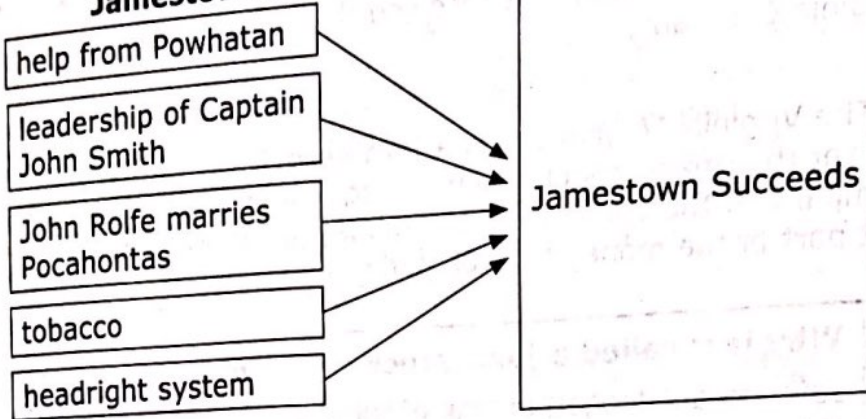


Jamestown Succeeded For Many Reasons



The Virginia Company wanted even more settlers to go to Virginia. They gave 50 acres of land free to each new settler who would go there. This land grant is called a **headright**. The headright system brought many new settlers to the colony.

At first, the Virginia Company and the leaders it appointed made the rules for the colonists. In 1619, the company began letting the colonists make some of the rules themselves. It allowed them to choose representatives called **burgesses** to make the rules for them. These representatives met in a group called the House of Burgesses. The House of Burgesses was the first legislature in North America to be elected by the people.

//////////////////// Glue Foldable here //////////////////////

Check for Understanding

What happened to the colony at Roanoke?

How did the colony at Jamestown survive?

Identifying

9. What was the purpose of the House of Burgesses?

10. Who did the burgesses represent?

Reading Check

11. Why was the House of Burgesses important?

FOLDABLES®

12. Use a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable and write the title *English Colonies* on the anchor tab. Place it along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Label the tabs—*Roanoke*, *Both*, and *Jamestown*. On both sides of the tabs, list words and short phrases that you remember about each to compare the colonies. Use the Foldable to help do the activity below the tabs.

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies

Colonial America

Lesson 2 The New England Colonies

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do new ideas change the way people live?

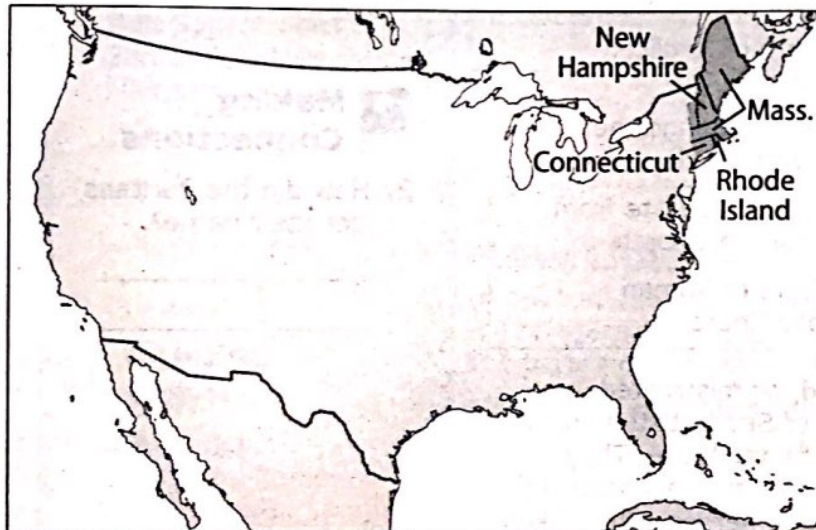
GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Why did the Puritans settle in North America?
2. What role did religion play in founding the various colonies?

