

Chapter 1 : Steam Workshop :: Colonial Charter: Journey ()

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This movement, impelled by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent. Today, the United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these distinctly European cultural traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world. But, inevitably, the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American. The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century explorations of North America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six- to twelve-week voyage, they subsisted on meager rations. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes tempests blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought interminable delay. To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief. The virgin forest with its profusion and variety of trees was a veritable treasure-house which extended over 1,000 miles from Maine in the north to Georgia in the south. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores. The sea abounded in oysters and crabs, cod and lobster; and in the woods, there were turkeys "fat and incredible of weight," and quail, squirrels, pheasants, elk, geese, and so many deer that in places "venison is accounted a tiresome meat. Soon the newcomers found that grain would grow and that transplanted fruit trees flourished. And sheep, goats, swine, and cows thrived in the new land. The new continent was remarkably endowed by nature, but trade with Europe was vital for the import of articles the settlers could not yet produce. Here the coastline served the well. The whole length of shore provided innumerable inlets and harbors, and only two areas—North Carolina and southern New Jersey—lacked harbors for ocean-going vessels. Lawrence, held by the French, offered a water passage to the real interior of the continent. This lack of a waterway, together with the formidable barrier of the Appalachian Mountains, long discouraged movement beyond the coastal plains region. Only trappers and traders with light pack trains went beyond the seaboard. For a hundred years, in fact, the colonists built their settlements compactly along the eastern shore. It was the shoreline and the rivers that first spread population north and south along the band of coast traversed by the arteries of travel. The several colonies were independent communities with their own outlets to the sea. Their separateness, together with the distances between the settlements, prevented development of a centralized and unified government. Each colony instead became a separate entity, marked by a strong individuality which in the later history of the United States became the basis of the concept of "states rights. The coming of colonists in the seventeenth century was the result of careful planning and management, and of considerable expense and risk. Settlers had to be transported three thousand miles across the sea. They needed utensils, clothing, seed, tools, building materials, livestock, arms, ammunition. In contrast to the colonization policies of other countries and other periods, the emigration from England was not fostered by the government. Rather, the initiative was taken by unofficial groups or by individuals. Two colonies, Virginia and Massachusetts, were founded by chartered companies whose funds, provided by private investors, were used to equip, transport, and maintain the colonists. In the case of the New Haven later a part of Connecticut colony, well-to-do emigrants themselves financed the transport and equipment of their families and servants. Other settlements—New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, the Carolinas, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—originally belonged to proprietors, members of the English gentry

or nobility who, as landlords, advanced out of their own resources the funds for settling tenants and servants upon lands granted to them by the King in the same manner as they might be granted an estate at home. Charles I, for instance, granted to Cecil Calvert Lord Baltimore and his heirs the nearly seven million acres which were later to become the state of Maryland; the Carolinas and Pennsylvania were given as grants by Charles II. Lord Baltimore, for instance, gave the King two Indian arrowheads each year, and William Penn contributed two beaver skins annually. Several colonies were simply offshoots of other settlements. Rhode Island and Connecticut were founded by people from Massachusetts, the mother-colony of all New England. Still another, Georgia, was established largely for benevolent reasons by James Edward Oglethorpe and a few other philanthropic Englishmen. Their plan was to release imprisoned debtors from English jails and send them to America to establish a colony which would serve as a bulwark against the Spaniards to the south. Founded in by the Dutch, the colony of New Netherlands came under British rule forty years later and was renamed New York. The most impelling single motive which induced emigrants to leave their European homelands was the desire for greater economic opportunity. This urge was frequently reinforced by other significant considerations such as a yearning for religious freedom, a determination to escape political oppression, or the lure of adventure. Between and , economic difficulties swept England, and overflowing multitudes could not find work. Even the best artisans could earn little more than a bare living. Bad crops added to the distress. Concurrently, during the religious upheavals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a body of men and women called Puritans sought to reform the Established Church of England from within. Essentially, their program called for the more complete protestantization of the national church, particularly insofar as church responsibility for individual conduct was concerned. Their reformist ideas threatened to divide the people and to undermine royal authority by destroying the unity of the state church. A radical sect known as Separatists believed the Established Church could never be reformed to their liking. During the reign of James I, a small group of these - humble country folk - left for Leyden, Holland, where they were allowed to practice their religion as they wished. Some years later, a part of this Leyden congregation decided to emigrate to the new world where, in , they founded the "Pilgrim" colony of New Plymouth. The dotted section on this map indicates the extent of English colonization along the Atlantic Coast. Organized settlement had not yet spread very far in from the seaboard, and inland boundaries were not yet permanently established. As westward expansion progressed, these boundaries were to cause frequent disputes. Soon after Charles I ascended the throne in , Puritan leaders in England were subjected to what they viewed as increasing persecution. Several ministers, who were no longer allowed to preach, gathered their flocks about them and followed the Pilgrims to America. Unlike the earlier emigrants, however, this second group, which established Massachusetts Bay Colony in , included many persons of substantial wealth and position. Within the next decade, a Puritan stamp had been placed upon a half dozen English colonies. But the Puritans were not the only colonists driven by religious motives. Dissatisfaction with the lot of the Quakers in England led William Penn to undertake the founding of Pennsylvania. And many colonists in Pennsylvania and North Carolina were dissidents from Germany and Ireland who sought greater religious freedom as well as economic opportunity. Political considerations, together with religious, influenced many to move to America. In Germany, the oppressive policies of various petty princes, particularly with regard to religion, and devastation from a long series of wars helped swell the movement to America in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In many instances, men and women who had little active interest in a new life in America were induced to make the move by the skillful persuasion of promoters. William Penn publicized the opportunities awaiting newcomers to the Pennsylvania colony in a manner more than suggestive of modern advertising techniques. Ship captains, who received large rewards from the sale of service contracts of impecunious migrants, used every method from extravagant promises to out-and-out kidnapping to secure as many passengers as their vessels could transport. Of the mass of colonists who crossed the ocean, relatively few could finance the cost of passage for themselves and their families and of making a start in the new land. For the earliest colonists, the expenses of transport and maintenance were provided by colonizing agencies such as the Virginia Company and the Massachusetts Bay Company. In return, the settlers agreed to work a for the agency as contract laborers. But a colonist who came to the new world under such an arrangement soon

