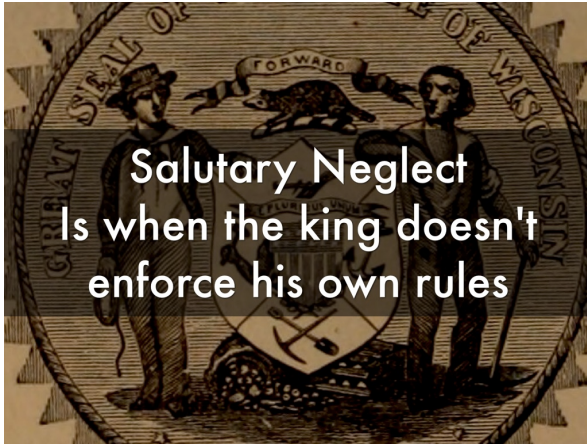
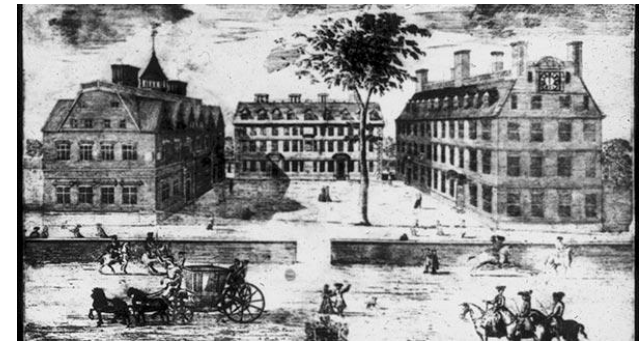
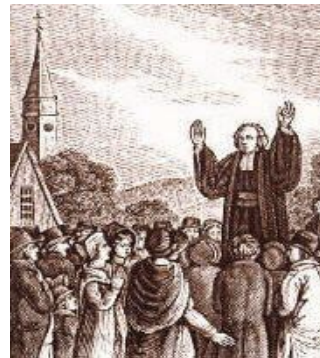
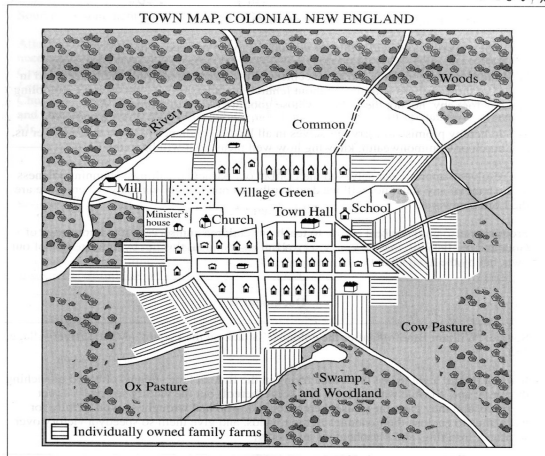
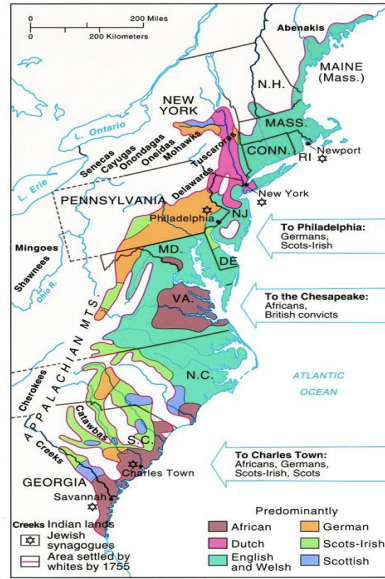


# SSUSH2: DESCRIBE THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONIAL SOCIETY AND INVESTIGATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS GOVERNANCE



