

## *'Spanish Colonies'*

•In 1492  
Italian mariner  
**Christopher**  
**Columbus**  
sailed west  
from Spain  
looking for a  
route to  
Asia/India.

-Where did he land? The Caribbean...he thought he was in the Indies, hence the natives being called?

-Europeans jumped at the chance to convert the Indians to Christianity, took their land and forced them to work as slave labor in the encomienda system

**Spanish Conquistadores:**  
**Cortes (1519-1521) defeated the**  
**Aztecs in Mexico.**  
**Ponce de Leon (1513) explored**  
**Florida**  
**Cornado (1540's) S.W. to TX, OK, AZ,**  
**NM, KS.**

# English Colonies

## The English Settle at Jamestown

**A  
Disastrous  
Start**

In 1607 the English establish **Jamestown**, a colony in North America

Groups of investors who hope to profit form joint-stock companies

John Smith forces colonists to farm; gets help from Powhatan

What crop helped fuel the early colonial economy?



# Puritans Create a “New England”

## Puritans

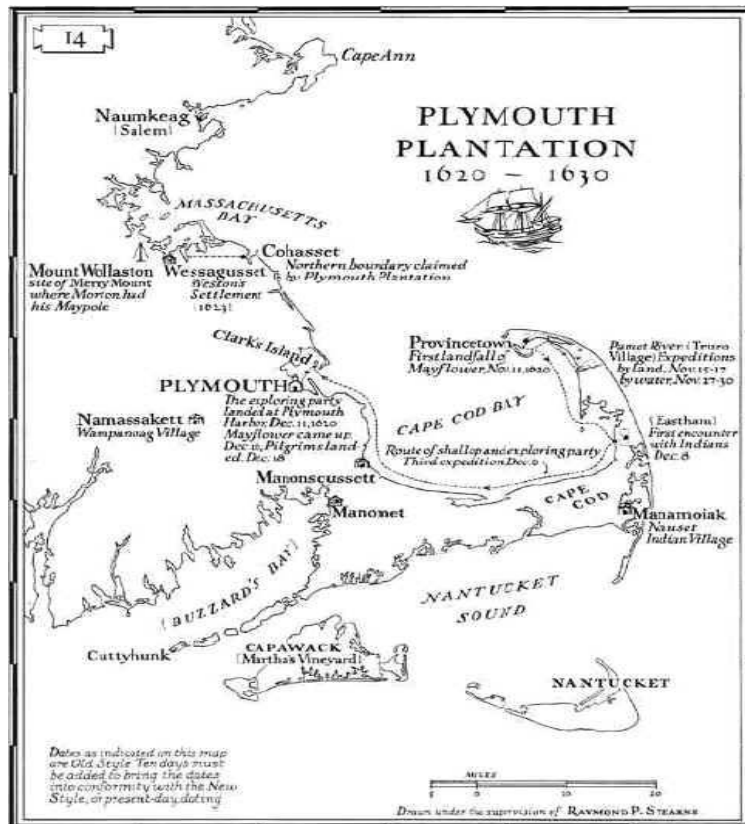
**Puritans** want to rid Church of England of Catholic rituals or to ‘purify’ the church.

In 1620 a Separatist group, the Pilgrims, found colony at Plymouth

## The Massachusetts Bay Colony

Puritans found colony in Massachusetts Bay (1630), centered in Boston

John Winthrop, a Puritan leader, wants to create “City upon a Hill”





## The Dutch Found New Netherland

Dutch set up New Amsterdam as center of fur-trading colony (1625)

Dutch take over New Sweden on the Delaware River (1655)

British duke of York takes colony, renames it New York (1664)



## The Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

**William Penn**, a Quaker, founds Pennsylvania ("Penn's Woods")

Quakers, the Society of Friends, are pacifist Protestants who

- worship without formal ministers
- believe in equality, cooperation, religious toleration

# A Plantation Economy Arises in the South

## Life in a Diverse Southern Society

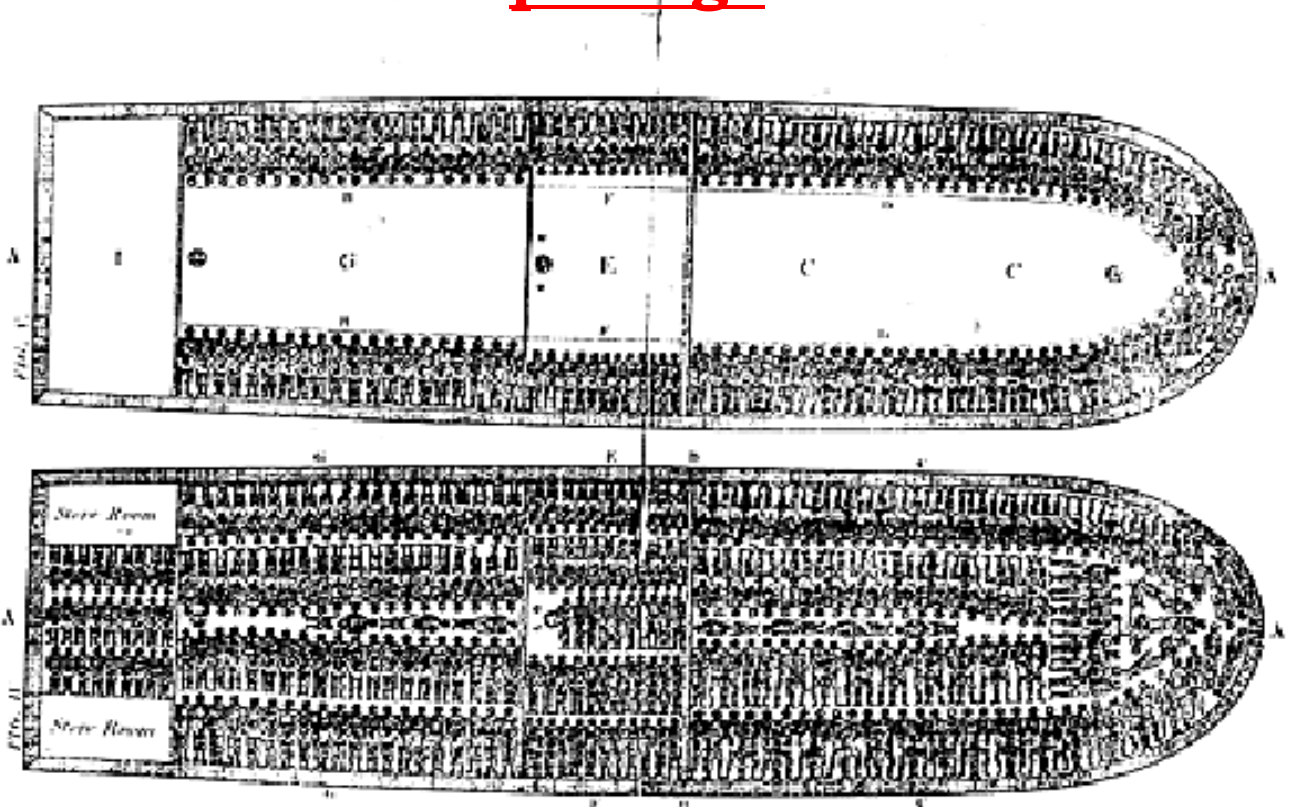
English, German, Scots, Scots-Irish settlers; mostly small farmers

