

The English in Virginia

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

After several failures, the English established a permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia.

READING FOCUS

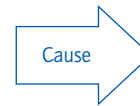
1. Why were the first English colonies established?
2. What helped the Jamestown colony survive?
3. How did Virginia grow and change during the 1600s?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

joint-stock company
John Smith
Powhatan
Pocahontas
John Rolfe
headright
House of Burgesses
indentured servant
Bacon's Rebellion

TAKING NOTES

As you read, take notes on the causes of Bacon's Rebellion. Record your notes in a graphic organizer like the one below.



Bacon's
Rebellion

The Lost Colony of Roanoke

THE INSIDE STORY

What happened to the colonists of Roanoke Island? Sir Walter Raleigh was an adventurer, a poet,

and a favorite of Queen Elizabeth at court. With her permission, he sent several expeditions to the Atlantic coast of North America. He named the entire region Virginia—after Elizabeth, known as the “virgin queen.”

Early attempts at settlement failed, but in 1587 Raleigh sent out a new expedition of soldiers and more than 100 settlers, mostly families. The group's governor, John White, wanted to create a self-sufficient colony. They settled on Roanoke Island, a three-mile-wide strip of land off present-day North Carolina, and became friendly with Manteo, leader of the local Croatoan Indians. Soon after the colonists landed on Roanoke, White's granddaughter Virginia Dare was born. She was the first English child born in North America.

The English settlers had landed too late in the season to plant crops, so White headed back to England for supplies. What happened next is one of the great mysteries in American history.

England was at war with Spain, so White had to wait three long years before obtaining a ship to return to Roanoke. In August 1590 he and his men approached Roanoke Island. They saw a light in the darkness and rowed toward it, blowing a trumpet and singing English songs to let the settlers know they were friends. There was no answer.

In the morning they landed and found the village in ruins, overgrown with trees and shrubs. The only clue White found was the word *Croatoan* carved on a post. The settlers



▲ John White puzzles over the only clue to the fate of his lost colony.

had buried chests full of pictures, books, maps, and other goods. These chests now lay strewn about, destroyed.

White hoped to find the settlers, including his family, on nearby Croatoan Island, but bad weather forced him away. No trace of the lost colony was ever found.

People have tried to solve the mystery of Roanoke Island ever since. Perhaps the settlers sought refuge with local Indians, or were killed by Indians. Maybe they were wiped out by a violent storm or severe drought. But so far, no one knows the true fate of the lost colony of Roanoke. ■

The First English Colonies

Despite the tragedy on Roanoke, England continued to seek a permanent foothold in America. English settlers wanted to come to the New World for many reasons. With economic problems at home, they yearned for new opportunities. Many English farm workers were unemployed, and small farmers were struggling. In the wealthy class, large plots of land had been divided among heirs for generation after generation, until land became scarce. Some young men who did not inherit land sought new adventures in America.

King James's charter Sir Walter Raleigh never returned to North America after Roanoke was destroyed, although he still had faith that England could colonize North America. His charter rights were transferred to the London Company, a group of English merchants. Another group, the Plymouth Company, was interested in charter rights farther north.

In 1606 King James I issued a charter that divided America between the two groups. The Plymouth Company and the London Company were **joint-stock companies**, business entities in which investors pooled their money hoping to make a profit. The companies were responsible for governing and maintaining their colonies. In return, the investors got most of the colony's profit.

READING CHECK

Making Inferences What did English settlers hope to gain by going to America?

The Jamestown Colony

Establishing a colony and outfitting an expedition was an expensive and risky venture. Several people, including Raleigh, tried and failed. Most could not afford to try again. The colonists at Jamestown, the first English colony to survive, went through many difficult years.

The first settlers Late in 1606 the London Company sent three ships and 144 male colonists to Virginia. About 100 survived the crossing. In 1607 they sailed some 60 miles up the broad James River and built the Jamestown colony. The settlers named both the colony and the river after King James. One of the leaders was Captain **John Smith**, a young explorer.

Soon it became clear that Jamestown's location was a problem. It was a low, swampy area filled with malaria-carrying mosquitoes. Moreover, Jamestown was inside the territory of the powerful Powhatan Confederacy, a group of Algonquian (al-GAWN-kwee-en) peoples named for their leader, **Powhatan**.

Jamestown faced other difficulties, too. Some settlers died of malaria or dysentery from drinking unsafe water. Others became too weak to work. In addition, some of the settlers spent more time looking for treasure than growing food. Many of the adventurers were English gentlemen who were not used to physical labor. By January 1608, when more English colonists arrived, only 38 of the original settlers were alive.

Captain John Smith John Smith had become an important member of the colony. He helped trade for food with Indians, built houses, and explored the area. During one of his explorations, he later wrote, he had been captured by some Powhatans. As they were about to kill him, Smith said, Powhatan's young daughter **Pocahontas** begged her father to save him. Later, Pocahontas helped keep peace between the settlers and the Powhatans.

Smith became leader of Jamestown in 1608 and tried to impose military discipline on the colony. He laid down the law:

HISTORY'S VOICES

“You must obey this now for a Law, that he that will not worke shall not eate (except by sickness he be disabled) for the labours of thirtie or fortie honest and industrious men shall not be consumed to maintaine an hundred and fiftie idle loyterers.”

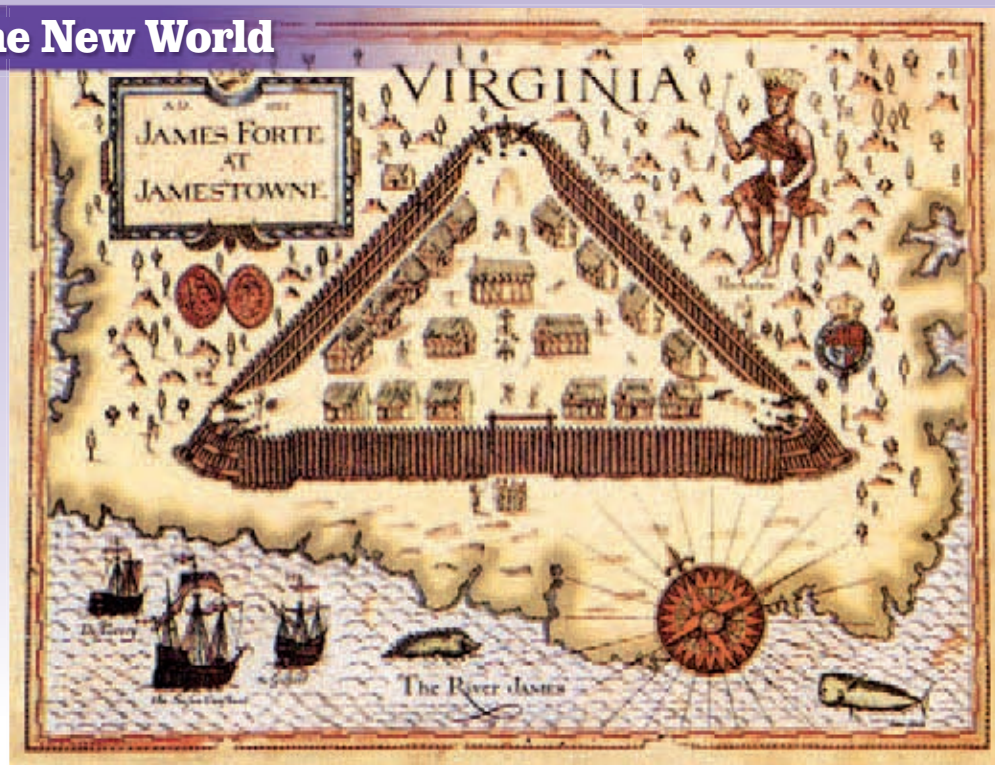
—John Smith, *Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, & the Summer Isles*

Smith also organized raids to steal food from the local Native Americans. The colonists got through the winter with only a few deaths, but Smith was burned in an accident with gunpowder and had to return to England.

The starving time The London Company, now called the Virginia Company, was determined to make Jamestown profitable. It sold stock to new settlers, offering free ship passage to those who would work for the company for seven years. More settlers set out in 1609—in time for one of Jamestown's worst periods.

A Foothold in the New World

English settlers founded Jamestown about 60 miles up the James River, out of view of Spanish ships. The fort shown in this 1607 drawing helped protect colonists from the Powhatan Indians.



