606, the company sent 144 settlers in three ships to build a new colony in North America. In April 1607, the ships entered Chesapeake Bay and then sailed up a river flowing into the bay. The colonists named the river the James and their new settlement Jamestown to honor their king.

Jamestown Survives
The colonists faced hardships of disease and hunger. The colony survived its first two years because of 27-year-old Captain John Smith, an experienced explorer. Smith forced the settlers to work, explored the area, and sought corn from the local Native Americans led by Chief Powhatan. When John Smith returned to England, Jamestown lacked a strong leader. The winter of 1609–1610 became known as "the starving time." Fighting also broke out with the Native Americans.

The Virginia colonists finally discovered a way to make money for the investors by growing a type of tobacco using seeds from the West Indies. Soon planters all along the James River were raising tobacco.

The colony of Virginia began to prosper. Relations with the Native Americans improved after a colonist, John Rolfe, married Pocahontas, the daughter of Chief Powhatan. Land ownership was expanded when the Virginia Company gave a headright, or land grant, of 50 acres to settlers who paid their own way to the colony. Colonists also participated in government. The House of Burgesses first met in 1619. The burgesses were representatives of the colony's towns, and they could make local laws for the colony.

When the Virginia Company sent women to Jamestown, marriage and children became a part of life in Virginia. Another part of that life was slavery, first recognized in Virginia law in the 1660s.

By the 1620s, the Virginia Company faced financial troubles with Jamestown returning little profit. In 1624 King James canceled the company's charter and made Jamestown England's first royal colony in America.

Reading Check Analyzing Why was the House of Burgesses important?

Section 1 Review

Vocabulary
1. Use each of the following terms in a paragraph about the Jamestown settlement: charter, joint-stock company, expand, headright, burgesses.

Main Ideas
2. Making Connections Why was the defeat of the Spanish Armada important to England's quest for overseas colonies?
3. Explaining How did the Jamestown settlement survive the first two years?

Critical Thinking
4. Making Inferences Why do you think the king of England let a group of merchants try to establish a colony in North America?
5. Organizing Use a diagram like the one below to describe three attempts by the English to establish colonies in North America and the results.

6. Descriptive Writing Imagine that you are a Native American who witnessed the arrival of the Jamestown colonists. Describe your first impression of these people in a report to Chief Powhatan.

Answer the Essential Question Why did the English settle in North America?
Jamestown

On May 14, 1607, English colonists began work on a settlement near the James River. They built a triangular fort of upright logs, about an acre in size, in just 19 days. Made of a storehouse, a church, and a number of houses, the fort was near water deep enough for ships to anchor. It also was in a secure place, where enemy ships could not fire directly into the fort. Relations with the local Native Americans were often difficult, although at times the colonists were able to trade copper and iron goods for badly needed food.

How Did Geography Affect Jamestown?

The Jamestown settlers faced the hardships of an unfamiliar climate—colder winters and warmer, humid summers. They also discovered that they had built their fort beside the dirtiest part of the James River. River water was drinkable only part of the year; in the summer, it turned salty and slimy. By autumn, disease, salt poisoning, and starvation had killed almost half the colonists.

Strategic Location Jamestown's upriver location, well inland from the Atlantic Ocean, was chosen in part because of its strategic position for defense of the river as well as to hide from Spanish ships that might be in the area.
Jamestown Fort, 1607  The walls along the land sides were each 100 yards (91 meters) long. The wall along the river was 140 yards (128 meters) long.

The Scope of Suffering
Master George Percy was 27 years old when he helped establish the Jamestown Colony in 1607. He was one of the 38 aristocrats in the expedition and later served twice as the colony’s governor before he returned to England.

“There were never Englishmen left in a foreign country in such misery as we were in this new-discovered Virginia.”

Analyzing Geography
1. Location  Why did the colonists choose Jamestown as their settlement site?
2. Analyzing  In what ways was the fort’s location a poor choice?
Essential Question

Why did the Separatists and Puritans leave England and settle in North America?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

dissent (p. 65)  Pilgrim (p. 65)
Puritan (p. 65)  Mayflower Compact (p. 66)
Separatist (p. 65)  Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (p. 66)

Academic Vocabulary

policy (p. 68)

Key People and Events

William Bradford (p. 66)
Squanto (p. 66)
John Winthrop (p. 67)
Roger Williams (p. 68)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read, use a diagram like the one below to list the colonies that the Separatists and Puritans formed in North America.

