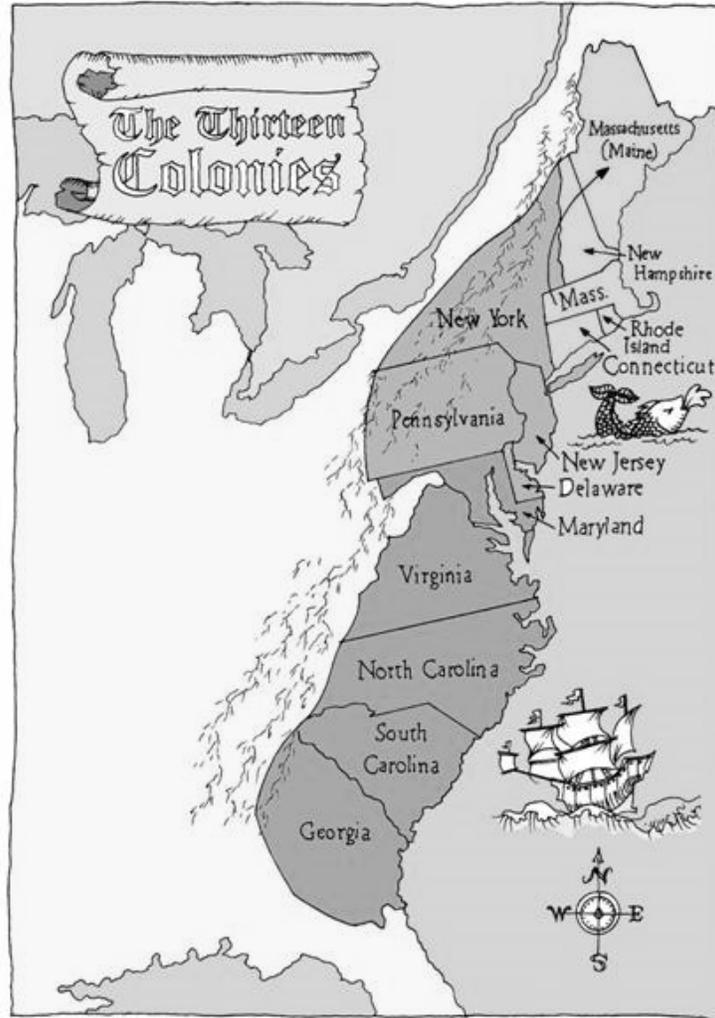


# The Thirteen English Colonies



## Chapter 3/4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Social Studies 7

### Chapter 3/4: The 13 English Colonies (1630-1750)

**Theme:** The thirteen English colonies were founded between 1607 and 1733. The colonists of these different colonies hoped to find different things in the “New World.” Some sought economic opportunities while others left England for political or religious reasons. Regardless, the new English colonies grew rapidly. The colonies can be broken up into three different geographic regions: the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies. Each region developed its own economy, form of government, and society.

**Objectives:** At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- **Describe** and **compare** colonial objectives of European nations and the methods they used to achieve those goals.
- **Explain** the geographic factors that helped shape where colonists settled and the economies that developed.
- **Identify** and **evaluate** the factors that led to the early successes of failures of English colonization.
- **Explain** the religious, economic, and political reasons that motivated people to resettle in North America.
- **Compare** the geographic, political, religious, and social characteristics of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies.
- **Identify, explain, and criticize** the factors that led to the development of eighteenth-century American slavery; **examine** the experiences of slaves in eighteenth-century North America.
- **Identify** and **explain** the events that led to the development of democracy in the English colonies; **explain** the significance of the House of Burgesses and the Mayflower Compact; **summarize** the essential ideas of the Mayflower Compact.
- **Read, examine, and interpret** charts and maps related to the period.
- **Analyze** the primary source documents related to the period.

