

Colonization and Settlement

Part Three



Part One

Part Two

Part Three

Thematic Icons



Economics



Geography



Historical concepts



Government

Icons



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.



Early American culture was shaped by the religious experience of its earliest settlers.

One of the main motivations for many who immigrated to the New World was the ability to practise their faith peacefully and openly.



Many settlers were highly educated. They often put their intellectual efforts into religion. In New England, 95% of all **clergymen** held academic degrees.





During the 18th century, **Enlightenment** philosophers began to look beyond religion. Instead, they focused knowledge that came from reason and season.

At the same time, the **Great Awakening** caused many Christians to seek a more intense relationship with God. Obedience to human authority seemed less important.

There were also clear class divides in the early colonies.

The potential for violent uprising, combined with the shortage of labor, meant that slavery was introduced to the colonies as early as 1619.



In most of the early colonies, women had few legal or social rights and were subservient to their husbands.

The Africans brought over as slaves maintained elements of their own culture, such as stories, songs and crafts.

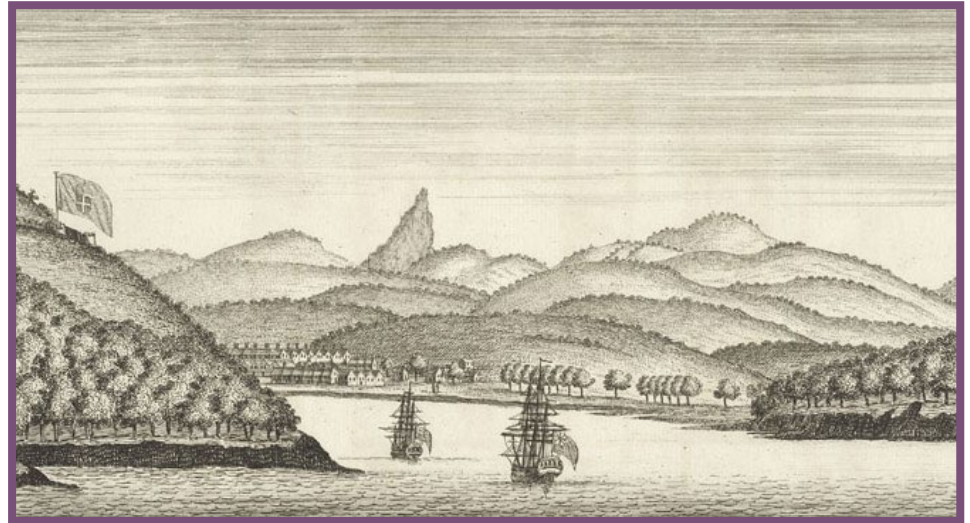
Family was of central importance. Even as real families were ripped apart, surrogate families with strong bonds were created.





Mercantilism was an economic policy directed by the British government to encourage self-sufficiency in the colonies to enrich the British economy.

This idea was to create a system where more goods could be sold than were bought. This would bring more money into England.



The English government wanted the colonies to be both a source of raw materials and a market for goods made in England and Wales.

How do you think the colonists felt about mercantilism?



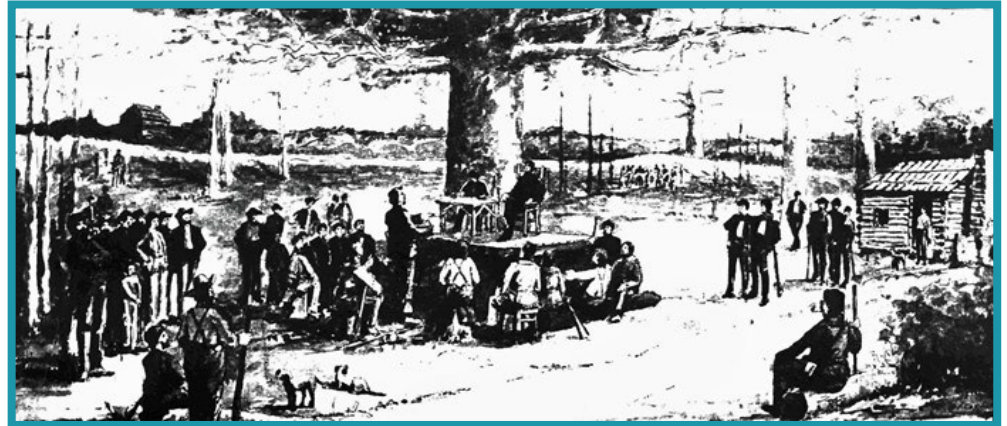


The triangular trade



From 1607–1763, colonial rulers were always appointed by the king back in England.

However, within the colonies, the English government had very little to do with the day-to-day running of things.



Colonists organized their own governmental assemblies for passing laws and levying taxes.

This created a tradition of independence and **self-government** in the colonies.



Meanwhile, France ruled over a vast empire in the American interior. By 1682, its explorers had traveled the length of the Mississippi River.

With the rise of **King Louis XIV**, France began viewing North America as a more important part of their growing empire. Finance Minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert agreed:

North America will become a vast market for French exports. It has a large amount of resources that will serve as the granary of the French empire.



As the colonies expanded, they came into contact with Native Americans.

At first, the English colonists largely fought, conquered and enslaved them. The French had more peaceful relations, notably with the **Iroquois Confederacy** of the Ohio Valley.



The Native Americans survived and traded with the English and French colonies. They formed alliances with them and sometimes played the two off against each other.

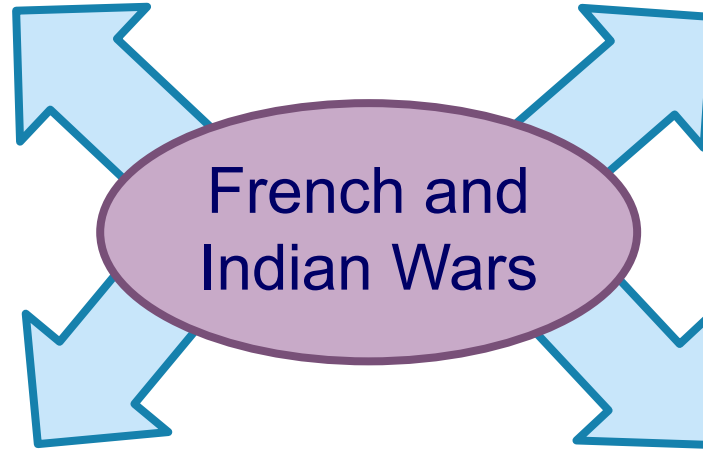




The **French and Indian Wars** were a series of conflicts fought over 75 years for control of colonial North America.

1. King William's War
1689–1697

2. Queen Anne's War
1702–1713



3. King George's War
1744–1748

4. French and Indian War
1756–1763

Which two countries do you think fought in these wars?





The French and Indian Wars



The **Treaty of Paris** in 1763 settled the French and Indian War. The French gave Canada and their other North American territories to Britain.



Although Britain won the war and claimed the whole of eastern North America, it came at a cost. Britain took greater control over the colonies. This caused hostility and resistance in the colonies, which had been used to running their own affairs for a long time.



Who were the first European settlers in America?

Catholic missionaries

Protestant Puritans ✓

What was the name of first settlement?

Charleston

Jamestown ✓

New Haven

How did the English interact with Native Americans?

Peacefully

They often fought each other ✓

What was the name of the first rebellion in the colonies?

Bacon's Rebellion ✓ Sandwich's Rebellion Fish's Rebellion

What was the name of the first colonial war?

French and Indian Wars ✓

French and English Wars