The Big Idea

• In what ways were Britain’s American colonies affected by events across the Atlantic, and how were their societies taking on a life of their own?
New England

1. good harbors
2. small farms and towns
3. trade centered around harbors
4. hilly, forested and shallow soil
5. cities: Boston
   - 15,000 – 1750
6. fishing, lumber and trapping
7. Family, religion and community

Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Connecticut
# CHART: THIRTEEN COLONIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony/Date</th>
<th>Person Responsible</th>
<th>Why Founded</th>
<th>Governed/Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>William Bradford</td>
<td>Religious freedom, avoid religious persecution, to start a “city upon a hill”, and to begin a new life.</td>
<td>Mayflower Compact Theocracy General Court Royal Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•1621—Pilgrims</td>
<td>•Pilgrims</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plymouth Colony</td>
<td>•John Winthrop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>•1630—Puritans</td>
<td>•Puritans</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mass. Bay Colony</td>
<td>•Plymouth merges with Mass. 1691</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Roger Williams</td>
<td>Dissatisfied with Mass. Bay Colony, Religious freedom</td>
<td>Consent of the governed Self-governing colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•1644</td>
<td>•Exiled from Mass.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•Formed from Mass.</td>
<td>•Anne Hutchison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Rev. Thomas Hooker</td>
<td>Religious freedom, exploring the frontier and settling new areas.</td>
<td>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut Self-governing colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•1662</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•Formed from Mass.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>John Mason Sir Ferdinando Gorges</td>
<td>Part of Mass. Bay Colony and set up for greater opportunity in frontier—trade goods, fur, fishing &amp; lumber industry</td>
<td>Royal Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•1679</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•Formed from Mass.</td>
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I. New England’s Freehold Society

A. Farm Families: Women in the Household Economy
   1. Husband the head of the household
      1. Love and revere your husband
   2. Wife as the “helpmate”
      Chores around the house/farm
   3. Motherhood
      Marry early and avg was 6-7 children
      Death in childbirth major cause
   4. Restrictions
      Not equal in church either but accepted as norm
I. New England’s Freehold Society

B. Farm Property: Inheritance
   1. Family authority
      1. importance of farms- laborer to tenant to free holder
   
   2. Children of wealthy parents
      Land, livestock, equipment in exchange picked partner

   3. Marriage
      Wife lost legal ownership of land

   4. Father’s duty
      Inheritance; frontier becomes more important
I. New England’s Freehold Society

C. Freehold Society in Crisis
   1. Population increase
      1. Doubles every generation; farms become smaller
   2. Changes in family life
      -Less land= less control of kids
   3. “Household mode of production”
      Economic system= exchange of labor and goods rather than currency
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<td>New Netherland In 1609--Dutch</td>
<td>Henry Hudson for Netherlands</td>
<td>English fleet takes New Amsterdam from Dutch in 1664 and becomes New York City---Good harbor for trade</td>
<td>New Netherland was an autocracy 1689---English Bill of Rights Representative Govt Royal Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey---1702</td>
<td>Indian land--Dutch and Swedish gift from King Charles II to brother James---gives to his friends Lord John Berkeley &amp; Sir George Carteret</td>
<td>Attract new settlers for Dutch and Swedish colonists</td>
<td>Royal Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania---1681</td>
<td>William Penn</td>
<td>Penn founded for religious freedom for the Quakers---Holy Experiment---invited all people</td>
<td>Royal Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware--1682</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland--1634</td>
<td>Lord Baltimore</td>
<td>Religious toleration—those who believed in Christ---allowed persecuted Catholics to settle in Maryland</td>
<td>Proprietary Colony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Diversity in the Middle Colonies

A. Economic Growth, Opportunity, and Conflict
   1. Tenancy in New York
      - Longer and better than most places to attract growth
      - Patroonships

   2. Conflict in the Quaker Colonies
      Early Quaker values diluted with large farms and
      “agricultural capitalists”= Class division
FIGURE 4.1 Transatlantic Migration
Chapter 4, America's History, Eighth Edition and America: A Concise History, Sixth Edition
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II. Diversity in the Middle Colonies

B. Cultural Diversity

1. Religious and ethnic diversity
   - 12 denominations of churches
   - Still Quaker dominated/positive relationships with NA

2. The German Influx- 100,000

3. Scots-Irish Settlers
   From Ireland via Scotland; Frontier, independent