

Name _____ Period _____

Label the original 13 colonies.

Color each colony according to the region it was part of: New England, Middle or Southern Colonies.

• Create a key for your map.

13 Colonies

The map shows the 13 original colonies with blank lines for labeling. The colonies are arranged from north to south: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. A compass rose indicates North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). The Atlantic Ocean is labeled to the east of the colonies. An inset map in the top left corner shows the location of the 13 colonies within the United States.

Atlantic Ocean

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Jamestown: Founding a Colony

In the beginning of their expedition, the men who had sailed bravely to America made many wrong decisions. First, they sailed their three small ships on a longer voyage than necessary because they followed Columbus' route. On the voyage, sixteen of the 120 men aboard died.

When they reached Virginia in the spring of 1607 (a good time of year to begin a colony), they damaged their chances for success by choosing a poor location. The settlement was on a low, wooded island about fifty miles up a river which they named after their king, James I. Nearby was a swamp filled with disease-carrying mosquitoes.

The men drank river water and chose not to dig wells for fresh water. Their shelters were crude. Rain soaked them in summer and the cold froze them in winter.

As the colony got underway, there were not enough real workers to do the needed labor. The colony's backers in London had given orders for the men to search for gold, but only twelve of the 104 men who landed in Virginia were laborers. The rest were "gentlemen" — men who did not work with their hands.

By the end of the first year of settlement there were only fifty-three survivors, or barely half of the original party.

Review and Write

1. List the problems the first colonists at Jamestown faced. What were the results of these problems?

What do you believe to have been the hardest problem faced by the colonists at Jamestown? Why do you think so?

3. How could the colonists have solved this problem by doing some things differently?

4. Why would these men volunteer to go on an expedition such as this?

Pilgrims and Puritans

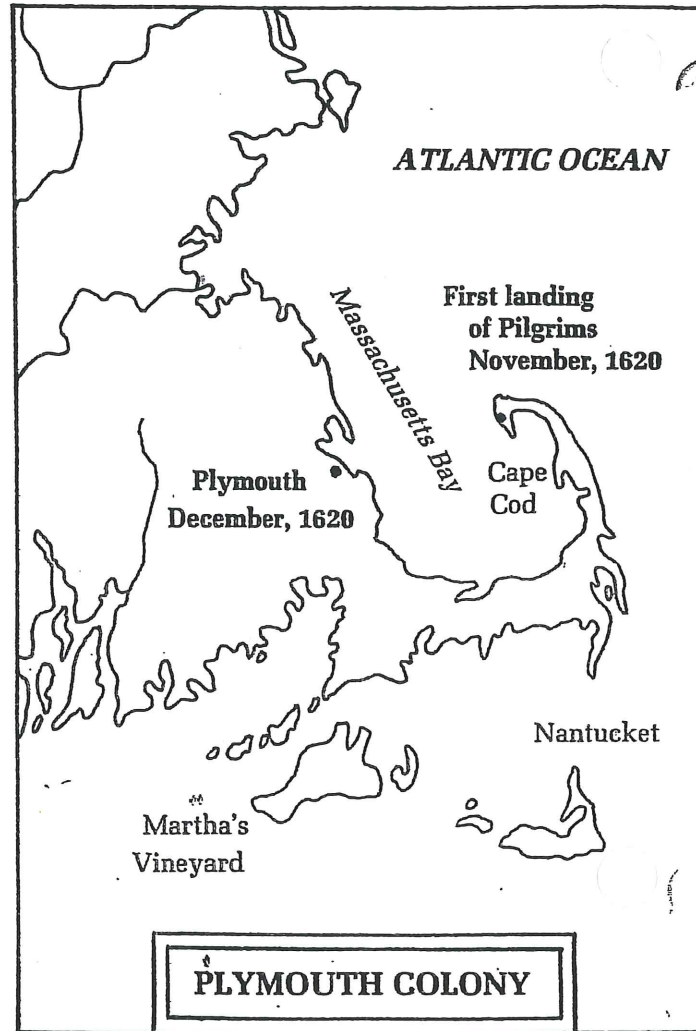
In 1620, a small sailing ship called the *Mayflower* sailed toward the New World. Of the 102 aboard, many were called **Pilgrims**, Puritan Separatists who had chosen to leave England (and Holland) for the pursuit of religious freedom. Although they intended to land near Jamestown, Virginia, a severe storm blew them off course to a landing site outside of the legal boundaries of their charter. It was in the area of what is today Massachusetts that they decided to stay.