### **Chapter Outline:**

- I. Introduction
- II. Colonial Regions
- III. Founding the Original 13 Colonies
- IV. Triangular Trade
- V. Colonial Government and Life
- VI. Middle Passage and Slavery
- VII. Review

**Probable Time Frame:** Two weeks, Test is on

**Next Chapter:** Chapter 3/4 DBQ Essay

## Review Sheet

**Write the founder(s) of each colony on the line.**

Massachusetts \_\_\_\_\_

Rhode Island \_\_\_\_\_

New York \_\_\_\_\_

Pennsylvania \_\_\_\_\_

Virginia \_\_\_\_\_

Maryland \_\_\_\_\_

New Hampshire \_\_\_\_\_

Connecticut \_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey \_\_\_\_\_

Delaware \_\_\_\_\_

The Carolinas \_\_\_\_\_

Georgia \_\_\_\_\_

**Define the following terms**

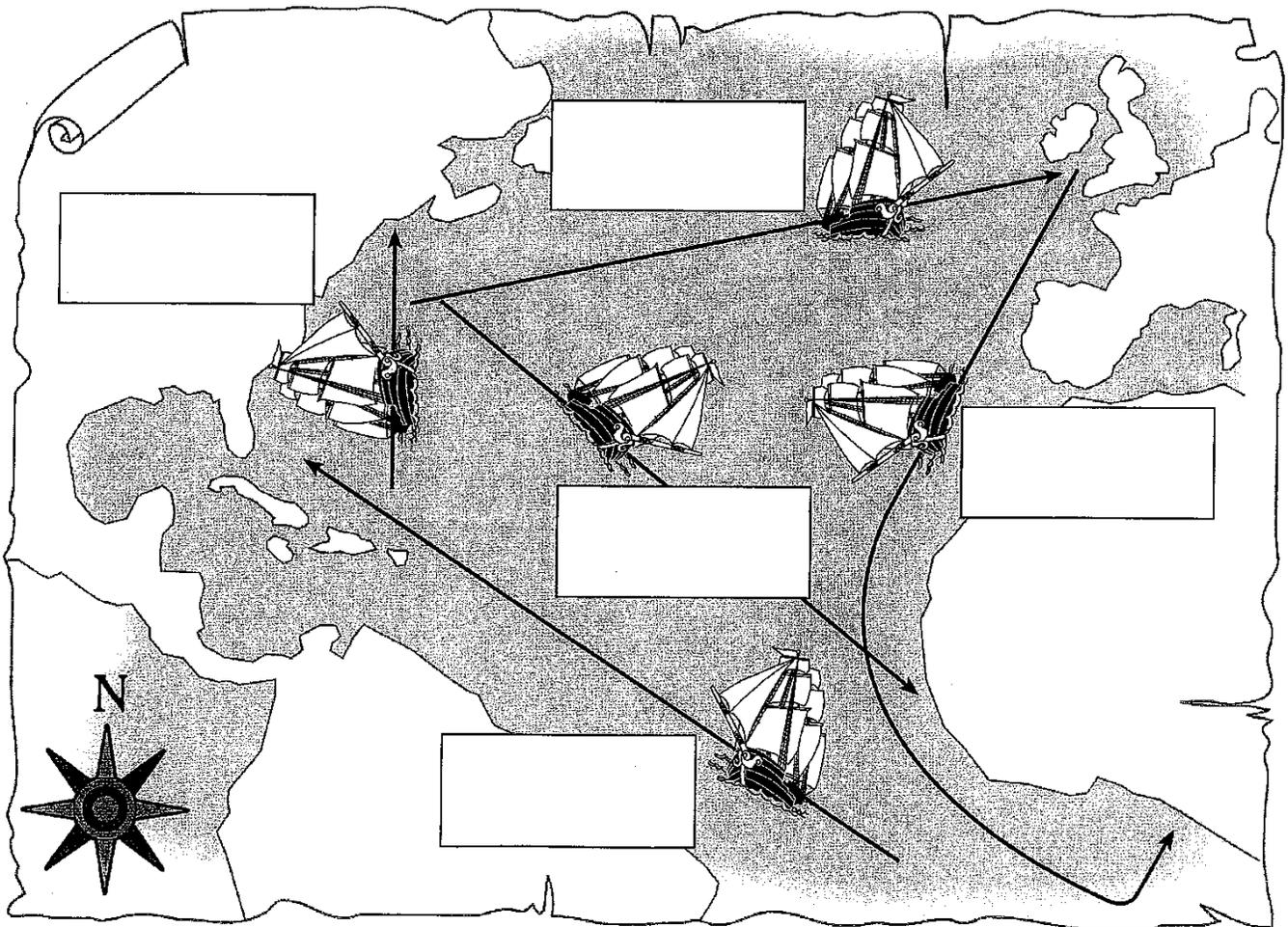
- 1.) Import:
- 2.) Export:
- 3.) Mercantilism:
- 4.) Colony:
- 5.) Navigation Acts:
- 6.) Smuggling:
- 7.) Religious Toleration:
- 8.) Patroon:
- 9.) Racism:
- 10.) Indentured Servant:
- 11.) Slave Codes:
- 12.) Proprietary Colony:
- 13.) Royal Colony:
- 14.) Mayflower Compact:
- 15.) House of Burgesses:



