

European Settlements in North America

Colony	Sponsor	Purpose	Events
1585 <u>ROANOKE</u> 100 people	ENGLAND Sir Walter Raleigh, with permission from the queen	To settle in the New World and find wealth.	Thinking they could depend on the Natives for food—indefinitely—they didn't plant any crops. The Natives tired of helping them, and they faced starvation. When Francis Drake stopped by, the settlers went home to England with him.
1587 <u>ROANOKE</u>	ENGLAND Sir Walter Raleigh	To try again to settle and find wealth.	They planted crops and got off to a good start; baby Virginia Dare was born. Three years later, when an English ship arrived, everyone had disappeared. They found the word, Croatoan, carved on the doorpost of the fort. Did the colonists go to live with the Croatoan Native Tribe? This mystery has never been solved.
1606 <u>JAMESTOWN</u> (Virginia) 120 men/boys 3 ships Later, more men and even later, women	ENGLAND Virginia Company of London, a joint- stock company. (Eventually, the company offered 50 acres to anyone who could pay their way to the colony.)	To settle and find wealth — gold, furs, lumber, and other products to be sent back to England.	They settled on a riverbank, thinking it would be easy to defend; however, the place was swampy, hot and humid in summer, full of disease-carrying mosquitoes. The “gentlemen” either wouldn't work or didn't know how, they stole from and fought with the Natives. They died from disease and starvation. John Smith arrived and told the lazy men, “He that will not work, shall not eat.” They worked. John Smith returned to England due to an injury from a gunpowder accident. The colonists suffered during a hard winter—the “starving time”, and decided to return to England in the summer of 1610. As they sailed down the river toward the ocean, they were met by ships with food and supplies and more colonists. They decided to try again. After years of struggle, John Rolfe tried planting tobacco (brought from the West Indies). The people in Europe liked it and wanted more. This cash crop “saved” Jamestown. In 1619, three important things happened: (1) 90 women arrived from England, (2) a Dutch ship sailed off course, bringing 20 Africans to be sold (they became indentured servants), and (3) colonists were given the power—from the Virginia joint-stock company—to have a say in making laws, in a <i>House of Burgesses</i> .
1608 <u>NEW FRANCE</u>	FRANCE The King of France	To explore, build trading posts, and send back furs.	After Jacques Cartier failed to find a northwest passage in 1534, France lost interest in the New World. But, now that the English were finding success with their colonies, the French decided to return. Samuel de Champlain started the first permanent settlement in New France at Quebec in 1608, and is now called the “Father of New France”. The French got along very well with the Native Tribes of Canada, showing them respect. Marquette and Joliet explored the Mississippi River, claiming a huge area of American land for France.
1620 <u>PLYMOUTH</u> 102 men/ women/children Mayflower	ENGLAND Virginia Company of London, a joint- stock company.	To worship as they wished. They were to send furs, fish, and lumber to England.	“Separatists” moved to the Netherlands, but became unhappy when their children began to be like the Dutch. They contracted with the Virginia Company to send them to the New World, and renamed themselves “Pilgrims”—those who make a journey for religious reasons. Before disembarking from the <i>Mayflower</i> , 41 men wrote and signed a set of rules, the <i>Mayflower Compact</i> , which established the idea of self-government in America. Native Tribal People helped them survive. One, Squanto, stayed with them for the rest of his life. After a year, the Pilgrims and Natives celebrated together --the first Thanksgiving.

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1624-1664 <u>NEW NETHERLANDS</u> Later (1664), <u>NEW YORK</u>	NETHERLANDS Dutch West India Company ENGLAND (King gave to his brother.)	To settle, and to find wealth, like the English had done.	Settlements and trading posts were established along the Hudson River all the way to present-day Albany. Manhattan Island was purchased from Natives for a handful of trinkets, beads, and knives. The Dutch were very tolerant, and allowed freedom of religion, so it attracted many Catholics, Jews, and protestants of all kinds. Peter Stuyvesant became the new governor in 1647, and was too stubborn to listen to his colonists. When England went to war against the colony, the colonists refused to fight. England took over the colony, and the king gave it to his brother, the Duke of York.
1630 <u>MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY</u>	ENGLAND They formed their own joint-stock company.	To escape religious persecution.	“Puritans” wanted to purify the church by doing away with some symbols and practices, upsetting the king. They came to America, and their colony was successful right away, because they planted crops and built homes immediately and fished the ocean. Many more Englishers came. Ironically, some of its colonists were mistreated for their religious beliefs, which began to differ from the Puritans. Roger Williams left and formed the <u>PROVIDENCE</u> colony, later named Rhode Island. Anne Hutchinson did the same. Thomas Hooker left and formed <u>HARTFORD</u> , later named Connecticut. A few others left and formed <u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u> .
1634 <u>MARYLAND</u>	ENGLAND A gift from the king to George Calvert.	To become wealthy, and for freedom of religion.	Calvert died before the colony was begun, but his son carried on. They were successful right away—they didn’t waste time searching for gold. They planted crops, traded with Natives, and bought food and supplies from nearby Virginia settlements. They grew tobacco as a cash crop. Catholics and Protestants came. Colonists were allowed to make laws; one was the “Toleration Act” saying all Christians could worship as they pleased.
Late 1660’s <u>NEW JERSEY</u>	ENGLAND Part of the Duke of York’s land, given to two friends.	To settle and become wealthy.	The two new owners wisely offered cheap land, freedom of religion, and a say in the government to settlers who came there.
1670 <u>NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	ENGLAND A gift from the king to eight friends, proprietors.	To become wealthy.	The proprietors had quite a plan to get rich, but it didn’t work—colonists didn’t want to pay taxes or to have no say in their own government. Carolina split into two parts, each with its own government. Proprietors made very little money, and eventually sold the colonies back to the king.
1682 <u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	ENGLAND To repay a debt owed to William Penn’s father.	To be a “holy experiment”, for people of all countries and all religions.	William Penn offered free land and religious freedom, and the colony was successful. Soon afterward, a nearby area of land was added, becoming <u>DELAWARE</u> . Penn believed the Native Tribal People were children of God and must be treated as equals. Even though the king had given him the land, he still paid the Natives for it. Sadly, after Penn died many years later, settlers started moving into Native Tribal land without permission.
1733 <u>GEORGIA</u>	ENGLAND A gift from the king to James Oglethorpe.	To help debtors and to block the Spanish from moving north from Florida.	England had prisons full of debtors, and worried about Spain building settlements in northern Florida. Oglethorpe planned to solve both problems by having debtors start a colony and fight back the Spanish. Due to strict rules (such as owning only very small pieces of land, no slavery, no liquor, being forced to raise silkworms), the colony grew slowly. After these rules were changed (1750s), more people came.