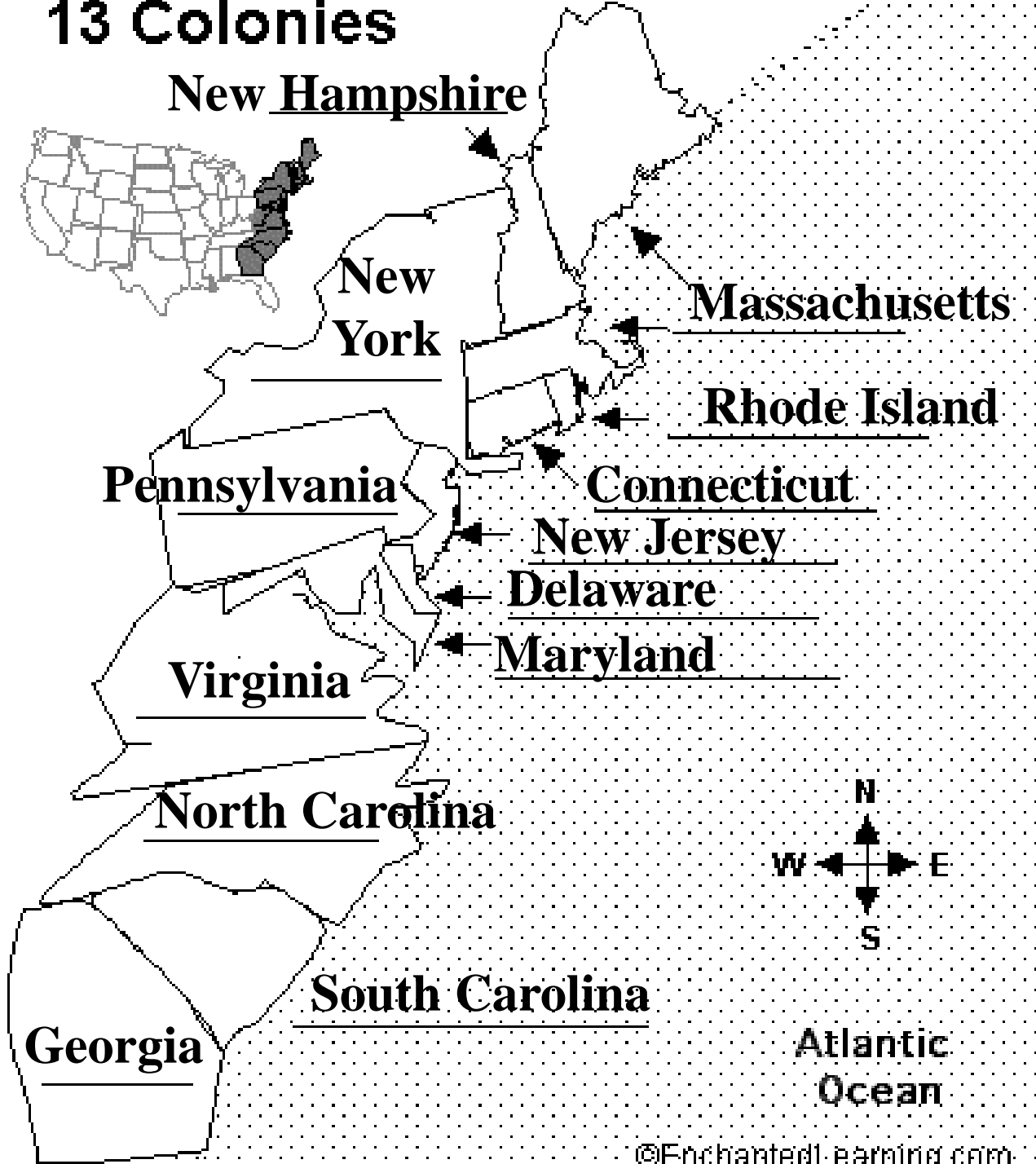


Objective:

To examine colonial characteristics and governments.

USHC 1.1

USHC 1.2



Colonial Regions



KEY

 **New England**

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut

 **Middle Colonies**

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

 **Southern Colonies**

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia



- **England, France,** and **Holland** began searching for a **westward** route to **Asia** in order to compete with **Spain** and Portugal.

- They then established colonies in a New World.

St. Augustine – 1585 (Spain)

