

# [Notes for social studies](https://assignbuster.com/notes-for-social-studies/)

New England 1. Massachusetts \* 1620- Plymouth is founded. 120 people came to Plymouth. When founded, ½ of the 120 settlers signed the Mayflower Compact. People who convinced them to sign it were Miles Standish and William Bradford [governor of Plymouth]. Later, Plymouth turned into the Massachusetts Bay Colony (M. B. C) \* 1629- M. B. C. formed. Goverener was John Winthrop. He called his colony a “ city upon a hill" because he wanted it to rise above other cities. 3 important industries were fishing, ship building, and trading. (Because water related. Boston was a major trading area.) \* Religion is important… Called Massachusetts the “ Bible Commonwealth". \* 2 Dissenters: (a) Anne Hutchinson (Spoke out against church -> banished.) (b) Roger Williams (Changes MBC to separate from church -> banished and he forms Rhode Island.) 2. Rhode Island \* Formed by Roger Williams in 1636 \* Known for religious tolerance \* Called the “ lord’s debris" 3. Connecticut \* Founded in 1636 by Rev. Thomas Hooker \* Drafted “ The Fundamental Orders" — a modern constitution. 4. New Hampshire \* 1679. Created by Charles II \* Used to be a part of Massachusetts MAIN POINTS \* Economy depended on ocean (fishing, ship building and trading) \* Religion played a big role \* Modern forms of Constitution \* Soil and climate not fit for farming + plantation style (small farmers) \* Town halls \* Idea of self-made man Middle Colonies (The Breadbasket Colonies) 1) New York/ New Netherlands \* Originally established by the Dutch \* NYC used to be called New Amsterdam \* Established in 1623 \* Set up by Peter Minuit \* The colony wasn’t very organized \* Many people from different countries settled there \* Peter Styvesen was important leader, but not liked by the people \* Charles II gives New Amsterdam + Netherlands to his brother, the Duke of York in 1664 \* Peter Styvesen is forced to give up control of the area, to the English \* Chief crop is wheat 2) Pennsylvania \* Founded in 1681 by William Penn \* He was a Quaker (Religious Society Of Friends) [people who didn’t support the Church] \* Extremely well organized \* Liberal \* Disliked slavery \* Good relations with Native Americans \* Chief crop is wheat 3) New Jersey \* Established in 1664 \* Duke of York gives it to John Lord Berkley and Sir Phillips Carteret \* Both end up giving it to the Quakers \* Quakers spilt it into East and West Jersey \* Quakers end up giving it to the crown of England in 1702 \* Chief crop is wheat 4) Delaware \* Established in 1638 by Sweden (with the help of Peter Minuit) \* Controlled by Pennsylvania till Revolutionary War MAIN POINTS \* Chief crop is wheat \* Breadbasket Colonies \* Diverse community \* Religious toleration \* A good mix between New England colonies and Southern colonies \* Mostly established by the Non-English Southern Colonies 1) Virginia \* Jamestown in 1607 \* Chief crop was tobacco (cash crop) \* Plantation system develops 2) Maryland \* Established in 1634 by Lord Baltimore \* Set up to be a safe haven for Catholics \* Tobacco is their chief crop (plantation system) \* 1649: Maryland Act Of Toleration 3) South Carolina \* Established in 1607 by Charles II \* Founded by 8 proprietors \* Established to serve as a supply station for the English colonies in the West Indies \* Plantation system \* Cash crop… they grow rice 4) North Carolina (Tar-Heel State) \* Populated by the poor small farmers who were pushed off their land in Virginia and South Carolina \* Traits: resistant to authority, hospitable to pirates, considered their neighbors (VA and SC) as snobs. \* Established in 1691 \* Official colony in 1712 5) Georgia (Charity Colony, because they wanted to give people a 2nd chance) (Buffer Colony) \* Founded in 1733 by James Oglethorpe \* 1750’s — Slavery \* Great Britain wanted GA because they needed a buffer between SC and Spanish held Florida \* Plantation system