

Name: _____ Hr: _____ Date: _____

The English Colonies- Nearpod Guided Notes

Directions: As we navigate the Nearpod, answer the questions and fill in the blanks that follow.

Slide 1 (Southern Colonies): King granted _____ to joint-stock companies (investors) to establish settlements in _____.

Most colonies were business experiments and meant to make money

Some settlements were born out of need for more land and demand for more _____ freedom.

Slide 2 (Jamestown): 1st permanent English settlement= Jamestown, Va. (1607)

By 1610, when _____ arrives, only 60 of the original settlers were still alive (disease, starvation, harsh weather)

John Rolfe: brings tobacco to new world, marries _____, and helps stabilize relationship between colonists and Powhatan (short-lived)

1624- King cancels _____ charter and inserts a governor to govern Virginia.

Slide 3 (Labor and Rebellion in Virginia): Agriculture was King in Southern colonies

_____ shortages led to high numbers of _____ servants (people who sign a contract to work for 4-7 years in return for a paid trip to America)

Slowly, price of slaves _____, labor demands rise, and people turn to slave labor

Taxes problem from the start: _____ (former indentured servant) led rebellion against taxes in 1676 and burned Jamestown; known as Bacon's rebellion

Slide 4 (Other Southern Colonies): Others granted charters to establish colonies

Maryland (1632), _____ (1663) and Georgia (1733)

Economies: _____ (rice, indigo, tobacco major cash crops), wood and tar for ship building, etc.

_____ : slave labor surpasses indentured servitude to fill labor needs

Slide 5 (New England Colonies): _____, religious separatists, wished to escape persecution/practice beliefs freely

Mayflower Compact: aboard Mayflower, pilgrims land at Plymouth _____ (MA.), north of Virginia, and must self-govern; 41 male passengers sign legal contract agreeing to fair laws and protection of general good

Half of _____ die during 1st winter; Squanto aids in planting and establishing relationship with local natives

Pilgrims and _____ celebrate shared success and harvest with feast (_____)

Slide 6 (New England Economy and Education): 1629: Puritans and merchants formed Massachusetts bay company and received charter to settle _____ area.

Slavery not extremely important because land not suitable for _____.

Trade essential: furs, pickled beef and _____.

Fishing, ship building, and the _____ (blacksmithing, weaving, etc.) also key

Massachusetts Bay Colony passed 1st laws requiring parents to provide education for their children; _____ literacy important

Slide 7 (Middle Colonies): New Amsterdam (center of new Netherlands) captured by English in 1664 and becomes _____; fur trade center of economy

Quakers: persecuted for beliefs in England and _____.

William _____: granted charter in 1681 to begin new colony, Pennsylvania., where Christians could practice religion freely

Middle Colonies Economy: staple crops (wheat, barley and oats), livestock, _____, and trade key

Slide 8 (Colonial Government):

Each colony had government; English _____ had ultimate power

Each colony had _____ (royal colonies= crown chose; others=company chose) who was assisted by advisors

Many times, colonists would choose elected representatives (assemblies) to pass laws that would be approved by _____.

Colonial _____: used to control local affairs

Slide 9 (Triangular Trade): Trade with Britain not direct

System in which goods and slaves were traded among Americas, Britain and _____

Millions of Africans involved in trade; traveled across the _____ in a voyage called the middle passage

Slide 10 (War and Taxes): French and _____ war (1754-1763): war between the colonies of British America and New France; both sides supported by military units from their parent countries of Great Britain and France, as well as Native American allies.

Treaty of _____ (1763): Britain and France sign agreement: 1.) Britain gets Canada; 2.) Britain receives most land east of Mississippi river; 3.) Britain receives _____

To pay for debt of war and continued occupation of colonies, Britain decides to tax colonists:

- 1764: Sugar Act (sugar/molasses)
- 1765: _____ (paper items had to have stamp); repealed in 1766

- 1767: _____ (glass, lead, paints, paper and tea); all repealed except tea
- 1773: _____ (led to Boston Tea Party)

Slide 11 (Response to Taxes and Occupation):

Colonists:

-Boycotted British goods

-harassed tax collectors to frighten; Sons and Daughters of Liberty form to organize protests

British:

-Send _____ to ensure tax collection and order

Major clashes and events:

-March, 1770: Boston _____

-December, 1773: _____

Spring, 1774: _____ meant to punish Boston (Boston harbor closes, Massachusetts charter canceled, quartering act)

Result: first continental congress and colonial unity--- one step closer to war