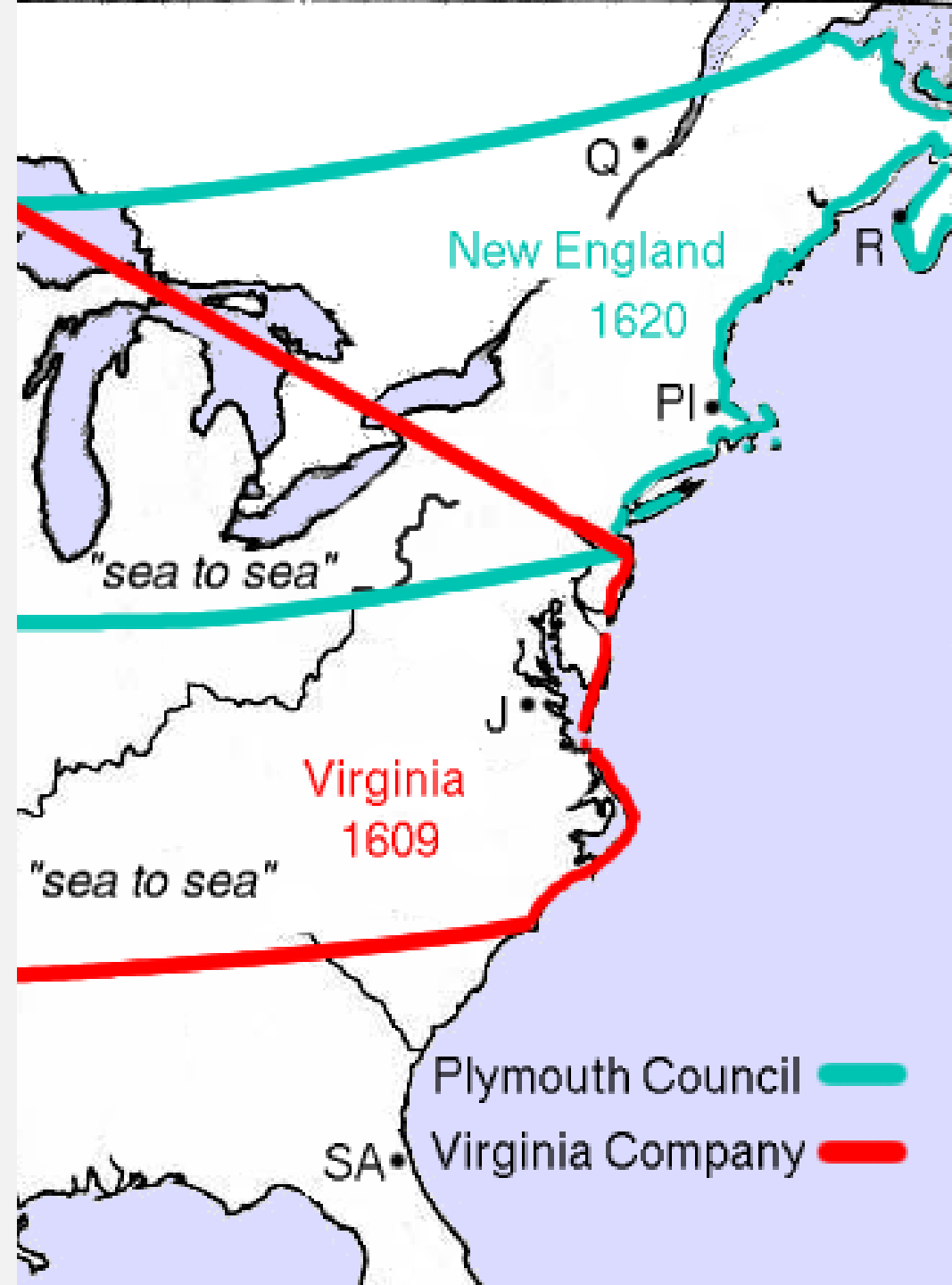
Jamestown – 1607 (England)

Plymouth – 1620 (England)

- Most English colonists received a **charter** to travel and settle by the **Virginia Company**.

Charter – legal document giving certain **rights** to a person or company

- The settlers at **Plymouth** were originally intended for Virginia, but landed in **Massachusetts** by mistake.



New England Colonies



Religion was the primary motivation for leaving Europe

Puritans – strict religious group

Massachusetts – best example of a religious New England colony

Middle Colonies



- The most cultural, economic, and religious **diversity**.

- Pennsylvania - **Quaker** settlement – best example of a middle colony

- Home to large **cities** of commerce and agriculture.

Southern Colonies



The Southern Colonies were established to **make money**.

Most commonly through agriculture due to good climate and soil.

Led to the **Plantation** system in many parts of the South.

Virginia is the best example of a Southern colony.

British Influences

- **Magna Carta (1215)**

Law is **supreme**

Civil Rights

Taxation = Representation



- **English Bill of Rights (1689)**

Protected **citizens** from the **government**





House of Burgesses, 1619 in Virginia (VA)

representative government – a government in which voters **elect** representatives to make **laws** for them.

• Mayflower Compact,

1620 in Massachusetts, an agreement to make **laws** for the **benefit** of the whole settlement.

The Mayflower Compact

THE FIRST DECLARATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN FREEDOM

In y^e name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soueraigne Lord King James by y^e graces of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King, defender of y^e faith, et

Having undertaken, for y^e glorie of god, and advancements of y^e Christian^{faith} and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant y^e first Colonie, in y^e Northern parts of Virginia. God by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of god, and one of another, Covenant & combine our selves together into a civill body politicke; for y^e better ordering, & preservation & furtherance of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, or Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meeke & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap: Codd y^e 11. of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our soueraigne Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland y^e eighteenth and of Scotland y^e fiftie fourth. An. Dom. 1620.]

John Carver	Richard Warren	Francis Eaton	Richard Britterige
William Bradford	John Howland	James Chilton	Georg Somle
Edward Winslow	Steven Hopkins	John Craziton	Richard Clarke
William Brewster	Edward Tilton	John Willinton	Richard Gardenar
Haack Allerton	John Tilton	Myles Fletcher	John Morton
Myles Standish	Francis Cooke	John Goodman	Thomas Enlish
John Alden	Thomas Rogers	Digorie Priest	Edward Doty
Samuel Fuller	Thomas Tinker	Thomas Williams	Edward Lister
Christopher Martin	John Rigdale	Gilbert Hindson	
William Mullins	Edward Fuller	Edmond Margefon	
William White	John Turner	Peter Browne	

[Preserved in Governor Bradford's handwriting in his History of Plymouth Plantation.]