Colonies in North America

Separatist  Puritan

American Diary

Edward Winslow, a settler in New England, was thankful that the Pilgrims had survived their first year in America. Winslow wrote to a friend in England, “We have built seven-dwelling houses.... We set the last spring some twenty acres of Indian corn... and according to the manner of the Indians, we manured our ground.... God be praised, we had a good increase of Indian corn.”

—from Pilgrim Edward Winslow to a friend in England.

The Pilgrims built their colony Plymouth, along Cape Cod Bay in what is today Massachusetts.
Religious Freedom

Main Idea: To practice their religion more freely, a group of Separatists established the Plymouth colony in North America.

History and You Have you and a friend ever disagreed so much on an issue that you considered ending your friendship? Read about the reason why the Pilgrims settled in Plymouth.

Unlike the Jamestown settlers, the next wave of colonists arrived in search of religious freedom. England had been a Protestant country since 1534, when King Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and formed the Anglican Church. Not everyone in England was happy with the new church, however. Many people dissented; that is, they disagreed with the beliefs or practices of the Anglicans. English Catholics, for example, still considered the pope the head of the church. They were often persecuted, or treated harshly, for that reason.

Some Protestants wanted to change, or reform, the Anglican Church. Others wanted to break away from it altogether. The Protestants who wanted to reform the Anglican Church were called Puritans. Those who wanted to leave and set up their own churches were known as Separatists.

The Separatists were persecuted in England, and some fled to the Netherlands. Though they found religious freedom there, the Separatists had difficulty finding work. They also worried that their children were losing their religious values and their English way of life.

The Pilgrims’ Journey

Some Separatists in the Netherlands made an arrangement with the Virginia Company. The Separatists could settle in Virginia and practice their religion freely. In return they would give the company a share of any profits they made.

The Separatists considered themselves Pilgrims because their journey had a religious purpose. Only 35 of the 102 passengers who boarded the Mayflower in September 1620 were Pilgrims. The others were called “strangers.” They were common people—servants, craftspeople, and poor farmers—who hoped to find a better life in America. Because Pilgrim beliefs shaped life in the Plymouth colony, however, all the early settlers are usually called Pilgrims.

If You Were There A Teenage Pilgrim Girl

Creating a Home As a teenage Pilgrim girl, you help your mother cook, keep house, do laundry, and raise the younger children. When the men and boys eat their meals, you stand quietly behind the table. At a church gathering, you cannot talk, and you must keep your head covered with a bonnet when in public. You are taught to read, but not to write. Your clothes are usually a full skirt, an apron, and an upper garment with long sleeves—much like your mother wears.

Critical Thinking

Making Connections How does the life of a Pilgrim teenager compare to your life today?
Help From the Native Americans

During their first winter in America, almost half the Pilgrims died of malnutrition, disease, and cold. In the spring, two Native Americans, Squanto and Samoset, befriended the colonists. Squanto and Samoset showed the Pilgrims how to grow corn, beans, and pumpkins and where to hunt and fish. Without their help, the Pilgrims might not have survived. Squanto and Samoset also helped the Pilgrims make peace with the Wampanoag people who lived in the area. Massasoit, a Wampanoag leader, signed a treaty with the Pilgrims in March 1621. The two groups lived in harmony.

The Mayflower Compact

The Mayflower Compact was outside the territory of the Virginia Company and its laws. Before going ashore, the Pilgrims drew up a formal document called the Mayflower Compact. The compact was a promise to obey the laws of England, to use their own best judgment to make laws for the colony, and to live in peace with the Wampanoag people. The signers also promised to obey a body politic, for the general good of the colony. The Mayflower Compact was a necessary step in the development of representative government in the new American colonies.
New Settlements

Main Idea: To escape religious persecution in England, thousands of Puritans migrated to North America and set up new colonies.

History and You: How would you react if someone set up camp in your backyard? Read about the conflict between Native Americans and the settlers in New England.

In 1625 Charles I became the king of England. Charles objected to the Puritans' calls for reform in the Anglican Church. Persecution of Puritans within the country increased again. As a result, some Puritans wanted to leave England.

