

APUSH

PowerPoint #2.1 (Part 2 of 4)

Unit #1 - Transformations of North America

Unit #2 - British North America & the
Atlantic World

Chapters 1-3

BFW Textbook

Growth & Stability under William Berkeley

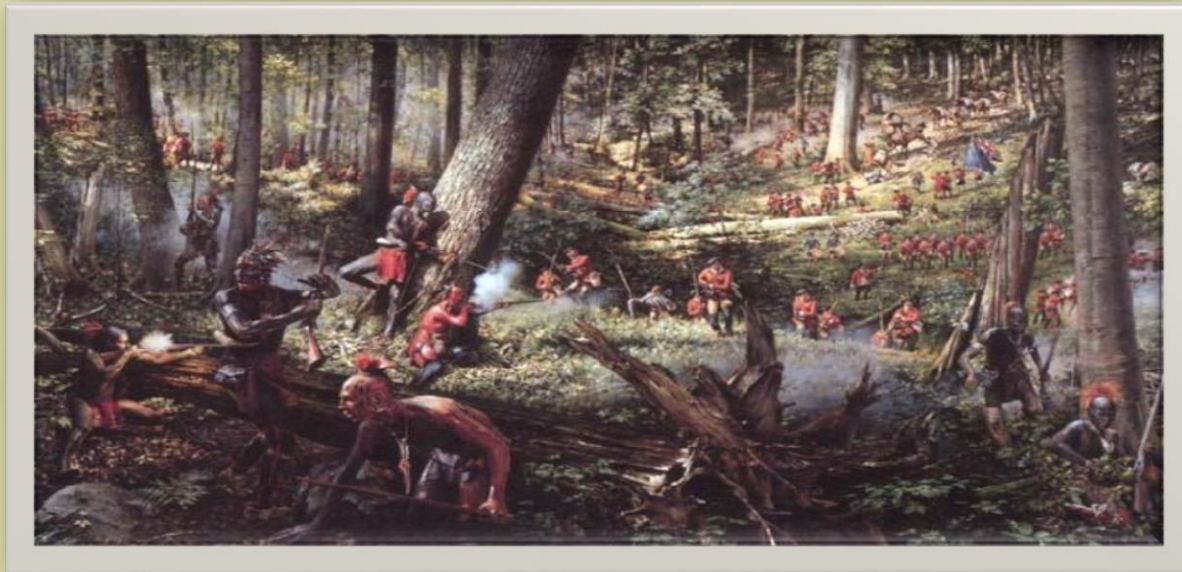


William Berkeley

- In 1642, Sir William Berkeley arrived as governor and presided over Virginia until 1677.
- Tobacco was the leading cash crop and allowed the colony to prosper economically.
- The colony also established a militia.

Conflicts with Indians

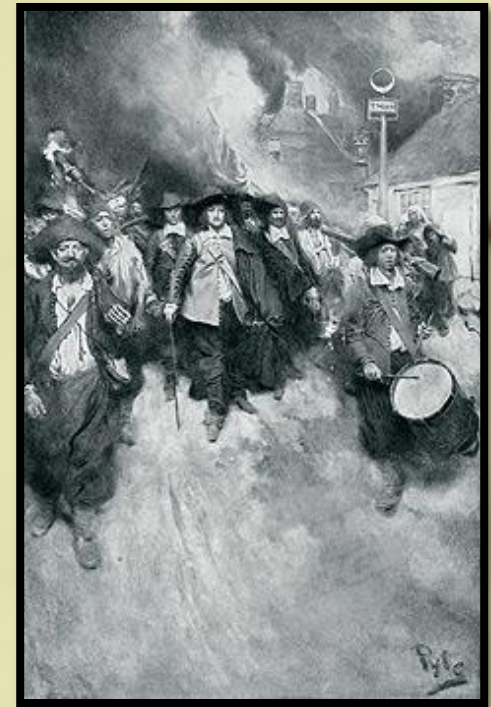
- Fighting between Virginians and Native Americans continued throughout the 1650s.
- In the 1660s as more former indentured servants continued to migrate into the western areas of Virginia.