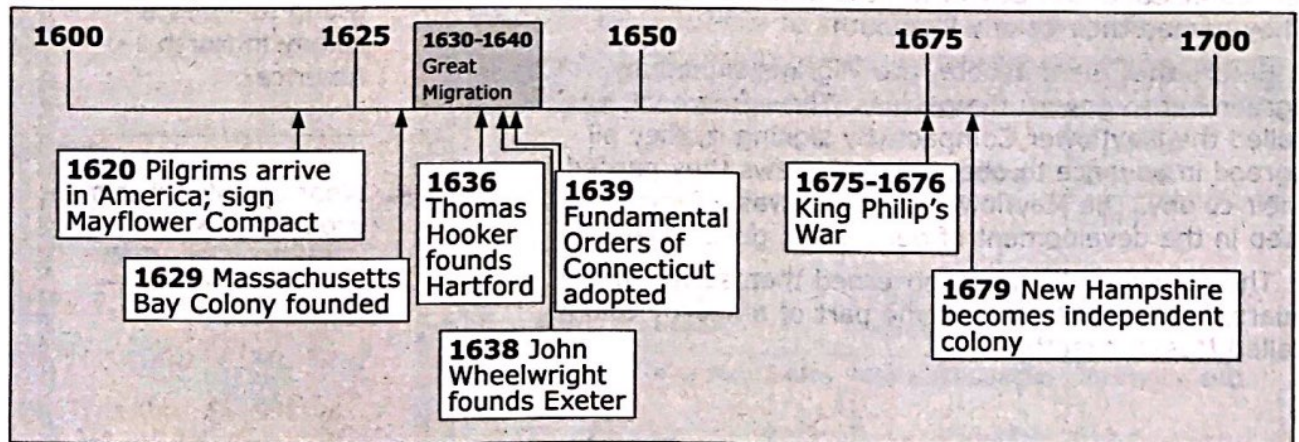
Terms to Know

dissent to disagree with an opinion
persecute to mistreat a person or group on the basis of their beliefs
tolerance the ability to accept or put up with different views or behaviors

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Colonial America

Lesson 2 The New England Colonies, *Continued*

Seeking Religious Freedom

Many English settlers came to North America to have religious freedom. In England, the main church was the official Anglican Church. The Anglican Church was a Protestant church. Many people who were Catholic did not want to practice the Anglican religion. Even many Protestants were unhappy with the Anglican Church. They **dissented**, or disagreed with, what the church was doing. Members of the Anglican Church who wanted to change or "purify" it were called Puritans. Persons who wanted to leave the Anglican Church, or separate from it, were called Separatists.

English religious groups in 1600s	Anglicans	members of Anglican Church
	Puritans	wanted to change the Anglican Church
	Separatists	wanted to separate from the Anglican Church
	Catholics	members of Roman Catholic Church

The Separatists were **persecuted**, or mistreated because of their beliefs. One group of Separatists fled to the Netherlands, but they were not happy there. They decided to start a colony in North America. This group is known as the Pilgrims. (A "pilgrim" is a person who makes a journey for religious reasons.) In 1620 the Pilgrims sailed to North America aboard a ship called the *Mayflower*. They landed at Cape Cod Bay in what is now Massachusetts. They named their colony Plymouth.

Before they went ashore, the Pilgrims signed an agreement to govern themselves. The agreement was called the Mayflower Compact. By signing it, they all agreed in advance to obey whatever laws they passed for their colony. The Mayflower Compact was an important step in the development of democratic government.

The people of Plymouth governed themselves for 70 years. Later, Plymouth became part of a nearby colony called Massachusetts.

Defining

1. Write the definition of *dissent* here.

Making Connections

2. How did the Puritans get their name?

Identifying

3. Which Separatist group founded a colony in North America?

4. What colony did this group found?

Colonial America

Lesson 2 The New England Colonies, *Continued*

Ab C Defining

5. What is another word that has the same meaning as *compact*?
- _____

Identifying

6. Name three ways that Squanto and Samoset helped the Pilgrims survive.
- _____
- _____
- _____

✓ Reading Check

7. Why is the Mayflower Compact an important document in American history?
- _____
- _____

Ab C Defining

8. What is another word for *tolerance*?
- _____

Why was it called the Mayflower Compact?