The settlers called the winter of 1609–1610 the “starving time.” The Powhatan Indians, resentful of earlier raids, killed the colonists’ livestock and prevented them from hunting. Many English colonists in Jamestown died that winter.

Conflicts with Native Americans By 1622, relations between the settlers and the Powhatan Confederacy had worsened. Both Pocahontas and Powhatan were dead. English farmers were taking over more and more land to grow tobacco, their profitable new crop.

In an effort to protect Indian lands, the Powhatans launched a surprise attack on Jamestown in the spring of 1622. Many settlers were killed, including John Rolfe. Continued conflict kept the colony from turning a profit, which led the king to end the Virginia Company’s charter.

Still, the settlement struggled on. Attacks persisted for the next 20 years. The last Powhatan attack came in 1644. By then the Virginia settlers were strong enough to resist them.

READING CHECK Drawing Conclusions

What was wrong with the location of Jamestown?

Virginia Grows and Changes

During its 15-year existence, the Virginia Company struggled to attract settlers and turn a profit. But persistent problems, including near-bankruptcy and perceived mismanagement, persuaded England finally to revoke the charter and make Virginia a royal colony.

THE IMPACT TODAY

Economics

Facing declining tobacco use and increased foreign competition, modern farmers in tobacco-growing states such as Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky are reducing their dependence on tobacco by switching to alternative crops, from hot peppers to blueberries, with the help of federal grants.

Growing tobacco One crop finally made Jamestown and the Virginia colony profitable: tobacco. Tobacco was a native plant grown in North America and the islands of the West Indies. It was important in Native American ceremonies throughout the continent.

The first English settler to grow tobacco in Virginia was **John Rolfe**. Rolfe conducted experiments with tobacco to find out the best way to grow and cure the leafy plants, helping to make it profitable to ship the crop to England.

In 1613 while Pocahontas was being held captive by colonial officials, Rolfe proposed marriage. Pocahontas converted to Christianity, changed her name to Rebecca, and the two married. Their marriage finally secured peace between the settlers and the Powhatans.

The Virginia Company thought that the charming Pocahontas would be a good advertisement for Virginia. In 1616 she and Rolfe sailed to England, where she met the king and was welcomed in English society.

The headright system Starting in 1618, the Virginia Company offered **headrights**, 50-acre grants of land that colonists could obtain in various ways. The head of a family received one headright for each family member and servant he had. People who paid the passage to America for another person—a new servant, for example—got an additional headright.

The Virginia Company brought in skilled artisans to help the colonial economy grow. Since most early settlers were men, the company also sent about 100 women who agreed to marry the colonists. That would make society more stable.

Soon Virginia began to thrive again. By the 1640s Virginia had a non-native population of about 8,000. Between 1640 and 1650 that number doubled.

The House of Burgesses Since the Middle Ages, English people had been proud of the political rights they had gained from Magna Carta. The first charter of Virginia promised settlers the same basic English rights. Now the Virginia Company acted on that promise.

In July 1619, representatives from the various communities in Virginia met in an assembly called the **House of Burgesses** (BUHR-juhs-ez). Membership in the House of Burgesses was granted only to white male landowners. The group had the power to raise taxes and make laws, but the governor still had the right to veto those laws.

This system was much more restrictive than the representative government we know today. Yet the House of Burgesses was significant because it was America's first legislature, or lawmaking body.

Colonial workers The majority of workers in Virginia were **indentured servants**. Employers hired indentured servants to work under contract for a certain number of years, usually four to seven. The employer, in return, would pay for food, shelter, and, most importantly, the worker's journey to America. When a servant's term of indenture expired, he or she was supposed to be given a suit of clothes as well as tools or land.

Soon indentured servants and former servants were a large part of the Virginia population. Many former indentured servants became successful farmers or artisans. But

many others found themselves without a job or a good future. They were a restless group of unemployed men, moving from place to place in search of work.

About one-fourth of the indentured servants in the Chesapeake Bay region were young women. Most worked as household servants. Because men greatly outnumbered women in the colony, most women married soon after their indentures were over.

In August 1619, a Dutch ship landed at Jamestown. John Rolfe noted that it carried about 20 Africans. At first, Africans generally were regarded as indentured servants. In time, their situation changed to permanent servitude as Africans and their descendants became trapped in the institution of slavery.

By the late 1600s, the number of indentured servants was decreasing. Employers saw many advantages to using slave labor instead of indentured servants. Slaves who had been kidnapped from Africa, for example, could never go back home. Nor did the employers have to pay enslaved Africans as they had paid indentured servants. If slaves escaped, they could not blend into the white population.

Conflicts among settlers As Virginians moved westward, clashes with Native Americans continued. Conflicts among the colonists themselves also occurred.

Increasingly, settlers on the frontier had different interests from the large landholders

FACES OF HISTORY

POWHATAN

1550?–1618



When the first English colonists arrived in Virginia, Chief Powhatan ruled the Powhatan federation of Indians. Chief Powhatan

controlled the territory from Jamestown to the Potomac River.

Powhatan did not welcome the English settlers. His followers led several small-scale raids on the fort and in 1608 captured Captain John Smith. Smith described Powhatan as "a tall well proportioned man." Chief Powhatan eventually let Smith return to Jamestown, and over time, relations with the colonists improved. Chief Powhatan even let his sons and his daughter, Pocahontas, visit the English settlement to trade goods.

Summarizing How did Powhatan deal with the English settlers?

Bacon's Rebellion

The rebellion led by farmer Nathaniel Bacon threatened the power of Virginia's colonial government. Virginian Robert Beverley later wrote about the incident and its causes.

"Four things may be reckoned to have been the main ingredients towards this intestine commotion [violent outbreak]. First, The extreme low price of tobacco, and the ill usage of the planters in the exchange of goods for it, which the country, with all their earnest endeavors, could not remedy. Secondly, The splitting the colony into proprietries, contrary to the original charters; and the extravagant taxes they were [charged]. Thirdly, The heavy restraints and burdens laid upon their trade by act of Parliament in England. Fourthly, The disturbance given by the Indians."

Skills Focus

READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

- 1. Drawing Conclusions** According to Beverley, what role did economics play in the rebellion?
- 2. Identifying Points of View** Based on this excerpt, do you think Beverley was sympathetic to the farmers' cause? Explain your answer.

See **Skills Handbook**, pp. H28–H29

in the eastern tidewater region of Virginia—and from their royal government. Virginia's governor, Sir William Berkeley, wanted good relations with Native Americans on the frontier in order to protect his fur trade with them. Settlers, however, wanted to expand westward into land reserved for the Indians.

In the end, Berkeley's actions led to an uprising. Nathaniel Bacon was a well-to-do tobacco planter on the frontier. After his slave overseer was killed in an Indian attack in 1676, Bacon formed a small army and launched what became known as **Bacon's Rebellion**. Although Bacon was an aristocrat himself, his "army" was mostly former indentured servants.

Governor Berkeley declared Bacon a rebel. Bacon's army then attacked Jamestown and took control, apparently with popular support. In back-and-forth fighting, the town was burned. Berkeley fled. Then Bacon suddenly became ill and died. His rebellion collapsed.

Nevertheless, Bacon's Rebellion had lasting effects. The House of Burgesses opened more frontier land to settlers. In addition, landowners began to rely on slave labor, fearing uprisings from freed indentured servants.

READING CHECK

Summarizing What were some key developments in the Virginia colony during the 1600s?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

Keyword: SD7 HP2

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

- 1. a. Identify** What was Sir Walter Raleigh's role in the colonization of Virginia?
 - b. Explain** What happened to the lost colony at Roanoke?
- 2. a. Identify** What roles did John Smith, Powhatan, and Pocahontas have in the development of the Virginia colony?
 - b. Summarize** What factors led to hardships for the English settlers at Jamestown?
 - c. Evaluate** Why was it so difficult for settlers to establish a successful colony?
- 3. a. Recall** What did the Virginia Company do to attract settlers to America?
 - b. Explain** How did the system of indentured servitude affect the population of Virginia?
 - c. Predict** Why was the establishment of the House of Burgesses important?

Critical Thinking

- 4. Identifying Cause and Effect** Copy the chart below and show the aftereffects of Bacon's Rebellion.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- 5. Persuasive** Write a newspaper editorial for a Virginia newspaper in which you argue for or against the opening of more lands in western Virginia for the growth of new English settlements.