discovered that, since he was expected to remain a servant or tenant, he would have been better off in England without adding the hardships and dangers of a wilderness frontier to his dependent lot. This system soon proved a handicap to successful colonization. In consequence, there developed a new method of encouraging settlers to come to America. Companies, proprietors, and independent families entered into a negotiable contract with the prospective settler. Free at the end of this term, he would receive freedom dues, sometimes including a small tract of land, usually fifty acres. The emigrants so involved were called "indentured servants. Usually they fulfilled their obligations under the contracts faithfully. A few, however, ran away from their employers at the first opportunity. They, too, were able to secure land easily and to set up homesteads either in the colony where they had originally settled or in a neighboring one. No social or other stigma attached to the family which had its beginnings in America under this semibondage arrangement. In every colony, in fact, many of the leading personages were, either former indentured servants or their children. They, like all other colonists, were the most valuable assets of a country whose greatest need was population. Indeed, the colonies and all groups interested in their success prospered in direct ratio to the number of settlers who migrated. For land and other natural resources were practically unlimited, and progress was entirely dependent on the size of the population available to develop them. Of the settlers who came to America in the first three quarters of the seventeenth century, the overwhelming majority was English. There was a sprinkling of Dutch, Swedes, and Germans in the middle region, a few French Huguenots in South Carolina and elsewhere, and here and there a scattering of Spaniards, Italians, and Portuguese. But these represented hardly ten per cent of the total population. After , England ceased to be the chief source of immigration, as great numbers came from Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, and France for varied reasons. Thousands of Germans fled Europe to escape the path of war. A host of Scotch-Irish left northern Ireland to avoid the poverty induced by government and absentee landlord oppression. From Scotland and Switzerland came people also fleeing the specter of poverty. Immigration tended to move in waves, but over any period of years it was a steady stream. In , the population amounted to about a quarter of a million. It doubled every twenty-five years until in it numbered more than two and a half million. For the most part, non-English colonists adapted themselves to the culture of the original settlers. This did not, however, mean that all settlers transformed themselves into Englishmen abroad. True, they adopted the English language, law, customs, and habits of thought, but only as these had been modified by conditions in America.

Chapter 2 : Colonial character - Local Israel - Jerusalem Post

Direct representative government, the distribution of power between the respective levels of government, the significant role of the local government and the evolution of a political structure that was eventually institutionalized are all the legacies of the formative years of the Colonial character of America.

Gameplay[edit] The player holding the pulse rifle in one mission. The health bar is displayed at the bottom left corner, while ammunition is shown at the bottom right corner. Colonial Marines is a first-person shooter based on the Alien science fiction horror film series. Xenomorphs are fast and primarily attack with their claws or by spitting acid, while mercenaries are slower and use firearms. If a segment is partially depleted, it will automatically regenerate over time. Med-Packs throughout the missions may be acquired to restore lost health segments. Players may also collect pieces of armor that protect the health bar with a secondary meter that does not automatically regenerate. If they fail to do so, the downed player cannot return to the game until the surviving players reach the next checkpoint. Scenarios include Team Deathmatch, where both teams must kill as many opposing players as possible; Extermination, where Colonial Marines must detonate bombs in egg-infested areas protected by Aliens; Escape, which involves Colonial Marines completing objectives to reach a destination while being assaulted by Aliens; and Survivor, where Colonial Marines must survive attacks from Aliens with limited health and ammunition resources for as long as possible. When a sufficient amount of experience has been obtained, their characters rank up. Colonial Marine ranks unlock weapon upgrades for use in both the campaign and the competitive multiplayer modes. These include alternate fire attachments, telescopic sights, and larger capacity magazines. In contrast, Alien ranks unlock new combat abilities for Alien characters. A massive Xenomorph infestation is discovered inside the Sulaco and several Marines are killed in the initial onslaught. Although the Marines learn that Clarison has been attacked by a facehugger and needs medical treatment, Cruz orders Winter to travel to a nearby Weyland-Yutani research facility set up near a derelict Xenomorph spacecraft and recover a manifest that identifies an unknown prisoner from the Sulaco. Clarison dies shortly after a chestburster hatches from her. Hicks explains that Weyland-Yutani intercepted and boarded the Sulaco prior to its arrival at the Fiorina planet. A fire in the hypersleep bay subsequently caused the Sulaco survivors Ellen Ripley, Newt and Bishop to be jettisoned from the ship, along with the body of an unidentified man who was mistaken for the corporal. From Hicks, the Marines also learn that an FTL-capable ship is docked at the research facility, representing the last chance for the Marines to escape the moon. After gathering the remaining Sephora personnel on the colony, Cruz orders an all-out assault on the Weyland-Yutani complex in the hopes of capturing the FTL vessel. Winter and Hicks spearhead the advance, but the ship leaves shortly before they can reach it. In a last desperate attempt, Cruz pilots a dropship up to the escaping vessel and crashes into its hangar. Winter is confronted by a Xenomorph queen in the hangar bay, and attempts to eject her using a cargo launching system, but fails when she climbs back aboard. Cruz sacrifices himself when he launches the crippled dropship directly into the queen, propelling both out of the vessel. In search of useful intelligence, Bishop connects to the destroyed android and states that he has "everything". Design[edit] Visual futurist Syd Mead was hired to design areas of the game. These would include hacking doors, sealing air vents, and setting up sentry turrets. In cooperative mode, players would then be able to directly control these Marines, who would have their own strengths and weaknesses. This led Gearbox to immediately start work on a sequel, Borderlands 2, and outsource primary development on Colonial Marines to TimeGate Studios, who was developing Section 8: Prejudice at the time. According to one source, the game was simply a collection of unrelated assets that included a lighting and shadow renderer. Because narrative designers were still writing the script of the campaign mode, entire scenes and missions were discarded due to story changes. One of these involved the player escorting a scientist who would be a secret agent working for the Weyland-Yutani corporation. When a petition was formed to change this, Gearbox included them in both the cooperative and multiplayer modes. Between March and July, four downloadable content packs were released for the game. A season pass to these packs could be purchased before the game was released. Players earn in-game money by killing opponents, which can then be spent on

