

# APUSH

PowerPoint #2.1 (Part 4 of 4)

Unit #1 - Transformations of North America

Unit #2 - British North America & the  
Atlantic World

Chapters 1-3

BFW Textbook

# New Proprietary Colonies

# Carolinas Settlements & Governments



## North Carolina's Development

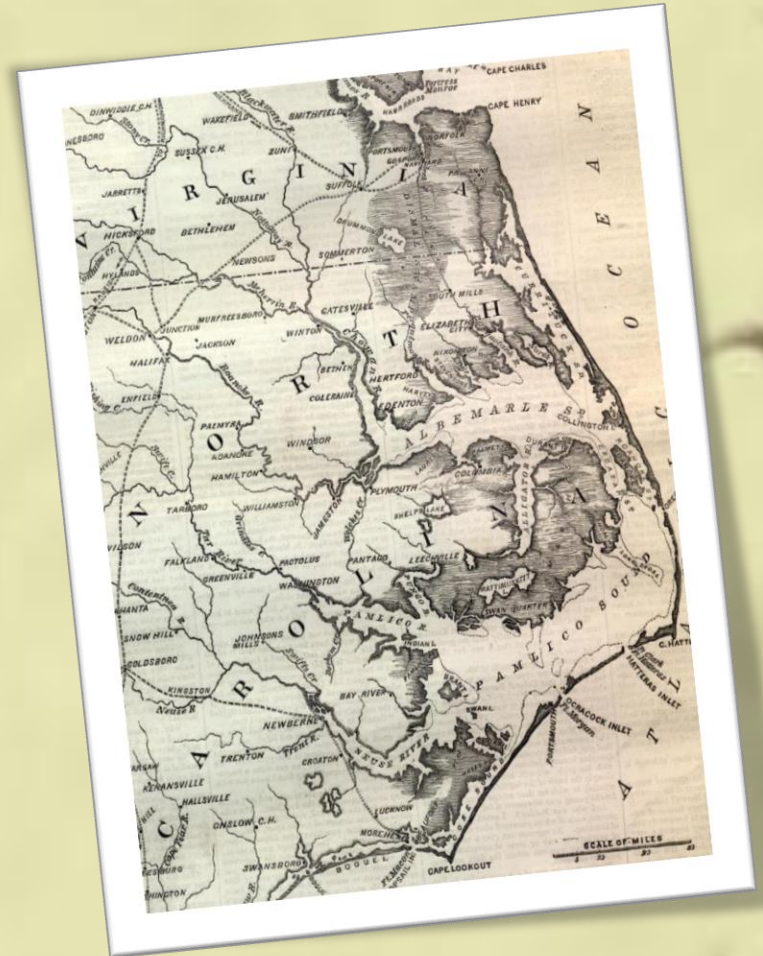
- The restoration revived the interest in colonial expansion.
- In 1663, Charles II granted a proprietorship to political allies.



# Carolinas Settlements & Governments

## North Carolina's Development

- The colony was founded in the northern region of the granted area and was called Albemarle.
- For decades, Albemarle remained relatively uninhabited.
- In 1704, French Huguenots founded the first town at Bath.



## South Carolina Established

- In 1669, the proprietors of Carolina recruited seasoned planters from the Caribbean to replicate the sugar-plantation system based on African slave labor.

## Impact of West Indian Planters

- Charles Town was established as the seat of government and the center of trade
- The colony was divided into North and South in 1719 and South Carolina became a royal colony.

## Government & Religious Toleration

- To help make the colony profitable, religious toleration was accepted providing a steady stream of immigrants (about half from the Caribbean).

## Economic Development

- South Carolina became profitable selling tobacco, rice, indigo, and cotton.



# Southern Indian Trade

## Geographic Extent of & Material Basis for Trade

- The proprietors of the colony wanted to focus on commercial crops.
- But, many issues began to arise as diseases, the dependence Indian cultures had on Europeans, and resulted in the increase of African slaves into the region.

## Trade in Indian Slaves

- Rival tribes sometimes exchanged Indian slaves for weapons and rum.

## Tuscarora War (1712–1713)

- In 1712, the Tuscaroras of North Carolina attacked German and English colonists as they encroached on their land.
- When the conflict ended, many Tuscaroras fled north while captives were sent to Charles Town for slavery.

## Yemassee War (1715–1716)

- Coastal plantations became the next target as the Yemassee attacked with the conflict ended after the Yemassee fled to Florida and 400 casualties.



# New York: Formerly a Dutch Colony

- Henry Hudson claimed the area for the Dutch (1609).
- New York became a Dutch colony after the Dutch East India Company (organized in 1602) established a fur-trading post in 1610 on Manhattan and at Fort Orange (later Albany).
- The Dutch, unlike the English in New England, established New Netherland with free market commercialism and ethnic and religious diversity.

## Patroon System

- The “Patroon System” provided that any stockholder of the Dutch West India Company (created in 1623) could acquire a large estate provided he helped bring 50 or more people to settle it within four years.
- The Patroon then needed to supply resources for the settler on his land who then paid him rent with any profits made off the harvest crops.
- It eventually failed as settlers were hard to find with land available in other colonies.