23.) What were the qualifications to vote in the colonies?

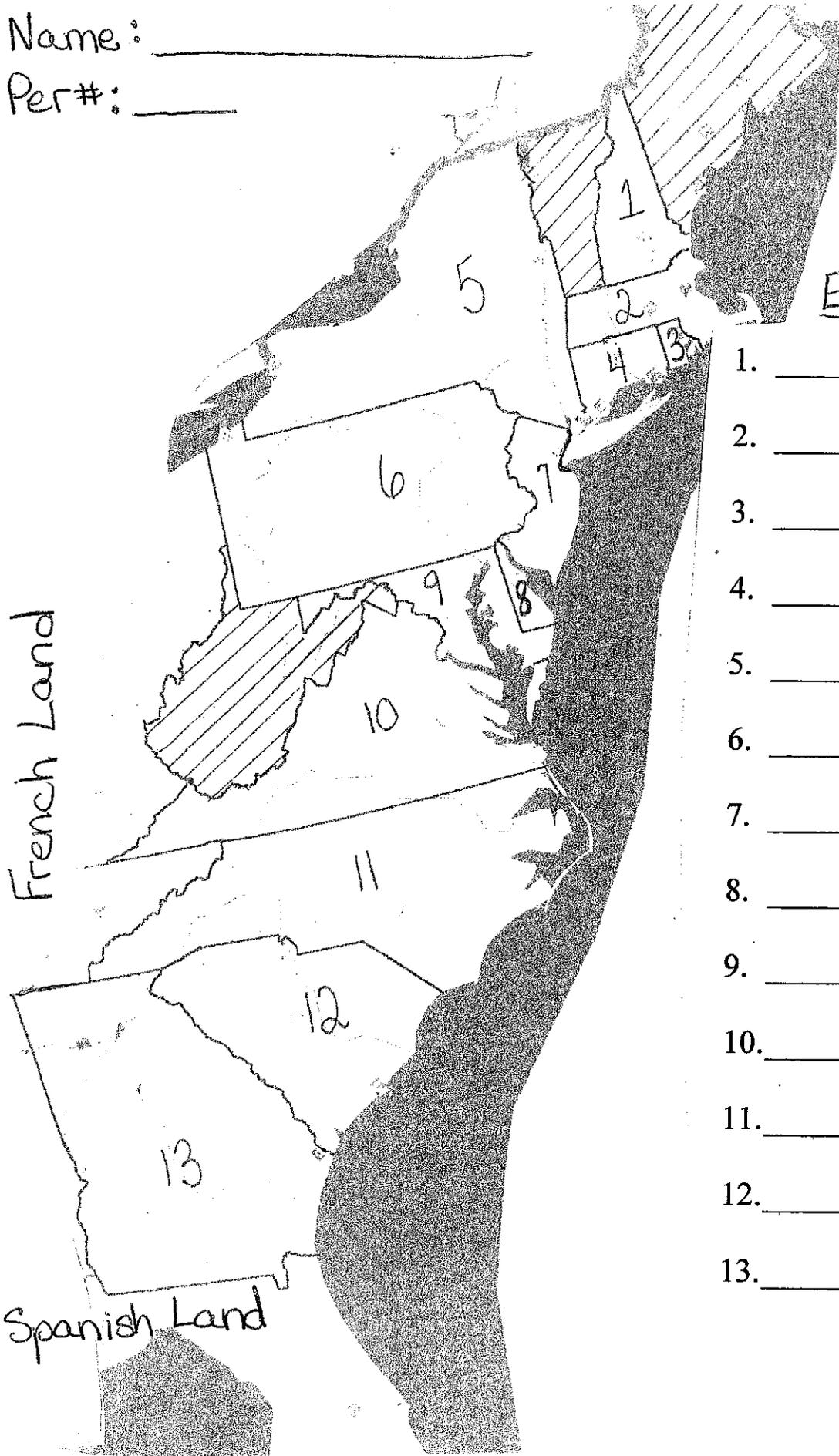
24.) Describe what happened when John Peter Zenger wrote an article criticizing the governor:

25.) Fill in the trade goods travelling between each location as part of the Triangular Trade.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Per#: \_\_\_\_\_



English Colonies

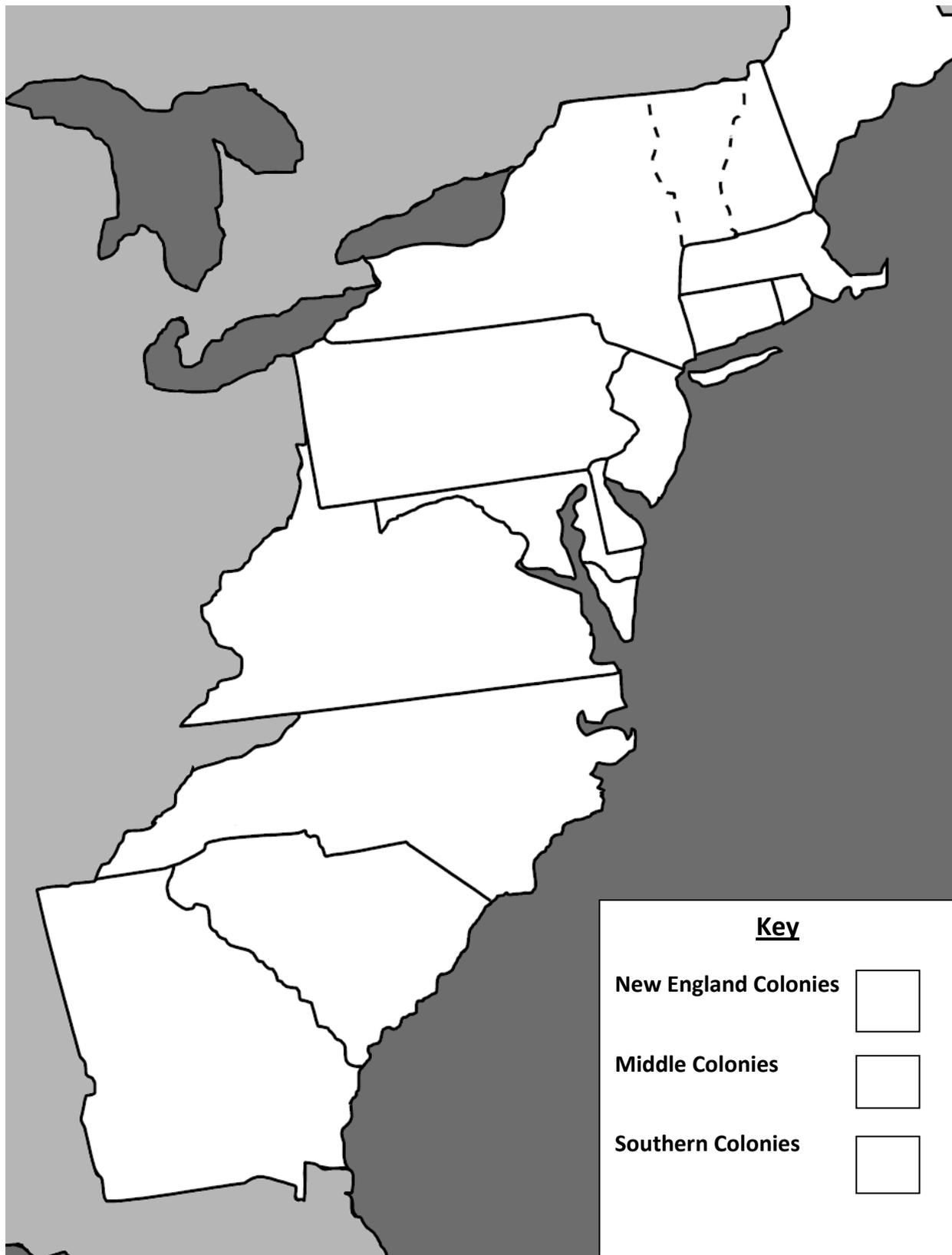
- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_

