

## STUDY GUIDE: CHAPTER 2 “COLONIAL AMERICA”

**LT1: I can explain the society, culture, and economy as it developed in the New England colonies.**

### Society and Culture

- 1620: A group of Separatists, known as the Pilgrims, moved to America.
  - They established Plymouth and wrote the Mayflower Compact.
    - Set up an organized, orderly government.
    - Key step in development of representative, democratic govt. in America.
- The Pilgrims survived with help from Native Americans.
  - Squanto and Samoset taught Pilgrims to grow corn, beans, pumpkins
  - Without help, Pilgrims might not have survived.
- 1630s: more than 15,000 Puritans migrated to Massachusetts Bay
  - Escape religious persecution
  - Escape economic hard times
- Lack of religious tolerance in Massachusetts led to the formation of new colonies
  - 1639: formed colony of Connecticut
  - 1636: Williams founded Rhode Island
    - RI first place in America where people of all faiths could worship freely
  - 1638: John Wheelwright founded first settlement in New Hampshire

### Economy

- Colonists learned to adapt to the climate and terrain of the region where they lived.
  - Long winters and rocky soil made farming hard
  - New England home to many small businesses
    - Mills powered by streams
    - Skilled craftspeople
  - Whaling and shipbuilding were important industries
    - New England cities becomes centers of shipping

**LT2: I can explain the society, culture, and economy as it developed in the Middle colonies.**

### Society and Culture

- New Netherland was Dutch-controlled land between England’s northern (New England) and southern (Virginia and Maryland) colonies.
  - Controlled by Dutch West India Company
  - Main settlement was New Amsterdam
  - New Amsterdam became a center of shipping to and from the Americas
  - 1664: English take over New Netherlands and rename it New York
- Duke of York splits land to create New Jersey
- 1680: William Penn starts colony of Pennsylvania as a place to put his Quaker ideals into practice.
  - Society of Friends (a.k.a. Quakers) believed that everyone was equal
  - Quakers were also pacifists.
- Southern Pennsylvania became the colony of Delaware.
  - People from Sweden had settled the land before England took over.

### Economy

- Colonists learned to adapt to the climate and terrain of the region where they lived.
  - Middle colonies rich in a variety of resources
    - Vast woodlands for lumber
    - Fertile soil and good climate
      - Large harvests of wheat
    - Manufacturing and other industries thrived

**LT3: I can explain the society, culture, and economy as it developed in the Southern colonies.**

**Society and Culture**

1. Virginia landowners brought indentured servants and enslaved Africans to the colony to plant, tend, and harvest tobacco.
2. 1634: Sir George Calvert founded the colony of Maryland as a safe place for Catholics
3. 1663: Charles II creates the colony of Carolina
  - a. 1729: Colony splits into North and South Carolina
  - b. Rice and indigo were the dominant crops in South Carolina
4. 1733: Georgia was founded by James Oglethorpe as place where debtors and poor make a fresh start.

**Economy**

5. Colonists learned to adapt to the climate and terrain of the region where they lived.
  - a. Farming was the main economic activity.
    - i. Warm sunny climate and rich soil
    - ii. Grew huge quantities of cash crops
      1. Tobacco, rice, and indigo
    - iii. Large-scale farming became way of life
      1. Slavery/slave trade were a major part of economy
  - b. Very little commerce developed

**LT4: I can explain the values and beliefs that the colonists developed about government.**

1. Popular beliefs about government had been developing in England for hundreds of years
  - a. 1215: Magna Carta protected English people from unjust treatment.
  - b. Two principles of government at the heart of the English system
    - Protecting rights
    - Representative governments
  - c. Early colonists developed a strong belief in their right to govern themselves
    - Participated in local government
2. Great Awakening had a profound effect
  - a. 1730s-40s: religious revival swept through the colonies
  - b. Inspired religious freedom
    - Many new types of churches were formed
    - New churches emphasized personal faith over church rituals
  - c. Concept of personal faith inspired new ideas about freedom