After landing near the tip of Cape Cod, the Pilgrims spent a month scouting on shore for a place to settle. They selected the southwestern shore of Cape Cod Bay. In 1614, Captain John Smith of the Jamestown colony had explored this area and given it the name "Plymouth."

This spot proved a good location for several reasons: a good harbor, fresh water, a hilltop settlement site which could be easily defended, and fields which had been cleared by the Indians and since abandoned.

Despite a harsh winter which contributed to the deaths of half of the Pilgrims, the colony survived. Helpful Indians such as Squanto taught the colonists how to plant the native crops and produce an abundant harvest.

With their harvest in the autumn of 1621, the Pilgrims celebrated the first Thanksgiving.



Complete the chart. Add some comparisons of your own. You may need to refer to pages 1-3.

Jamestown		Plymouth
	Location	
	Relations with Indians	
Near swamp	General environment	
	Motivations	Religious freedom

CHAPTER

3



Section 4 Guided Reading and Review

Building the Jamestown Colony

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 4 in your textbook, complete each of the following sentences.

1. When Thomas Gates landed in Virginia in 1610, he found _____

2. Walter Raleigh sent John White to Roanoke in order to _____

3. The Virginia Company charter authorized _____

4. Captain John Smith was an effective leader because he _____

5. Jamestown began to prosper when the colonists _____

6. The Virginia House of Burgesses was important because _____

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Define the following terms.

7. charter _____

8. burgess _____

9. Magna Carta _____

10. Parliament _____

PLYMOUTH AND MASSACHUSETTS BAY

To understand the settlement of New England, one has to go back to religious controversies that began during the reign of Henry VIII. Angered by the Pope's refusal to grant him a divorce, Henry VIII separated the English church from the Roman Catholic Church. The new Church of England (commonly referred to as Anglican) kept many Catholic rituals.

Calvinism came to England from Europe at about the same time. Calvinists opposed Catholic rituals. Those who favored purifying the church of its Catholicism were "Puritans." Those believing it was better to depart and form their own church were "Separatists." Of these, Separatists were the more radical. They believed in individuals' rights to worship God in their own way. Calvinists were hard to persuade. Branding, flogging, or imprisonment only made them more stubborn. Elizabeth I was hard on them; James I made them miserable. The Separatists decided to leave. They moved to Holland from 1607–1609, were unhappy there, and began looking toward Virginia. The London Company gave them permission to settle in Virginia, and James I, eager to move them as far away as possible, agreed.

In 1620, 100 would-be settlers and 50 crew members boarded the little *Mayflower*. Not all the passengers were Separatists, and during the voyage, trouble broke out between the groups of travelers. The Pilgrims (as the Separatists called themselves) worried that some of the wild young men might cause trouble when they reached land. Before landing, 41 adults signed the MAYFLOWER COMPACT and agreed to obey whatever laws should be passed for the general good of the colony. They chose Deacon John Carver as governor, but he died in April 1621, and William Bradford replaced him. For 30 of the next 35 years, Bradford governed the colony.

The land they settled was outside that given to the London Company and had been given to the Council of New England (formerly the Plymouth Company). Naming their colony "Plymouth," they began the hard task of turning the rocky and not very fertile land into farms. Their first year would have been their last were it not for Squanto, an English-speaking Wampanoag, who helped establish friendly relations with the tribe. In gratitude for their help, the settlers held a harvest feast with the natives in the fall. The colony never drew many settlers, and when it merged with Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691, it still had fewer than 1,000 residents.

Of the residents, none gave the Pilgrims more trouble than Thomas Morton, owner of Merrymount. Unlike the Pilgrims, he enjoyed the natives' company and traded them guns and liquor for furs. His merry band had a May Pole where they danced and sang songs that were offensive to the pious settlers. In 1627 Captain Miles Standish (whom Morton called



Governor John Winthrop wrote the charter for the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

“Captain Shrimp”) arrived with an armed force, arrested him, and sent him to England. He returned in 1630, was arrested, and this time his property was seized and his house was burned. Again, he was exiled to England. He returned to Plymouth in 1645 and was ordered to leave. Going to Boston, he was jailed for a year, then released. He never gave them any more trouble.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY. Along the New England coastline, small fishing villages were being constructed in the 1620s. One of these villages, Cape Ann, was backed by a group of Puritans from Dorchester, England. Two motives for establishing a colony drove them: (1) economic, and (2) religious. In Puritanism, the two became one, because they believed God prospered those who best served him. Puritans were hard-working people.