In 1629 a group of Puritans formed the Massachusetts Bay Company. They received a royal charter to establish a colony north of Plymouth. This was the Puritans' chance to create a new society in America—a society based on the Bible.

The company chose John Winthrop to be the colony's governor. In 1630 Winthrop led about 900 men, women, and children to Massachusetts Bay. Most of them settled in a place they called Boston.

Growth and Government

During the 1630s, more than 15,000 Puritans journeyed to Massachusetts to escape religious persecution and economic hard times in England. This movement of people became known as the Great Migration.

At first John Winthrop and his assistants made the colony's laws. They were chosen by the General Court, which was made up of the colony's stockholders. In 1634 settlers demanded a larger role, or part, in the government. The General Court became an elected assembly: Adult male church members were allowed to vote for the governor and for their town's representatives to the General Court. In later years they also had to own property to vote.

Mayflower Key

1. Most of the crew slept in the tiny cabins in the forecastle, which also served as the ship's kitchen.
2. The Mayflower was a supply ship. It was not built to carry passengers. Twoon decks was where the passengers of the Mayflower slept and kept their belongings.
3. The main hold was the main cargo area. It held most of the ship's stores of food, supplies, and tools.
4. The helmsman moved a lever called the whipstaff, which moved the rudder and steered the ship.
5. The great cabin was the quarters for the commander of the ship.

Critical Thinking

Drawing Conclusions: How comfortable were the passengers onboard the Mayflower? Explain.
The Puritans came to America to put their religious beliefs into practice. They had little toleration for different beliefs, however. They criticized or persecuted people of other faiths. This lack of toleration led people to form new colonies in neighboring areas.

**Connecticut and Rhode Island**

The fertile Connecticut River valley, south of Massachusetts, was better for farming than was the stony soil around Boston. In the 1630s colonists began to settle in this area.

One such colonist, Massachusetts minister Thomas Hooker, grew dissatisfied with the way that Winthrop and other Puritan leaders ran the Massachusetts colony. In 1636 Hooker led his congregation through the wilderness to Connecticut where he founded the town of Hartford. Three years later Hartford and two other towns, Windsor and Wethersfield, formed a colony. They adopted a plan of government called the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**. This was the first written constitution in America. It described the organization of representative government in detail.

Good land drew colonists to Connecticut, but Rhode Island was settled by a minister named **Roger Williams** and other colonists who were forced out of Massachusetts. Williams felt that people should not be persecuted for their religious practices and that government should not force people to worship in a certain way. Williams also believed it was wrong for settlers to take land away from the Native Americans.

His ideas caused Massachusetts leaders to banish him in 1635. Williams took refuge with the Narraganset people. They later sold him land, where he founded the town of Providence. Williams received a charter in 1644 for a colony east of Connecticut called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. With its **policy**—plan of action—of religious toleration, Rhode Island became a safe place for dissenters. It was the first place in America where people of all faiths could worship freely.
Others followed Williams’s example, including John Wheelwright, who, in 1638, led a group of dissidents from Massachusetts to the north. They founded the town of Exeter in New Hampshire. Other Puritans settled Hampton the same year. New Hampshire became an independent colony in 1679.

Conflict With Native Americans

Native Americans traded furs for settlers’ goods such as iron pots, blankets, and guns. In Virginia the colonists encountered the many tribes of the Powhatan confederacy. In New England the settlers met the Wampanoags, Narragansets, and other groups.

Conflicts arose, however. Usually settlers moved onto Native American lands without permission or payment. Throughout the colonial period, English settlers and Native Americans competed fiercely for the land.

In 1636 war broke out. Two traders were killed in Pequot territory, and Massachusetts sent troops to punish the Pequot. A Pequot attack then killed nine people in Connecticut. In May 1637, troops from Connecticut burned the main Pequot village, killing hundreds.

In 1675 New England went to war against the Wampanoag people and their allies. Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief, was known to settlers as King Philip. He wanted to stop the settlers from moving onto Native American lands. Metacomet tried to form a federation of local peoples, and many New England groups joined with him. The war began after settlers executed three Wampanoags for murder. Metacomet’s forces then attacked towns across the region, killing hundreds of people.