Plantation owners control much of the South's economy and politics

## The Middle Passage

**Triangular trade**—trade between Africa, West Indies, and the colonies

Between 1500-1800 10 million slaves crossed the Atlantic, a trip called **Middle passage.**



# **Commerce Grows in the North**

## **Colonial Cities and Trade**

Northern colonies develop trade-based economy, some industries

Philadelphia becomes Britain's second largest port after London

Colonial merchants trade as far away as California

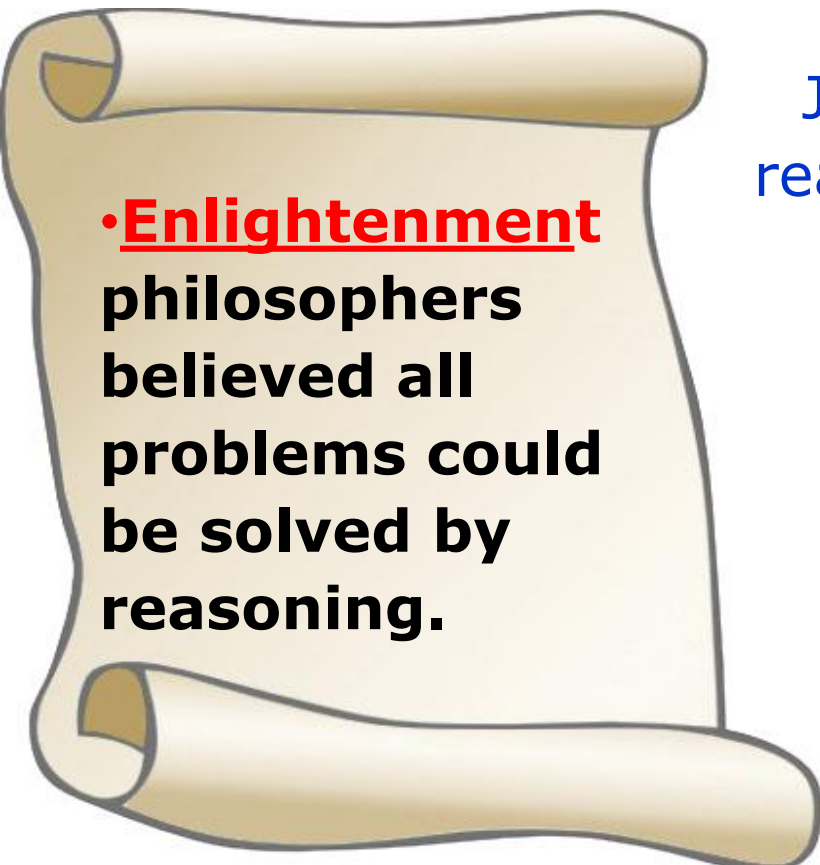
Northern colonies attract Jews, Dutch, Germans, and others

## **Farming in the North**

**Northern farms produce varied cash crops, use less slave labor**

**Slavery and anti-black prejudice exist in the North**

# New Social Movements



•Enlightenment  
philosophers  
believed all  
problems could  
be solved by  
reasoning.

John Locke applied  
reason to government  
and politics.

-During the 1700s  
the philosophy of  
the Enlightenment  
circulated in  
the colonies

## The Great Awakening

In the early 1700s.

“Revival: public church gatherings with  
hundreds of people.”

Lots of Christian sermons and church  
meetings in the colonies

It changed life in the colonies

First “truly” American event during the  
colonial period...caused people to question  
traditional authority.

Stressed the importance of the individual



# The French and Indian War

- **Between 1689 and 1763, Britain and France fought a series of wars in Europe.**

- Why is this a problem? Wars cost A LOT of money!

In 1754, the **French and Indian War** erupted in North America.

Victory in 1763 gave Canada and new western land to Britain.

- All of this war led to a major deficit for the British government...they looked to the colonies to make up the difference. How? **TAXES!**

American colonists protested “taxation without representation.”

- In 1774, the First Continental Congress met and appealed to Parliament without success.

