

## THE SOUTHERN COLONIES ESTABLISHED AFTER VIRGINIA:

### MARYLAND


George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, wanted to set up a place for fellow Catholics. He requested a charter from King Charles I in 1632. His son, Cecilius, inherited the PROPRIETARY COLONY and named it MARYLAND. Although it was meant to be a safe place for Catholics, Protestants moved in too, causing conflicts. In 1649, Lord Baltimore issued the ACT OF TOLERATION, which made it illegal to **PERSECUTE** any Christian for his religion. However, in 1654, the Protestants gained control of the local government and revoked the act.



**PERSECUTION**  
punish/harass, usually because of one's identity

### The CAROLINAS

After a civil war, CHARLES II became king of England in 1660. To reward the aristocrats who had supported him, he gave them a proprietary colony south of Virginia, which they named "CAROLINA." Most people in the northern half were originally Virginians. Most in the southern half came directly

 "Carolina" comes from "Carolus," the Latin form of "Charles."

from England, with slaves, attracted by farmland, religious tolerance, and self-government. It became difficult to rule both sides as one unit. The people of the more prosperous South Carolina split from the colony's rule. In 1729, North and South Carolina became royal colonies.

**DEBTOR**  
someone in debt

### GEORGIA

Georgia was the last British colony founded in North America. In 1732, JAMES OGLETHORPE received a charter from King George II to establish a colony for **DEBTORS** (being in debt was a crime at the time) and poor people to make a new start. The king saw Georgia as a buffer between the colonies and SPANISH FLORIDA. Because it was an alternative to jail, Oglethorpe had strict rules: no large plantations, no rum, few slaves, and no Catholics. Few settlers were actually debtors, however. Oglethorpe gave up on his plan, and in 1752, Georgia also became a royal colony.

## PURITANS and PILGRIMS

Some people settled in North America for religious freedom. Catholics in England had been persecuted since the establishment of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND (Anglicanism) and there was constant fighting between Catholic and Protestant nations.

Catholics weren't the only persecuted Christians.

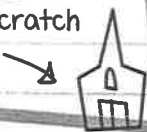
### PURITANS:

wanted to reform the Church of England so that it would be more pure (or closer, they believed, to the text of the Bible)



### SEPARATISTS:

wanted to start their own church from scratch



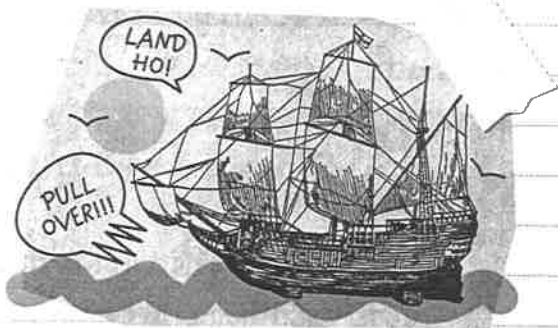
In 1608, many Separatists fled England for Holland. Later, they formed a joint-stock company and were given permission from the Virginia Company to settle in North America. They thought of themselves as **PILGRIMS**.

### PILGRIM

one who travels to a sacred place as an act of religious devotion

## The MAYFLOWER and the MAYFLOWER COMPACT

On SEPTEMBER 16, 1620, a ship called the **MAYFLOWER** left England. Not everyone on board was a Pilgrim. They were bound for Virginia, but after two months of sailing, they spotted land farther north, in **NEW ENGLAND**. They decided to settle there instead, where they could make their own rules.



On NOVEMBER 21, 1620, before they went ashore, the men, led by **WILLIAM BRADFORD**, signed the **MAYFLOWER COMPACT**, a **COVENANT** agreeing to obey "just and equal laws" created for the "general good of the colony" in order to benefit "the glory of God" and the "honor of our King" (of England). The Pilgrims landed at Cape Cod and later chose to settle at **PLYMOUTH ROCK** in Massachusetts.

### COVENANT

an agreement or promise, with religious overtones

## THANKSGIVING in PLYMOUTH



That first winter in Plymouth, about half the Pilgrims died from cold and starvation. The rest were saved when two Native Americans, **SAMOSET** and **SQUANTO**, helped them make peace with the local **WAMPANOAG** tribe, whose leader was **MASSASOIT**, and taught them to grow maize and other crops. That's where we get the creation myth for the first Thanksgiving, with the idea that the Pilgrims celebrated by inviting Massasoit and his people to a harvest feast.



## NEW ENGLAND COLONIES:

MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT,  
RHODE ISLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE

## MASSACHUSETTS

In 1630, led by JOHN WINTHROP, about 900 people settled in BOSTON. Their goal was to start a perfect Christian society, a concept known as a "city on a hill." A GENERAL COURT was established to create local laws. It was made up of representatives—but only male members of the church (those who were **ELECT**, or thought to be chosen by God) could vote. Meanwhile, the Puritans in England were feeling more and more threatened

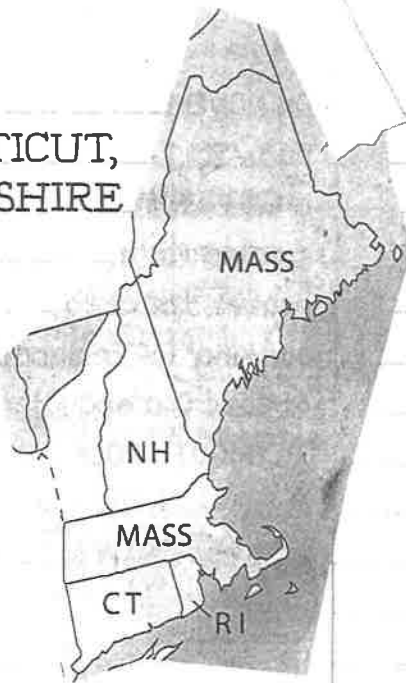
by religious persecution. Tens of thousands left between 1629 and 1640 in what is known as the GREAT MIGRATION.