Bacon's Rebellion

Tensions, Discontents, & Hatreds

- By 1675, tension mounted between a growing landless poor, the Doeg Indians (on the Potomac), and the governor.
- Taxes were raised at the expense of small farmers and servants.
- When the governor failed to support the request for opening new land for settlement, colonists rebelled.



Role of Nathaniel Bacon



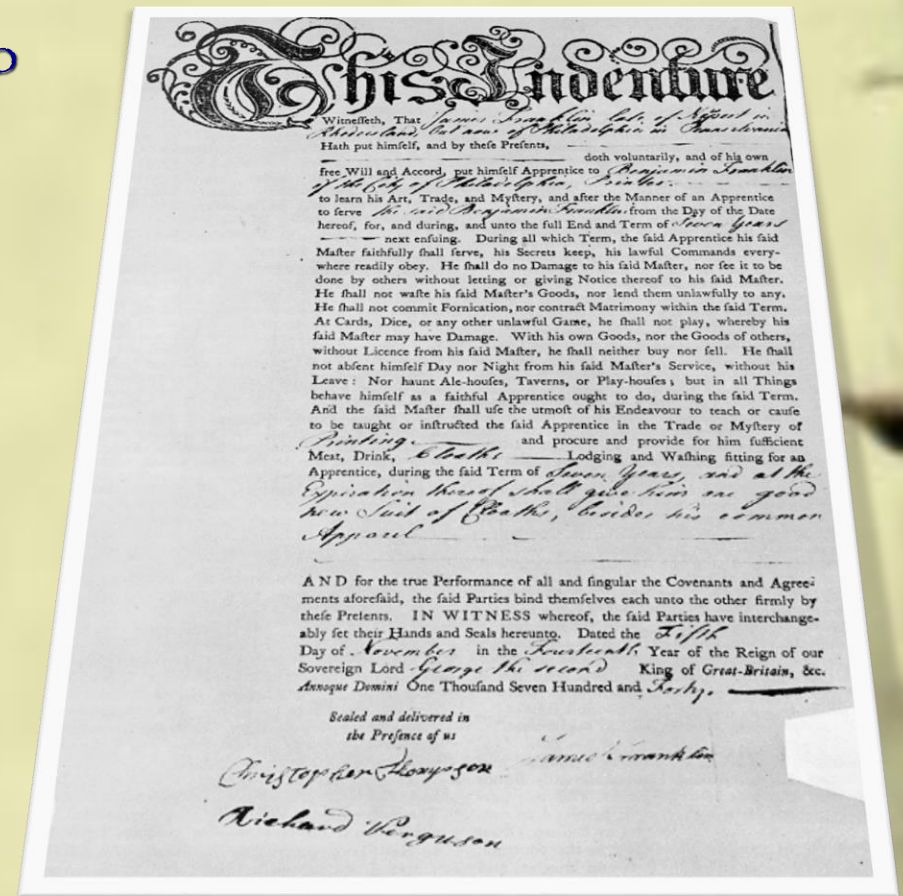
- Fighting broke out along the frontier between farmers and Indians who were led by Nathaniel Bacon (an aristocrat who sought power and land).
- Berkeley and Bacon's forces fought each other and burned Jamestown.
- Bacon died of dysentery and peace treaties between the Crown and Indian tribes were made.

Indentured Servants

- Immigrants from Europe who agreed to work in exchange for passage to North America.
- Many received land after service ended (5-7 years).

Result of Bacon's Rebellion-

- The result was a large reduction of indentured servants.



Maryland: A Proprietary Colony



- Maryland (named after Maria, the wife of Charles I, the son of James I).
- Maryland became the second colony founded in the South (1634).
- It was set up as a proprietary colony by Cecilius Calvert (the Second Lord Baltimore).
- The colony relied on tobacco.