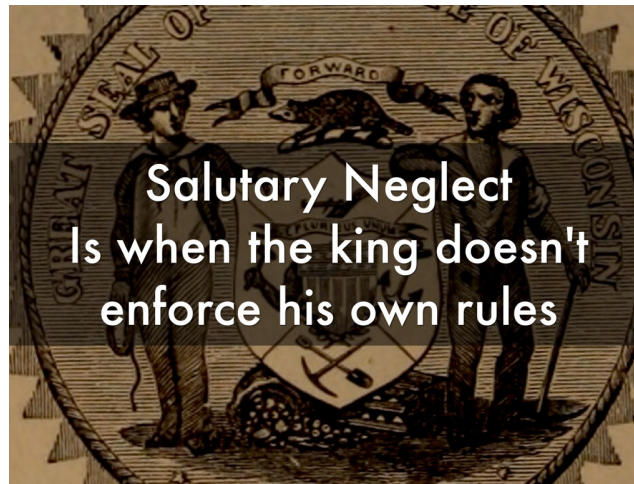
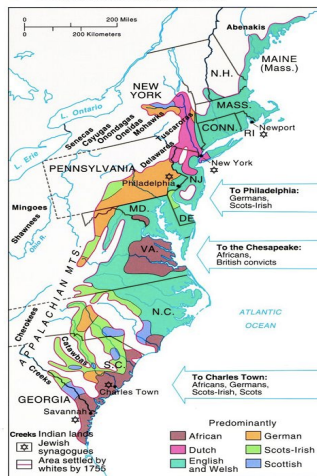
## ITS GOVERNANCE



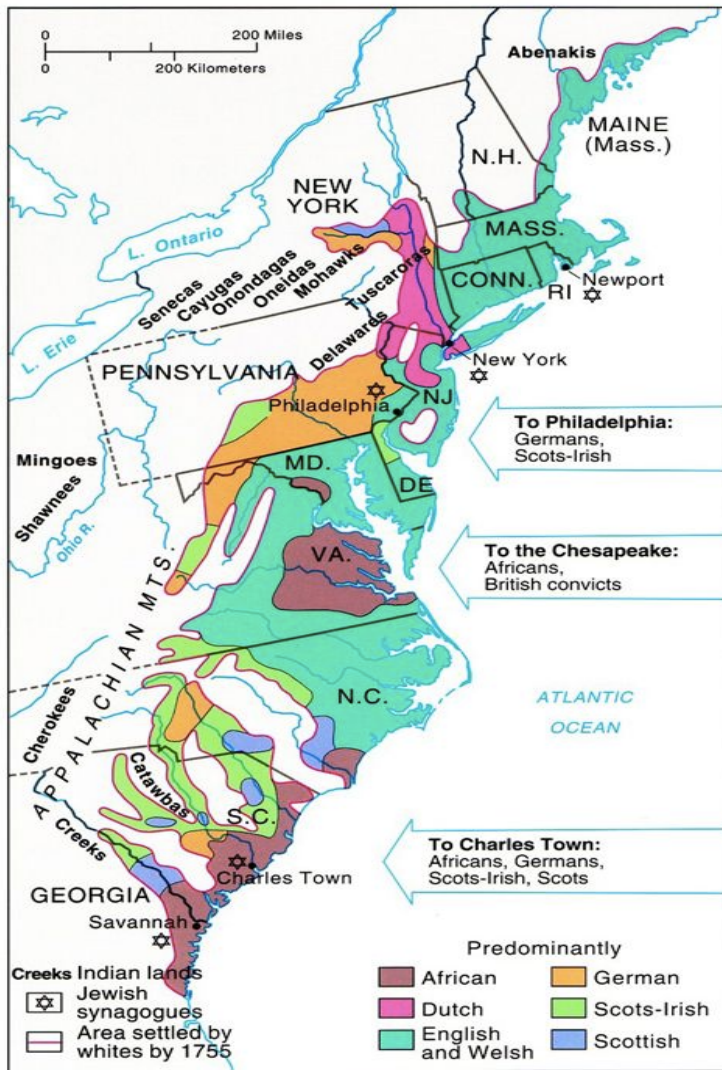
***Ethnicity, Push-Pull Factors developing Migration, Education, and Religion***