different options like buying ammunition or opening up new areas of the map to increase their chances of survival.

The following is a list of characters who appeared in the video game Aliens: Colonial Marines.

Creating genuine character in a new home is not an easy task. Few designers get it quite right. Gerald Carter of Replica Homes, however, has made authentic, older-style, new homes his specialty. Taking care with the proportions, shapes, materials and details, he manages to produce convincing replicas, no matter what look his clients request. Impressed by the sprawling, early Colonial homes in the outback of Australia, a couple returned to New Zealand and commissioned Gerald to recreate a brick and corrugated iron farmhouse on Clifton Peninsula in Whitford. They wanted a family home with lots of open spaces for living and entertaining, as well as separate areas to escape to. Moreover, they sought a country home that seemed as though it had been on the land for a long time. Several years down the track, the house and gardens - designed by Gary Philpot - meld into a magical landscape, making this picture-perfect home resemble one of the older lifestyle properties in the area. To gain the aged country effect, Gerald and his clients have chosen demolition bricks salvaged from the Royal International Hotel in Auckland. Visitors get their first glimpse of them in a wall at the end of the private road. The driveway heads through beautiful scrolled and gilded wrought iron gates, which are electronically opened by an intercom system inside the living area. Lined with mature claret ash trees underplanted with spring bulbs, the drive swings into a roundabout that circles a pretty stone fountain. The home, with shingled, dormer windows projecting from the red corrugated iron roof, looks across formal gardens and grassy paddocks that roll down to the estuary. The rose beds contained with box hedging and mondo grass look neat in winter and splendid in summer. A brick path steps up to the filigree veranda, which stretches across the full length of the front of the house. Polished, rustic, heated, pale terracotta tiles feature in the warm yellow foyer and throughout the family living area and kitchen. This vast, open area has an old-world ambience, which is enhanced by the battoned ceiling and timber mouldings around doors. French doors give an easy flow to the heated pool, spa pool and cabana outside in the subtropical, landscaped garden. In the kitchen, demolition bricks create a backdrop for the handsome, free-standing electric stove. It looks old, but is completely modern and functional. The softly washed, pale blue cabinetry is behind a large island bench. Formal entertaining shifts to a large room behind the main living area, which is divided into intimate dining space and a lounge by a double-sided Hinuera stone fireplace. Here, as with the rest of the home, the curtain treatments are striking. Toning with the golden walls and wheat-coloured carpet, there are soft chocolate and caramel sheers and curtains with tassels. The master bedroom, up the swirling, wrought-iron staircase, treats parents to a heavenly hideaway beneath a dramatic, coved, timber ceiling. The gold walls feature a harlequin-style chequerboard design, and windows peep out beneath silk organza curtains. A huge space, it has a room-sized dressing room and an en suite at one end and a workroom-cum-study at the other. A huge utility room flanks the garage. Upstairs, a studio with a view to die for would make a great office. Bordering horse paddocks and protected from prying eyes by abundant hedging and trees, this magnificently groomed property is a seductive alternative to city living. Australian colonial-style home extensively landscaped with formal and subtropical plantings; potager garden and petanque court; heated, fully automated swimming pool; hot tub; cabana with bathroom, kitchenette and servery; potager garden; three living areas; four bedrooms plus three bathrooms; under-floor heating; electronic gates and security alarm system; separate guest quarters, or studio, with fifth bathroom above triple-car garaging; small orchard. Ph bus; ah; mob.

Chapter 4 : Early American Colonial Characters

Colonial Characters is a niche business that specialises in 18th & early 19th century servants and music. We also do Historical figures such as Davy Crockett, Marquis de Lafayette, and others.