## THE 13 ORIGINAL COLONIES

Directions: Complete the following chart using your text book pages 71, 77, and 84.

	<b>NEW ENGLAND COLONIES</b>	<b>MIDDLE COLONIES</b>	<b>SOUTHERN COLONIES</b>
<b>LAND</b> (soil conditions, fishing, etc.)			
<b>CLIMATE</b> (average weather, seasons)			

Directions: Clearly label each colony. Next, shade in the New England Colonies, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies three different colors. Fill in the key with the colors that you labeled each set of colonies. Use pg. 74, 80, 86 from your textbook to help you.



## The Colonial Environment and Its Economic Impacts

Colonial Region	Land	Climate	Way of Making Money
New England	rocky, forested, poor soil	long cold winters, very short growing season	Fishing, whaling, shipbuilding, lumber
Middle	fertile river valleys	milder winters, longer growing season	Farmed, grew grains: <b>Wheat, Rye, and Barley</b>
Southern	flat coastal plains, broad rivers, fertile soil	warm, moist summers, very short and mild winter	plantations (large farms) where rice, indigo, and tobacco were grown

**Directions:** Base your answers to the following questions on the chart seen above and your knowledge of social studies. Please answer in complete sentences.

1. What are the three colonial regions? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why might the New England region make its money by doing things other than farming? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Explain a difference you notice about the crops grown in the Middle region and some of the crops grown in the Southern region.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## The Thirteen English Colonies

Reason for Settling	Religious Group	Colony	Key People	Description
<b>Religious</b>	Quakers	Pennsylvania	William Penn Believed in:  Spoke out for:	Set up a safe haven for Quakers Why?  <b><u>Holy Experiment:</u></b>
	Puritans/ Pilgrims	Massachusetts	John Winthrop:	<b><u>Theocracy:</u></b>  What happened to those who opposed the governor?
	Catholics	Maryland	Lord _____	Established a safe place for Catholics. Why?  <b><u>Act of Toleration:</u></b>

## The Thirteen English Colonies

Reason for Settling	Economic Reason	Colony	Key People	Description
<b>Economic</b>	Make money for the Virginia Company Investors	Virginia	<b>John Smith</b> Strict Rule:	<b>Why Founded</b>  <b><u>Bacon's Rebellion:</u></b>
	Coastal Land for Massachusetts	New Hampshire		<b>Why Founded:</b>  A _____ colony
	Coastal Land for Pennsylvania (Trade & Fishing)	Delaware		<b>Why Founded:</b>
	Farming Land	North Carolina		<b>Why Founded:</b>
		South Carolina		What makes North and South Carolina different?