The settlers and their Native American allies fought back. King Philip’s War, as the conflict was called, ended in defeat for the Wampanoag and their allies. The war destroyed the power of the Native Americans in New England. The colonists were now free to expand their settlements.

Reading Check Identifying Which colony let people of all faiths worship freely?
Section 3

Essential Question
- How did the Middle Colonies develop?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary
- patron (p. 73)
- proprietary colony (p. 74)
- pacifist (p. 75)

Academic Vocabulary
- ethnic (p. 74)
- function (p. 75)

Key People
- Duke of York (p. 74)
- William Penn (p. 75)
- Quakers (p. 75)

Reading Strategy
Taking Notes As you read, use a diagram like the one below to show how the New York and Pennsylvania colonies split to form the four Middle Colonies under British rule.

- New York
- Pennsylvania

American Diary

In August 1664, strong English forces demanded the surrender of the Dutch colony of New Netherland. Peter Stuyvesant, the colony's governor, at first flatly refused to surrender. Leading citizens pleaded with Stuyvesant to avoid "the absolute ruin and destruction of about fifteen hundred innocent souls." Reluctantly Stuyvesant surrendered on September 8. The colony became New York.

—quoted in A New World

Citizens persuade Governor Peter Stuyvesant not to open fire on the British.
England and the Colonies

Main Idea After seizing the Dutch colony of New Netherland, the English renamed the colony New York and formed the New Jersey colony.

History and You Have you ever won a prize and then shared it with your friends? Read how the English seized the New Netherland colony and then formed the New Jersey colony.

In England, the Puritans who controlled Parliament struggled for power against King Charles I. In 1642 a civil war began. Led by Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan, the Parliamentary forces defeated the king. Many Puritans from New England returned to England to join in this struggle.

Charles I was beheaded in 1649 on charges of treason. A new government was established with Cromwell as Protector. After Cromwell died in 1658, Parliament restored the monarchy but with new limitations. When Charles II became king in 1660, his reign was known as the Restoration.

In 1660 England had two clusters of colonies in what is now the United States. In the north were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Maryland and Virginia were in the south. Between the two groups of English colonies were lands that the Dutch controlled.

The main settlement of the New Netherland colony was New Amsterdam, located on Manhattan Island. Blessed with a good seaport, New Amsterdam became a center of shipping to and from the Americas.

The Dutch West India Company wanted to increase the number of settlers in its colony. It offered large estates to anyone who could bring at least 50 settlers to work the land. The landowners who acquired these estates were called patroons. The patroons ruled like kings. They had their own courts and laws. Settlers owed the patroons labor and a share of their crops.

England Takes Over

New Netherland had an excellent harbor and a thriving river trade. The English wanted to acquire this valuable Dutch colony. In 1664 the English sent a fleet to attack New Amsterdam. At that time Peter Stuyvesant was governor of the colony. He was unprepared for a battle and surrendered the colony to the English forces.

Primary Source New Netherland

Colonial Dutch Crafts By the mid-1600s, New Netherland had a growing population and a prosperous economy. Immigrant artisans from the Netherlands and other parts of Europe settled in the Dutch colony. They produced outstanding furniture, silverware, and other household items, such as this finely crafted silver bowl.

Critical Thinking Drawing Conclusions Why do you think New Netherland, later New York, was a valuable colony?
King Charles II gave the colony to his brother, the Duke of York, who renamed it New York. New York was a proprietary colony, a colony in which the owner, or proprietor, owned all the land and controlled the government. It differed from the New England colonies, where voters elected the governor and an assembly. Not until 1691 did the English government allow citizens of New York to elect their legislature.

New York continued to prosper under English control. It had a diverse population made up of Dutch, German, Swedish, and Native American people. Also among the population were Brazilian Jews, the first Jews to settle in North America.

In 1664 New York had about 8,000 inhabitants. That population also included at least 300 enslaved Africans. By 1683 the colony’s population swelled to about 12,000 people. New York City, which was called New Amsterdam when it was controlled by the Dutch, was one of the fastest-growing locations in the colony.

Settling the Middle Colonies After William Penn received his charter from King Charles II, many Quakers set sail for Pennsylvania to escape persecution in England. Rich farmland lured other immigrants to the Middle Colonies. There colonists produced important agricultural exports.