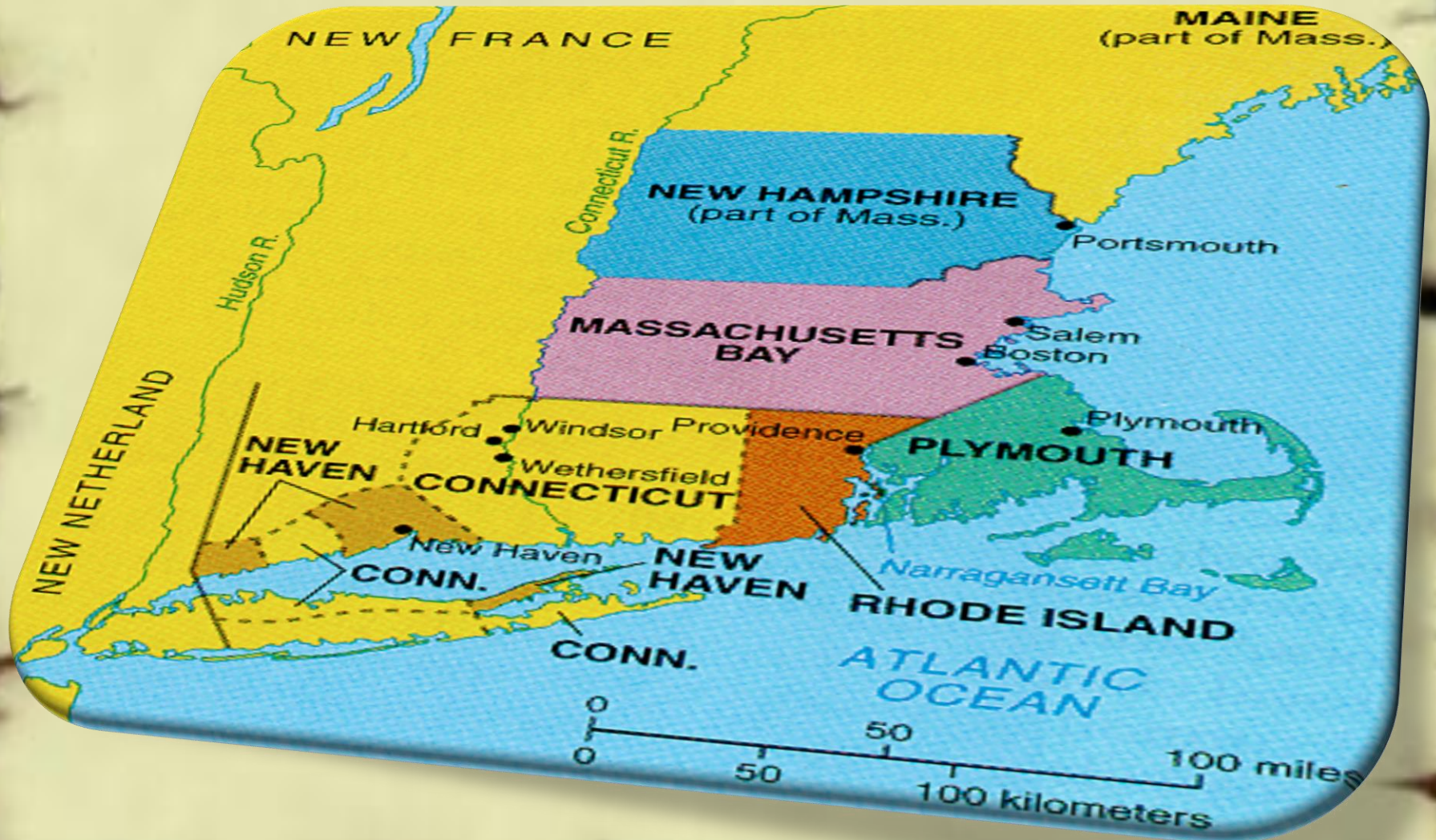
Importance of Catholics



- The colony would become a haven for English Catholics who were being discriminated against by the Protestant majority.
- However, more Protestants moved to colony by 1650 despite the attempts by Lord Baltimore.

Colonial New England

New England Colonies



New England Compared to the Chesapeake

Middle Class

- Unlike the Chesapeake region, New England colonists would be primarily made up of middle-class families (merchants, seamen, fisherman, and small farmers.)

More Women

- New England would eventually be settled with more women since entire families (wives and daughters) would eventually migrate with their husbands and fathers (unlike the Chesapeake region).