SECTION

3

The Northern Colonies

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

The Pilgrims founded colonies in Massachusetts based on Puritan religious ideals, while dissent led to the founding of other New England colonies.

READING FOCUS

1. Why did the Puritans flee England?
2. How did dissent among the Puritans threaten the New England colonies?
3. What was life like in New England?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

Mayflower Compact
Puritans
William Bradford
John Winthrop
Great Migration
Roger Williams
Anne Hutchinson
royal colony
Pequot War
King Philip's War

TAKING NOTES

As you read, take notes on the Puritans' reasons for coming to New England. Record your notes in a graphic organizer like the one shown here.

Reasons for Coming to New England

THE INSIDE STORY

How will the new colony be ruled? The passengers could scarcely wait to get off their ship and begin building their new homes on solid land in America. First, though, they had important business to conduct.

For two long months in 1620 the *Mayflower* had pitched its way across the stormy Atlantic Ocean. The ship carried English Christians who were looking for a place where they could worship as they pleased. Others on the ship simply wanted a new way of life. They would need to cooperate in order to survive in the wilderness.

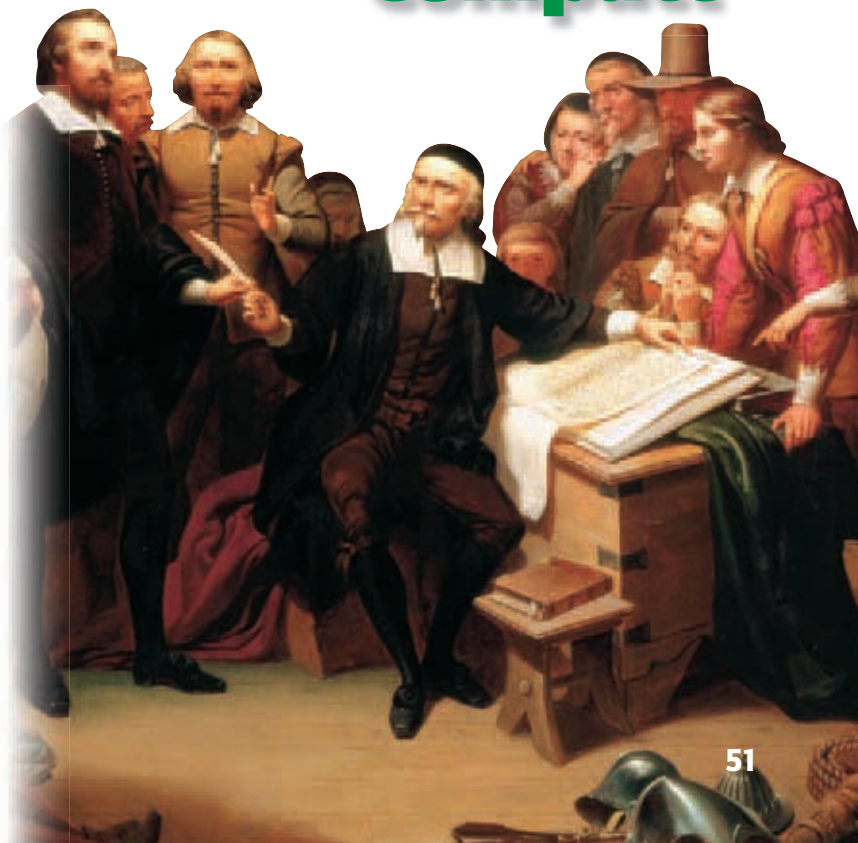
The adventurers had landed too far north—at the tip of present-day Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The *Mayflower* settlers realized they were out of the jurisdiction of their Virginia charter or of any authority they knew. But they believed in the rule of law. They believed that the colony needed a government structure.

So, even before they landed, they established rules to keep order in the new settlement. On November 11, 1620, the 41 men signed the **Mayflower Compact**. Promising allegiance to England's King James, they agreed to make "just and equal laws . . . for the general Good of the Colony."

The compact was remarkable in a couple of ways. The settlers agreed to be ruled by a government chosen by the consent of the people. They agreed to obey all laws made for the good of the whole group.

Today we take these ideas for granted. Yet at a time when authority rested with kings and queens, the Mayflower Compact was a historic step toward self-government. 🚩

The Mayflower Compact



► The Mayflower Compact united the Pilgrims in "a civil Body Politick."

Puritans Flee to Freedom

The Protestant Reformation eventually led to the establishment of the Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church. The English monarch served as head of this new government-sponsored church.

The new form of worship had some elements of Roman Catholicism. Queen Elizabeth I introduced more Protestant ideas from groups such as the Calvinists. That did not satisfy some Protestants, however.

Puritans and Separatists Some English Protestants wanted to “purify” the church by making further reforms. These people were known as **Puritans**. For example, they wanted a simpler church service. They also objected to the wealth and power of bishops.

Other, more strict Puritans wished to remove all traces of Catholicism from their religious practice. The Separatists, as these people were called, wanted a total separation from the Church of England.

The Church of England, however, was the official church of the land. English subjects were required to attend services and pay taxes

to support the church. Those who wanted to worship in another way were often persecuted for their beliefs. These dissenters were fined or put in prison.

Founding Plymouth Colony One group of Separatists moved to the Netherlands in 1608. Dutch society was well known for its religious tolerance. After a few years, though, the English were ready to leave. Earning a living was hard. Their children were becoming more Dutch than English. Moreover, war with Spain seemed near. The Separatists decided to move to America.

A group of merchants formed a joint-stock company to support Puritans moving to the New World. Each colonist had a share in the company. A Virginia Company charter granted them land in North America to settle. After seven years, land and profits would be divided among the colonists and the other investors.

In the end, however, only half of the Pilgrims from the Netherlands were on the small ship *Mayflower* when it set sail in September 1620. These 35 people referred to themselves as “saints.” **William Bradford** headed the group. The voyagers included 66 others, many of

HISTORY CLOSE-UP

Plymouth Colony

Formed by a group of Pilgrims seeking religious freedom, Plymouth Colony was the first permanent English settlement in New England. Life in Plymouth was often difficult. The colonists had to grow their own food and build everything they needed by hand.

Plymouth houses had steeply sloped thatched roofs and small windows.

Colonists kept weapons in a central stockade, in order to protect the colony.

Pilgrims wore clothing in bright solid colors.

Plymouth had trade relations, military agreements, and some social interaction with the nearby Wampanoag Indians.

whom were not Separatists. The “saints” called them strangers. Bradford later wrote about the departure from the Netherlands:

HISTORY'S VOICES

“So they left that goodly and pleasant city which had been their resting place nearly twelve years; but they knew they were pilgrims, and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to the heavens . . . and quieted their spirits.”

—William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation*

Their sponsor, the Virginia Company, had intended the expedition to land near the Hudson River. Instead, because of a storm or poor navigation, the ship had landed at Cape Cod, where they signed the Mayflower Compact. After exploring the area for several weeks, the expedition founded Plymouth Colony on a sheltered harbor just south of present-day Boston.

Winter took a toll. By the spring of 1621, about half the group had died of hunger, cold, or illness. The rest survived with the aid of the local Wampanoag (wahm-puh-NO-ahg) Indians.

The next year life improved. The first corn harvest was so successful that the Pilgrims held a harvest feast with their Wampanoag neighbors, which we now commemorate as

Thanksgiving Day. Bradford was chosen governor of Plymouth in 1621. He led the colony until just before his death in 1657.

Plymouth Colony never grew very large, but it remained self-governing until 1691. Then it became part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

“A City upon a hill” The success of the Plymouth settlement, combined with continued religious persecution and economic hard times, encouraged thousands of other Puritans to move to “New England.” Some Puritan merchants managed to get a charter from the king and organize the Massachusetts Bay Company. Its chief goals were to make a profit and to create a refuge for Puritans.

The company bought out the other investors and chose **John Winthrop** to lead the new colony. Winthrop took charge of a fleet of 11 ships and some 700 people that set out for New England in 1630. Most were families planning to make a new home. Aboard the *Arbella*, Winthrop put forth his vision of the colony as a model for the world:

HISTORY'S VOICES

“For we must consider that we shall be as a City upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us.”