The two men most important in establishing a colony were Reverend John White (who wanted a Christian mission to the natives and fishermen) and a devout Puritan lawyer, John Winthrop (who realized that royal persecution of the Puritans was increasing). Winthrop wrote the charter establishing the colony. A very important detail was left out: it did not say that the colony’s meetings were to be held in England. None of the king’s advisors caught that detail, and the king approved it. All company board members migrated to the colony. The charter granted to the Bay colonists gave them the power to rule the land under their control. They would elect a governor, deputy governor, and 18 assistants. These officers were to be picked by the “freemen” (males meeting voting qualifications) four times a year.

In March 1630, the *Arbella*, carrying Governor Winthrop and the charter, along with six other ships, sailed to Massachusetts. They were followed by more ships carrying 1,000 settlers. Boston quickly became their most important city and soon attracted thousands more.

The founders of the Bay Colony had a sense of purpose in what they were doing. On the way over, Governor Winthrop told them they were building “a city upon a hill,” a godly community setting an example. In this community, none were to prosper at the expense of others. All would be reasonably poor together. They were short on cash, but not on food. Game was plentiful: large turkeys and deer were within gun range, and fish were just off shore.

They were also interested in educating their young people. Harvard College was established in 1636 with a grant of £800 from the legislature and the library from William Harvard’s estate. Grammar schools stressing Latin and Greek were started. To stop Satan from keeping “men from the knowledge of the Scriptures,” a 1647 law ordered towns with 50 or more families to appoint a schoolmaster. Towns of 100 families were to open a grammar school. Massachusetts became a center for education, and other New England colonies followed their example.

Activity

If you were going to establish a colony in the 1600s, considering the difficulty of getting supplies across the ocean, make a list of the major items you would bring with you.

Name _____ Date _____

POINTS TO PONDER

1. Why kinds of problems do you think the Separatists might have run into in Holland? (Think about the problems *you* would have living in a foreign country).

2. Why would someone like Morton draw so much attention from the Calvinist authorities in Plymouth and Massachusetts?

3. Why was it important that the Massachusetts charter be with the leaders of the new colony and not in England?

Name _____ Date _____

CHALLENGES

1. Why was the name "Puritan" used to describe one group of Calvinists?

2. Why was "Separatist" used to describe another Calvinist group?

3. What was the effect of punishing them?

4. Who was the long-time governor of Plymouth colony?

5. By what name was the old "Virginia Company of Plymouth" now known?

6. What holiday do you think came out of the Plymouth harvest feast?

7. How did Thomas Morton offend the Pilgrims?

8. What important detail was not included in the Bay colony's charter?

9. Why was food not a serious problem in the Massachusetts Bay colony?

10. What two languages were stressed in grammar schools?

Comparing Two Early Colonies

Jamestown	Name of Colony	Plymouth
	Location of Settlement	
	Date of Settlement	
	Reason for Colonizing	
	Person/Group who settled Colony	
House of Burgesses	Early Forms of Governing (explain what they are)	Mayflower Compact
	Contact with Native Americans. What happened?	
	What was farmed? What sort of labor was used?	

Review of England's First Two Colonies

Vocabulary

Charter -

House of Burgesses -

Representative -

Magna Carta -

Parliament -

Pilgrims -

Established church -

Persecution -

Mayflower Compact -

Precedent -

Pilgrim's Voyage

The Virginia Co. of London received a charter from which English King?(p.88)

Why was the location of Jamestown a bad idea? (p.89)

Describe the first winter at Jamestown. (p.89)

What crop was discovered in the spring that nearly saved Jamestown. (p.89)

Why did the colonists in Jamestown create the House of Burgesses? (p.90)

What was the role of women in Jamestown? (p.90)

What was the role of African Americans in Jamestown? (p.91)

Why did the pilgrims leave England? (p.94)

Why did the pilgrims draft the Mayflower Compact?(p.94,95)

What was the first winter like for the pilgrims in Plymouth? (p.96)

How did the Native Americans help the pilgrims in Plymouth? (p.97)

List at least three of the most common meals served in colonial times.

Describe the work relationship between men and women in the 1600's.

Did children help at all with chores around the house?

County

Founder

Starting

Leaders

Important

Jamestown
Virginia
1607

Plymouth
1620

Massachusetts
Bay
1630

Connecticut
1636

Rhode Island
1636

Maine

New
Hampshire

Colony	Founder	Reasons for Starting	Leaders	Important facts
New Netherlands 1624				
New Jersey 1664				
Delaware 1630				
Pennsylvania 1682				
Maryland 1633				
North Carolina				
South Carolina 1663				
Georgia 1733				

Why did the New England, Middle and Southern colonies develop *differently*?