The Pilgrims named their document the Mayflower Compact because they were on their ship the *Mayflower* when they signed it. *Compact* means "an agreement." So the Mayflower Compact was an *agreement* signed on board the *Mayflower*.

At first life was very difficult in the Plymouth colony. Nearly half of the colonists died during the first winter. Then, in the spring, two Native Americans befriended the Pilgrims: Squanto and Samoset. They showed the Pilgrims how to grow corn and other crops and where to hunt and fish. The Pilgrims might not have survived without their help. Squanto and Samoset also helped the Pilgrims be accepted by other Native Americans nearby. In the fall of 1621, they all celebrated together in a great feast of thanksgiving.

New Colonies

In 1629 another colony was established nearby. This was the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was founded by Puritans. The leader of the colony was John Winthrop.

In the 1630s, more than 15,000 Puritans left England to settle in Massachusetts. They were escaping persecution and bad economic times. This movement of people is known as the Great Migration (*migration* means "movement").

The Puritans in Massachusetts had no **tolerance**, or acceptance, of different beliefs. This resulted in people leaving Massachusetts to start their own colonies.

New Colonies from Massachusetts

	Connecticut	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
Founded in year ...	1636	1638	1644
by founder ...	Thomas Hooker	John Wheelwright	Roger Williams
who left ...	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
in search of ...	democracy	religious freedom	religious freedom

Colonial America

Lesson 2 The New England Colonies, *Continued*

One man who helped start a new colony was a minister named Thomas Hooker. He and his followers left Massachusetts to form a new colony in what is now Connecticut. In 1639, they wrote out a plan for government. It was called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut was the first written constitution, or written plan of government, in America.

In 1638, John Wheelwright also left Massachusetts with a group of religious dissenters. He led them north and founded the town of Exeter in New Hampshire. New Hampshire became an independent colony in 1679.

Another man who helped start a new colony was a minister named Roger Williams. He believed in religious freedom. He also believed in treating Native Americans fairly. When the Puritans expelled him from Massachusetts, he started the colony of Rhode Island in 1644. Rhode Island was the first place in America where people of all faiths could worship freely.

Gradually the colonists created settlements throughout New England. The settlers and Native American peoples traded with each other. Sometimes there was conflict. Usually, it was because settlers moved onto Native American lands without permission.

In 1675, the Wampanoag leader Metacomet fought a war against settlers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. He got other Indian groups to help. The settlers called Metacomet "King Philip," so the war became known as King Philip's war. Hundreds of Native Americans and colonists died. In the end, the colonists won the war. They were now free to expand their colonies and take even more land.

////////// Glue Foldable here: //////////

Check for Understanding

Why did the Pilgrims start a colony in North America?

Why did people form the colonies of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire?

Identifying

9. What was America's first written constitution?
-

Identifying Cause and Effect

10. What was the cause of King Philip's War?
-

Reading Check

11. Which colony let people of all faiths worship freely?
-

FOLDABLES®

12. Use a two-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *New Colonies* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs—*Pilgrims*, and *Puritans*. Write key words and phrases that you remember about each group. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

Colonial America

Lesson 3 The Middle Colonies

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How does geography influence the way people live?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