# SSUSH2 Early English Colonial Society

- English colonial society was made up of diverse ethnic groups and individuals who arrived in North America with different goals and under different circumstances.
  - The colonies grew quickly once the initial challenges of settlement were overcome.
  - Economic opportunity and the social mobility that came along with financial gain attracted colonists from many different locations to make the journey to America.
  - Traditions of local self-government also emerged in the different colonies during England's early period of salutary neglect.
  - Although economic opportunity, religious freedom, and self-government came to be colonial traditions embraced by the colonists, not all people came to the English colonies by choice.
    - Africans, brought against their will to America on the Middle Passage, were forced into permanent slave labor arrangements and did not benefit from the emerging successes of colonial society.



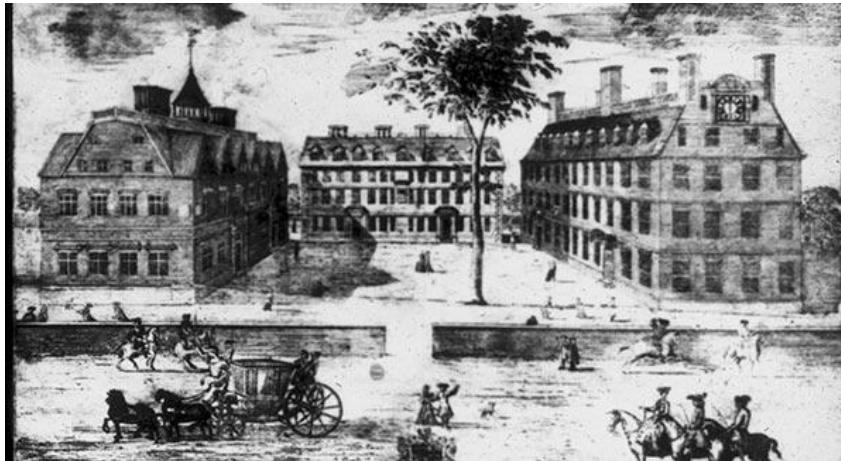
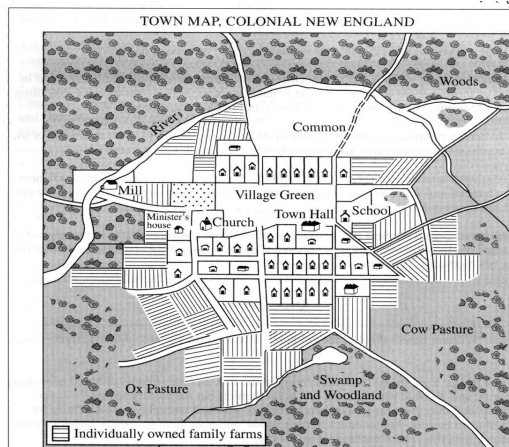
# SSUSH2 Early English Colonial Society



