


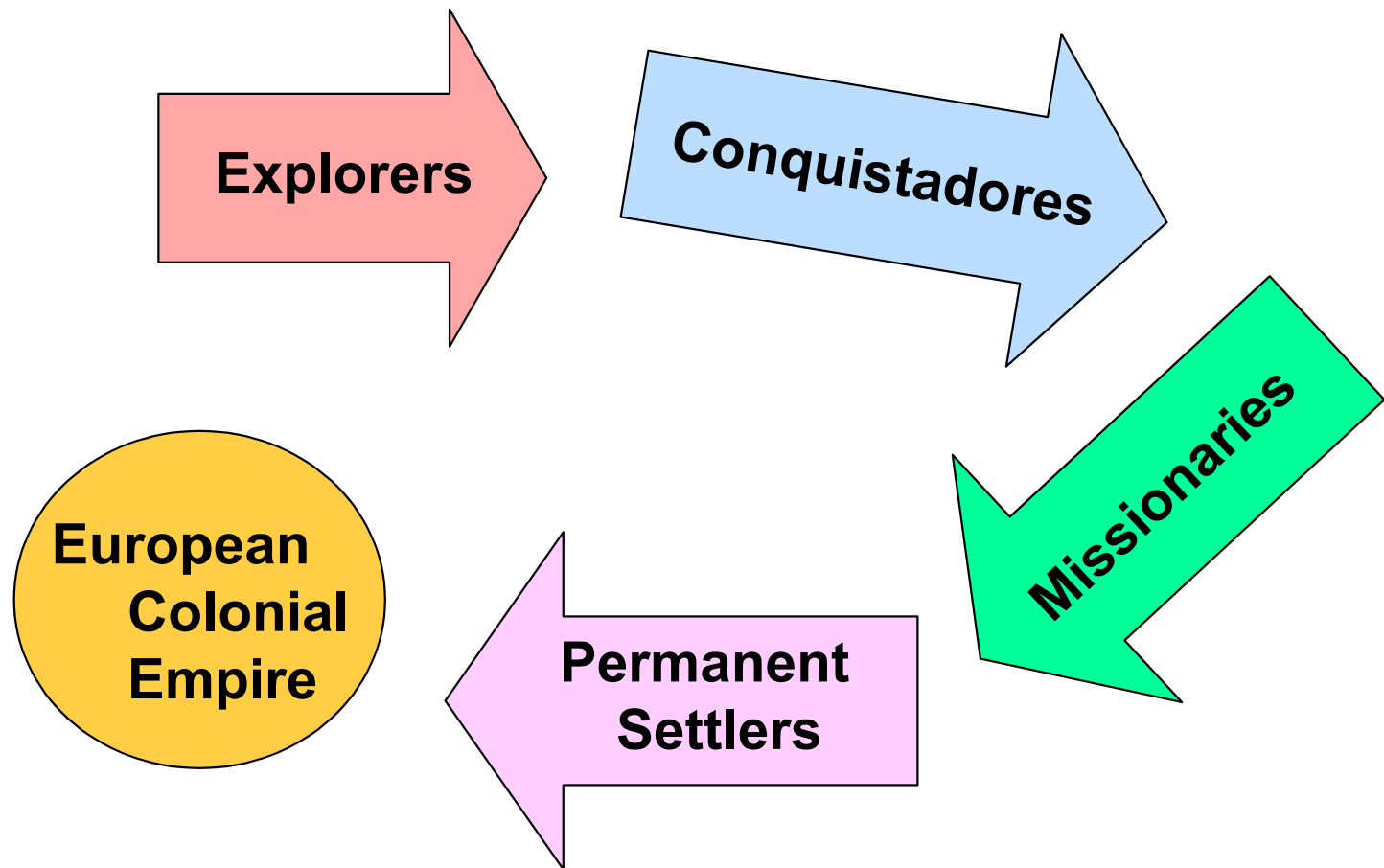


# **The Diversity of American Colonial Societies**



**1530–1770**

# Cycle of Conquest & Colonization





# English and French Colonies in North America



# Early English Experiments

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- Attempts to establish colonies in Newfoundland (1583) and on Roanoke Island (1587) ended in failure
- In the seventeenth-century hope that colonies would prove to be profitable investments, combined with the successful colonization of Ireland, led to a new wave of interest in establishing colonies in the New World