Healthier Climate

- New England also boasted a less fertile soil than the Chesapeake and had shorter growing seasons.
- The climate allowed for healthier colonists since its colder climate did not foster as many infectious diseases.

Holy Settlement

- Many New England settlers were also devout Puritans and had many more clergy than in the Chesapeake as leaders and worshippers hoped to Christianize their new environment.

Settlement at Plymouth

Pilgrims

- A group of Separatists who left for North America in 1620 in an effort to practice their religion freely.

Separatists

- Religious group which wanted to separate from the Anglican Church.
- They fled to Holland in 1607 to escape prosecution and eventually secured a land patent and established a joint-stock company from the Virginia Company.

The Mayflower

- In 1620, 102 men, women, and children set out on a small ship known as the Mayflower.
- Led by William Bradford and Myles Standish, the small ship arrived in Cape Cod in late December of 1620.

Establishing Plymouth Colony

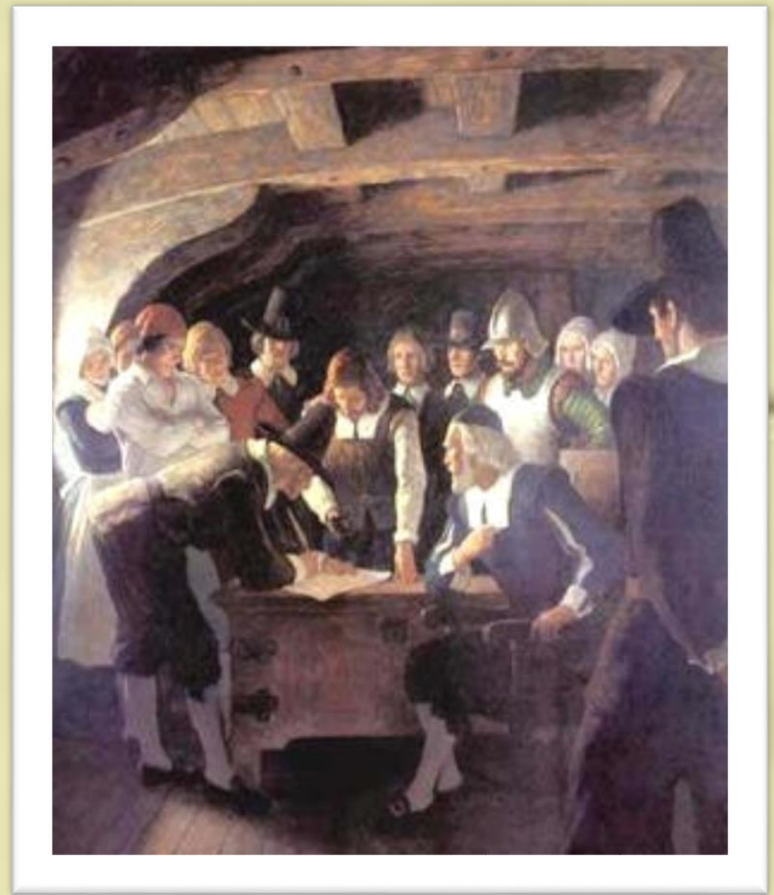
- The Pilgrims began the colony during a harsh winter when nearly 50% of the settlers died.
- Through the help of the Wampanoag, the colony survived and flourished with corn, fur, and lumber.

Arrival of the *Mayflower* (1620)



Mayflower Compact

- The covenant or agreement between the Pilgrims which established a church and provide a way for salvation.
- Governing the colony grew out of the church.
- Eventually, the colony would be absorbed by Massachusetts in 1691.