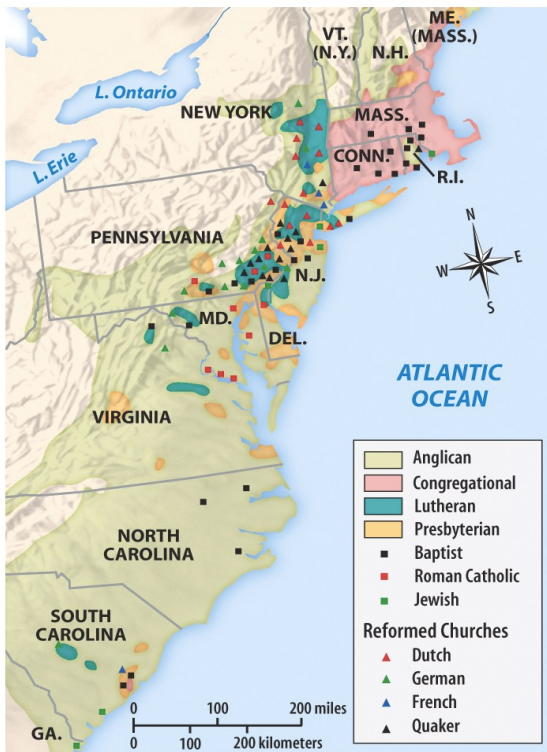
- The different English colonial regions (Southern, Mid-Atlantic, and New England) developed different societal characteristics during the early colonial period.
- England faced significant unemployment as well as political and religious turmoil prior to 1660.
  - These factors prompted immigrants to leave England and travel to America for new opportunities.
- The Southern Colonies tended to attract young English men seeking financial gain.
- The New England Colonies, with their religious foundations, tended to attract more English families for settlement.
- The Mid-Atlantic Colonies had greater ethnic and religious diversity than the other regions during the early colonial period due to England's acquisition of the previously settled territory from other European countries.
- After 1660, with the Restoration of the English monarchy, England's economy improved.
  - The more stable conditions led to fewer Englishmen immigrating to America.
  - However, other European countries began to experience greater economic and political difficulties, which resulted in heightened Irish, Scottish, and German immigration to the English American colonies.

# SSUSH2 Early English Colonial Society's Education

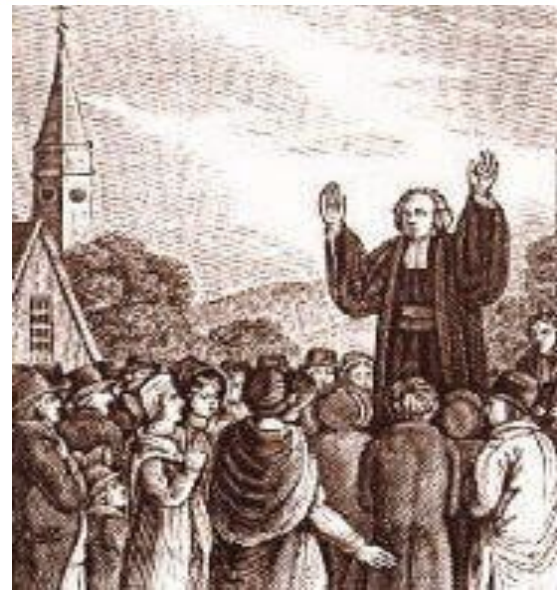
- Education was emphasized differently in the colonial regions.
  - The New England Colonies tended to support the establishment of schools within their townships.
    - The population of New England Colonies was primarily concentrated into towns, making schools more feasible given the close proximity of students.
    - The New England religious foundation also fostered literacy in order to read the Bible.
  - The Southern colonies, with their strong emphasis on large-scale agriculture, were not conducive for formal schools.
    - Fewer towns and cities formed in the Southern Colonies due to landowners being more spread out for farming.
    - There were few locations where a schoolhouse would have been practical.
      - Instead, wealthy planters in the Southern Colonies who wanted to educate their children relied on privately hired tutors or sent their children to boarding schools in England.
  - The Mid-Atlantic colonies emphasized the importance of education in similar fashion to the New England colonies.