—John Winthrop, *A Model of Christian Charity*

The Massachusetts Bay Colony grew faster than Plymouth. Puritan colonists soon established other towns nearby. The colony's capital was the port city of Boston. Other early towns included Salem, Watertown, and Concord.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony charter included some provisions for colonial government. It created a Massachusetts General Court, which had the ability to elect officers and make laws. Eventually, this court turned into a kind of self-government, although only male members of the court could vote or hold office. Each town elected representatives to the court. The members of the court in turn elected a council, headed by Winthrop, which held all legislative, judicial, and executive power.

The success of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies inspired what is called the **Great Migration**. Between 1620 and 1643 some 20,000 English men and women crossed the Atlantic Ocean to settle in New England.

READING CHECK

Comparing How were the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies founded?

Skills FOCUS

INTERPRETING INFOGRAPHICS

Making Inferences What does this picture tell you about life in Plymouth Colony?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H18

Women baked bread in outdoor ovens.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

fundamental
original, essential
radical relating to
extreme change

Dissent Among the Puritans

The Puritans came to America to find religious freedom for their form of worship, which they believed to be the true and pure religion. Their community, ways of life, and laws were deeply rooted in their religious beliefs. As in England, citizens were expected to attend church and pay taxes to support it. They obeyed strict codes of behavior, dress, and speech. Hard work and little or no play was generally the rule—and in America, they had the freedom to make their own rules and live by them.

In the Massachusetts Bay Colony, church and government were closely linked and dissent was not permitted. In time, dissenters left the colony and settled new towns in other parts of New England.

Connecticut and Rhode Island Thomas Hooker, a powerful Puritan minister, believed that “in matters which concern the common good,” a government “chosen by all” was best. His differences with Winthrop’s government finally led Hooker and his congregation to leave the colony. They headed west and settled in the fertile Connecticut River Valley. In 1639

the group adopted America’s first written constitution: the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. The document extended voting rights to all free men, not just church members.

Roger Williams was a man of strong convictions who clashed with authorities in Boston. A radical Separatist minister, he believed in religious tolerance. He believed that church and government matters should be separate. Williams also was a friend to the Narragansett Indians and thought that settlers should buy land, not take it. He purchased land from the Narragansetts and established a settlement he called Providence, in what is now Rhode Island. Government and church were separate, and people of all faiths, including Jews, were welcome.

Anne Hutchinson caused an even bigger uproar. She believed that people did not need a minister’s teaching in order to be spiritual. Challenged by the Massachusetts governor, Hutchinson declared:

HISTORY’S VOICES

“Now if you do condemn me for speaking what in my conscience I know to be truth, I must commit myself into the Lord.”

—Trial of Anne Hutchinson, 1637

COUNTERPOINTS

Separation of Church and State

Roger Williams’s belief that the government had no right to interfere in religious matters was considered radical and even dangerous in his day.

“ [M]agistrates, as magistrates, have no power of setting up the form of church government, electing church officers, [or] punishing with church censures . . . And on the other side, the churches as churches, have no power . . . of erecting or altering forms of civil government, electing of civil officers, [or] inflicting civil punishments. ”

Roger Williams,
1644

To John Winthrop, the colony of Massachusetts and its government were inseparable from the religious beliefs of its people.

“ We must be knit together in this work, as one man. . . For we must consider that we shall be as a City upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us. . . [I]f we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, . . . we shall be made a story and a byword throughout the world. ”

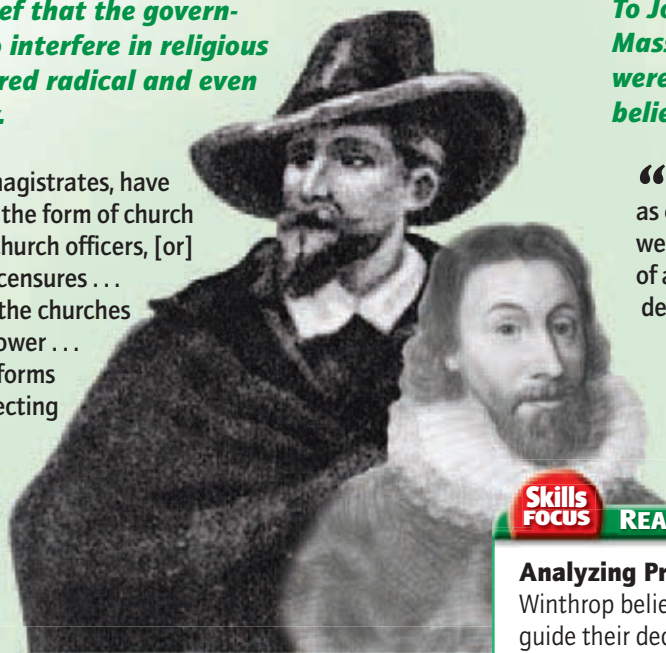
John Winthrop, 1630

**Skills
FOCUS**

READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

Analyzing Primary Sources Why does Winthrop believe the colonists’ religion should guide their decisions as they build the colony?

See **Skills Handbook**, pp. H28–29



Hutchinson was imprisoned, tried, and banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony. She and her husband, Will, and other Massachusetts leaders migrated to Rhode Island.

Anne Hutchinson's brother-in-law, a minister, left Massachusetts in 1639 to start a settlement in what is now New Hampshire. In 1679 New Hampshire became a **royal colony**, under direct control of the king. It was the last of the New England colonies to be created. Maine remained part of Massachusetts until 1820.

Witchcraft trials in Salem In 1692 a series of bizarre events brought a crisis to the Massachusetts colony. It started in Salem Village, where several girls exhibited strange behaviors and claimed to have been bewitched. Belief in witches was common in the 1600s.

The girls accused several women of witchcraft, including respected church members and a West Indian servant. After some forced confessions, hysteria gripped the town. Wild rumors and hearsay led to the arrest of hundreds of people in the colony. Nineteen people were executed, and others died in jail. Then as quickly as it came, the witch scare passed. The witch trials were condemned, and the remaining prisoners were freed.

READING CHECK **Summarizing** What colonies were founded by Puritan dissenters?

Life in New England

The Puritan colonies set high ideals for themselves. Those ideals shaped their daily lives, their governments, and their school systems.

Education and public schools The American public school system began in the New England colonies. Puritans wanted their children to read well enough to understand the Bible and to have skill in a trade or craft.

In the 1640s the Massachusetts General Court passed several education laws. One gave town officials, called selectmen, the right to ensure that children and apprentices got a proper education. Other laws required towns to set up elementary and grammar schools.

Most children learned reading, writing, and some arithmetic in a "dame school," taught by a woman in her home. Often that was the only education a girl received. Boys had opportunities for

FACES OF HISTORY

Anne HUTCHINSON
1591–1643



Anne Hutchinson set sail for America in 1634 with her family, settling in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. A smart and kind leader in her com-

munity, Hutchinson decided to hold informal meetings in her home, where she and her visitors discussed their faith.

In these meetings Hutchinson contradicted church leaders by stating her belief that grace was all that was needed for salvation. Church leaders branded her a heretic and banned her from the colony. Hutchinson, her family, and a number of her followers established a new colony in what would become Rhode Island. Eventually, Hutchinson and most of her family died in a conflict with Native Americans.

Drawing Conclusions Why was Anne Hutchinson banned from the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

further schooling. By the early 1700s, boys could attend two New England colleges: Harvard in Massachusetts and Yale in Connecticut.

Colonial government England's colonies began with differing political arrangements. Some colonies were owned by individuals, others by joint-stock companies. During the late 1600s and early 1700s most became royal colonies under the direct rule of the English king.

The town was the center of life in New England colonies. Typically, a town was built around a central grassy area called the common. The meeting house and schoolhouse faced the common, and cattle grazed there.

Town government was the most relevant to people's daily lives. They met in a town meeting to elect selectmen, choose delegates to the colonial assembly, set taxes, and deal with local problems such as roads. The town meeting was the closest thing to democracy in the colonies. Voting was limited to church members and property owners.

Relations with Native Americans The more the English settlements expanded, the more they came into conflict with Native Americans. Relations at first had been friendly. A Patuxet Indian named Squanto had helped the Plymouth colonists survive, for example.

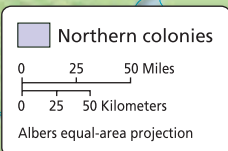
By the mid-1600s, the colonists were less dependent on the Indians. Fishing, trade, and

THE IMPACT TODAY

Government

Many towns in New England have kept their town-meeting government to this day. In old town halls, set on colonial town commons, selectmen (and women) meet to make local laws and hear issues brought by citizens.