## The Thirteen English Colonies

Reason for Settling	Economic Reason	Colony	Key People	Description
<b>Political</b>	To limit the power of the _____	Connecticut	Thomas Hooker	Banished from Massachusetts Bay: Set up new government/colony. <b>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut:</b>
	Challenged Governor's Authority <b>Religious</b> _____	Rhode Island	Roger Williams Did not believe the King could:	<b>How did Williams get the land?:</b> <b>Religious Toleration:</b>
	People upset under Dutch Rule <b>Patroon:</b>	New York	Peter Stuyvesant (Dutch)	<b>Originally a _____ colony.</b> How did it become English?: Power: Patrons → Duke of York → Assembly
Prison Reform "Buffer" against Spanish Florida	Georgia	James Oglethorpe (Former Soldier)	<b>Why Founded:</b>	
	Gift to friends of the King	New Jersey		<b>Proprietary Colony:</b> <b>Royal Colony:</b>



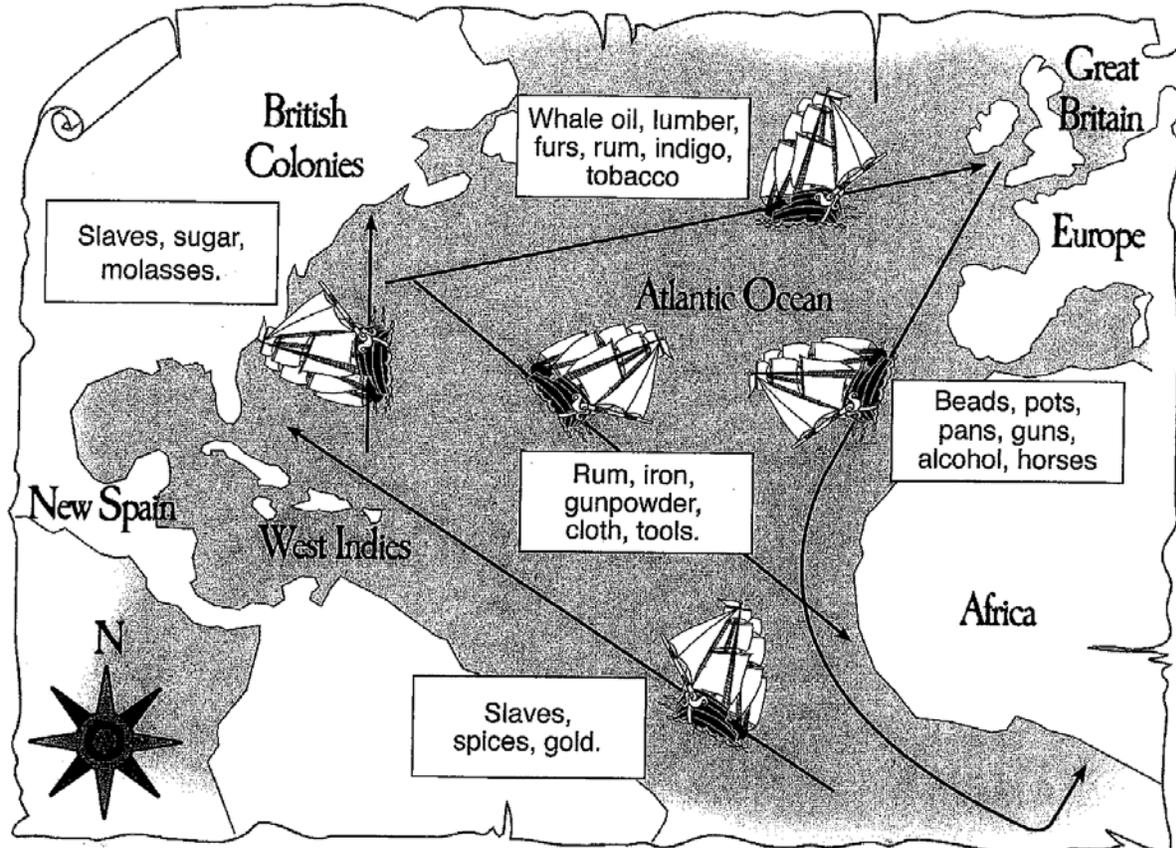
## The Original Thirteen English Colonies

