

THE SOUTHERN COLONIES:

- I. **VIRGINIA:** Jamestown, 1607, Virginia Company, Captain John Smith;
Motivation - wealth; Religion - Anglican; Virginia House of Burgesses (1619) - first representative lawmaking body in America; Royal Colony 1624
- II. **MARYLAND:** 1634, St. Mary's, proprietorship, Calvert family, Lord Baltimore,
Motivation - refuge for Catholics, 1649 Toleration Act, Royal Colony 1691-1715
- III. **NORTH CAROLINA:** 1663, Sir Ashley Cooper and 8 proprietors, Settled as the VA population began to grow. Farmers seeking more/new lands Became "North Carolina" in 1712 when it became too hard to govern such a large territory. Royal Colony 1729
- IV. **SOUTH CAROLINA:** 1663, Sir Ashley Cooper and 8 proprietors, Founded by settlers from Barbados. Brought slaves and slave codes with them. 1670 Charleston founded, Became "South Carolina" in 1712 when it became too hard to govern such a large territory. Royal Colony 1729
- V. **GEORGIA:** 1733, Savannah, James Oglethorpe, proprietorship, *Motivation* - haven for debtors and buffer against Spanish, royal colony 1752

System of Government:

Because most the Southern colonies were settled for the purpose of making money, Parliament / the Monarchy had greater control over their system of government.

Joint-Stock Company – investors with shared financial interest in the colony

Most colonies had a Governor & two house colonial legislature (one appointed by Gov. and one elected by landowners)

Royal Colony: A colony having a "royal charter," meaning one that was issued by the Monarchy / Parliament with very specific terms regarding government, finances, and day-to-day life. Governors of Royal colonies were often appointed directly by the King for a very specific purpose.

Notable: Virginia House of Burgesses – first elected colonial legislature in North America

THE MIDDLE COLONIES:

- I. **NEW YORK:** 1664, James, Duke of York, proprietorship, New Amsterdam founded by Dutch. In 1664 the English force the Dutch out and it becomes New York, Royal Colony 1685
- II. **NEW JERSEY:** 1664, East - Sir George Carteret, West - John Lord Berkeley, proprietorship, Fort Nassau settled 1623, Royal Colony 1702
- III. **PENNSYLVANIA:** 1681, William Penn, proprietorship, *Motivation* – Haven for Quakers, Philadelphia est. 1682
- IV. **DELAWARE:** In 1664 the Dutch ceded the territory to the English, (was originally New Sweden; lost to the Dutch in 1655) [Fort Christina 1637 = Wilmington], proprietorship administered by William Penn 1681; governed by Pennsylvania until 1776

(OVER)

System of Government:

Proprietorship – a colony in which one person is given the responsibility of governing and control over the colony, Usually appointed by or related to the Monarchy

Most colonies used the Governor + 2 Two House legislature

Notable: New York; Duke's Laws – very specific laws and rules governing all facets of life in the colony.

Pennsylvania; William Penn established fair treatment and agreements with Native Americans.

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THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES:

- I. **MASSACHUSETTS:** Joint stock company originally, Royal Colony 1691
- A. Plymouth Colony, 1620, Mayflower Compact. *Motivation* - Separatists refuge, 1691 - absorbed by Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - B. Salem, 1628, John Endicott, *Motivation* - religious freedom
 - C. Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630, John Winthrop, *Motivation* – Puritan refuge. Great Migration; *Covenant With God*
- II. **NEW HAMPSHIRE:** 1623, Portsmouth, Captain John Mason, Puritan, *Motivation* - expansion, The colony was separated from Maine in 1679 with a royal charter to break up Massachusetts' territory (punitive – England did NOT want Mass. getting too big)
- III. **CONNECTICUT:** 1635, Hartford, Thomas Hooker, Puritan, *Motivation* - expansion, 1639 - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - first written Constitution in America; 1662 proprietary charter held by the colony itself
- IV. **RHODE ISLAND:** 1636, Providence - Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson; *Motivation* - religious toleration; 1644 proprietary charter held by the colony itself

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT:

In the early stages of colonial development, the NE colonies used the General Court, which was largely based on "church laws" (i.e., "Blue laws" – laws governing personal behaviors) As time went on, these expanded to the Governor + two house legislature (one elected and one appointed)

Notable:

The Mayflower Compact: written agreement for how life would be run in Plymouth

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut: first written framework for government in colonies – removed church membership from voting requirements

New England Confederacy (1643): established for the purpose of defense against common enemies and dealing with intercolonial problems.

Dominion of New England (1686): established to try and bring New England into line with English policy. Sir Edmund Andros (governor) was given immense power. Dissolved colonial legislatures. Named the Anglican church as the "established church."

Came to an end in 1688 with the "Glorious Revolution" (Overthrow of King James I). Gov. Andros was imprisoned by the Massachusetts colonists. The new monarchy was not happy with this (believed that the N.E. colonies were gaining too much power. Massachusetts became a Royal Colony in 1691.