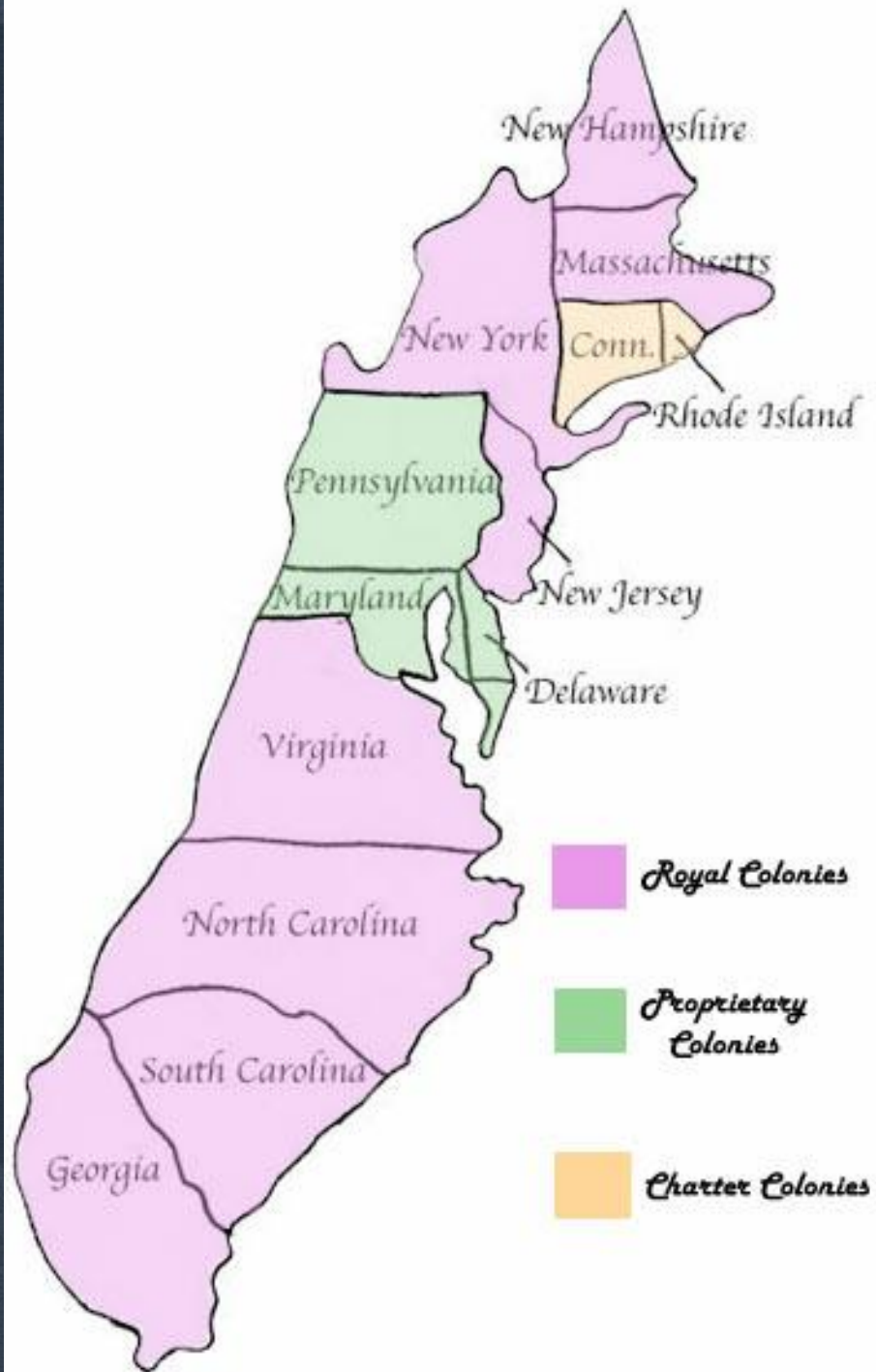




# *The 13 Colonies*



Least independence  
from King intervention

Moderate independence  
from King intervention

Most independence  
from King intervention



ROYAL

PROPRIETARY

COLONIAL

# Three Types of Colonies

- I. Royal Colonies - Royal colonies were owned directly by the king.
- A. These governments were appointed by the Crown, and carried out the orders and wishes of the Crown as opposed to private or local interests
- B. Virginia, Carolinas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and New York.