# SSUSH2 Early English Colonial Religion

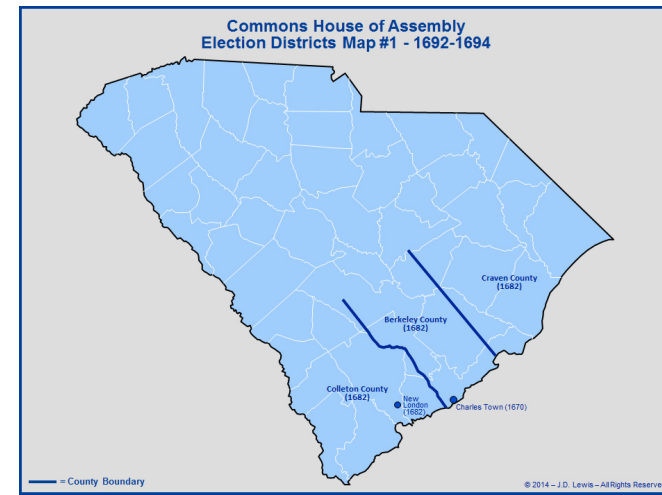


- ❑ Religion in the colonies also varied by region.
- ❑ New England's Puritan roots formed the foundation for all aspects of society in the region.
- ❑ As was true concerning education, the scarcity of towns in the Southern Colonies, made formal churches less practical.
- ❑ The steady growth of the Enlightenment in the eighteenth century threatened religion's influence, whether formal or informal, on colonial society.
  - The First Great Awakening was the religious response to the Enlightenment and emphasized more individual relationships with God through the messages of highly engaging revivalist ministers who traveled all thirteen colonies.
    - This developed Evangelism as a denominational sect.
  - The religious "awakening" of the early eighteenth century fostered an independence among colonists that would later contribute to the independent political thought of the revolutionary period.

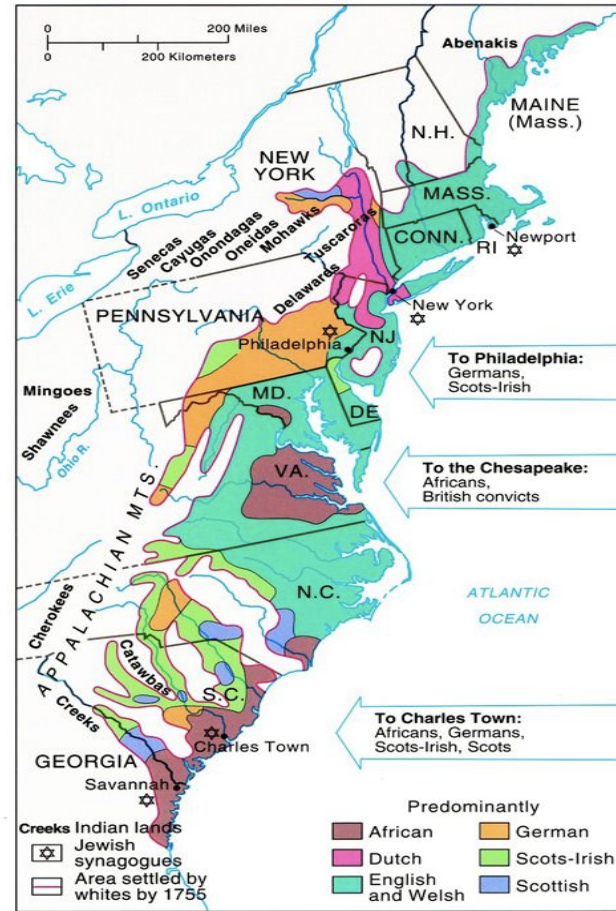


# SSUSH2 Early English Colonial Self-Governance

- ❑ The colonies did develop systems of local self-government during the early colonial period.
- ❑ Most colonies had local assemblies to legislate on local matters while still remaining loyal to the king in England.
  - Voter eligibility, even where land ownership was required, was much greater in the colonies than in England.
    - Land was scarce and expensive in England, while more abundant and cheaper in the colonies.
- ☆ *Thus, a more representative local government in the colonies existed during the early colonial period.*
- ❑ The English Crown had limited involvement in local government matters in the colonies as long as the mercantilist demand for resources was being met.
  - This system of salutary neglect continued until after the French and Indian War in 1763, at which time England faced mounting debt and began to seek greater local control over the colonies.
  - Having the long-standing tradition of colonial self-government made the Crown's new, stricter policies and taxes less tolerable.