# SECTIONALISM

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**EACH SECTION OF ENGLISH COLONIES  
DEVELOP THEIR OWN IDENTITY**

## **NEW ENGLAND**

**🚩 PURITAN INFLUENCE**

**🚩 TOWN MEETING**

**🚩 VILLAGE GREEN**

**🚩 SEPARATION OF CHURCH & STATE**

**🚩 SETTLERS LIVE IN GROUPS – FARM OUTSIDE**

# **SECTIONALISM**

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## **SOUTHERN COLONIES**

- ❖ **CASH CROP – COTTON & TOBACCO**
- ❖ **PLANTATIONS REQUIRE LARGE TRACTS OF LAND**
- ❖ **SLAVERY**
- ❖ **SELF SUFFICIENT INDIVIDUALS**

**MIDDLE COLONIES ARE A BLEND ON NORTH & SOUTH**

# **COLONIAL LIFE**

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**COLONISTS FACED MANY HARDSHIPS:**

- ❖ **DIFFERENCE IN CLIMATE**
- ❖ **SICKNESS / DISEASE**
- ❖ **WILDERNESS SURVIVAL – HUNT / BUILD / FARM**
- ❖ **INDIAN RAIDS**

# **COLONIAL LIFE**

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## **COLONISTS LEARN FROM THE INDIANS**

- **HUNTING – DEER, BEAR, TURKEY**
- **TRAPPING – BEAVER , FOX**
- **FISHING – SPEAR FISH, LOBSTERS, CLAMS**
- **TRAVEL – BIRCH BARK CANOE, TOBOGGAN, SNOWSHOE**



# COLONIAL LIFE

## COLONISTS SOON RUN OUT OF EUROPEAN FOOD

- **CORN IS CHIEF INDIAN FOOD**
- **BEANS & SQUASH**
- **BERRIES, GRAPES, PLUMS, NUTS**
- **TAP MAPLE TREES FOR SYRUP**

## COLONISTS INTRODUCE FOOD TO INDIANS

- **BEETS, CUCUMBERS**
- **APPLES, PEACHES**

# COLONIAL LIFE

## EUROPEANS RETAIN SOME OF THEIR OWN CULTURE

🚧 TOOLS – AX, SAW, HAMMER – IRON PRODUCTS

🚧 CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, SHEEP

🚧 HOUSING REFLECTS EUROPEAN STYLE

🚧 COWHIDE SHOES (NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEET)

🚧 DRESS – MADE FROM WOOL

🚧 LEATHER KNEE BRITCHES

# The South

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- The Virginia Company established the colony of Jamestown on an unhealthy island in the James River in 1606
- After the English Crown took over management of the colony in 1624, Virginia (Chesapeake Bay area) developed as a tobacco plantation economy with a dispersed population and with no city of any significant size

- The plantations of the Chesapeake Bay area initially relied on English indentured servants for labor
- As life expectancy increased, planters came to prefer to invest in slaves;
- The slave population of Virginia increased from 950 in 1660 to 120,000 in 1756

- Virginia was administered by a Crown-appointed governor and by representatives of towns meeting together as the House of Burgesses
- The House of Burgesses developed into a form of democratic representation at the same time as slavery was growing

- Colonists in the Carolinas first prospered on the fur trade with Amerindian deer-hunters
- The consequences of the fur trade included environmental damage brought on by:
  - Over-hunting
  - Amerindian dependency on European goods
  - Ethnic conflicts among Amerindians fighting over hunting grounds
- And a series of unsuccessful Amerindian attacks on the English colonists in the early 1700s.