This work is rescued from the class of mere translation by its literary art and imaginative interpretation, and it possesses for us an additional interest because of its nativity amid such surroundings. Two lines telling how Philemon "Took down a flitch of bacon with a prung, That long had in the smoky chimney hung," show that his environment aided him somewhat in the translation. He himself says of this version that it was "bred in the new world, whereof it cannot but participate, especially having wars and tumults to bring it to light, instead of the muses. The only original poem which merits our attention in the early Virginian colony was found soon after the Revolutionary War in a collection of manuscripts, known as the Burwell Papers. This poem is an elegy on the death of Nathaniel Bacon, a young Virginian patriot and military hero, who resisted the despotic governor, Sir William Berkeley. An unknown friend wrote the elegy in defense of Bacon and his rebellion. These lines from that elegy show a strength unusual in colonial poetry: This is today a readable account of the colony and its people in the first part of the eighteenth century. This selection shows that in those early days Virginians were noted for what has come to be known as southern hospitality: A stranger has no more to do, but to inquire upon the road where any gentleman or good housekeeper lives, and there he may depend upon being received with hospitality. This good nature is so general among their people, that the gentry, when they go abroad, order their principal servant to entertain all visitors with everything the plantation affords. And the poor planters who have but one bed, will very often sit up, or lie upon a form or couch all night, to make room for a weary traveller to repose himself after his journey. He then wrote a History of the Dividing Line run in the Year This book is a record of personal experiences, and is as interesting as its title is forbidding. This selection describes the Dismal Swamp, through which the line ran: Doubtless the eternal shade that broods over this mighty bog and hinders the sunbeams from blessing the ground, makes it an uncomfortable habitation for anything that has life. Not so much as a Zealand frog could endure so aguish a situation. It had one beauty, however, that delighted the eye, though at the expense of all the other senses: Not even a turkey buzzard will venture to fly over it, no more than the Italian vultures will fly over the filthy lake Avernus or the birds in the Holy Land over the salt sea where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly stood. Our chaplain for his part did his office and rubbed us up with a seasonable sermon. This was quite a new thing to our brethren of North Carolina, who live in a climate where no clergyman can breathe, and when they fock, they fock hard. No critic could say that they might as well have been written in London as in Virginia. They also show how much eighteenth-century prose had improved in form. Even in England, modern prose may almost be said to begin with John Dryden, who died at the beginning of the eighteenth century. In addition to improvement in form, we may note the appearance of a new quality: In New England there were more dwellers in towns, more democracy and mingling of all classes, more popular education, and more literature. The ruling classes of Virginia were mostly descendants of the Cavaliers who had sympathized with monarchy, while the Puritans had fought the Stuart kings and had approved a Commonwealth. In Virginia a wealthy class of landed gentry came to be an increasing power in the political history of the country. The ancestors of George Washington and many others who did inestimable service to the nation were among this class. It was long the fashion for this aristocracy to send their children to England to be educated, while the Puritans trained theirs at home. New England started a printing press, and was printing books by In Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, wrote, "I thank God there are no free schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has developed them. The South was chiefly agricultural. The plantations were large, and the people lived in far greater isolation than in New England, where not only the town, but more especially the church, developed a close social unit. One other reason served to make it difficult for a poet of the plowman type, like Robert Burns, or for an author from the general working class, like Benjamin Franklin, to arise in the South. Labor was thought degrading, and the laborer did not find the same chance as at the North to learn from close

association with the intelligent class. The reason for this is given by Colonel William Byrd, from whom we have quoted in the preceding section. He wrote in of the leading men of the South: I am sensible of many bad consequences of multiplying these Ethiopians amongst us. They blow up the pride and ruin the industry of our white people, who seeing a rank of poor creatures below them, detest work, for fear it should make them look like slaves. While a child, he attended the religious meetings of the Puritans. At the age of eighteen he gave up a good position in the post service of England, and crossed to Holland to escape religious persecution. His History of Plymouth Plantation is not a record of the Puritans as a whole, but only of that branch known as the Pilgrims, who left England for Holland in 1607, and who, after remaining there for nearly twelve years, had the initiative to be the first of their band to come to the New World, and to settle at Plymouth in 1620. For more than thirty years he was governor of the Plymouth colony, and he managed its affairs with the discretion of a Washington and the zeal of a Cromwell. His History tells the story of the Pilgrim Fathers from the time of the formation of their two congregations in England, until 1647. In the United States for the first time came into possession of the manuscript of this famous History of Plymouth Plantation, which had in some mysterious manner been taken from Boston in colonial times and had found its way into the library of the Lord Bishop of London. Few of the English seem to have read it. Even its custodian miscalled it The Log of the Mayflower, although after the ship finally cleared from England, only five incidents of the voyage are briefly mentioned: On petition, the Lord Bishop of London generously gave this manuscript of pages to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In a speech at the time of its formal reception, Senator Hoar eloquently summed up the subject matter of the volume as follows: There is nothing like it in human annals since the story of Bethlehem. Bradford says that there was immediate improvement when each family received the full returns from working its own individual plot of ground. He thus philosophizes about this social experiment of the Pilgrims: I answer, seeing all men have this corruption in them, God in his wisdom saw another course fitter for them. This Journal was to continue until a few months before his death in 1630, and was in after times to receive the dignified name of History of New England, although it might more properly still be called his Journal, as its latest editor does indeed style John Winthrop was born in the County of Suffolk, England, in 1597, the year of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He was a wealthy, well-educated Puritan, the owner of broad estates. As he paced the deck of the Arbella, the night before he sailed for Massachusetts, he knew that he was leaving comfort, home, friends, position, all for liberty of conscience. Few men have ever voluntarily abandoned more than Winthrop, or clung more tenaciously to their ideals. After a voyage lasting more than two months, he settled with a large number of Puritans on the site of modern Boston. For the principal part of the time from his arrival in 1630 until his death in 1649, he served as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Not many civil leaders of any age have shown more sagacity, patriotism, and tireless devotion to duty than John Winthrop. His Journal is a record of contemporaneous events from 1630 to 1649. The early part of this work might with some justice have been called the Log of the Arbella. Peter Milborne was master, being manned with 52 seamen, and 28 pieces of ordnance, the wind coming to the N. Cradock, the late governor, and the masters of his 2 ships, Capt. Thomas Beecher, master of the Talbot. In the afternoon less wind, and our people began to grow well again. Our children and others, that were sick and lay groaning in the cabins, we fetched out, and having stretched a rope from the steerage to the main-mast, we made them stand, some of one side and some of the other, and sway it up and down till they were warm, and by this means they soon grew well and merry. Being found out, they were ordered by the governors of the college to be there whipped, which was performed by the president himself--yet they were about twenty years of age; and after they were brought into the court and ordered to twofold satisfaction, or to serve so long for it. We had yet no particular punishment for burglary. He had taken to apprentice one Nathaniel Sewell, one of those children sent over the last year for the country; the boy had the scurvy and was withal very noisome, and otherwise ill disposed. His master used him with continual rigour and unmerciful correction, and exposed him many times to much cold and wet in the winter season, and used divers acts of rigour towards him, as hanging him in the chimney, etc. The most noticeable qualities of this terrible story are its simplicity, its repression, its lack of striving after effect. Winthrop, Bradford, and Bunyan had learned from the version of the Bible to be content to present any situation as simply as possible and to rely on the facts themselves to secure the effect. He defines liberty as the power "to