King Charles I granted the MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY,

a Puritan joint-stock company, a charter to establish a colony near Plymouth.

### THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS

In 1692, in Salem, Massachusetts, some young girls accused people of casting spells on them. A special court was formed to judge witchcraft cases. The court often forced confessions from the accused. Although people eventually admitted that they had made false accusations, by the time the witch scare ended, nineteen people had been executed for witchcraft.



### ELECT

not "elected," but thought to be chosen by God

## CONNECTICUT

THOMAS HOOKER, a minister, disagreed with John Winthrop's leadership. He led his **CONGREGATION** to found Hartford,

Connecticut, in 1636. Hartford and two other towns joined together to become their own colony, and Hooker drafted the

### CONGREGATION

a group of people brought together for religious worship

**FUNDAMENTAL ORDERS OF CONNECTICUT**, the first written constitution in North America. Under the orders, male citizens who were not thought to be **ELECT** could still vote.

## RHODE ISLAND

ROGER WILLIAMS, another Massachusetts minister, believed that people shouldn't be forced to go to church, that settlers should pay Native Americans for land, and that church and state should be separate. This was so controversial that he was **BANISHED** from Massachusetts in 1636. His congregation followed him and founded PROVIDENCE.

### BANISHED

forced to leave or no longer welcome

In 1638, ANNE HUTCHINSON was **BANISHED** from Massachusetts because she believed in personal revelation and that ministers didn't need to be members of the elect. (Another reason for her banishment was probably that she was a woman who spoke out.) Hutchinson and her sympathizers founded Portsmouth, near Providence. In 1644, the area became the colony of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

In 1638, Anne Hutchinson's brother-in-law, JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, fled Massachusetts for similar reasons. He led people who agreed with him north and founded the town of Exeter. The area became the independent colony of NEW HAMPSHIRE in 1679.

### KING PHILIP'S WAR

In 1675, three members of the Wampanoag tribe were tried and executed by the English for a murder. The Wampanoag chief, METACOMET (known as King Philip to the settlers), son of Massasoit, felt that the British had no right to execute his people. Also, the Wampanoag were losing land in spite of efforts to compromise with the British.

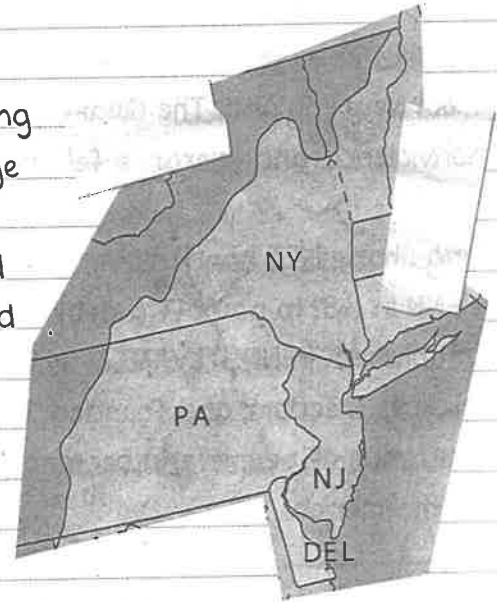
War broke out, and hundreds of settlers and many Wampanoag were killed, including Metacomet. The English claimed victory, with help from their trading partners, the Pequot and Mohegan tribes. Afterward, the English expanded into Native American lands faster than ever.

## THE MIDDLE COLONIES:

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,  
PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE

## NEW YORK

New Netherland was a thriving Dutch colony. Seeing the large number of prosperous Dutch people between New England and Virginia, England wanted this land for itself. In 1664, England sent a fleet and, unprepared for a battle, the Dutch surrendered. The colony was renamed NEW YORK, after the Duke of York, who got it as a proprietary colony.



## NEW JERSEY

The Duke of York gave some of his land to LORD JOHN BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET, who named it NEW JERSEY. They attracted settlers by starting a representative assembly and offering large amounts of land. But because New Jersey had no harbor, it was hard to make a profit. They sold their shares and the colony reverted to the King's control in 1702.

## PENNSYLVANIA

New Jersey had a large population of QUAKERS, a religious group called the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS who were said to tremble (or quake) before God and who had been banished from New England. The Quaker beliefs of equality of the sexes, nonviolence, and tolerance felt like a threat to Puritans.

King Charles II handed over land to Quaker WILLIAM PENN in 1681 to pay off a debt Charles owed his family. Penn established PENNSYLVANIA, where Quakers would have religious freedom, and founded Philadelphia. It attracted thousands of people and became one of the largest cities in North America.

The MASON-DIXON LINE was originally a line of rocks laid down by two people named Mason and Dixon to mark the border between Pennsylvania and Maryland.



UGH,  
CAN'T  
WE JUST  
DRAW  
THIS ON  
A MAP?

## DELAWARE

Penn also got land from the Duke of York. DELAWARE was south of his other holdings and occupied by a large Swedish population. It was still officially part of Pennsylvania, but Penn let them govern themselves.



## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. What were the three types of British colonies in North America?
2. Why did North and South Carolina split?
3. What is the difference between a Puritan and a Separatist?
4. What did the Mayflower Compact promise?
5. Why did Roger Williams leave Massachusetts to found Rhode Island?
6. What did the loss in King Philip's War mean for Native Americans?
7. How did the Quakers get their name?