

Thirteen Colonies Chart

Colony	Year Founded	Leader/Founder	Government	Reasons Founded
New England Colonies				
1. Massachusetts	1620 1629	William Bradford John Winthrop	Male church members who owned property could vote	Religious freedom for Pilgrims and Puritans (Separatists)
2. Connecticut	1635	Thomas Hooker	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	Religious and political freedom – Thomas Hooker felt the governor (Winthrop) had too much power in Massachusetts.
3. Rhode Island	1636	Roger Williams	All men who owned property could vote	Separation of church and state and religious toleration
4. New Hampshire	1623	Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason	The president and council being appointed by the Crown and the assembly elected by the people	Trading and fishing villages that were part of Massachusetts that asked to be a separate colony
Middle Colonies				
1. New York	1664	Peter Minuit (Dutch) Duke of York (English)	1683 -. The governor and council being appointed by the Duke and the assembly elected by the people	Economic and political reasons - The Dutch colony on the Hudson separated New England from the other English colonies and threatened British rule in North America. In 1664, King Charles II gave the entire country, from the Connecticut to the Delaware, to his brother James, Duke of York, ignoring the claims of the Dutch colony. English warships sailed to New Amsterdam harbor and took it over without firing a shot.
2. New Jersey	1664	Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret	governor, council, and an assembly of twelve to be chosen by the people; religious freedom	New Jersey was included in the grant of Charles II to his brother James, the Duke of York, in 1664. The Duke thought he had too much land to rule so he separated the colony and gave what is now called NJ to his friends to rule.
3. Pennsylvania	1682	William Penn	frame of government – governor appointed,	Colony founded so Quakers could worship freely

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			power of lawmaking put into the hands of the people represented by a council which should make all laws and an assembly that should approve them.
4. Delaware	1638 (Dutch) 1664 (part of PA) 1701(separate colony)	Peter Minuit (New Sweden, Dutch)	They were granted a separate legislature but still answered to the governor of Pennsylvania and the king.
			Penn believed in religious tolerance. All religions were welcomed.
			First colonized by the Swedes for religious freedom, then taken over by the Dutch, then the English. Delaware demanded a separate government: they complained Philadelphia was too far to travel. Pen granted their request. All religions were welcomed.

Thirteen Colonies Chart Continued...

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Southern Colonies				
1. Maryland	1632 Charter 1634 settled	Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert)	Act of Toleration – welcomed all Christians Lord Baltimore was given almost kingly power. He could not tax his people without their consent and they were soon making their own laws. He could coin money, make war and peace, pardon criminals, establish courts, and grant titles of nobility. The government of the colony was very similar to that of the feudal estates of the Middle Ages.	Founded so Catholics could worship freely
2. Virginia	1607	Virginia Company/John	House of Burgesses	Profit from trade and farming (tobacco)

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3. North Carolina	1663 1712 (separate colony)	Poor Tobacco farmers	-Governor was appointed ; People had little say; settlers migrated deeper into the wilderness for the purpose of gaining a larger amount of freedom.	Profit from trade and farming
4. South Carolina	1663 1712 (separate colony)	8 English nobles	The Church of England was made the state church and so it continued to the time of the Revolution. The colony was divided into parishes, which became political, as well as ecclesiastical, divisions. The Governor was appointed. Assemblies were elected.	Profit from trade and farming
5. Georgia	1732	James Oglethorpe	The liberties of Englishmen were guaranteed, and freedom in religion to all except Catholics. 1752 Georgia became a royal colony. The people now elected an assembly and the king appointed the governor. The right to vote was extended to Protestant freemen, with certain property restrictions.	Founded as a haven for debtors. Acted as a buffer zone between South Carolina and Spanish Florida