## British Conquest, 1664

- Following the Restoration of Charles II, his brother James (Duke of York) received a proprietorship of the area and began organizing an invasion of New Netherland.
- Without a fight, the Dutch governor surrendered the colony to the English leaving a cultural blend.

## Dutch Political Principles

- Under the Articles of Capitulation, the ideas of free trade and religious toleration were incorporated into NYC's city charter in 1686.

# Iroquois League

## Formation of the Iroquois League

- In the early 1600s, the Iroquois (located in western New York) formed a confederation.
- Hunting and gathering were the way of life of the Iroquois.

## Development of Warfare Among the Tribes

- The Iroquois eventually extended their hunting searches for new game on the lands of rival tribes (Huron and Erie) creating periods of open conflict.



## Iroquois Expansion & its Effects

Due to the wars, many of the western tribes around the Great Lakes forges alliances with the French.

## Evolution of Neutrality in the 1700s

In 1701, the French made peace with the Iroquois which would play a role in the politics of the region as the Iroquois played the British off against the French in 18<sup>th</sup> century wars.

# New Jersey

## Proprietary Grant from the Duke of York

- In 1664, the area between the Hudson and Delaware rivers was granted colony status as New Jersey (the name of an island in the English Channel).
- It came under the proprietorship of Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley.
- The land was divided between the East Jersey and West Jersey.
- The colony was united in 1702 as a single royal colony.

# Pennsylvania's Development

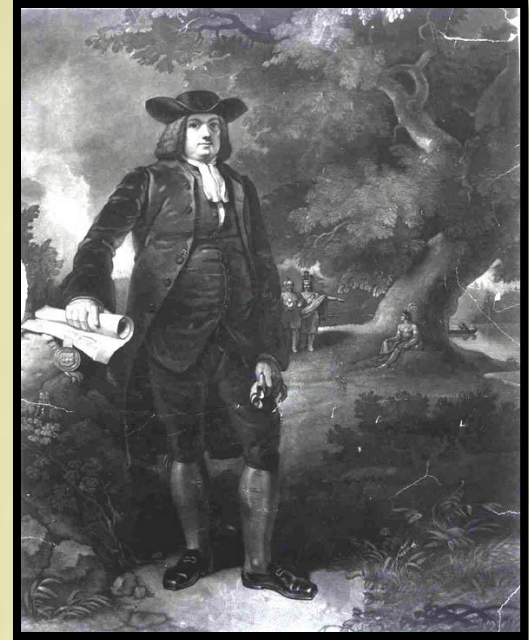
## Problems of the Quakers

- The followers of the Quaker faith (also known as the Society of Friends) sought an "Inner Light" with God, were pacifists, tolerant of others, treated women as equals, and were friendly to Indians.
- Founded in 1647 by George Fox, they discarded all formal sacraments and ministry and were subjected to intense persecution.



## Role of William Penn

- The settling of Quakers in West Jersey inspired others to come to North America.
- William Penn (a Quaker leader) had a father who was owed a debt by King Charles II.
- In 1680, land was granted to begin a new colony west of the Delaware River in which he established.



William Penn





## Development of the Colony

- The city of Philadelphia was established as a capital and haven for a diversity of religious faiths.

## Government & Indian Relations

- Penn assured a diplomatic approach of not offending Indians as land was purchased.
- Government was based on Quaker beliefs and allowed the colony to become the most diverse due to its religious and societal toleration.

# Delaware Granted to Penn

## Pennsylvania Operated Separately

- William Penn also was given permission to operate a separate colony east of Pennsylvania.
- The area was occupied by former Dutch settlers of New Netherland and arriving Quakers.
- In 1704, it was granted the right to its own assembly, but its governor remained in Pennsylvania (until 1783).

# Delaware Granted to Penn



**MIDDLE COLONIES, 1685**



# Experiment of Georgia, 1733

## Philanthropic Purpose

- In 1732, Georgia was founded as a proprietary colony for debtors, the poor, and a refuge for the religiously persecuted by the philanthropist James Oglethorpe.
- Both slavery and alcohol were originally prohibited.