New Jersey

The Duke of York gave the southern part of his colony, between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The proprietors named their colony New Jersey after the island of Jersey in the English Channel, where Carteret was born. To attract settlers, they offered large tracts of land and also promised freedom of religion, trial by jury, and a representative assembly. The assembly would make local laws and set tax rates.

Like New York, New Jersey was a place of ethnic and religious diversity. New Jersey had no natural harbors, so it did not develop a major port or city like New York, and New Jersey’s proprietors made few profits. Both proprietors eventually sold their shares in the colony. By 1702 New Jersey had returned to the king, becoming a royal colony. However, the colonists continued to make local laws.

Reading Check Explaining Why did no major port develop in New Jersey?
Pennsylvania

Main Idea William Penn founded the colony of Pennsylvania and designed the city of Philadelphia.

History and You If given a choice, would you take land or money for a debt someone owed you? Read to learn how William Penn acquired Pennsylvania.

In 1681, William Penn, a wealthy English Quaker, received land as payment for a debt that King Charles II owed to Penn's father. The king gave Penn a tract of land in America stretching inland from the Delaware River. The new colony, named Pennsylvania, was nearly as large as England.

William Penn saw Pennsylvania as a “holy experiment,” a chance to put his Quaker ideals into practice. The Quakers, or Society of Friends, believed that everyone was equal. People could follow their own “inner light” to salvation. They did not need clergy to guide them. Quakers were also pacifists, or people who refuse to use force or to fight in wars. They were considered a threat in England and were persecuted.

In 1682 Penn sailed to America to supervise the building of Philadelphia, the “city of brotherly love.” Penn designed the city himself and wrote Pennsylvania’s first constitution. Penn believed that the land belonged to the Native Americans and that settlers should pay for it. He negotiated several treaties with local Native Americans.

Penn advertised the colony throughout Europe. By 1683 more than 3,000 English, Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and German settlers had arrived. In 1701, in the Charter of Liberties, Penn granted colonists the right to elect representatives to the legislature.

Swedes had settled southern Pennsylvania before the Dutch and then the English took over the area. The Charter of Privileges allowed these lower counties to form their own legislature. The counties then functioned, or operated, as a separate colony known as Delaware under Pennsylvania’s governor.

Reading Check Inferring What was William Penn’s primary purpose for founding the colony of Pennsylvania?

Section 3 Review

Vocabulary
1. Define each of the following vocabulary terms and use each in a sentence: patron, proprietary colony, ethnic, pacifist, function.

Main Ideas
2. Describing How were the colonies of New York and New Jersey governed?
3. Summarizing Describe three beliefs of the Quakers.

Critical Thinking
4. Making Connections Why do you think the Church of England might consider the Quakers a threat?
5. Contrasting Re-create the diagram below and describe how settlers in Pennsylvania and New England differed in the way they acquired land from Native Americans.

6. Persuasive Writing Take on the role of William Penn. Write an advertisement to persuade settlers to come to Pennsylvania. Include details about the Pennsylvania colony that people would find attractive.

Answer the
7. Essential Question How did the Middle Colonies develop?
American Diary

Anthony Johnson was one of the first Africans in colonial Virginia. Arriving in 1621, Johnson worked on a tobacco plantation along the James River. He and his wife, Mary, eventually bought their way out of bondage. They acquired their own land and raised livestock. After Johnson's death, however, a Virginia court ruled that because he was an African "and by consequence an alien [foreigner]," the land rightly belonged to the British Crown.

—quoted in Africans in America

A Virginia plantation owner oversees the packing of tobacco leaves to be shipped to England.
Maryland and Virginia

Main Idea While Maryland grew and dealt with Protestant-Catholic conflicts, Virginia settlers continued to push westward.

History and You Can you build a house wherever you want? Read about how Virginia settlers responded to restrictions placed on where they could live.

Former enslaved Africans such as Anthony Johnson rarely owned land in colonial America. White males controlled most property, especially plantations which became important to the economic growth of the Southern Colonies. As the number of plantations grew, the need for workers increased.