# SSUSH2: DESCRIBE THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONIAL SOCIETY AND INVESTIGATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS GOVERNANCE

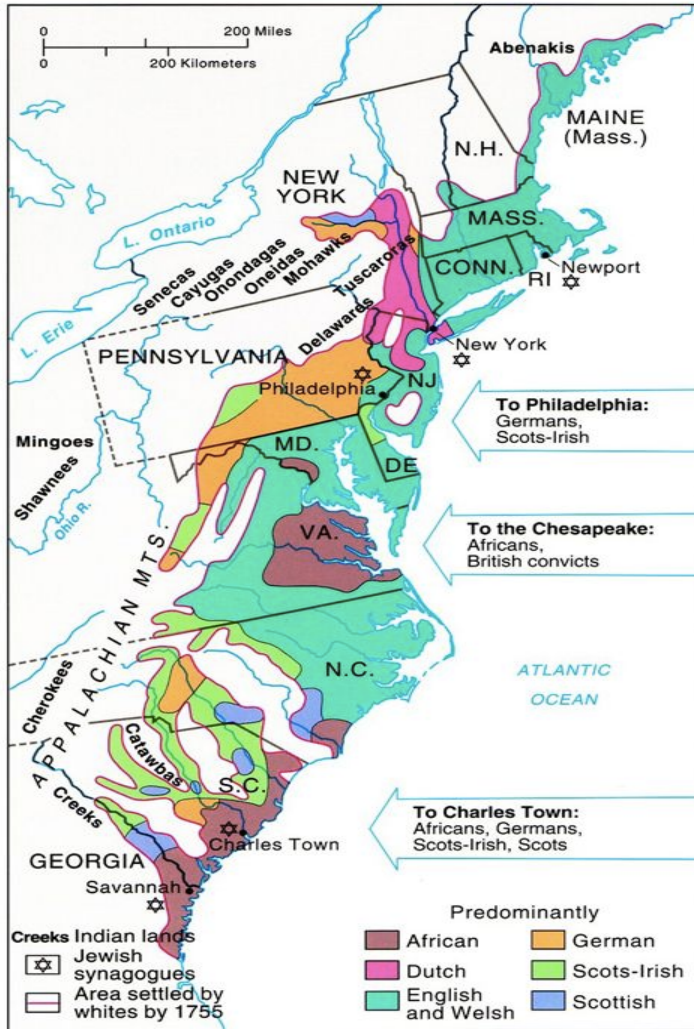


***Element A: Describe European cultural diversity including the contributions of different ethnic and religious groups***

# European Cultural Diversity

□ Various European cultures came to be represented in England's American colonies.

- Beginning with the first permanent settlement at Jamestown in 1607, approximately 250,000 Europeans migrated to the colonies by 1700.
- By the outbreak of the American Revolution, the population of England's colonies in North America was approaching 2.5 million.
- Most immigrants to the colonies were from England during the early period, but over time immigrants began coming to America from other European countries





# European Cultural Diversity



- ❑ The European ethnic groups living in America during the colonial period included immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, and Germany.
  - Various “push factors” led immigrants from these countries to seek opportunity in England’s American colonies.
- ❑ Scottish immigrants had easier access to the colonies after the political union of Scotland and England was formalized in 1707.
  - Most of the Scottish and Irish immigrants to America settled in the mountainous backcountry frontier located west of established colonial settlements.
  - The unique speech patterns and folks songs characteristic of the United States’ Appalachian region can be traced to the Scottish and Irish colonial immigrants who settled there in the decades prior to the Revolutionary War.

# European Cultural Diversity



- ❑ German immigrants also began to populate England's American colonies during the early period.
  - Germany was divided into many small rival principalities whose quests for power led to violence.
    - To finance each principality's defense, the common people living there were taxed heavily and often forced into military service.
    - The strict control German princes exerted over their lands left the commoners searching for better financial opportunities and autonomy.
  - William Penn recruited these disgruntled Germans to immigrate to his new colony of Pennsylvania.
    - After coming to America, the German immigrants reported back to their kin in Europe that abundant land, plentiful food, cheap taxes, and no forced military service was the way of life in Pennsylvania.
    - Thus, more Germans arrived in America seeking land and opportunity.