NORTHERN COLONIES



shipbuilding were becoming more important than the fur trade. At the same time, the Native Americans now had guns. As settlers took more land for farms and scattered the wild game, the Native Americans began to resist.

Puritan attitudes changed, too. Some still wanted to convert the Native Americans to Christianity and teach them English ways. The missionary John Eliot translated the Bible into Algonquian. But others decided that Indians were heathens and that it was their religious duty to drive them out or kill them.

In 1637 conflicts erupted in the Connecticut River Valley over land and over the Pequot Indians' trade with the Dutch. The **Pequot War** ended with a brutal massacre. Some 90 colonists, with their Narragansett and Mohegan allies, attacked a Pequot fort. They set it on fire, then killed all those who fled. The war nearly wiped out the Pequot people.

In 1675 Indians again resisted English settlers in **King Philip's War**. The Wampanoag leader Metacomet, known to the English as King Philip, led his people and others in attacks that destroyed colonial towns. In return, the colonists burned villages and crops.

The war was costly for both sides. Many settlers—perhaps 600—died in the fighting. Nearly all the Wampanoag and Narragansett Indians were killed, and their villages were destroyed. Survivors fled or were sold as slaves. The war left southern New England open to white settlers.

READING CHECK Summarizing How did New England colonists' relations with Native Americans change over time?

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

About 93,000 colonists lived in the northern colonies by 1700.

1. Human-Environment Interaction Why do you think Hartford was built near a river?

2. Location Which colony was established first?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H20

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

Keyword: SD7 HP2

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

- 1. a. Describe** What was the Mayflower Compact?
b. Summarize Why did the Puritans want to leave England?
- 2. a. Identify** What did Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams have in common?
b. Analyze How did the treatment of dissenters both help and harm colonization in New England?
- 3. a. Recall** What led to war between the New England colonists and the local Native Americans?
b. Evaluate How did the Puritans' treatment of Native Americans conflict with their values?

Critical Thinking

- 4. Identifying Cause and Effect** Copy the chart below and identify the reasons for the Great Migration.



FOCUS ON SPEAKING

- 5. Persuasive** As a supporter of Roger Williams, write a speech urging Massachusetts Bay officials to buy rather than take land from Native Americans.



ANN PETRY (1908–1997)

American *Literature*

About the Reading Tituba, a slave from Barbados, was among the first people accused of witchcraft in Salem. In Ann Petry's 1964 novel, *Tituba of Salem Village*, the Reverend Parris threatens and beats Tituba until she confesses to being a witch.

AS YOU READ Consider what could have prompted the witch scare.

Excerpt from

Tituba of Salem Village

by Ann Petry

I am doomed, Tituba thought. Even if the master were the kind who would risk his own life and his family's safety to protect his slave, even so he couldn't possibly save me from hanging. Anyone who saw me touch one of these girls in the middle of one of their fits, and saw them suddenly become well because I touched them, would believe me to be a witch.

"Now will you confess?" Parris asked between clenched teeth.

"What do you want me to say, master?"

"What is it you do to these children?"

"She bewitches us," Abigail said. "She and Goody Good and old Gammer Osburne. They were the first ones to come in the house after Goody Sibley baked the witch cake."

"Witch cake!" the master said, horror in his voice. "What devil's work is this?" He took hold of Abigail's arm. "What are you talking about?"

Abigail told him about the baking of the witch cake, how Goody Sibley and John had fed it to the dog, how the dog had yelped and run out of the house. Right after that, Tituba and Good and Gammer Osburne had entered the keeping room. All of them at the same time. "They were the witches, drawn to the house by the witch cake," she said primly.

"You did this in my house?" he asked scowling. "The black art was used—in my house? Why this is



The Trial of George Jacobs painted by Tompkins Matteson in 1855 shows the hysteria over witchcraft extending into the courtroom.

going to the Devil for help against the Devil—"

Abigail, frightened, said, "We didn't know what else to do. There have been so many things, so many strange things—We didn't mean any harm." She wept piteously and ran out of the room.

"I'll have you hanged," the master shouted, glaring at Tituba, "and Good and Osburne along with you. When this story gets out, it will ruin me in the parish."

**Skills
FOCUS**

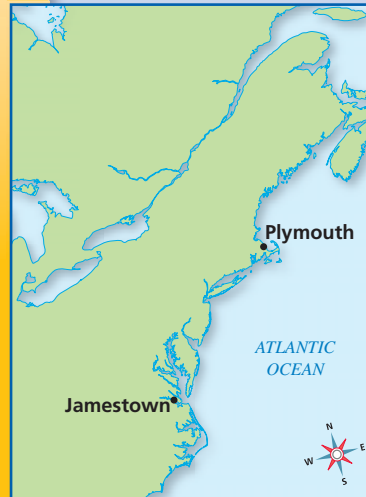
READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

- 1. Drawing Conclusions** Why was Reverend Parris angry at Tituba?
- 2. Literature as Historical Evidence** How does this story illustrate the hysteria that took place in Salem?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H32

Jamestown and Plymouth

The historical development of any community, sometimes its very survival, depends on its geography. Does it have access to important natural resources? Is there safe and convenient access to other communities? What is the climate like? Early English colonists to North America had these and other considerations in mind when they founded their colonies. But in a new land, there was much they didn't know. They would have to adapt to their new surroundings or die.



Near the Sea Plymouth and Jamestown were sited near the ocean for easy access to the ships that would carry trade goods to and from England.

Jamestown

Jamestown was built 36 miles upriver from the ocean. This location protected it from storm waves and enemy warships.

Williamsburg
(1698)



Tobacco Virginia's warm climate and moist, well-drained soil was well-suited for tobacco growing.

Mosquitos Nearby swamps were infested with mosquitoes, which carry malaria. An epidemic broke out just two months after the colonists arrived. Frequent outbreaks of malaria eventually led colonists to move their capital to Williamsburg.

Fields The colonists grew food for themselves and tobacco for export. From 1618 to 1623, the colony's population grew from 400 to 4500 because of the tobacco boom.

Jamestown
(1607)

James River

Plymouth

Plymouth's site, on high ground in a protected harbor, was chosen after the Pilgrims spent months searching the shores of Cape Cod Bay.

Coastal Farms In 1627, settlers were given farmland along the coast. As the population grew, settlers formed separate communities such as this one at Duxbury.

Indian Trail Plymouth's location near an Indian village proved vital. The Wampanoag Indians showed colonists how to grow crops adapted to the local environment, as well as where to trap beaver and catch fish. This helped the newcomers survive the first harsh winters.

P l y m o u t h B a y

Plymouth Colony
(1620)

Abandoned
Indian
Village

Furs Plymouth's rocky, sandy soil meant that colonists could not grow enough crops for export. Instead, they supplied England with beaver fur for hatmaking.



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

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Practice Online

Keyword: SD7 CH2

- 1. Location** What was important in deciding the location of a new colony?
- 2. Human-Environment Interaction** How did each colony take advantage of its environment for trade?

See **Skills Handbook**, p.H20

The Middle and Southern Colonies

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

Events in England during and after the English Civil War led to a new wave of colonization along the Atlantic coast south of New England.

READING FOCUS

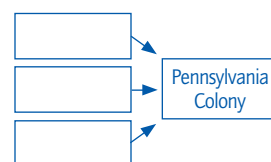
1. What brought about a new era of colonization in America?
2. Why were new southern colonies founded?
3. Why did the Quakers settle Pennsylvania?
4. Why was Maryland founded?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

Quaker
William Penn
Restoration
proprietary colonies
James Oglethorpe
Lord Baltimore
Toleration Act

TAKING NOTES

As you read, take notes on where colonists that moved to the Pennsylvania colony came from. Record your notes in a graphic organizer like the one shown here.



William Penn's Quaker Colony

THE INSIDE STORY

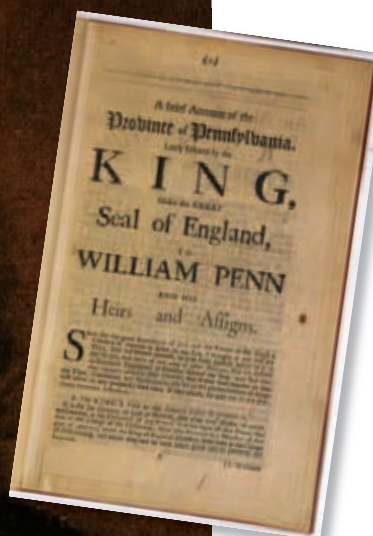
Why did William Penn settle the colony of Pennsylvania? Imagine if the president and Congress each raised an army and began fighting each other. That's roughly what happened in England in the 1640s, when the armies of King Charles I clashed with the armies of Parliament in several years of civil war. Parliament's forces finally triumphed, and their strict Puritan leader, Oliver Cromwell, set up a new government. Cromwell's efforts to broadly reform government and society met with resistance, however, and after his death the monarchy was restored under King Charles II.