Not all people came to work in the colonies of their own free will. English criminals and prisoners of war were shipped to the colonies. They could earn their release by working for a period of time—usually seven years. African rulers sold their prisoners of war to European slave traders, who took the enslaved prisoners to the colonies. Many people also came to the colonies as indentured servants. To pay for their passage to America, they agreed to work without pay for a certain length of time.

Establishing Maryland

Maryland arose from the dream of Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Calvert wanted a safe place for his fellow Catholics who were being persecuted in England. King Charles I gave Calvert a proprietary colony north of Virginia. However, Calvert died before receiving the grant. His son, Cecilius, inherited the colony and named it Maryland. Cecilius sent two of his brothers to run the colony. They reached America in 1634.

Cecilius gave large estates, or pieces of land, to English aristocrats. He also granted land to other settlers. As the number of plantations grew and more workers were needed, the colony imported indentured servants and enslaved Africans.

For years the Calvert and Penn families argued over the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the 1760s, they hired Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to map the boundary and lay a line of stones bearing the Penn and Calvert crests—the Mason-Dixon line.

By the Numbers Slavery in Colonial America

North and South Slavery was important to the economy of many of the American colonies. Most enslaved Africans lived in the Southern Colonies, where many worked on plantations, or large farms. The Northern Colonies had a smaller number of enslaved people but also profited from the international trade in Africans.

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Enslaved People in the Colonies, 1650–1710

Source: The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

Speculating Why do you think more enslaved people lived in the Southern Colonies than in the Northern Colonies?
Another conflict was harder to resolve. The Calverts had welcomed Protestants as well as Catholics in Maryland. Protestant settlers outnumbered Catholics. To protect the Catholics, the Act of Toleration was passed in 1649. The act granted Protestants and Catholics the right to worship freely. However, tensions continued. In 1692 the Protestant-controlled assembly made the Anglican Church the official church in Maryland. Catholics then faced the same restrictions as they had in England.

**Bacon’s Rebellion in Virginia**

While other colonies were being founded, Virginia continued to grow. Settlers moved west and settled Native American lands. In the 1640s, to avoid conflicts, Virginia governor William Berkeley made a pledge to Native Americans. In exchange for a large piece of land, he agreed to keep settlers from pushing farther into their territory.

**Nathaniel Bacon**, a young planter in western Virginia, opposed the colonial government because it was dominated, or controlled, by easterners. Many westerners also resented Berkeley’s pledge to stay out of Native American territory. Some settled in the forbidden areas. They then blamed the government for not protecting them.

In 1676 Bacon led attacks on Native American villages. His army also marched to James town, and drove Berkeley into exile. Only Bacon’s sudden death kept him from governing Virginia. England then recalled Berkeley and sent troops to restore order.

Bacon’s Rebellion showed that settlers would not be limited to the coast. The colonial government formed a militia to control Native Americans and opened up more land for settlement.

**Reading Check** Analyzing Why did Bacon oppose the colonial government?
The Carolinas and Georgia

Main Idea The Carolinas and Georgia developed into major Southern Colonies.

History and You Do you believe that people who are in debt should be given a fresh start in life? Read to learn the reasons why Georgia was created.

In 1663 King Charles II created a proprietary colony south of Virginia called Carolina—Latin for “Charles’s land.” The king gave the colony to eight nobles who had helped him regain his throne. The proprietors set up estates and sold or rented land to settlers brought from England.

John Locke, an English philosopher, wrote a constitution, or plan of government, for the colony that covered topics such as land divisions and social ranking. Concerned with principles and rights, Locke argued that “every man has a property in his own person . . . The labour of his body, and the work of his hands . . . are properly his.”

Carolina, however, did not develop as planned. It split into northern and southern Carolina, creating two colonies.

Northern and Southern Carolina

Farmers from inland Virginia settled northern Carolina. They grew tobacco and sold timber and tar. The northern Carolina coast lacked a good harbor, so farmers used Virginia’s ports to conduct their trade.

Southern Carolina, however, prospered from fertile farmland and the harbor at Charles Town (later Charleston). Settlements there spread, and trade in deerskin, lumber, and beef thrived.

Two crops came to dominate Carolina agriculture. In the 1680s planters discovered that rice grew well in the wet coastal lowlands.