# ROYAL COLONY

## LAND OWNERSHIP

- colonists allowed to own and sell more land
- large plantations farms with slave labor
- social classes developed
- border of Georgia increased south to St. Mary's River and west to Mississippi River

## SLAVERY

- only wealthy could own slaves
- worked on rice plantations
- planters bought more and more land
  - changed the economy of Georgia – grew rich
  - slaves were property and had no rights

## GOVERNMENT

- Royal governors appointed by King
- Trustee laws repealed
- bi-cameral legislature
- white males with property could vote
- colonists had more freedom:
  - self-government
- court system to settle disputes



# THE TH<sub>13</sub>TEEN COLONIES

## *II. Proprietary Colonies*

*A. An individual, or small elite group, essentially own the colony, controlling all of the actions and institutions of government.*

*B. The governors of the proprietary colonies reported directly to the king.*

# THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

C. Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania were Proprietary colonies





### • III. Charter (Colonial) Colonies



- A. Were generally self-governed, and their charters were granted to the colonists via a joint-stock company.



- B. The British King granted these colonies a charter establishing the rules of government, but he allowed the colonists a great amount of freedom within those rules.





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# *THE TH<sub>13</sub>TEEN COLONIES*

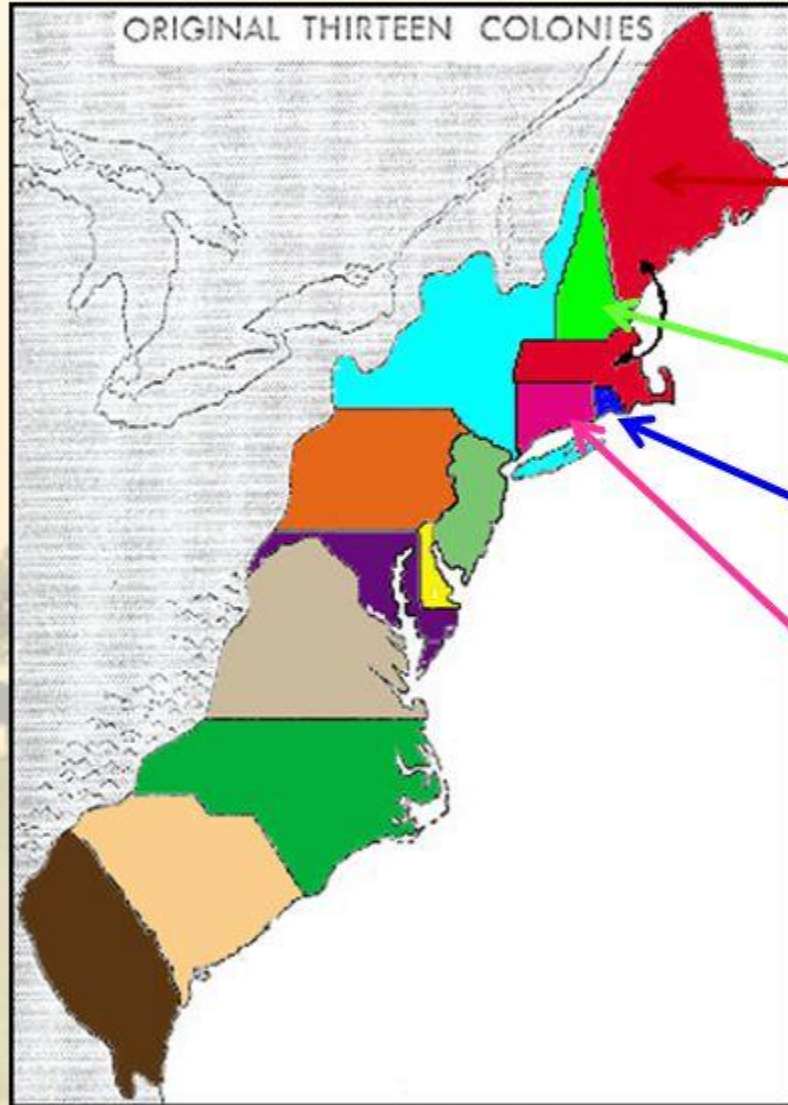
- C. Rhode Island, Connecticut, and The Massachusetts Bay Colony were Charter colonies.

- Geography and Economy

- I. New England Colonies

- A. Long winters, and rocky terrains - forest and oceans provided avenues for the colonists living in this region to make a living by fishing, hunting, and ship building.

## The New England Colonies



**Massachusetts**

**New Hampshire**

**Rhode Island**

**Connecticut**



- B. A lot of these settlers came to find religious freedoms.

