

British North American Colonies Study Guide

Colony	Region	Date	Religion	Type of Colony	Founder	Settlement	Economy
Roanoke	Middle	1587	N/A	Proprietary	Sir Walter Raleigh	The first English settlement in the New World. The first Roanoke colonists suffered from dwindling food supplies and Indian attacks. In 1587, Raleigh sent out another group of 100 colonists under John White, but the war with Spain delayed his return to Roanoke. By the time he finally returned in August 1590, everyone had vanished.	N/A
Popham (Maine)	New England	1607	N/A	Joint Stock Company	Virginia London Company	Founded by The London Company in 1607. Popham was mainly founded for the purpose of making money. Popham and Jamestown were seen as investment rivals. It only lasted one year after several of its leaders had died.	N/A
Jamesown Virginia	Southern	1607 1624	Anglican	Jamestown - Joint Stock Colony Virginia - Royal	Virginia London Company	Founded by The London Company in 1607. Jamestown was mainly founded for the purpose of making money.	Based on agriculture of farming tobacco using indentured servants and later slaves.
Plymouth Rock Massachusetts Bay Colony	New England	1620 1630	Puritan	Charter Colony Royal Colony	William Bradford & John Winthrop	Plymouth was formed by the Pilgrims for freedom of religion when they realized the Church of England could not be reformed (Separatists). The Puritans came in 1630 for religious freedom after trying to stay and purify the Church of England.	Fishing (codfish) was most important to the New England economy, though whaling, trapping, shipbuilding, and logging were important also.
New Hampshire	New England	1623	Puritan	Royal	John Mason	The land was given to John Mason. He lived in Hampshire county in England, thus the name New Hampshire. He invested a lot of his money in this land.	Fishing (codfish) was most important to the New England economy, though whaling, trapping, shipbuilding, and logging were important also.
Connecticut	New England	1636	Puritan	Charter	Thomas Hooker	Hooker left the Bay Colony and led 100 people to settle Hartford. He disagreed with the strict teachings of the Puritans in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.	Fishing (codfish) was most important to the New England economy, though whaling, trapping, shipbuilding, and logging were important also.

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Rhode Island (Providence Colony)	New England	1636	Multi-Denominational	Charter	Roger Williams	When Roger Williams wanted to make changes in religion in Massachusetts, the government did not take it very well. They banished him and he went to live with Native Americans calling his colony Providence.	Fishing (codfish) was most important to the New England economy, though whaling, trapping, shipbuilding, and logging were important also.
Delaware	Middle	1638	N/A	Proprietary	Peter Minuit	Delaware was originally a part of <u>New Sweden</u> , which also included Philadelphia parts of Pennsylvania. Later the king of England gained control over the portion east of the Delaware river and named it Delaware.	Largely agricultural, farms grew grains and oats. Logging, shipbuilding, textiles production, and paper-making were also important
North Carolina	Southern	1663	Anglican	Started as Proprietary Colony then changed to Royal Colony	Group of Proprietors	In 1653 some Virginians grew tired of religious laws, and moved just south of the border to start their own colony. Soon after, the king granted the land as a gift. This was then called Carolina. Later, in 1663, because of strife within the colony, the noblemen sold the land back to the crown and separated into two colonies called North and South Carolina.	Largely agricultural, farms grew grains and oats. Logging, shipbuilding, textiles production, and paper-making were also important
South Carolina	Southern	1663	Anglican	Started as Proprietary Colony then changed to Royal Colony	Group of Proprietors	In 1653 some Virginians grew tired of religious laws, and moved just south of the border to start their own colony. Soon after, the king granted the land as a gift. This was then called Carolina. Later, in 1663, because of strife within the colony, the noblemen sold the land back to the crown and separated into two colonies called North and South Carolina.	Largely agricultural, farms grew grains and oats. Logging, shipbuilding, textiles production, and paper-making were also important
New York	Middle	1664	N/A	Started as Proprietary Colony then changed to Royal Colony	Peter Minuit	When the Duke of York received <u>New Netherland</u> as a gift, it was renamed New York in his honor.	Largely agricultural, farms grew grains and oats. Logging, shipbuilding, textiles production, and paper-making were also important
New Jersey	Middle	1665	N/A	Started as Proprietary Colony then changed to Royal Colony	Lord Berkeley & Sir George Carteret	Friends of the Duke of York received land from him. Not long after, Jersey was sold, in two parts (East and West Jersey) to Quakers. In 1704 they reunited as New Jersey.	Largely agricultural, farms grew grains and oats. Logging, shipbuilding, textiles production, and paper-making were also important
Pennsylvania	Middle	1681	Quaker & Multi-Denominational	Proprietary	William Penn	In 1682, William Penn, received land from his grandfather, who had recently passed away. Penn, a Quaker, wanted freedom of religion and protection from persecution for Quakers and others. So he started his own colony, Pennsylvania.	Largely agricultural, farms grew grains and oats. Logging, shipbuilding, textiles production, and paper-making were also important

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Georgia	Southern	1732	Anglican	Royal	James Oglethorpe	James Oglethorpe was granted an unpopulated portion of land from the Carolina charter called Georgia after King George. Oglethorpe wanted a place for people to start anew after serving time in debtors prison. The king wanted it to serve as a defense against the Spanish in Florida.	Entirely based on farming rice, indigo, tobacco and cotton as cash crops. Large plantations used first indentured servants and later slaves work the land.
Maryland	Southern	1632-1634	Catholic & Anglican	Proprietary	George Calvert	Maryland was founded to create a place for Roman Catholics who were still struggling against religious tyranny in England.	Entirely based on farming rice, indigo, tobacco and cotton as cash crops. Large plantations used first indentured servants and later slaves work the land.