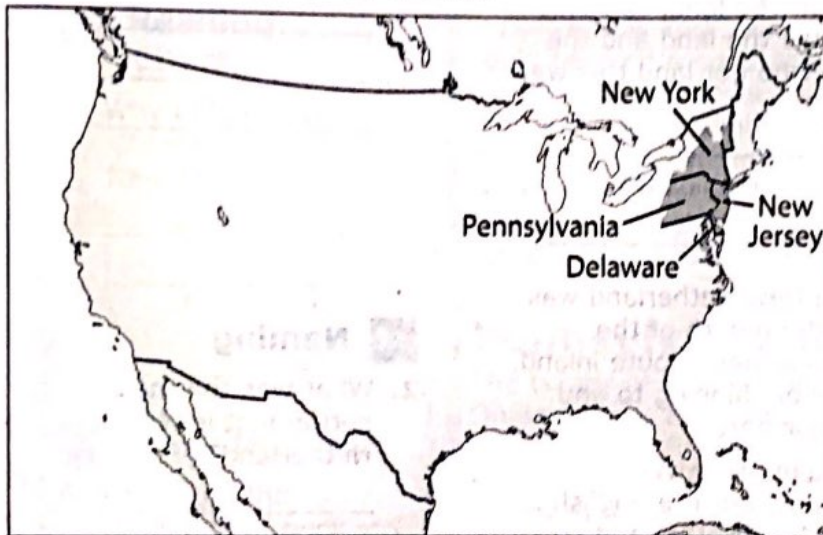
1. Why did the Middle Colonies grow?
2. How did Pennsylvania differ from the other English colonies?

Terms to Know

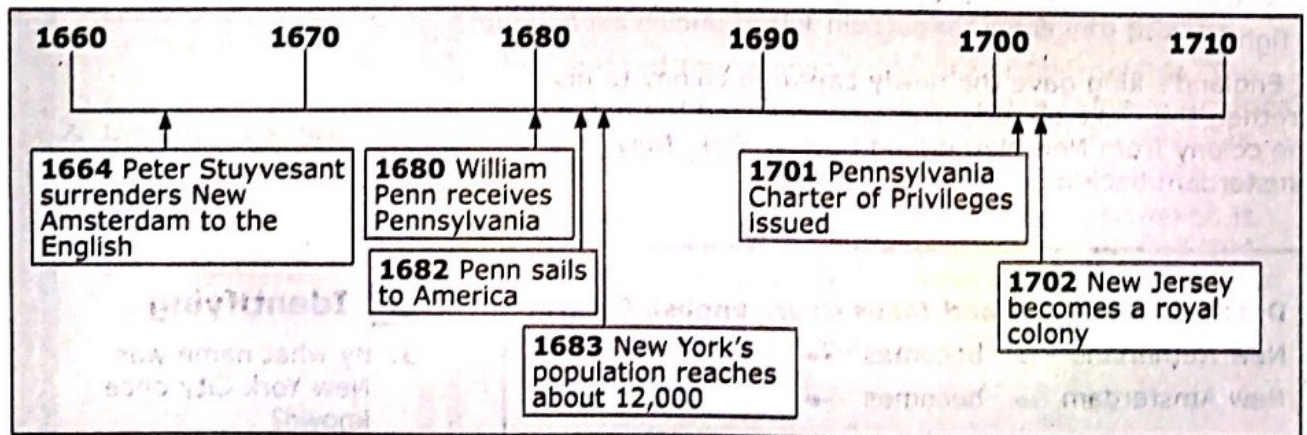
patroon landowner in the Dutch colonies who ruled over large areas of land

pacifist a person who refuses to use force or fight in wars

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Colonial America**Lesson 3** The Middle Colonies, *Continued***New York and New Jersey**

The Middle Colonies were the colonies in the middle of the east coast of North America. Some of these colonies were at first controlled by the European country called the Netherlands. This colony was called New Netherland. People from the Netherlands are called "Dutch." New Netherland was under Dutch control.

The Dutch wanted more people to move to their colony of New Netherland. To get people to move there, they gave away land. The land giveaway worked like this: If someone could bring at least 50 new settlers to New Netherland, the Dutch would give that person a lot of free land. Not only that, but that person would get to rule the land and the settlers like a king. The landowners who got land this way were called **patroons**.

patroon landowner in the Dutch colonies who ruled over large areas of land

The most important settlement in New Netherland was New Amsterdam. It was located at the mouth of the Hudson River. The Hudson River was a major route inland. This made New Amsterdam a center of shipping to and from the Americas. It became a major port.

New Netherland and New Amsterdam were very successful. The Dutch were very happy, but the English were not. They wanted to take over New Netherland so they could have this valuable colony for themselves. In 1664, the English sent warships to attack New Amsterdam. The Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, surrendered without a fight.