- The southern part of the Carolinas was settled by planters from Barbados and developed a slave-labor plantation economy, producing rice and indigo.
- Enslaved Africans and their descendants formed the majority population and developed their own culture;
- A slave uprising (the Stono Rebellion) in 1739 led to more repressive policies toward slaves throughout the southern colonies

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- Colonial South Carolina was the most hierarchical society in British North America.
  - A wealthy planter class dominated a population of small farmers, merchants, cattlemen, artisans, and fur-traders
  - These people economically stood above the people of mixed English-Amerindian or English-African background and slaves



# New England

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- The Pilgrims, who wanted to break completely with the Church of England, established the small Plymouth Colony in 1620.
- The Puritans, who wanted only to reform the Church of England, formed a chartered joint-stock company (the Massachusetts Bay Company) and established the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1630

- The Massachusetts Bay colony had a normal gender balance, saw a rapid increase in population, and was more homogenous and less hierarchical than the southern colonies.
- The political institutions of the colony were derived from the terms of its charter and included an elected governor and, in 1650, a lower legislative house

- Without the soil or the climate to produce cash crops, the Massachusetts economy evolved from dependence on fur, forest products, and fish to a dependence on commerce and shipping.
- Massachusetts's merchants engaged in a diversified trade across the Atlantic, which made Boston the largest city in British North America in 1740.

# The Middle Atlantic Region

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- Manhattan Island was first colonized by the Dutch and then taken by the English and renamed New York.
- New York became a commercial and shipping center; it derived particular benefit from its position as an outlet for the export of grain to the Caribbean and Southern Europe

- Pennsylvania was first developed as a proprietary colony for Quakers, but soon developed into a wealthy grain-exporting colony with Philadelphia as its major commercial city.
- In contrast to rice-exporting South Carolina's slave agriculture, Pennsylvania's grain was produced by free family farmers, including a substantial number of Germans

# **FRANCE IN AMERICA**

## **FRENCH OBJECTIVES IN THE NEW WORLD**

- ❖ **“NORTHWEST PASSAGE”**
- ❖ **UTILIZE RESOURCES OF THE NEW WORLD**
- ❖ **FUR TRADE**

**COLONIES LOCATED IN CANADA & ALONG  
ST. LAWRENCE & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS**

**FEW TOWNS – STRING OF FUR TRADING POSTS**

# FRANCE IN AMERICA

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## FRENCH EXPLORERS:

## COAST TO

- ✓ **1524** – GIOVANNI VERRAZANO – NEWFOUNDLAND
- ✓ **1535** – JACQUES CARTIER – ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
- ✓ **1634** – MARQUETTE & JOLIET – MISS. RIVER
- ✓ **1666** – LA SALLE – OHIO RIVER

**FRENCH TREAT INDIANS AS BUSINESS PARTNERS**

**COOPERATE IN FUR TRADE**

# French America

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- Patterns of French settlement closely resembled those of Spain and Portugal; the French were committed to missionary work, and they emphasized the extraction of natural resources—furs.
- French expansion was driven by the fur trade and resulted in depletion of beaver and deer populations and made Amerindians dependent upon European goods



- The fur trade provided Amerindians with firearms that increased the violence of the wars that they fought over control of hunting grounds.
- When firearms reached the horse frontier in the early eighteenth century, they increased the military power and hunting efficiency of the indigenous peoples of the American West and slowed the pace of European settlement.

- Catholic missionaries, including the Jesuits, attempted to convert the Amerindian population of French America, but, meeting with indigenous resistance, they turned their attention to work in the French settlements.
- These settlements, dependent on the fur trade, were small and grew slowly.
- This pattern of settlement allowed Amerindians in French America to preserve a greater degree of independence than they could in the Spanish, Portuguese, or British colonies.

- The French expanded aggressively to the West and South, establishing a second fur-trading colony in Louisiana in 1699.
- This expansion led to war with England in which the French, defeated in 1759, were forced to yield Canada to the English and to cede Louisiana to Spain




# Colonial Expansion and Conflict



# Reform and Reorganization in British North America

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- In the latter half of the seventeenth century the British Crown tried to control colonial trading (smuggling) and manufacture by passing a series of Navigation Acts and by suspending the elected assemblies of the New England colonies.
- Colonists resisted by overthrowing the governors of New York and Massachusetts and by removing the Catholic proprietor of Maryland, thus setting the stage for future confrontational politics.

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- During the eighteenth century economic growth and new immigration into the British colonies was accompanied by increased urbanization and a more stratified social structure