Directions: Fill in the following chart about each colony. For Reason(s) for settling, list political, religious, or economic AND the specific reason each colony was settled. For Type of Economy, consider the region the colony is a part of (New England, Middle, or Southern), and list the primary ways that money was earned for that colony.

Colony	Reason(s) for Settling	Type of Economy

Colony	Reason(s) for Settling	Type of Economy

# TRIANGULAR TRADE 1650-1750



IMPORT:

EXPORT:

COLONY:

MERCANTILISM:

NAVIGATION ACTS:

SMUGGLING:

## Constructed Response Question

### Mayflower Compact

*Historical Context: The Pilgrims who came to America in 1620, were mainly a group of Christians called Separatists. Because of the harassment by the government in England, one group of Separatists had moved to the Netherlands in 1608, but became frustrated with conditions there and decided their hope lay in the new land of America. After anchoring inside the tip of Cape Cod (in Provincetown harbor) The Mayflower Compact, "the first plan for a self-determining government in America", was drawn up and signed by 41 men aboard the Mayflower on November 11th, 1620.*

*This agreement was believed to be necessary because there were rumors that some of the non-Separatists, called "Strangers," among the passengers would rebel against the Pilgrims if they landed in a place other than that specified in the land grant they had received from the London Company. The compact became the basis of a temporary government in the Plymouth Colony. After it was signed, the Pilgrims elected John Carver as their first governor. They were to meet in a yearly "General Court to elect the governor and assistants, enact laws, and levy taxes."*

**IN The Name of God, Amen.** We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honor of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick(temporary government), for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid; And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such *just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Offices*, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience. In WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth and of Scotland, the fifty-fourth. Anno Domini, 1620

John Carver	Edward Tilley	Degory Priest
William Bradford	John Tilley	Thomas Williams
Edward Winslow	Francis Cooke	Gilbert Winslow
William Brewster	Thomas Rogers	Edmund Margeson
Issac Allerton	Thomas Tinker	Peter Browne
Myles Standish	John Rigdale	Richard Britteridge
John Alden	Edward Fuller	Georoe Soule
Samuel Fuller	John Turner	Richard Clarke
Christopher Martin	Francis Eaton	Richard Gardiner
William Mullins	James Chilton	John Allerton
William White	John Crackston	Thomas English
Richard Warren	John Billington	Edward Dotey
John Howland	Moses Fletcher	Edward Leister
Stephen Hopkins	John Goodman	



1. What is the Mayflower Compact? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Why did the Pilgrims think the compact was necessary? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Using the context clues, what do you think “compact” means? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. 41 men signed the Mayflower Compact. Why do you think the women didn’t sign the document? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Can you think of any other famous documents in history that may share some similarities with the Mayflower Compact? \_\_\_\_\_

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Adapted from:

<http://www.let.rug.nl/usa/D/1601-1650/plymouth/compac.htm>

<http://members.aol.com/RichClark7/pilgrims.htm>

Outside Information

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\*

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# Colonial Life

## What was life like in the colonies?

It depends on who you were and where you lived...

Most people lived on \_\_\_\_\_ with their \_\_\_\_\_.

Many families were large by today's standards.

Why might it be helpful to have a large family on your farm?