Signing the Mayflower
Compact, 1620

Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630

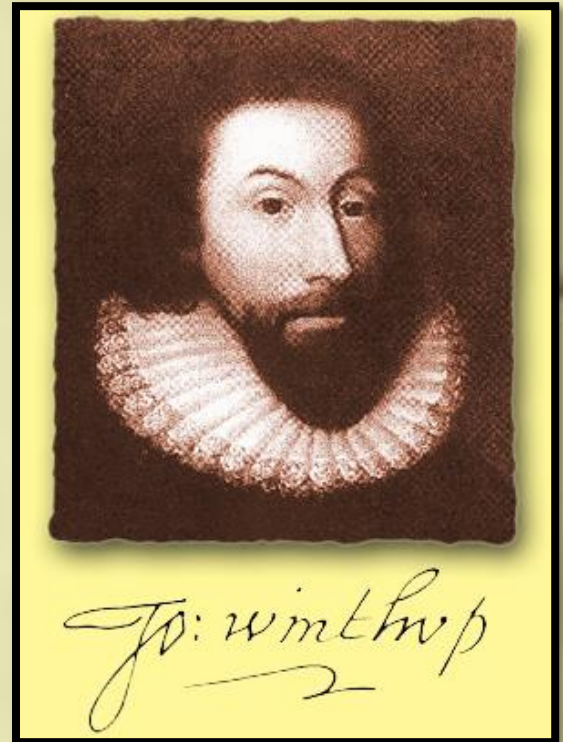
Role of the Puritans



- Opposed the rule of the Catholic Stuart Kings and wanted to “purify” the Anglican Church of its Catholic rituals.
- Puritans followed the beliefs of John Calvin which called for them to lead moral lives through thrift, diligence, hard work, and strict codes.

Jonathan Winthrop

- Puritan minister who establish the colony of Massachusetts Bay (1630).
- Arriving on the Arbella, Winthrop wanted to create a “city upon a hill” as model society built on Puritan beliefs.
- Unlike the Virginia Company (which ruled Jamestown from London), Massachusetts was self-governing with its own charter.



Evolution of Government

- In Massachusetts, towns spread rapidly and were led by local leaders of the Puritan Church.
- Massachusetts Bay Colony established local towns (who sent two delegates to the Massachusetts General Court) in an effort provide provincial leadership.
- The use of town hall meetings was used to decide on issues on local matters.
- Revenue was generated by local tax-paying citizens (males of property).

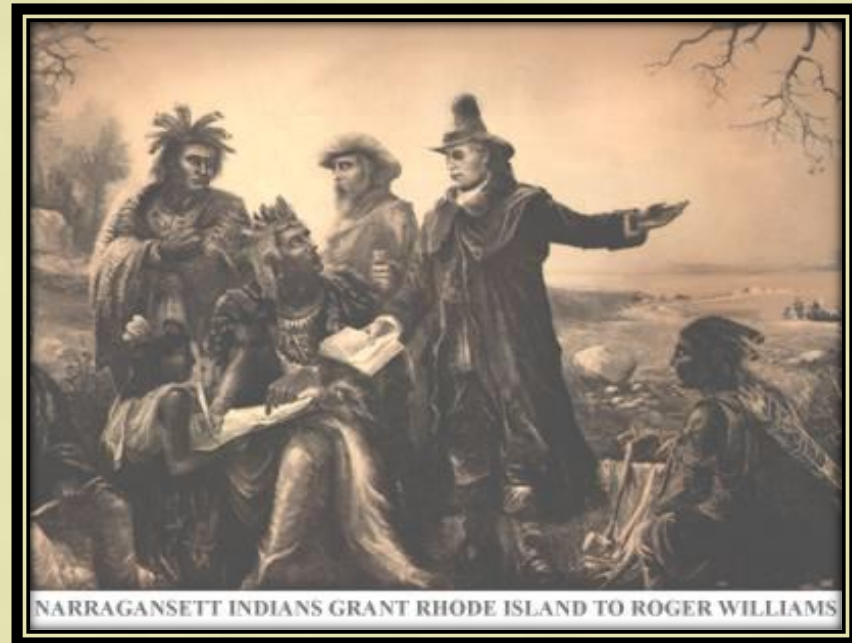
Creation of Rhode Island

Views of Roger Williams

- Williams was a champion of liberty and supported an individual relationship with God (which contradicted the Puritan belief in Calvinist predetermination).
- Williams was a “Dissenter” who challenged the authority of the local church in Massachusetts Bay.
- He was banished from the colony, but Winthrop allowed him to escape to the area south of Massachusetts where the Narragansett Indians lived.
- Williams founded a town named Providence and the extended settlement of Rhode Island.

