**Countries wanted colonies because of an economic theory called ______________________ that stated in ____________________________________________________________________________________.

In order to have a favorable balance of trade, ____________________________________________________________________________________.

In other words, ___________________________________________________________________ while _____________________________________________________________________________.

Since most of the countries in Europe followed this idea of mercantilism, they needed to find _______________________________________________________.

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**Types of Colonies**

**Charter**
- Charter colonies were granted charters (written permission) by the British king or queen and allowed to ____________________________________________ independent of the ______________.
- They were often financed by _____________________________________________________.
- Example - _____________________________________________________________________

**Proprietary**
- Proprietary colonies were supervised and governed by ____________________________ who had been granted huge tracks of land by the British king or queen _____________________________________________________.
- Example - _____________________________________________________________________

**Royal**
- Royal colonies were ____________________________________________________________
- _______ of the colonies will eventually be owned by and under the rule of the ______________.

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**Joint Stock Companies**
- Financing a colony was an __________________________ endeavor.
- A common way to __________________________________________________________________ was through JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.
- Joint Stock Companies financed colonies by having ____________________________ pay a ___________________ (portion) of the cost.
- Profits (and losses) were shared by all of the investors thus lessening the _______.

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**What is a charter?**
The settlement area will eventually become part of ____________.

White's granddaughter, ___________, was the _____________.

Soon after they settled on Roanoke Island, White returned to ____________ to gather more supplies.

It took White nearly 3 years to return to Roanoke. When he arrived, the settlement was _____________. The only clues were the word ___________ carved onto the palisades and the letters CRO carved into _____________.

White was certain these ___________ meant that the settlers _____________.

White _____________. Stormy weather made it impossible to search for the settlers and White returned to England.

Despite several attempts, White was never able to raise the funds _____________.

JAMESTOWN

In ________, the _______________ (a joint stock company) established a colony along the coast of _____________.

The colony got off to a very rough start – only _______ of the 150 settlers survived the first winter

- The settlement was _____________.
- The _____________. refused to work.
- The _____________. was really, really bad.

_________________________ emerged as Jamestown's leader. He declared that those who didn't work, _____________.

In ________, things were so bad, the colonists boarded a ship to leave only to be met by a ship with supplies and more colonists so they returned to Jamestown.

In 1612, _______________ and his wife, _______________, experimented with growing _______________ and developed Virginia's first profitable _____________.

Growing tobacco was very _______ intensive, but also hugely _______________

The Virginia Company offered _____________. to people who settled in Jamestown (9,000 came, but only _______ survived!)

_________________________ were first used to work the fields and cure the tobacco.

An indentured servant signed a contract to ___________ a certain number of years (usually 7) in return for _____________.

In 1619, ___________.

In March 1622, Native Americans killed _______ of the European settlers in Jamestown.
HOUSE OF BURGESSES

- In 1619, the first legislature made up of _____________________ in North America was established at __________________. Only __________________ could vote to elect representatives to the _______________________.
- In 1624, the debt-ridden Virginia Company’s charter was ________________ Virginia ________________________________.

BACON’S REBELLION, 1676

- Nathaniel Bacon raised an _____________________________ against a series of Native American attacks on the Virginia frontier.
- In response, Virginia Governor William Berkeley gathered an __________________________.
- Some scholars believe that Bacon had ___________________________ instead of simply being upset with Governor Berkeley’s refusal to ____________________________.
- Some theories are
  - Bacon had ___________________________ against Berkeley
  - Bacon was ___________________________ by some people who wanted Berkeley removed from power.
- Bacon and his men ________________________________.
- The rebellion ended soon after ________________________________.
- Bacon’s co-conspirators were ________________________________.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BACON’S REBELLION

- First ________________________________.
- White farmers and landholders were given more rights, but the __________ class remained in power.
- Laws making ____________________________ were passed.

MASSACHUSETTS

WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE?

- Pilgrims were also called _____________________.
  They wanted to go to Virginia so they could create a church free of _____________________, unlike the _____________________.
- Puritans didn’t want to create a ________________, they just wanted _____________________ the Church of England.

Settled by ________________ Colony seeking religious freedom

Is it important for a country to allow religious freedom? Why or why not?
PLYMOUTH COLONY

• In 1620, the ____________ (Separatists) settled the Plymouth Colony.

• About _____ passengers including ____ Pilgrims set sail aboard the ______________ for a location near the Hudson River, an area thought to be part the Virginia colony.