### Founding the Thirteen Colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony</th>
<th>1st Permanent Settlement</th>
<th>Reasons Founded</th>
<th>Founders or Leaders</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Religious freedom</td>
<td>John Carver, William Bradford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Religious freedom</td>
<td>John Winthrop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass. Bay Colony</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>c. 1620</td>
<td>Profit from trade and fishing</td>
<td>Ferdinando Gorges, John Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Religious freedom</td>
<td>Roger Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>Profit from fur trade, farming; religious and political freedom</td>
<td>Thomas Hooker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1624</td>
<td>Expand trade</td>
<td>Dutch settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Expand trade</td>
<td>Swedish settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Profit from selling land</td>
<td>John Berkeley, George Carteret</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>Profit from selling land; religious freedom</td>
<td>William Penn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>Expand trade</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>To sell land; religious freedom</td>
<td>Cecil Calvert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>c. 1660s</td>
<td>Profit from trade and selling land</td>
<td>Group of eight aristocrats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Profit from trade and selling land</td>
<td>Group of eight aristocrats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1733</td>
<td>Religious freedom; protection against Spanish Florida; safe home for debtors</td>
<td>James Oglethorpe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chart Skills

**Sequencing** Which colony was the first to be settled? Which was the last?

**Charts In Motion** See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.
Growing rice required much labor, so the demand for slave labor rose. Another important crop, indigo, was developed in the 1740s by a young Englishwoman named Eliza Lucas. Indigo, a blue flowering plant, was used to dye textiles.

By the early 1700s, Carolina’s settlers wanted political power. In 1719 settlers in southern Carolina seized control from its proprietors. In 1729 Carolina became two royal colonies—North Carolina and South Carolina.

**Georgia**

Georgia, founded in 1733, was the last British colony set up in America. James Oglethorpe received a charter for a colony where debtors and poor people could make a fresh start. In Britain, debtors—those who were not able to repay debts—were imprisoned.

British officials also had hoped that Georgia, located north of Spanish Florida, would protect the other colonies from Britain’s enemy, Spain. Oglethorpe and the first group of settlers built the forts and town of Savannah as a barrier against Spanish expansion.

Georgia did not develop as Oglethorpe planned. Few debtors settled there. Instead, hundreds of poor people came from Britain. Religious refugees from Central Europe and a small group of Jews also arrived.

Many settlers complained about Oglethorpe’s rules, especially the limits on landholding and the bans on slave labor and rum. A frustrated Oglethorpe finally agreed to their demands. Disappointed with the colony’s slow growth, he gave up and turned Georgia back over to the king in 1751.

By that time, the British had been in eastern North America for almost 150 years. They had lined the Atlantic coast with colonies.

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**People IN HISTORY**

**Anne Hutchinson**

*Dissenter banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony*

Hutchinson held meetings in her home in Boston to discuss and give her views on recent sermons. Puritan leaders charged her with “dishonoring” the commonwealth. In her trial, she defended herself by arguing, “there lies a clear rule in Titus [book in the Christian Bible New Testament], that the elder women should instruct the younger.” She was convicted and banished in 1637.

**Margaret Brent**

*Landowner in Maryland*

Brent, one of Maryland’s largest landowners and most powerful citizens, requested a vote in the Maryland Assembly on January 21, 1648. When her request was denied because she was a woman, the Assembly noted in its minutes that, “the said Mrs Brent protested against all proceedings in this Assembly, unless she may have a vote.” Brent was so angry that she moved to Virginia, where she spent the rest of her life.
The French and Spanish in North America

**Main Idea:** The French and the Spanish expanded their lands in North America.

**History and You** What might it be like to explore a large, unknown river that runs for hundreds of miles? Read to learn about the French explorers who traveled along the Mississippi River.

The British were not the only Europeans colonizing North America. Elsewhere on the continent, the Spanish and the French built settlements of their own. The French founded Quebec in 1608. At first they had little interest in large-scale settlement in North America. They were mainly concerned with fishing and trapping animals for their fur. French trappers and missionaries went far into the interior of North America. Forts and trading posts were built to protect their profitable trade.

In 1663 New France became a royal colony. King Louis XIV limited the privileges of the fur companies. He appointed a royal governor who supported new explorations.