Region	New England	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies
<i>What was the climate like?</i>			
<i>What was the geography and environment like?</i>			
<i>What kinds of jobs did people have?</i>			
<i>What were some reasons people settled in this region?</i>			

4.3 MERCANTILISM

1. *Define Mercantilism -*

1. The Mother Countries were:	2. The Colonies were:	3. Colonies existed to benefit the Mother Countries by:
4. Mother countries would use wealth produced by their colonies to build up their...	5. Inevitably this system of Mercantilism led to conflicts between:	6. Eventually mercantilism was replaced by a system called Imperialism which meant that:

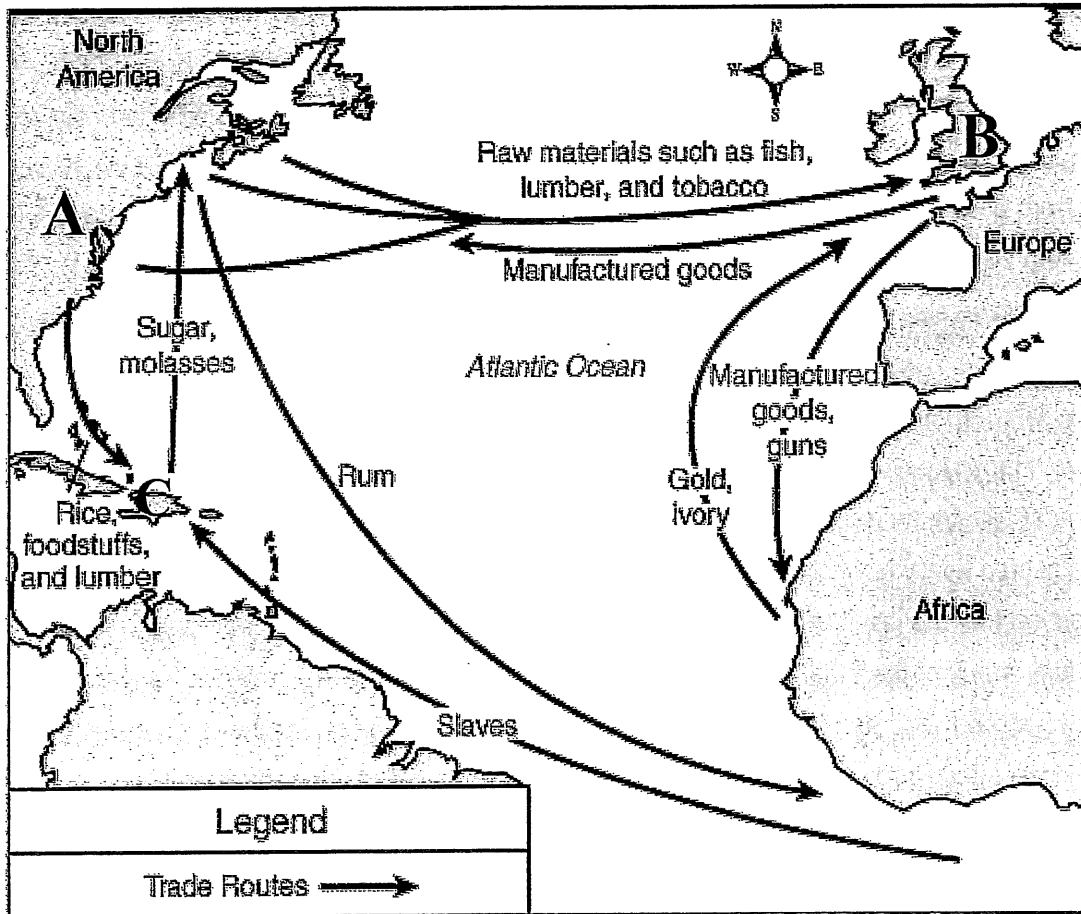


Name _____

Period _____

Triangular Trade & Middle Passage Analysis

Colonial Trade



1. What is located at the following on the above map?
A:
B:
C:
2. What goods were shipped *from* the American colonies *to* England?
3. What goods were sent *from* England *to* the American colonies?
4. What product was imported from Africa to the American colonies?
5. Why did England use mercantilism?