• After 65 days at sea, the Mayflower set anchor at ______________.

• They decided _______________________________________________________________________ and instead looked for a suitable area to settle nearby.

• A scouting party found an abandoned Wampanoag community on a hill with a ______________________________________.

• The Wampanoag had previously abandoned this area after an encounter with ______________ caused a deadly _____ to sweep through their community and ____________________________________________________________________________.

• The ____________________ established the foundation for the colony’s ________________.

• It was the ______________________________________________________________________ and it pledged that the decisions would be made by the will of the ______________ of the colony’s ________.

• The Pilgrims settled by the Wampanoag people and soon met __________, an English speaking member of the Pawtuxet tribe, who helped them ________________________________________________________________________ with the tribal leaders.

• Squanto (also known as Tisquantum) had been _____________ in 1614 or 1615 during one of John Smith’s expeditions and taken to ______________. He __________________________________________________________________________________.

• Other __________ in the area were the _______________ and Narragansetts.

• _______ of the settlers died during the first winter.

• Squanto helped the settlers grow _____ and establish a __________ with Wampanoag leader Massasoit (Ousamequin).

• In the fall of 1621, the Pilgrims celebrated their _______________ and this became the basis for our ______________.

• By 1627, there were _______ people living in the ________________.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

• In 1630, the ____________ settled the ________________

• With a charter from ___________________, about _______ Puritans settled in Massachusetts.

• They were led by Governor ______________________ who believed, “We shall be as a _____ upon a Hill. The _____ of the people are on us.”

• The Puritan laws that governed the colony were tied to ____________________________________________________________________________

• ____________ were people who didn’t follow the Puritan rules and laws.

• Punishments for dissenters ranged from ______________________________________________________________________

• Some of the dissenters formed other ____________________________________________________________________________

• By 1643, _____________ English settlers joined the Puritans. Even though the Puritans were outnumbered, they remained in control because ____________________________________________________________________________

• It became the ________________ New England colony eventually swallowing up the Plymouth Colony.

• In the 1680s, the king gained control over the colony’s government and in 1691, Massachusetts became a _____ colony.
RHODE ISLAND

- ______________________ was __________________ from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for __________________ government authorities who punished religious dissention and against the confiscation of ____________________.
- He founded Rhode Island where ____________________

CONNECTICUT

OF CONNECTICUT:

- __________________________________________________
- _____________________________________________________
- Unlike in Massachusetts, citizenship _____________________________

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Unlike the other New England colonies, settlements in New Hampshire were originally founded for ____________________, not for ____________________
- In 1638, after being __________________ from the ____________________ for being a dissenter, _________________________ and 175 followers established the New Hampshire township of ____________ that had ____________________
- New Hampshire _________________________

WHAT ABOUT MAINE AND VERMONT?

VERMONT:

- Vermont declared independence from ___________________________ in _______, but the other states refused to acknowledge it as separate from ____________ until _______ when it was formally admitted to the United States as the _______ state.

MAINE:

- Maine remained a part of ____________ until _______ when it became the _______ state.
KING PHILIP'S WAR 1675 - 1676

- Native Americans upset over __________________ and their treatment fought against __________________ throughout __________________.
- They were led by __________ (he was ________________________), the son of Massasoit who co-existed peacefully with the Pilgrims.
- He created an ______ with other Native Americans and in 1675, he launched an ____________________________ killing 4,000. The captured men, women, and children were _______________________.
- The English retaliated by ______________________________ killing 4,000. The captured men, women, and children were _______________________.
- Governor Andros of New York, a colonial militia, and allied __________________ attacked Metacom's camp killing ______ of his men and capturing his wife and son. His wife and son were _______________________.
- The war ended shortly after __________________________ was captured and killed in _______.

EFFECTS ON COLONISTS:
- _____ towns were destroyed, _____ towns suffered damage, ______ settlers were killed.
- It took __________ to recover from the destruction, loss of lives, and expense.

EFFECTS ON NATIVE AMERICANS:
- ______________________ were sold into slavery, many were forced into local ____________, political independence ________, they continued to ______________________

AMERICA'S DEADLIEST WAR?
- ______ percent of the European population was killed during King Philip's War which is _____________ than any other war in U.S. History.