Religious Freedom

- Roger Williams and his followers believed in a separation of church and state, and the laws which imposed religious conformity which was viewed as too radical for the Massachusetts Bay clergy.



Controversy over Anne Hutchinson

- The wife of a merchant, she began to develop views which also challenged the established church.
- Unlike Williams, she disagreed with the established practice of “salvation through good deeds,” not religious individualism.
- She was seen as offending the church and also disrupting the established practices of a male-dominated society.
- She was banished from the colony, lived in Rhode Island, and finally to New York (she lost her husband and was finally massacred by Indians).

Origins of Connecticut

Establishing Connecticut

- In 1633, a group of Puritan Separatists established a settlement in the river valley and were followed in 1636 by Thomas Hooker and his congregation.
- The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut established the colony as a self-governing entity separate from Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth.
- The colony of New Haven was established as a strict Puritan community, but was absorbed by Connecticut.

Settlement of Maine (part of Massachusetts)

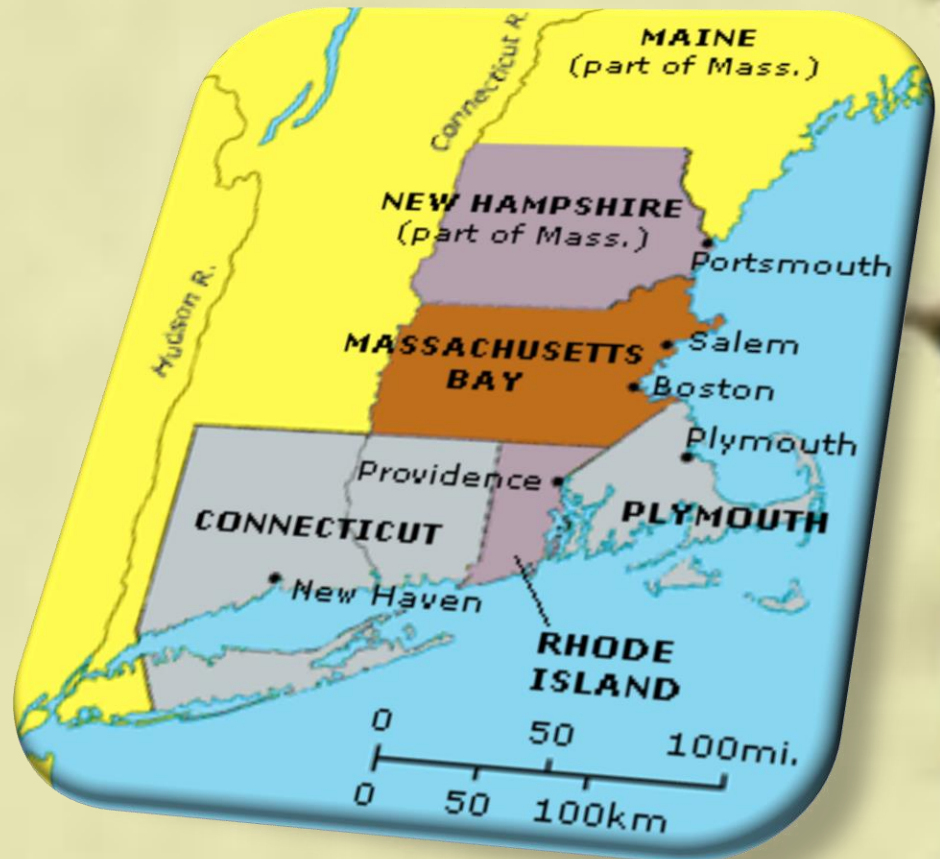
Establishment of Maine

- Maine began primarily as a few scattered settlements along the coast under the leadership of Sir Fernando Gorges.
- Eventually, the area came under the direction of Massachusetts in 1691 when it became a royal colony.

Settlement of Maine & New Hampshire

Establishing New Hampshire

- New Hampshire was originally settled by those followers of John Mason in 1629, but became a royal colony in 1679.



END

- ❑ This is the end of PPT 2.1 (Part 2).
- ❑ See PPT 2.1 (Part 3) and PPT 2.1 (Part 4) to complete this topic.