During the civil wars, Admiral William Penn the Elder at first supported Parliament but secretly switched sides, possibly giving ships and loans to help restore the monarchy. After the Restoration, the king knighted Admiral Penn. When Penn died in 1670, he was owed a substantial sum of money by King Charles.

Penn's son William had been a problem for his patriotic father. Inspired by a traveling preacher, the younger Penn had joined a new Christian sect known as the **Quakers**. A fervent Quaker, **William Penn** wrote dozens of books and pamphlets promoting his simple faith, social reform, and freedom of ideas. He boldly criticized power and wealth in society and in the English church. Like other Quakers, he was jailed for his beliefs.

Despite his clashes with English authorities, Penn was granted a large and valuable tract of land in North America, in payment for the debt owed to his father. Penn's land stretched across thickly forested hills west of the Delaware River. He named his new colony Pennsylvania, or "Penn's woods." It would be a refuge for Quakers and others suffering religious persecution. ■

◀ **William Penn used pamphlets to attract settlers to his colony.**



A New Era of Colonization

During the English Civil War and the years of Oliver Cromwell's rule, little colonization occurred in America. With peace and stability came a new era of English colonization in the middle and southern part of the Atlantic coast of North America.

Charles II and the Restoration In 1660, two years after Cromwell died, a new Parliament invited the son of Charles I to become king. Charles II, “the merry monarch,” rode into London, greeted by fireworks and dancing in the streets. His reign, from 1660 to 1685, is called the **Restoration** because it restored the English monarchy.

A new period of colonization began under Charles II. The king owed money and favors to those who had supported him during the civil war, including William Penn's father. What better way to repay those favors than to give gifts of land in America? Thus, the king established **proprietary colonies**, grants of land to loyal friends. The friends became Lords Proprietors of their colonies—that is, owners with executive powers. Four new proprietary colonies were established: New York, New Jersey, Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Unlike joint-stock

companies, these new American colonies were governed not by investors or colonial legislatures but by their Lords Proprietors.

New Netherland becomes New York

One of Charles's first grants was to his brother James, the duke of York. It included the large swath of land between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers. The grant ignored the fact that the Dutch already claimed the area as New Netherland.

The town of New Amsterdam was a thriving settlement. Because of the Dutch colony's religious tolerance, some English settlers from New England, including Anne Hutchinson, had moved there.

Political tensions existed between England and the Netherlands, however. In addition, New Netherland had the distinct disadvantage of being located between English colonies in New England and those farther south. In 1664 an English fleet sailed into the harbor and demanded that New Netherland surrender.

Peter Stuyvesant, the unpopular governor of New Netherland, surrendered almost without a fight. The Dutch took the colony back briefly in 1673, but by 1674 New Netherland was firmly in English hands. James renamed it New York.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

distinct clearly defined

TIME LINE

Upheaval Causes English to Journey West



1642

Monarchists battled the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War, which raged until 1651.

1653

After the English Civil War, Oliver Cromwell brought unpopular reforms but encouraged tolerance of Puritans.



1640

1650

1660

1660

After the Restoration of Charles II to the monarchy, English colonization expanded in America.



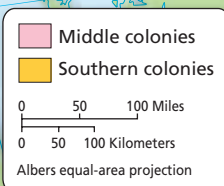
Skills FOCUS

INTERPRETING TIME LINES

Upheaval delayed English colonization of America. What events affected colonization by England?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H14

MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN COLONIES



New York was unusual in the diversity of its settlers. They included not only the English and Dutch but also Scandinavians, Germans, French, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans brought by the Dutch West India Company. James, a Roman Catholic, allowed religious tolerance.

At first New York did not have a representative assembly. That angered New Englanders who had settled on Long Island. Power was mainly in the hands of large land-owning families, both friends of James and the original Dutch “patroons,” who had been given tracts of land in return for bringing settlers. Still, the colony grew and prospered under English rule. A treaty in 1684 made an alliance with the Iroquois, which protected the fur trade.

Soon after receiving his land, James gave a large tract of land south of the Hudson River to two proprietors. Sir George Carteret (cahr-tuh-RET) and Sir John Berkeley were his political allies. Carteret was from the Channel Island of Jersey and so named the new territory New Jersey. Over the next few years, arguments among settlers over rights and property occurred. Berkeley sold his portion of New Jersey to English Quakers, who settled the Delaware Valley. After continued disputes over land titles, the crown revoked the proprietors’ charters. New York and New Jersey became royal colonies by the early 1700s.

READING CHECK

Summarizing How did New York eventually become an English colony?

New Southern Colonies

Charles II gave large land grants to other friends and supporters. In charters issued in 1663 and 1665, eight men became the co-owners of Carolina. This land was part of the territory once claimed for Virginia, which stretched south to Spanish Florida. The name *Carolina* came from *Carolus*, the Latin form of *Charles*.

The Carolinas The new proprietors first gave themselves large estates. To attract settlers, they offered a representative assembly as well as religious toleration for all Christians. In that way, they hoped to draw settlers from other, less tolerant, colonies.

Settlement was slow, however, and some proprietors dropped out. One proprietor,

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

By 1733 nine middle and southern colonies had been founded.

Location What geographic element formed the western border of the southern colonies?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H20

Anthony Ashley Cooper, persuaded others to pay to bring in boatloads of settlers. In 1680 they founded Charles Town (modern-day Charleston, South Carolina), the future capital of the colony.

The southern and northern parts of Carolina developed very differently. Southern Carolina had the port of Charles Town and the prosperous estates of aristocratic landowners. Large plantations grew up along the rivers. Rice and indigo were the major crops in Southern Carolina. They were shipped out of Charles Town along with other products.

Some plantation owners from the West Indies moved to the colony. They brought enslaved Africans with them. The colony's economy became dependent on slave labor.

By contrast, settlers in northern Carolina were mainly small farmers who did not import Africans as slaves. The region did not have a good harbor like the one at Charles Town.

In 1729 seven of the proprietors sold their interests in the land in the northern part of the colony to the Crown. The king then made North Carolina and South Carolina two separate royal colonies.

Georgia By the 1680s, English colonies lined most of the Atlantic coast south of New France. Colonists were moving steadily westward. The Spanish Empire held most of the Southeast and Southwest. Some English military experts wanted a military “buffer zone” between the Carolinas and Spanish Florida. That led to the establishment of Georgia, the last of the original 13 colonies.

The need for a buffer colony fit nicely with a plan being developed by an English general, **James Oglethorpe**. Oglethorpe was a humanitarian, a person who is interested in improving people's lives. As a member of the English Parliament, he had investigated the horrendous conditions in English prisons. He was especially concerned about honest people who were thrown in prison for being unable to pay their debts. Oglethorpe proposed starting a new colony for debtors to give them a new start in life.

In 1732 he and 20 other trustees received a charter for the Georgia colony from King George II. The next year, Oglethorpe arrived with a boatload of colonists and founded the city of Savannah, Georgia.

Unlike the founders of other colonies, the trustees of Georgia governed but did not own land or expect a profit. At first the trustees set out rigid rules for colonists regarding land ownership, slavery, and personal behavior. Eventually, those rules were relaxed. Slavery was legalized in 1751, the year before Georgia became a royal colony.

Georgia's early settlers included former debtors as well as impoverished craftspeople from Britain and religious refugees from Germany and Switzerland. The population grew, and by 1770 the colony had more than 20,000 people, nearly half of them enslaved Africans.

READING CHECK **Comparing and Contrasting** How were the colonies of Carolina and Georgia similar, and how were they different?

Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

As you have read, one of Charles II's land grants became the colony of Pennsylvania. Penn wanted the colony to be a haven for Quakers. From the king's perspective, it was a way to get rid of an unpopular group.