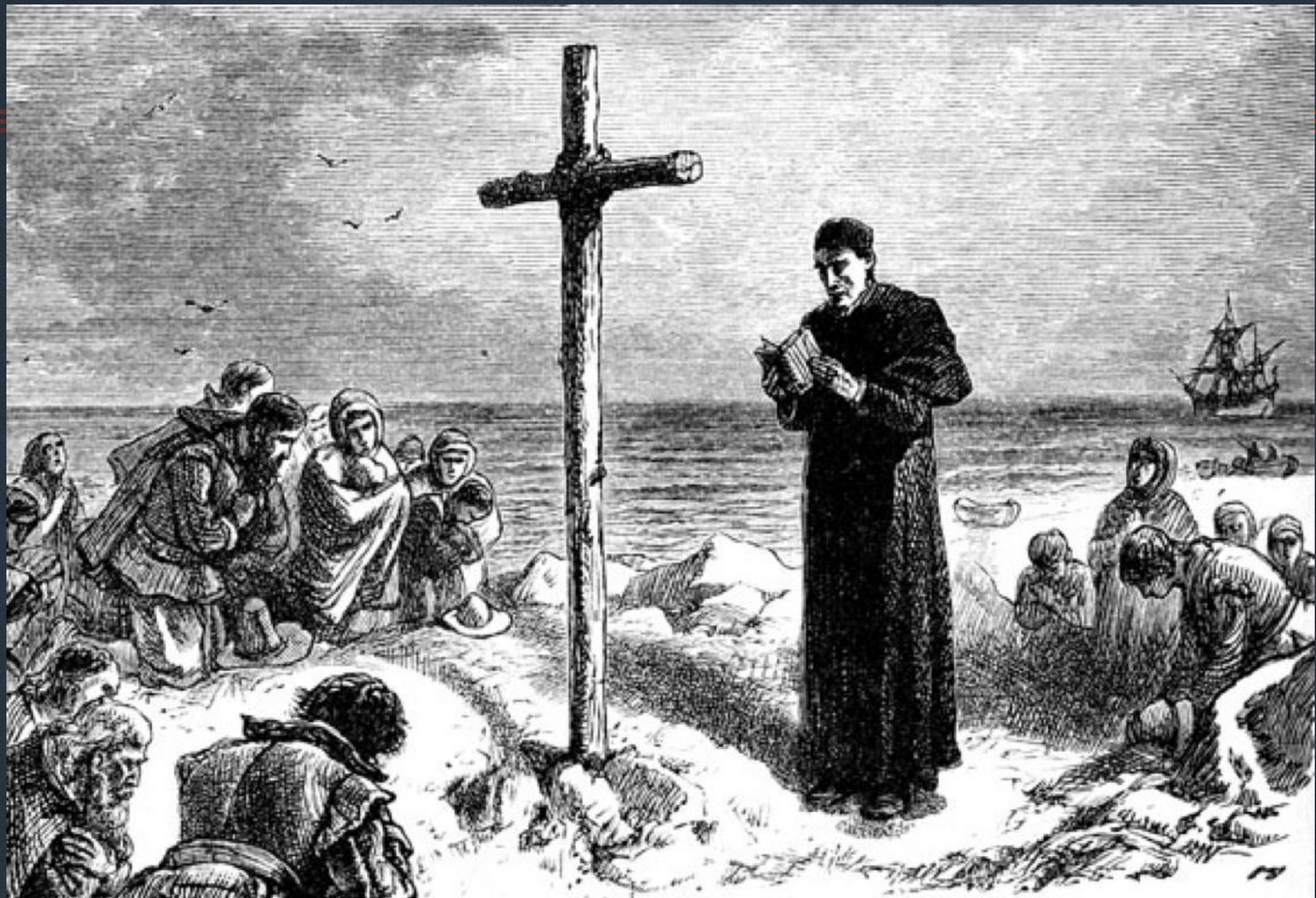


- 1. Colonies were based on religious principles.



- 2. Colonists were expected to abide by religious expectations, or they risked being exiled.







# THE TH<sub>13</sub>TEEN COLONIES

- C. Salem Witch Trials - February 1692 through May 1693.
- 1. Witchcraft paranoia came with the colonists from England to the New World.
- 2. The devil's practice of giving humans (witches) the power to harm others in return for their loyalty—had emerged in Europe and was widespread in colonial New England.

- 3. Puritan leaders felt colonists were being punished with witchcraft presence due to abandoning their religious roots.
- 4. More than 100 people were tried, and 20 were put to death.



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# THE TH13TEEN COLONIES

- D. Social - Colonists lived in close proximity.
- 1. Town Meetings - Important to running local communities.
- 
-





# THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

## II. Middle Colonies

A. States - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware

B. Geography/ Resources - Good farmland, timber, furs and coal. Iron ore was a particularly important natural resource.

1. Known as the “Breadbasket” of colonial America due to the large amount of grains produced.