**Down the Mississippi River**

In the 1670s, two Frenchmen—a fur trader, *Louis Joliet*, and a priest, *Jacques Marquette*—explored the Mississippi River by canoe. Joliet and Marquette hoped to find gold, silver, or other precious metals. They were also looking for a water passage to the Pacific Ocean. When they realized that the Mississippi flowed south into the Gulf of Mexico rather than west into the Pacific, they turned around and headed back upriver.

A few years later, *René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle*, followed the Mississippi River all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle claimed the region for France, calling it Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIV. In 1718 the French governor founded the port of New Orleans. Later, French explorers and missionaries traveled west to the Rocky Mountains and southwest to the Rio Grande.

**Growth of New France**

French settlement in North America advanced slowly. New France was made up of estates along the St. Lawrence River. Estate holders received land in return for bringing settlers. Known as *tenant farmers*, the settlers paid their lord an annual rent and worked for him for a fixed number of days each year.

The French had better relations with the Native Americans than did other Europeans. French trappers and missionaries traveled deep into Indian lands. They lived among the Native American peoples, learned their languages, and respected their ways.

Although the missionaries had come to convert Native Americans to Catholicism, they did not try to change their customs. Most importantly, the French colony grew so slowly that Native Americans were not pushed off their lands.

**Eliza Lucas Pinckney**

**Successful plantation manager in South Carolina**

Lucas managed her father's three plantations in South Carolina and experimented with many crops. She marketed the colony's first crop of indigo, used to make blue dye. Lucas was proud of her work, writing, "I am taking a large plantation of Oaks which I look upon as my own property, whether my father gives me the land or not."

**CRITICAL Thinking**

1. Synthesizing How did these three women challenge traditional views of women's roles?
2. Analyzing What evidence do you see in each of the quotes that the women's activities were not entirely accepted at that time?
Spanish Interests

In the early 1600s, England, France, and the Netherlands began colonizing North America. The Spanish, however, still controlled most of Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. They also expanded into the western and southern parts of the present-day United States.

Spain wanted to keep the other European powers from threatening its empire in America. To protect their claims, the Spanish sent soldiers, missionaries, and settlers north into present-day New Mexico. In 1609 or 1610, the Spanish founded Santa Fe. They also went to what is now Arizona in the late 1600s. When France claimed land around the Mississippi River, the Spanish moved into what is now Texas. Spain wanted to control the area between the French territory and Mexico. In the early 1700s, Spain built San Antonio and other military posts in Texas.

Spanish priests built a string of missions along the Pacific coast. Missions are religious settlements established to convert people to a faith. The missions helped the Spanish claim California. The Spanish did more than convert local Native Americans to Christianity. Spanish missionaries and soldiers also brought them to the missions—often by force—to labor in fields and workshops.

In 1769 Junípero Serra, a Franciscan monk, founded a mission at San Diego. Over the next 15 years, Father Serra set up other missions in California along a route called El Camino Real (The Royal Highway). These missions later became cities, such as Los Angeles and Monterey. Serra traveled on foot to supervise the missions. Serra also supported Native Americans’ rights by working to prevent Spanish soldiers from mistreating them.

European Conflicts

Rivalries between European nations carried over into the Americas. In North America, France and Britain were expanding their settlements. Both nations fought several wars in the early 1700s. When the two countries warred in Europe, fighting often erupted between their colonies in North America. In the late 1700s, wars in Europe would greatly shape events in America.

Reading Check

Why did Spain establish missions in California?
### Visual Summary

#### Colonies
- Early settlements: Roanoke, Jamestown
- New England Colonies: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire
- Middle Colonies: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware

#### Reasons Settled
- Claim and protect land in North America
- Profit from resources and trade
- Seek religious freedom and escape persecution
- Start a society based on the Bible (Puritans)
- Provide a safe haven for people of all religions
- Spread Christianity to Native Americans
- Seek political freedom and representative government
- Escape economic hard times

#### Relations With Native Americans
- Trade and exchange of skills
- Learn Native American languages and customs (French)
- Often did not pay for land or honor treaties (British)
- Hostilities and fighting common

#### Types of Government
- Representative
- Proprietary
- Royal governor

#### Status of Slavery
- Permitted by law (originally banned in Georgia)
- Increasingly important to colonies as farms and plantations grew

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