The Quakers Of all the various groups of Nonconformists—Protestants who did not follow the Church of England—the Quakers upset people the most. Officially called the Society of Friends, their name came from their founder, George Fox. He urged them to “tremble,” or quake, “at the name of the Lord.”

Quakers believed in direct, personal communication with God. They had no ministers and no hierarchy of priests and bishops, as in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Instead of formal services with many rituals, Quakers held simple meetings in which members of the congregation rose to speak.

Quakers also believed in the equality of all men and women. That was a threat in a society with strict social classes based on wealth and power. Finally, they were pacifists who refused to fight in wars. For these beliefs, Quakers were jailed and persecuted in England. They were not entirely welcome in the existing American colonies, either, except in Rhode Island.

A tolerant colony Penn left for America in 1682 with a plan in mind for a “Holy Experiment” that would reflect his beliefs. He would

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY
perspective point of view

THE IMPACT TODAY
Technology
Since its construction in the early 1900s, the statue of William Penn atop Philadelphia's graceful City Hall remained the city's tallest structure. According to tradition, nothing could be taller. In 1987 the 548-foot limit was broken, as the first modern skyscraper rose above Penn.

Promoting Religious Tolerance

The Reformation in Europe triggered tense, sometimes violent conflicts among members of various Christian sects. The upheaval forced thousands of Europeans to flee their home countries. Many came to America and chose to settle in the Middle Colonies.

The Dutch were known for their religious tolerance, and Dutch settlers in New York and New Jersey continued this practice under English rule. Other settlers in these colonies included Lutherans from Sweden, Huguenots from France, and Jews from Portugal.

Pennsylvania, founded by Quakers on the principle of religious tolerance, attracted many groups, including Presbyterians, Amish, and Mennonites. In Delaware, the succession of Swedish, Dutch, and English rule, with their varying religions, promoted tolerance.

Today, the First Amendment guarantees freedom of religion. This tradition, begun in Rhode Island, was strengthened in the diverse Middle Colonies.

Making Comparisons How did changes in governing powers affect religious tolerance in the Middle Colonies?



A woman offers a religious testimony at this Quaker meeting from the mid-1600s.

build a new city, with spacious streets laid out in an orderly grid pattern. He called it Philadelphia, Greek for “City of Brotherly Love.”

One enthusiastic Quaker settler, Gabriel Thomas, described how the city grew:

HISTORY'S VOICES

“Since that time, the Industrious (nay Indefatigable) Inhabitants have built a Noble and Beautiful City, and called it Philadelphia, which contains about two thousand Houses, all Inhabited, and most of them Stately, and of Brick, generally three Stories high, after the Mode in London, and as many as several Families in each . . .”

—An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pennsylvania, in America (1698)

Throughout the 1600s, while wars in Europe ruined farms and trade and religious clashes caused social upheaval, Penn advertised the colony widely. He offered opportunities and land at reasonable prices.

Members of small German Protestant sects such as the Amish and Mennonites were happy to find religious tolerance in Pennsylvania. The colony’s rich farmlands attracted thousands of other Germans. Their numbers soon reached about 100,000, roughly one third of Pennsylvania’s population.

After a 1685 law ended religious tolerance in France, some 15,000 French Protestants, called Huguenots, fled to America. Many of

these skilled and well-educated people settled in Philadelphia and other colonial cities.

Like Roger Williams in Rhode Island, Penn recognized the Native Americans’ right to the land. In 1682 he made an agreement with the Delawares, who sold him land as a way of protecting themselves against the Iroquois.

While Pennsylvania grew and prospered, some people were unhappy with Penn’s one-man rule. In 1701, before returning to England, Penn granted a Charter of Liberties, which set up a representative assembly.

Delaware In 1638 a small colony of Swedes settled near what is now the city of Wilmington, Delaware. Swedish rule was brief. In 1655 the Dutch took New Sweden. The colony was later seized by England.

When William Penn received his original land grant in America, he was informed that it lacked access to the Atlantic Ocean. So in 1682 he persuaded the duke of York to make him proprietor of an area along the Delaware River and bay, which would later become the colony of Delaware. Control of these waterways would provide a major trade route for ships going in and out of the port of Pennsylvania.

READING CHECK **Identifying Cause and Effect** What events in Europe encouraged immigration to Pennsylvania?

The Founding of Maryland

The founding of the Church of England as the nation's official church made life difficult for many Roman Catholics in England. Although they were a small minority, English Catholics included some influential families. When George Calvert, the first **Lord Baltimore**, converted to Catholicism, thereby ending his political career, he sought land in America, as a haven for Catholics and for personal wealth.

In the 1620s Calvert founded a settlement in modern-day Newfoundland, Canada, but found it too cold. He traveled to Jamestown but was banned because of his religion. He then asked King Charles I for land near the broad Chesapeake Bay. He died before it was granted, but in 1632, his son Cecilius Calvert, also Lord Baltimore, received the rights. His new colony was named Maryland, perhaps for Queen Henrietta Maria or for the biblical Virgin Mary.

In fact, Maryland attracted many more Protestant settlers than Catholic ones, and clashes between the groups were common. As a result, in 1649 the colonial assembly passed the **Toleration Act**. It protected the right of all Christians to practice their religion.

READING CHECK

Making Inferences What made English Catholics want to immigrate to America?

THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA

QUICK
FACTS

Joint-stock colonies were established by groups of investors who pooled their money hoping to make a profit.

Virginia* (1607)
Massachusetts* (1620)

Royal colonies were under the direct control of the king of England, who appointed a governor.

Delaware (1664)

Proprietary colonies were founded by private individuals, or Lord Proprietors, who were granted the power to make and execute laws.

New Hampshire* (1639)
New Jersey* (1630)
Pennsylvania* (1634)
Maryland* (1632)
North Carolina* (1655)
South Carolina* (1670)
New York (1685)
Georgia* (1733)

Self-governing colonies were run independently of the king or of any joint-stock company.

Connecticut (1634)
Rhode Island (1636)

* Later became a royal colony



SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

Keyword: SD7 HP2

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

- a. Identify** What events helped revive English colonization of America?

b. Analyze What effect did Charles II have on settlement patterns in the region south of New England?

c. Evaluate In giving proprietary colonies to his supporters, what assumptions did Charles II make about the land?
- a. Describe** What two reasons did **James Oglethorpe** have for founding the Georgia colony?

b. Compare How did the economies in the northern and southern parts of Carolina differ?
- a. Recall** Who were the **Quaker** people, and why were they persecuted in England?

b. Make Generalizations In what ways was Pennsylvania unique among the colonies?

c. Rate How important were location and natural resources in Pennsylvania's development? Explain.

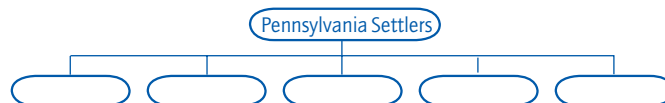
- a. Identify** Who was **Lord Baltimore**?

- b. Make Inferences** Why do you suppose Catholics wanted to leave England after the founding of the Church of England?

c. Rate How did Maryland's **Toleration Act** compare with the practice of religious tolerance in Pennsylvania?

Critical Thinking

- Identifying Supporting Details** Copy the chart below and identify the groups of colonists in Pennsylvania.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- Persuasive** Write an advertisement that will persuade new settlers to move to your colony.

Representations of Pocahontas

Historical Context The documents below provide different artistic perspectives on the historical figure of Pocahontas.

Task Examine the documents and answer the questions that follow. Then you will be asked to write an essay about the portrayals of Pocahontas, using facts from the documents and from the chapter to support the position you take in your thesis statement.

DOCUMENT 1

Only one known image of Pocahontas was created during her lifetime. It was this engraving made in 1616, after she had married John Rolfe and moved to England. The purpose of this image was to show Pocahontas as an example of the ways in which Native Americans could become “civilized.” For years this was a popular model for images of Pocahontas.



DOCUMENT 2

This large painting by printmaker Henry Brueckner was used in a popular pamphlet about Pocahontas. The image depicts the marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas as a great community affair, bringing together Native American and English leaders in an elaborate ceremony in a Christian church. The painting portrays several well-known historical figures in attendance at the ceremony. In reality, most of these officials were not even in the Virginia colony at the time of Pocahontas’s wedding. Although Pocahontas did become a devout Christian, her wedding was more likely a simple affair that took place in a plain wooden church, attended by few people.