do that which is good, just, and honest. This liberty you are to stand for, with the hazard, not only of your goods, but of your lives, if need be. Thus, he tells about storms, fires, peculiar deaths of animals, crimes, trials, Indians, labor troubles, arrival of ships, trading expeditions, troubles with England about the charter, politics, church matters, events that would point a moral, like the selfish refusal of the authorities to loan a quantity of gunpowder to the Plymouth colony and the subsequent destruction of that same powder by an explosion, or the drowning of a child in the well while the parents were visiting on Sunday. In short, this Journal gives valuable information about the civil, religious, and domestic life of the early days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The wonder is that he told the story of this colony in such good form and that he still holds the interest of the reader so well. We must not forget that the Puritans came to America to secure a higher form of spiritual life. In the reign of Elizabeth, it was thought that the Revival of Learning would cure all ills and unlock the gates of happiness. This hope had met with disappointment. Then Puritanism came, and ushered in a new era of spiritual aspiration for something better, nobler, and more satisfying than mere intellectual attainments or wealth or earthly power had been able to secure. The Puritans chose the Bible as the guidebook to their Promised Land. The long sermons to which they listened were chiefly biblical expositions. The Puritans considered the saving of the soul the most important matter, and they neglected whatever form of culture did not directly tend toward that result. Even beauty and art were considered handmaids of the Evil One. The Bible was read, reread, and constantly studied, and it took the place of secular poetry and prose. In the New England Primer, the children were taught the first article of belief, as they learned the letter A: Thomas Shephard " , one of the great Puritan clergy, fixed the mathematical ratio of the damned to the elect as "a thousand to one. The "fittest" are the "elect"; those who perish in the contest, the "damned. In spite of the apparent contradiction between free will and foreordination, each individual felt himself fully responsible for the saving of his soul. A firm belief in this tremendous responsibility made each one rise the stronger to meet the other responsibilities of life. Civil responsibility seemed easier to one reared in this school. Although there were probably as many university men in proportion to the population in early colonial Massachusetts as in England, the strength and direction of their religious ideals helped to turn their energy into activities outside the field of pure literature. In course of time, however, Nathaniel Hawthorne appeared to give lasting literary expression to this life. They were men of energy and ability, who could lead their congregations to Holland or to the wilds of New England. For the purpose in hand the world has never seen superior leaders. Many of them were graduates of Cambridge University, England.

Chapter 5 : Colonial Characteristics - Colonial America

You searched for: colonial character! Etsy is the home to thousands of handmade, vintage, and one-of-a-kind products and gifts related to your search. No matter what you're looking for or where you are in the world, our global marketplace of sellers can help you find unique and affordable options.