SALEM WITCH TRIALS SPRING - FALL 1692

- When young girls in Salem Village, Massachusetts claimed to be possessed by the devil and accused some local women of witchcraft, ___________________________.
- _____ people were imprisoned for ____________, 7 died in prison, 19 men and women were found guilty and _______ and 1 person was crushed to death for ____________________
- The hysteria ended in ______________ with public opinion turning against the trials.

NEW ENGLAND'S ECONOMY

- The climate and rocky soil made _____________________________.
- Its proximity to __________________________ made fishing, whaling, and shipbuilding important industries.
- Additionally, the __________________ were beneficial for trapping and timber.
- New England's harbor towns became _____________________________.
- New England became a key part of the ________________ and other trade ___________.

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**NEW YORK**

- The Dutch called the area ___________________________ and New York City was called ___________________________.
- ___________________________________________ explored the area in 1611 for the ________________ East India Company, giving the ________________ its claim to the territory.
- The Dutch used the “Patroon” System to _______________________________.
- Dutch landholders were given huge tracts of land that they could _______________________________.
- They were able to keep their land even when the __________________________________________.
- Between 1652-1674 - __________________________________________________________.
- In ________ - the British sent a naval fleet to seize New Netherlands and the Dutch ________________ it without a fight.
- The territory was renamed for the ____________________________________________, the brother of King ____________________, who received a charter for the territory.
- 1673 - The ________________ briefly recaptured the area, but it was quickly returned to British control.

**NEW JERSEY**

- 1660 - Bergan became New Jersey’s first ___________________________ settlement.
- New Jersey was part of ___________________________ until 1664 when the ________________ took control.
- In 1664, the ___________________________ gave the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to two friends, Sir George ________________ and Lord John ________________, and the area was re-named New Jersey.
- In 1673, Berkley sold his share of western New Jersey to ___________________________.
- Between 1674-1702, New Jersey was divided into 2 provinces: ___________________________.
- In 1702, ___________________________ united the 2 sections and New Jersey became a ________ colony.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

- In 1681, ___________________________ granted William Penn a ________________ for the colony of Pennsylvania.
- Penn established the colony as a “________________________,” a place ___________ a landowning aristocracy where every male settler received ________________ and the ___________________________.
- In the 1660s, William Penn became a ________________ and his colony soon became a _________ for Quakers.
- The ____________________________, better known as Quakers, was established in 1647, but was not formally organized until 1668.
- Quakers were often ridiculed for their _________________. They were also ________________ for rejecting the oaths, rituals, and formal ministers of the 17th century church, and for their ________________ beliefs.
In _______, the British Duke of _______ and the colony of ________________ gained control over Delaware.

In 1681, ________________________ was granted control over Delaware as part of _______________________.

In 1701, Delaware separated from ________________________ to _______________________________________.

The area’s rolling hills were very fertile and perfect for ___________________.

The ___________________________ Rivers allowed for easy trade and the harbor towns became centers of commerce.

The colonies grew corn and other ________________ , wheat, oats, fruits, and raised ________________ .

They also built successful __________________________________________ industries.

Lord _______________ was a ____________ who convinced King Charles I to grant him 100 million acres for persecuted ________________________ .

Maryland was settled as a ____________________________________________ which meant that the owner of the colony was the ruler, not the _______________________________ .

Baltimore _____ before he was able to do anything with the land. His son, _________________, took over managing the colony.

He offered _____________________ to every married couple who settled in Maryland.

________________________ took advantage of his offer and this Catholic haven became mostly ______________________ .

The TOLERATION ACT OF 1649 granted __________________________________________ living in Maryland.

By 1720, __________________________ outnumbered European settlers in the Carolinas 2:1.

In 1729, Carolina became a _____________ and was split into ___________________________________________.

The Settled by New Amsterdam Company in 1638

ECONOMY OF THE MIDDLE COLONIES

MARYLAND

Settled by

Colony

in 1638

CAROLINA

Settled by

of King Charles II in 1663

Colony

Colony

Colony

Colony
Georgia was established as a _________ between _________________ and ___________________.

It was established as a place for English _________ to go and serve their sentences. However, Georgia _____ actually became a debtor colony like General Oglethorpe had envisioned.

ECONOMY OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

______________ like tobacco, rice, indigo, and, later, cotton that needed lots of ____________________________

mostly ____________________________

not as commercial as the ____________________________

Label the colonies and use colors or patterns to indicate which ones were New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies.

Key

☐ New England Colonies

☐ Middle Colonies

☐ Southern Colonies