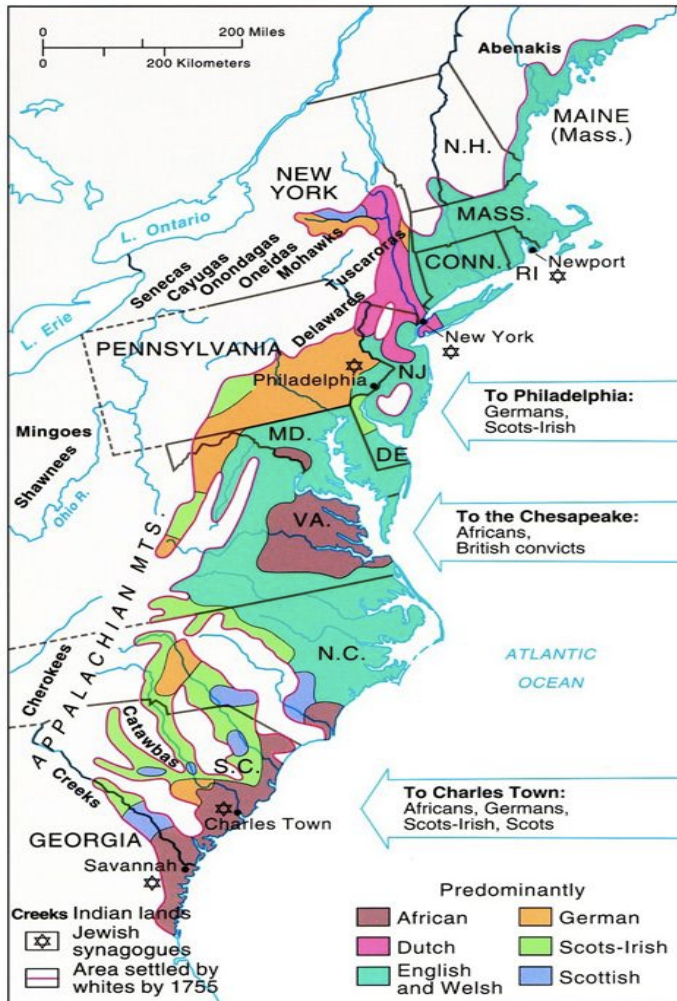
# European Cultural Toleration in Mid-Atlantic Colonies

❑ The Mid-Atlantic colonies came into English possession as already ethnically diverse places.

■ The cultures represented in these colonies included Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, German, Scottish, and French.

■ Because the diversity beyond English culture was so great, the various groups had to work together and tolerate the differences between them.

■ Elements of these various European cultures, from language, style, food, and architecture, came together to eventually create a basis for a uniquely American culture.



# European Colonies' Religious Diversity



SETTLEMENT OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS AT PLYMOUTH

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- ❑ Various religious groups also made their way to England's American colonies seeking opportunity for the free practice of their faiths.
  - Puritans firmly established their religious values in the New England colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth.
    - Although the Puritans immigrated to the colonies to escape religious persecution, they did not tolerate other religious practices in their own colonies.
  - Maryland was originally established as a colony for Catholics to worship freely and legislated their religious protection through the passage of the colony's Acts of Toleration in 1649.
  - Rhode Island was accepting of all religions including followers of Protestant sects, Catholicism, Judaism, and Quakerism.
  - The Quakers, however, settled primarily in Pennsylvania and were also very tolerant of other faiths.

# European Colonies' Religious Diversity

- ❑ The diversity of religions, particularly in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, meant that no one faith held a majority in those colonies.
- ❑ Therefore, no one religion became the established religion in those colonies.
  - The American tradition of separating church and state was born from this religious diversity in the colonies.
  - The foundation for cultural and religious diversity in the United States was set during the early colonial period with the planting of English colonies that became home to a wide array of immigrants from various countries and religious backgrounds.