Please Rate By , the land occupied by the American colonists stretched some one thousand miles along the Atlantic Coast but the settlers hugged the water. They had their backs to the continent and their eyes toward England. Most Colonists considered themselves transplanted Englishmen. The Colonists saw themselves as communities that must, in themselves and their inception, become viable communities. They accomplished this by being self-deterministic. After all, when the settlers came to America, they found out that it was really them and not the crown that was going to protect them at first. They had to set up local governments capable of regulating their lives and protecting them from their enemies. The Colonists were, therefore, alone in the New World. They were the pioneers and as pioneers, they had to become independent and capable of doing things themselves. English institutions and practices had to change and adapt to this new environment if the settlers expected to survive. Institutions such as guilds, parliamentary autocracy, suffrage and the like had to change to meet the harsh life of the New World. The people had to become more democratic, tolerant and, above all, they had to learn other "trade methods" such as farming and carpentry if they wanted to live and survive in America. American society changed but it was not only due to the environment. It was also because of three major revolutions that took place before the American Revolution. Among other things, the English Parliament gained executive authority to compliment and strengthen its legislative authority. She could no longer practice balance of power politics because of her new status in the family of nations. Now everyone else would be her enemy. It was the maturation -- politically, economically and culturally of the English Colonies. These three Revolutions would cause friction between America and Britain. Even the British recognized the new situation but they failed to implement experimentation in administration of the colonies. When America became a nation, the political practices present became institutionalized into the Constitution. Direct representative government, the distribution of power between the respective levels of government, the significant role of the local government and the evolution of a political structure that was eventually institutionalized are all the legacies of the formative years of the Colonial character of America. Thus, the ideas and practices transplanted from the Old World to the New were modified by experience to emerge as American principles, redefined particularly in the crisis of revolution, but predictable within the framework of provincial society. Websites For more information about this topic, you can check out these websites that discuss it in more depth.

Chapter 6 : Colonial American name generator

Photo Gallery: A Cast of Colonial Characters. Photos by Dave Doody. Across America, Colonial Williamsburg's Division of Productions, Publications, and Learning Ventures televises high-tech history lessons to more than a million school children a year.

Read the following page to help answer questions in Part 3: Colonial Differences and Similarities

The Three Regions of the 13 Colonies

The number of people differed among the colony regions; the amount of land in the colonies also differed among the regions with small numbers of people on huge tracts of land. Europeans defined natural resources as things made by nature that humans know how to use. Agriculture in the 13 Colonies

Most people earned a living before and during the colonial time by farming

Manufacturing in the 13 Colonies

Commercial manufacturing is a way to make goods and supplies to sell to others. An apprentice was a young person who learned a special skill from a master craftsman. Men got most of the manufacturing jobs because those were the customs and traditions of colonial society. Besides professional skills, the master craftsman was supposed to teach the apprentice reading, writing, and math.

Manufacturing Differences

The New England Colonies looked to their natural resources as a way to make a living; the environment forced them to look for other ways to make a living other than farming. The differences in manufacturing occurred between the Southern Colonies and the New England Colonies: The Southern Colonies developed their main natural resource, their farmland, and not much manufacturing; the opposite occurred in New England.

Trade in the 13 Colonies

Traders: Multiple Perspectives on Imports and Exports.

Britain bought ships from the 13 Colonies for imports because things were made in the 13 Colonies and sent to Britain. The Colonies exported ships, which meant they were made in the Colonies.

Imports and a Shortage of Master Craftsmen.

The colonists imported items from Britain even though the same items were manufactured in the colonies. The skilled craftspeople could not make those products fast enough. The problem that credit caused the colonists: Trade and the Development of Colonial Towns and Cities

A break-in-transport is the geographic location where goods and supplies were loaded and unloaded. A break-in-transport came first and then a town or village would develop. The first colonial towns started along riverbanks or the ocean coast because the first European settlers traveled by water to the shores and products were imported and exported from the towns along the shores. It was easier to transport goods by water than by roads for the first colonists because products were heavy or bulky and could be transported faster, with more ease, and at a lower cost by boats.

Contrasts Between the North and the South

Agricultural Differences

The environment impacted the economy and agriculture in the New England Colonies; farming was not as important for making a living because of climate and geography. The environment also impacted the economy and agriculture of the Southern Colonies; farming was an important way to make a living because of its climate and geography. The differences between the New England Colonies and the Southern Colonies in agriculture included the climate and geography. Southern colonists exported agricultural products and New England colonists imported agricultural products.

The Environment of the New England Colonies

The climate of the New England Colonies was colder than the other two colonial regions because they were the farthest north. The climate was a positive factor for the colonists in the New England Colonies; it prevented the spread of life-threatening diseases. The climate was a negative factor for the colonist in the New England Colonies; the severe winters killed many people. The geography of New England was mostly hills with rocky soil. The natural resources of the New England Colonies included fish, whales, trees and furs. The natural resources were more important than agricultural crops to colonists in New England because of poor, rocky soil and the short growing season.

Agriculture of the New England Colonies

A subsistence farmer hardly raised enough food to feed their families. Many New England farmers, in order to make enough money to support their families during the non-growing season: Due to poor soil, mountains, cold winters, and a short growing season the New England Colonies did very little farming.

Manufacturing in the New England Colonies

Naval products: All the things needed to build and sail a ship.

England encouraged the New England shipbuilding industry: The second important industry in New England: The New Englanders accommodated to their environment by finding

other ways to make a living. The trading ships followed ocean routes that formed a triangle on the world map. For the New England colonies, manufactured products were exports because they were made there and shipped out. Religious freedom in Puritan colonies did not exist. The Middle Colonies Agriculture in the Middle Colonies The environmental factors that allowed farmers from the Middle Colonies to grow cash crops were flat land that had rich soil and a longer growing season. Agriculture in the Middle Colonies included corn, vegetables, grain, fruit and livestock. Manufacturing in the Middle Colonies Manufacturing in the Middle Colonies included iron ore products like tools, kettles, nails and plows and huge blocks of iron to export to Britain. Trade in the Middle Colonies Trade in the Middle Colonies included exported agricultural products and natural resources, imported European manufactured goods, but never developed triangular trade routes. No single church or religion dominated in the Middle Colonies. The warmer climate was a positive factor for the colonists in the Southern Colonies. The warmer climate was a negative factor for the colonists in the Southern Colonies; the warm, moist climate carried diseases that killed the colonists. The geography of the Southern Colonies which had a broad, coastal plain that was hilly and covered with forests. The natural resources of the Southern Colonies included rich farm land, forests and fish.