### What did you do?

#### Women:

- \_\_\_\_\_ who your parents chose
- Your \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ became your husband's
- Bear and raise many \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ chores (laundry, cooking, making clothes, tending animals)
- In a town you may run a \_\_\_\_\_ or an \_\_\_\_\_

#### Men:

- You might have a \_\_\_\_\_, such as a carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, tanner, butcher, cooper, etc.
- On the farm you tended the \_\_\_\_\_, collected firewood, repaired buildings, built tools and \_\_\_\_\_.
- You controlled the family's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

#### Children:

- You did not have to start working until about the age of \_\_\_\_\_
- When you came of age, you would help with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ chores
- Boys who learned trades would become an **apprentice**

#### Apprentice:

Many people came to the colonies seeking opportunity. In Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ was a sign of wealth. In the colonies, there was plenty of land to go around.

# Colonial Life

In the colonies, there were several \_\_\_\_\_ that developed.

**Gentry:** these were the \_\_\_\_\_ class of colonial society. They were wealthy planters, merchants, ministers, royal officials, and successful lawyers. They were few in \_\_\_\_\_ but very \_\_\_\_\_ politically and socially.

Colonists like Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Hamilton were gentry.

**Middle Class:** most colonists were considered middle class. This group included independent \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. They were mostly \_\_\_\_\_, but there were a few free African Americans as well.

The middle class provided hope for the \_\_\_\_\_. Unlike in Europe, in the colonies one could hope to eventually buy a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ and move up the social scale to become middle class.

**Indentured Servants:** these people signed a \_\_\_\_\_ to work for a number of years in exchange for passage to the colonies. They were not \_\_\_\_\_, but after the contract expired, they were \_\_\_\_\_.

**Colonial Government:** Most colonies were run by governors. Virginia had the first legislature with its \_\_\_\_\_ in 1619. Massachusetts soon followed, creating the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1629. Pennsylvania created a \_\_\_\_\_ in 1701. By 1760, all of the colonies had some form of elected legislature. They sometimes did not agree with the governors who were appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_.

# Colonial Life

**Right to Vote:** The right to vote in colonial times was somewhat limited. To vote, a person had to be:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

This meant that about 50-75% of white men in the colonies could vote (which was a much higher percentage than in England).

**John Peter Zenger:** An interesting case about the colonists' rights came about when John Peter Zenger published a newspaper article criticizing the governor of \_\_\_\_\_ . He was charged with \_\_\_\_\_, which is publishing statements that damage a person's reputation.

Today, you can only be charged with libel if what you wrote is not \_\_\_\_\_.

However, in 1735 that did not matter. Zenger went to trial and his lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, argued that articles based on fact should not be considered libel. The jury agreed and found Zenger \_\_\_\_\_.

This case helped establish the belief in the important right of \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.

# The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

## Where did most African slaves come from?

Most slaves came from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.

Many slaves were captured as \_\_\_\_\_ from wars between tribes.

## How many slaves were brought over?

Somewhere between \_\_\_\_\_ slaves were brought to the "new world" from Africa over the 300-400 years of the slave trade.

## What made the journey so terrible?

Many slaves, sometimes \_\_\_\_\_, were cramped into very small spaces.

Slaves were \_\_\_\_\_ together and had little room to move around.

Slaves were kept below deck. It was \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ horrible.

## How many Africans died?

It is impossible to know exactly how many Africans died because of the slave trade.

It is estimated that around \_\_\_\_\_ slaves died during or shortly after the voyage across the Atlantic (or 10-20% of those brought on the boats).

It is impossible to estimate how many Africans were killed during wars taking place in Africa to capture slaves.

We can safely estimate that \_\_\_\_\_ African lives were "lost" (to death or slavery) due to the slave trade.

## The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

Indentured Servant	African Slave
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

Colonists saw advantages to using slaves instead of indentured servants:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**Slave Codes:**

The system of slavery existed because of \_\_\_\_\_

**Racism:**