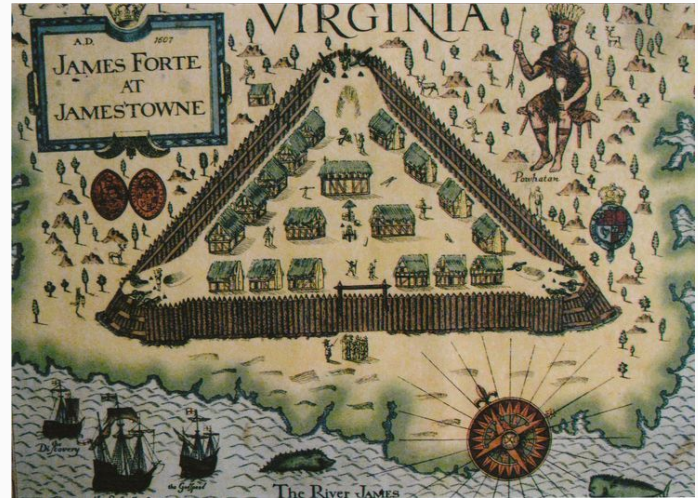


13 Colonies

Jamestown Colony

First successful colony in 1607 that saw success due to many factors, including the popularity of crops like tobacco, leadership from John Smith, and aid from Native Americans (ex. Pocahontas)



Massachusetts Bay Colony

A British colony founded by Puritans seeking freedom from religious persecution in England.



Plymouth Colony

Colony formed by the Pilgrims when they arrived at Plymouth Rock in 1620; it was absorbed into Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691.



European Colonial Settlements: 1650



Quakers

A member of the Religious Society of Friends. The Quakers are a group of Christians who believe in the simplicity of daily life and in worship. Many colonized in **Pennsylvania**.



Puritans



A British religious movement that wanted to “purify” the faith and were driven out of their home in England. Many eventually colonized in **Massachusetts** in order to create a place where they could worship the way they saw fit.

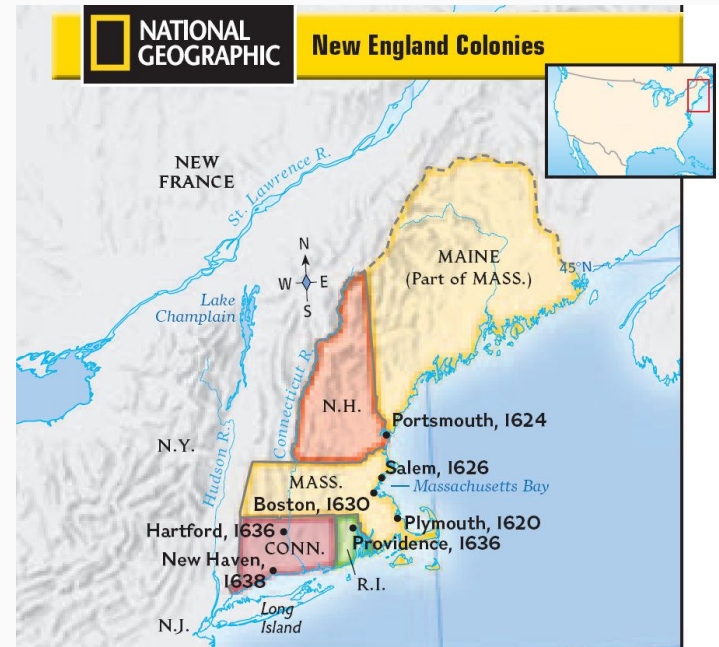
Persecute

To mistreat due to one's religion, race, or political beliefs.



New England Colonies

The most northern of the original 13 colonies that feature poor soil for farming but rich with fishing grounds and has a big shipbuilding industry. Includes: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.



New England Colonies

Geography

Coastal areas with good harbors.

Inland areas with dense forests.

Poor rocky soil & short growing season.

Government and Economy

Small farms. Lumber mills.

Fishing, Shipbuilding and Trade flourished.

Cities developed along coast.



New England Colonies Religion and Society

Most people organized as congregations. (Puritans)

Lived on farms, Merchants controlled trade.

Artisans made goods, unskilled workers and slaves provided labor.

Middle Colonies



The central area of the original 13 colonies that was dependent on farming and growing wheat. Includes: Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Middle Colonies

Geography

Fertile soil and long growing season.

Rivers ran into backcountry.

Government and Economy

Colonies grew large amounts of rye, oats, barley, potatoes & wheat as cash crop.

Cities on coast.

Middle Colonies: Religious Freedom

Wealthiest people owned large farms & most business.

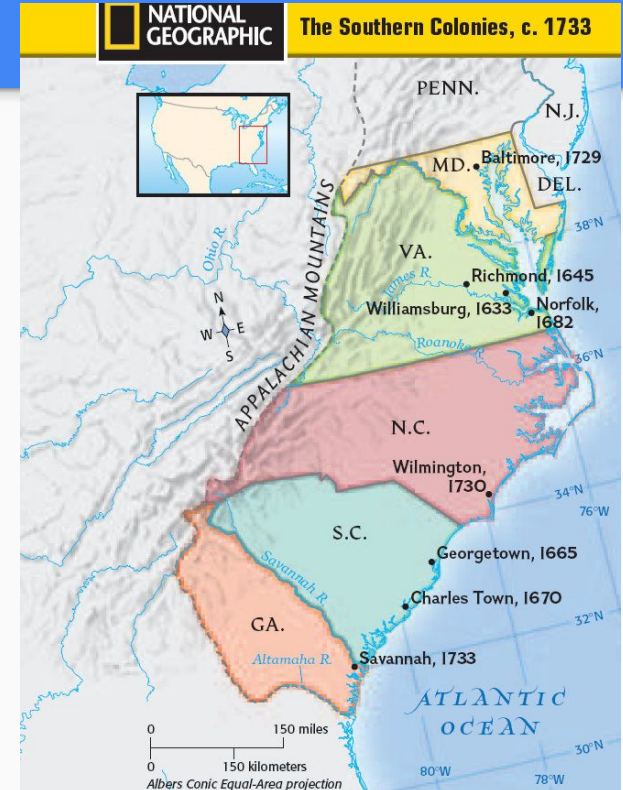
- Most farmers produced a small surplus.
- Tenants farmers rented land or worked for wages.
- Religious diversity: Catholic, Quaker, Protestant
- The middle colonies unlike the other colonies had settlers from all different countries:
 - » Europe » Germany
 - » Holland Sweden

Southern Colonies

The southernmost of the original 13 colonies that feature areas of low, flat, fertile land that makes it ideal for large plantations (tobacco, cotton, sugar). Includes: Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

Geography:

- Favorable climate and soil for agriculture.
- Wide rivers made cities unnecessary. “Plantations



Southern Colonies

Government and Economy

- Tobacco, rice & indigo grown on large plantations as cash crops.

Religion and Society

- Wealthy elite controlled most land.
- Labor supply: indentured servants & African slaves.

Religion: Anglican

Proprietary Colony

A colony governed by a group of Lords and nobles chosen by the British monarchy.

The Carolinas, New Jersey, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania.



Royal Colony

Colony governed directly by the British monarchy.