Chapter 7 : Colonial Hatter Â«

Colonial character Colonial character Debate continues on what to do with the huge, empty Omariya Compound and how it will affect the neighboring German Colony.

Arthur Dallas[edit] Arthur Koblenz Dallas [1] Tom Skerritt is the captain of the Nostromo and the only human crew member with access to Mother, the onboard computer. When he receives a distress signal from the Derelict, an Engineer ship, Dallas steers the Nostromo off course to investigate the beacon. He is attacked by the Alien and disappears â€” presumed dead â€” leaving only his flamethrower. After the screenplay was edited and the budget enlarged, Skerritt was approached again and signed on. Halfway through production, he approached writer and executive producer Ronald Shusett and asked if he could trade his salary for a one-half percentage point. The mother of Amanda Ripley and a warrant officer on the Nostromo, she and the cat Jones are the sole survivors of the expedition. After communication is lost with LV, Ripley is sent with a unit of colonial marines on the Sulaco to investigate; the entire expedition, except Ripley, Corporal Hicks, the orphan Newt and the android Bishop, is lost. As the sole human survivor of the crash, Ripley helps the prisoners incarcerated on the planet to defeat an Alien created from an animal impregnated by a second facehugger. Weyland-Yutani arrives to claim the queen incubating in Ripley, prompting her to sacrifice herself by diving into the furnace. Broadway actress Sigourney Weaver was considered for the role of Lambert when Scott encouraged her to play Ripley. John Scalzi , president of the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America , wrote in a AMC Networks column that he considered the dynamic and relatable Ripley the best science-fiction character of all time. Disinclined to take risks beyond her console, she resents being chosen as part of the team to explore the Derelict. When the Alien begins to kill her crew, Lambert insists that they evacuate the Nostromo. While preparing to leave on a shuttle, Lambert and Parker are confronted by the Alien which kills them. She was informed that she had "the part", which she and her agent interpreted as the Ripley role; instead, it was Lambert. He persistently angles for the increased-pay and bonus awards he feels are due him. While the crew searches for the Alien, Brett tries to retrieve the cat Jones; he encounters the mature Alien, which kills him and drags him into an air duct. According to Stanton, he was pleased with the film and said it and *Pretty in Pink* are the films for which he is best recognized. During the Derelict investigation, he moves closer to an egg to get a better look; a facehugger attaches to him and, unbeknownst to him and the crew, impregnates him with an Alien embryo. Kane remains unconscious until the facehugger dies and falls off. At dinner afterwards, Kane goes into convulsions; an infant Alien bursts through his chest, killing him. His body was later jettisoned into space as a funeral by the crew. Partway through filming, Finch had an episode of hyperglycemia from not taking insulin to counter his Coca-Cola intake on set ; Scott again asked Hurt, who accepted and replaced Finch for the remainder of the filming. Kane is most closely associated with the "chestbursting" scene. Hurt was connected to a prosthetic body with the exploding Alien prop tucked away with meat and fake blood. When the scene was filmed the cast reacted dramatically, with Veronica Cartwright hit in the mouth with fake blood and falling backwards. When Kane is infested by an Alien facehugger, Ash violates quarantine protocol by allowing him to be brought aboard. He is disabled by Parker, and his identity as an android is revealed. His body is incinerated by Parker shortly afterwards. When Ash attacks Ripley, Parker and Lambert save her and decapitate the android. He and Lambert are killed by the Alien when it ambushes them in their attempt to flee aboard the shuttle, with the Alien crushing Parker and finishing him off with a head bite. Although his agent advised him to decline the role in *Alien* because his salary was not specified, Kotto accepted the role. Alien creature in Alien franchise Bolaji Badejo in a latex costume in *Alien*. Due to his tall, lean frame, Badejo was the first actor to play an Alien. The extraterrestrial species referred to as "Aliens" technically known as "Xenomorphs" is the primary, titular antagonist of the Alien franchise. Introduced in the first film, Aliens are laid as eggs by a queen. This produces a facehugger, which latches onto and impregnates its prey with an embryo. With rudimentary intelligence, the Aliens are difficult to kill. Giger , design the Alien. The Engineer was impregnated by a trilobite conceived by Elizabeth Shaw after sexual intercourse with an infected Charlie Holloway. Designer Neal Scanlan explained in the book *Prometheus: The*