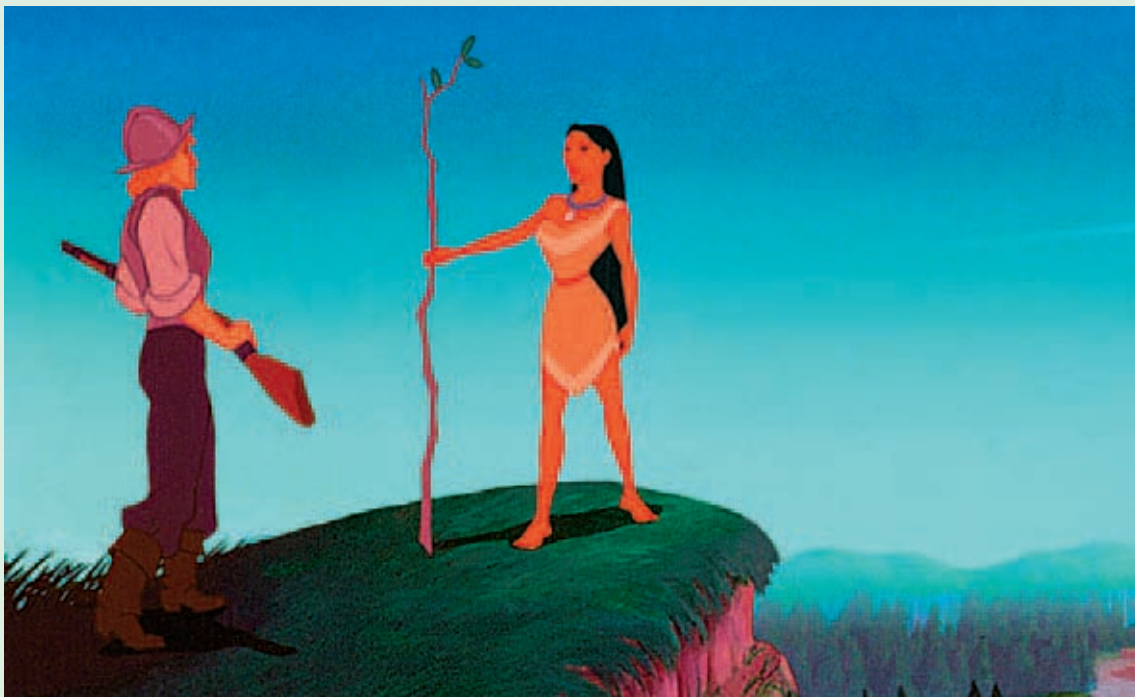


DOCUMENT 3

In 1995 Walt Disney Studios released a cartoon version of the Pocahontas legend. The cartoon artists consulted with many experts on Powhatan history to attempt to create images that most accurately reflected Powhatan clothing and culture at the time that Pocahontas lived.

The story, however, changed many of the facts about Pocahontas, including making her a young

adult and creating a romance between her and John Smith. In reality, Pocahontas was only about 12 years old when she met Smith, and there was never any indication of a romantic relationship between them. This image from the Disney cartoon “Pocahontas” shows the heroic characters of John Smith and Pocahontas.



Skills Focus

READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

1. **a. Describe** Refer to Document 1. What details indicate that Pocahontas adopted English culture?
b. Interpret What conclusions might English people have drawn from this depiction of Pocahontas?
2. **a. Identify** Refer to Document 2. What types of people are shown attending Pocahontas's wedding?
b. Analyze Why did the artist portray the wedding as a large community affair when it probably was not?
3. **a. Identify** Refer to Document 3. What is significant about the items each character is holding?

b. Elaborate Why do you think the cartoonists tried to accurately reflect aspects of Powhatan culture, yet changed key events about the life of Pocahontas?

4. **Document-Based Essay Question** Consider the question below and form a thesis statement. Using examples from Documents 1, 2, and 3, create an outline and write a short essay supporting your position.
In what ways have images of Pocahontas been used to reflect different messages about contact between Native Americans and the English?

See **Skills Handbook**, pp. H28–H29, H30

Visual Summary: European Colonies in America

England

- Major explorers in North America: Cabot, Drake, Raleigh
- Colonies founded along Atlantic coast

**France**

- Major explorers in North America: Cartier, Champlain, La Salle
- Colonies founded in Quebec and Louisiana

Spain

- Major explorers in North America: Ponce de León, Cabeza de Vaca, de Soto, Coronado
- Colonies founded in American Southeast and Southwest

**The Netherlands**

- Major explorer in North America: Hudson
- Colonies founded in New Netherland and Delaware (both later become English colonies)

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NEW YORK

Reviewing Key Terms and People

Identify the correct term or person from the chapter that best fits each of the following descriptions.

1. Person sent by a church to teach and convert others to a religion
2. Conquistador who conquered the Aztec peoples
3. English explorer who plundered Spanish ships and towns
4. Leader of a major Indian confederacy near the Jamestown colony
5. People who worked for a certain number of years in return for being brought to America
6. An uprising of unemployed and unhappy colonists in Virginia
7. English explorer who helped the Jamestown colony survive
8. English colonist who helped found Rhode Island
9. Protestants who wanted to purify the established Church of England

10. The flood of English immigrants who came to New England from the 1620s to the 1640s
11. English colonist who started a colony to give Quakers a refuge from religious persecution

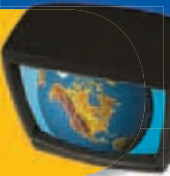
Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (pp. 40–45)

12. **a. Recall** What were the three main goals of the Spanish conquistadors?
- b. Analyze** How did Spanish conquistadors and missionaries treat Native Americans?
- c. Predict** How will French settlers probably get along with Native Americans? Why?

SECTION 2 (pp. 46–50)

13. **a. Describe** What was life like in Jamestown during the starving time?
- b. Make Generalizations** What is the historical significance of Virginia's House of Burgesses?



c. Rank Think about Spain's and England's reasons and methods for establishing colonies in the Americas. Was one better than the other? Why or why not?

SECTION 3 (pp. 51–56)

- 14. a. Define** What was the central agreement of the Mayflower Compact, and where were the settlers when they signed it?
- b. Contrast** How did the Puritans' laws and government in the Massachusetts Bay Colony conflict with their reasons for moving to America?
- c. Elaborate** How was Rhode Island different from most of the other colonies?

SECTION 4 (pp. 60–65)

- 15. a. Identify** Which two colonies were the most tolerant of other religions?
- b. Contrast** How were the colonies established under England's King Charles II different from earlier American colonies?
- c. Evaluate** The names of many towns and colonies started with "New" (New Amsterdam, New York, New Jersey). What does this say about Europeans' intentions in the Americas?

Using the Internet

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Practice Online

Keyword: SD7 CH2

- 16.** The development of each of the English colonies was shaped by its geography and by the people who lived there. Using the keyword above, do research to learn more about one of the colonies. Then, from the viewpoint of a colonist, write an diary entry about how your colony is changing over time. Note how the land is being put to use. Describe how factors such as religion, culture, values, family life, and work are affecting the colony's development.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Reading Like a Historian When John Smith became the leader of Jamestown, he told the colonists:

“You must obey this now for a Law, that he that will not worke shall not eate (except by sickness he be disabled) for the labours of thirtie or fortie honest and industrious men shall not be consumed to maintaine an hundred and fiftie idle loyterers.”

—John Smith, *Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, & the Summer Isles*

- 17. Describe** What problem was Smith trying to address in this passage?
- 18. Evaluate** Was Smith's new law too harsh? Why or why not?

Critical Reading

Read the passage in Section 3 that begins with the heading “Relations with Native Americans.” Then answer the question that follows.

- 19.** The last paragraph of the passage says that King Philip's War was “costly for both sides.” This means
- A.** the war was fast and easy for both sides.
 - B.** the colonists suffered very little.
 - C.** both sides lost a lot in the war.
 - D.** Native Americans had few losses.

WRITING FOR THE SAT



Think about the following issue.

During most of the 1600s and early 1700s, English subjects were required to support the Church of England by paying taxes and by attending services regularly—regardless of their personal beliefs. Many nonconformists, such as Puritans and Quakers, left England for the colonies in pursuit of religious freedom.

- 20. Assignment** Given the uncertainty of life in the English colonies, what does it say about many colonists' religious faith that they were willing to move to the colonies? Write a short essay in which you develop your position on this issue. Support your point of view with reasoning and examples from your studies.