"At last, when the ship we were in, had got in all her cargo, they made ready with many fearful noises, and we were all put under deck, so that we could not see how they managed the vessel. But this disappointment was the least of my sorrow. The stench of the hold while we were on the coast was so intolerably loathsome, that it was dangerous to remain there for any time, and some of us had been permitted to stay on the deck for the fresh air; but now that the whole ship's cargo were confined together, it became absolutely pestilential [harmful, tending to cause disease]. The closeness of the place, and the heat of the climate, added to the number in the ship, which was so crowded that each had scarcely room to turn himself, almost suffocated us. This produced copious perspirations, so that the air soon became unfit for respiration, from a variety of loathsome smells and brought on a sickness among the slaves of which many died—thus falling victims to this improvident avarice [greed], as I may call it, of their purchasers: This wretched situation was again aggravated by the galling [irritation] of the chains, now became insupportable; and the filth of the necessary tubs, into which the children often fell, and were almost suffocated. The shrieks of the women, and the groans of the dying, rendered the whole a scene of horror, almost inconceivable. Happily perhaps, for myself, I was soon reduced so low here that it was thought necessary to keep me almost always on deck; and from my extreme youth I was not put in fetters [shackles]. In this situation I expected every hour to share the fate of my companions, some of whom were almost daily brought upon deck at the point of death, which I began to hope would soon put an end to my miseries. Often did I think many of the inhabitants of the deep much more happy than myself. I envied them the freedom they enjoyed, and as often wished I could change my condition for theirs. Every circumstance I met with, and heightened my apprehensions, and my opinion of the cruelty of the whites.

Source: Excerpt from *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*
<http://www.virtualjamestown.org/mpassage.html>

1. Describe what it was like on a slave ship. Be sure to give at least 3 specific examples from the text.
2. In what way was it a good thing that Olaudah Equiano became sick on the ship?
3. Who is meant by the "inhabitants of the deep"? Why was Olaudah Equiano jealous of them?
4. The voyages of the slave ships from Africa to the Americas were known as the Middle Passage. Circle the route of the Middle Passage on the Colonial Trade map.

* For test on Friday list (13) colonies:

4 New England
4 Middle
5 Southern

Name Key

Date _____

Vocabulary: New England, Middle and Southern Colonies

New England Colonies - Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire

- 1.) Puritans - Migrated to Massachusetts in 1630. Wanted to reform church of England.
- 2.) General Court - Govt. of Massachusetts, elected assembly of men ran the colony with governor.
- 3.) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - 1st written Constitution, limited power of governor - allowed landowning men
- 4.) religious tolerance - Willingness to allow others to vote to practice own beliefs.
- 5.) Sabbath - Holy day of rest - Sunday.
- 6.) town meeting - settlers would get together discuss + vote on issues.
- 7.) John Winthrop - Leader of Mass. Bay Colony.
- 8.) Thomas Hooker - Founder of Connecticut
- 9.) Roger Williams - Founder of Rhode Island.
- 10.) Anne Hutchinson - Outspoken Puritan woman who disliked Puritan way of life.

Middle Colonies - Patroon → New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

- 1.) patroon - were people given large estates free in New Netherland if brought 50 farming families
- 2.) proprietary colony - when king gives someone piece of land + expects them to pay rent.
- 3.) royal colony - under direct control of King.
- 4.) Quakers - settled in Pennsylvania, did not believe in war, treated men, women, Natives equal
- 5.) Pennsylvania Dutch - German speaking Protestants that settled in Pennsylvania.

- 6.) Cash crop - Crops sold for money. (indigo, rice, tobacco)
- 7.) Peter Stuyvesant - Dutch governor of New Netherland.
- 8.) King Charles II. - King of England
- 9.) Duke of York - King Charles II. brother who names New York after himself.
- 10.) Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret - Were friends of Duke of York & were ~~the~~ given New Jersey as a gift.
- 11.) William Penn - Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania.

Southern Colonies

- 1.) Mason - Dixon Line - Boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland.
- 2.) Act of Toleration - Law in Maryland passed to keep Catholics safe.
- 3.) Bacon's Rebellion - angry farmers attack Native American villages & burn down the city.
- 4.) Indigo - cash crop of Jamestown. in South - plant makes a blue dye.
- 5.) debtor - colony of Georgia created for debtors, people who could not pay their debts.
- 6.) slave code - Laws in South that only slaves had to follow.
- 7.) racism - belief that one race is superior to another.
- 8.) Sir George Calvert - Founded Maryland as a safe place for Catholics.
- 9.) James Oglethorpe - Founded colony of Georgia.
- 10.) Tidewater plantation - part of South where you would find large plantations. Right on coast.
- 11.) Backcountry - west of Atlantic coast - inside of each colony - poor farmers lived.