Art of the Film that the breed borrows physical traits such as femininity from Shaw. Predator franchise; [25] Andrew Crawford and Goran D. In *Alien*, Mother aboard the *Nostromo* awakens the crew prematurely, in order for them to investigate the signal emanating from the derelict ship. Upon Kane being infested by a Facehugger, thereby confirming the existence of a life form that could be weaponized by Weyland-Yutani, Mother gives Ash authorization to use whatever means necessary to keep the Alien alive, even at the expense of crew lives. With the self-destruction of the *Nostromo*, Mother is destroyed. *Covenant*, Mother aboard the *Covenant* maintains a more passive role, with her predominantly providing analytics upon request. The most commonly referenced pertaining to the subject is the Barbara Creed book, *The Monstrous-Feminine: Film, Feminism, Psychoanalysis*, which perceives Mother as being complementary to the archaic mother theme of the film. Creed cites the crew members being awoken by a figure dubbed "Mother" in a womb-like room, without a father figure, and with the comprehensive directive to provide life support, as being the poignant indicator to support her conclusion. Fuller, Mother is presented as the central focus for the context of a mother ship. As the authors describe, Mother maintains an intimate connection with the crew, providing a watchful eye when they are asleep, as well as a small, womb-like computer module for direct communication about sensitive matters. Brett finds Jones in the cargo room, where the Alien kills Brett as Jones watches. When the remaining crew members prepare to escape the ship, Ripley loads Jones into a pet carrier but must temporarily abandon him as the Alien approaches her. The Alien inspects Jones but leaves him alone, since the cat poses no threat. Ripley retrieves Jones and flees with him on a shuttle. In the film, the last surviving Engineer on LV is awakened and immediately tries to resume his mission of delivering the substance to Earth, but he is subsequently stopped by the survivors of the human expedition. He is one of four survivors of the military mission. As the survivors escape, Hicks is injured when a spray of acid blood from an Alien hits his chest and face. *Colonial Marines*, Hicks is revealed to be alive and was actually kidnapped by mercenaries working for the Weyland-Yutani Corporation. His body is replaced by an anonymous victim to cover up the kidnapping, and he is rescued by Colonial Marines. When he learned that he had a minor role and his likeness would be used, Biehn and his agent threatened 20th Century Fox with a lawsuit unless he received compensation similar to *Aliens*. Burke [edit] Carter J. He persuades her to join the Colonial marine expedition, to destroy not extract specimens, as an adviser in exchange for her regaining her flight license. His ulterior motives are discovered by Ripley; his rationale is that the Aliens are an important species they cannot exterminate and the facility is a significant investment. Burke tries to have Ripley and Newt impregnated by imprisoned facehuggers, but the Colonial Marines intervene. He escapes, leaving the rest of the group to die, but is confronted by an Alien in the locked medical lab and his screams are heard by those outside. The actor said that Cameron failed to introduce Burke as a surprising villain because of his suspicious demeanor and dialogue in his first scenes. The Making of Lt. Bishop *Aliens* Bishop Lance Henriksen, the android executive officer assigned to the *Sulaco*, is primarily responsible for planetary maneuvering. When he introduces himself to Ripley, he says that his programming demands complete loyalty and an inability to harm humans unlike Ash; Ripley is initially distrustful. When he boards the *Sulaco*, he is impaled and bisected by the stowaway Alien Queen. When Ripley defeats the Queen by opening the airlock, Bishop saves Newt. He is placed into cryosleep with Ripley, Newt and Hicks. Although his speech and memory are repaired by Ripley so he can disclose the events leading to the crash, he asks Ripley to shut him down permanently, to which Ripley obliges. Although she is in a state of shock, Newt bonds with the party—particularly with Ripley, whom she sees as a mother figure. Soon afterwards, the Alien Queen confronts the survivors on the *Sulaco*; Newt is her primary target, but Ripley intervenes and defeats her. Newt is then put into cryosleep, [5] drowning in the crash of the *Sulaco* in *Alien 3* when her chamber floods. Out of fear of an Alien infestation, her body is autopsied but drowning is the only finding. The agent notified the producers, and Henn was cast after her audition at Pinewood Studios. Arrogant and overconfident, he soon cracks under the stress of the failed incursion into the Alien hive. Hudson despairs and panics until Ripley and Newt reassure him, enabling him to regain his composure. Although he was enthusiastic about the role, he found the high-energy Hudson one of his most difficult characters. Although he performs adequately when they initially secure the empty colony, he quickly loses control of the situation when the Aliens ambush his troops. Ripley takes over, driving

the command vehicle, and Gorman is knocked unconscious. Realizing they are trapped, they embrace and detonate a grenade taking a number of Aliens with them. One of the few survivors of the assault on the hive, she helps seal off the complex from the Aliens. Vasquez is immobilized when acid blood from an Alien, shot at point-blank range, lands on her leg. When Gorman returns to help her, they are surrounded; she delivers a fond parting quip, and they detonate a grenade. After she was cast, Goldstein trained for the role with Marine Al Matthews. Shortly after finding a surviving, cocooned colonist whose chest bursts to reveal an Alien, Apone grabs a flamethrower from Frost to incinerate it. In the subsequent Alien attack, he is captured alive. Hudson later states that the life sign computer readouts indicate that Apone was not killed in the attack; presumably impregnated by an Alien, he died when the atmosphere processor exploded or from an Alien gestating in his body. Using his military experience, Matthews consulted with the film crew and helped direct the actors playing Colonial Marines. Posthumously introduced in Aliens, she died at age sixty-six, two years before the events of the film. Isolation, which takes place fifteen years after the events of Alien and forty-two years before those of Aliens. Ripley escapes from the station, which is destroyed when it falls into the gravitational well of the Jovian planet KG Isolation she is voiced by Andrea Deck.

Chapter 8 : The Colonial Period < History < American History From Revolution To Reconstruction and beyond

Put on trial for unsettling teachings, this Puritan accused some ministers of preaching a gospel of works, not grace. Expelled from Massachusetts Bay in and later killed by Indians.

Chapter 9 : Colonial Character Free Vector - Download Free Vector Art, Stock Graphics & Images

This circa colonial is filled with character. It is energy efficient, updated and perfect for a large family. An original Dutch door opens to a large foyer.