James Oglethorpe

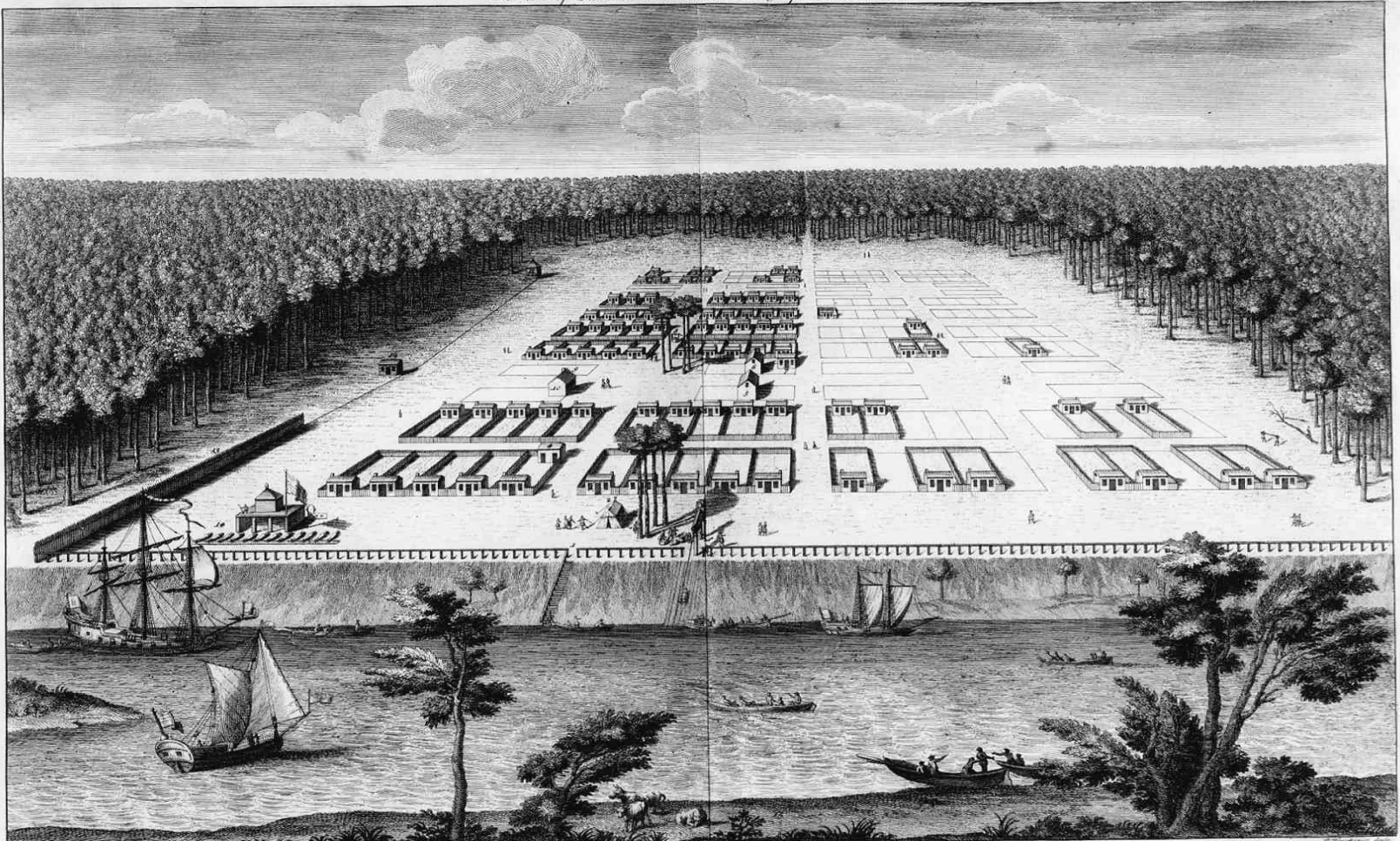


# Experiment of Georgia, 1733

## Defensive Role

- The colony also served as a buffer between profitable South Carolina and Spanish Florida.
- The capital was the city of Savannah, which was laid out in grids with parks added.
- As a buffer colony, Georgia succeeded, but failed as a philanthropic experiment.
- In 1754, Georgia became a royal colony and became a commercial success in exporting various products.

*A View of Savannah as it stood the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1734.*



1. The stairs going up.
2. M<sup>r</sup>. Oglethorpes Tent.
3. The Crane & Bell.
4. The Tavern and Court House.
5. The Jail and Church.
6. The House for Strangers.
7. The publick Oven.
8. The down Well.

*To the Hon.<sup>ble</sup> the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America*  
*This View of the Town of Savannah is humbly dedicated by their Honours*  
*Obliged and most Obedient Servant,*  
*vin de Savannah dans la Georgie. Peter Gordon.*

9. The Cell for the Church.
10. The publick Store.
11. The Fort.
12. The Resevoye House.
13. The Pillarstone.
14. The Guard House and Store of Ammunition.
15. Blackberrys Island.

# Colonial Savannah



General Features of  
English Settlement



# General Features of English Settlement

## Effect of Lack of Centralized Direction

- The role of the Crown played no part in initially settling any of the Colonies in North America.

## Role of Private Investment

- Joint-stock companies played a crucial role in the development of some of the colonies, while proprietorships were important in creating other colonies.

## Welcome of Diverse Settlers

- The colonies welcomed a variety of nationalities and religions making the English region of North America extremely diverse than any French or Spanish regions.

## Importance of Self-government

- By allowing the colonies to self-govern, they grew more responsive to changing situations and needs.

## Compact Pattern of Settlement

- The Colonies were packed along the eastern seaboard allowing new and old ideas to transport across the sea.

# Making Connections

- What we now know about the early settlements sets the stage for the regional differences in social patterns in later chapters.
- This Topic focused on the observation that in founding the American colonies, “the British acted by private investment and with a minimum of royal control.” As we will see in (Unit #3), the situation changed as England began to take control of the American colonies.
- Later relations between the colonists and Native Americans had their roots in the history of these early settlements.