England's king gave the newly captured colony to his brother, the Duke of York. The duke changed the name of the colony from New Netherland to New York. New Amsterdam became New York City.

Dutch Control	<i>England Takes Over</i>	English Control
New Netherland	→ becomes →	New York
New Amsterdam	→ becomes →	New York City

? Analyzing

1. What was the purpose of the patroon system?

📍 Naming

2. What was the major settlement in New Netherland?


📍 Identifying

3. By what name was New York City once known?

Colonial America

Lesson 3 The Middle Colonies, *Continued* Defining

4. What is another word for *owner*?
- _____

 Reading Check

5. Why did no major city develop in New Jersey?
- _____
- _____

 Mark the Text

6. Underline the definition of *pacifist*. What religious group practiced pacifism?
- _____

7. Underline the last sentence in the last paragraph on this page. What caused this result?
- _____
- _____

New York continued to grow and prosper under English rule. When England took over in 1664, the colony was home to about 8,000 people. This included 300 enslaved Africans. By 1683, its population had grown to about 12,000. The residents included many Dutch, Germans, Swedes, and Native Americans. New York was also home to the first Jews to settle in North America.

Before long, the Duke of York decided to divide his colony. He gave part of the land to two other nobles. This land became the colony of New Jersey. The two proprietors, or owners, named their colony after an island off the coast of England called Jersey.

Unlike New York, New Jersey had no natural harbors that could become a good port. So New Jersey did not develop a major city. However, like New York, people of many different racial, religious, and national backgrounds lived in New Jersey. To attract settlers, the proprietors offered large amounts of land. They also promised settlers freedom of religion, trial by jury, and a representative assembly.

Pennsylvania and Delaware

The colony of Pennsylvania was founded by Quakers. The Quakers were a Protestant religious group who had been mistreated in England. They believed that everyone was equal. They were also **pacifists**. Pacifists are people who refuse to use force or fight in wars. Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and German settlers also came to Pennsylvania.

The owner of the colony was named William Penn. (In fact, the name *Pennsylvania* means "Penn's Woods.") Penn founded his colony to put his Quaker ideas into practice.

He designed the colony's main city of Philadelphia. The name means "city of brotherly love." Penn came to America in 1682 to supervise the building of the city. Philadelphia quickly became the most popular port in the colonies.

What really makes Pennsylvania stand out, however, is the way Penn treated Native Americans. He believed that the land belonged to the Native Americans. Instead of just taking their land, he paid them for it. As a result, Pennsylvania had better relations with Native Americans than many other colonies.

Colonial America**Lesson 3 The Middle Colonies, Continued**

Penn wrote Pennsylvania's constitution and he took an active role in governing his colony. In 1701, Penn issued the Charter of Privileges. This document gave the colonists the right to elect representatives to a legislature, or lawmaking body. The Charter of Privileges was important because it was another step in setting up democracy in America.

When the colonists got the right to elect people to make their laws, some colonists in southern Pennsylvania wanted to have their own legislature. Many of these colonists were from Sweden. Sweden had started a colony there years before the Dutch and then the English took over the region. Penn let these colonists have their own legislature. Eventually this region became a separate colony called Delaware.

Check for Understanding

Name two colonies that were formed from parts of other colonies and the colony from which each was formed.

Name two groups of people, besides the English, who lived in the Middle Colonies.

Defining

8. What does a legislature do?

Reading Check

9. What was William Penn's main reason for founding Pennsylvania?

FOLDABLES

10. Use a one-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover *Check for Understanding*. Write *Middle Colonies* in the center of the Foldable tab. Create a memory map by drawing arrows around the title and writing five or more short phrases that you remember about each of the Middle Colonies and the people that lived there. Use the reverse side to list additional information you recall.

Colonial America

Lesson 4 The Southern Colonies

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How does geography influence the way people live?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What problems faced Maryland and Virginia?*
2. *What factors contributed to the growth of the Carolinas?*

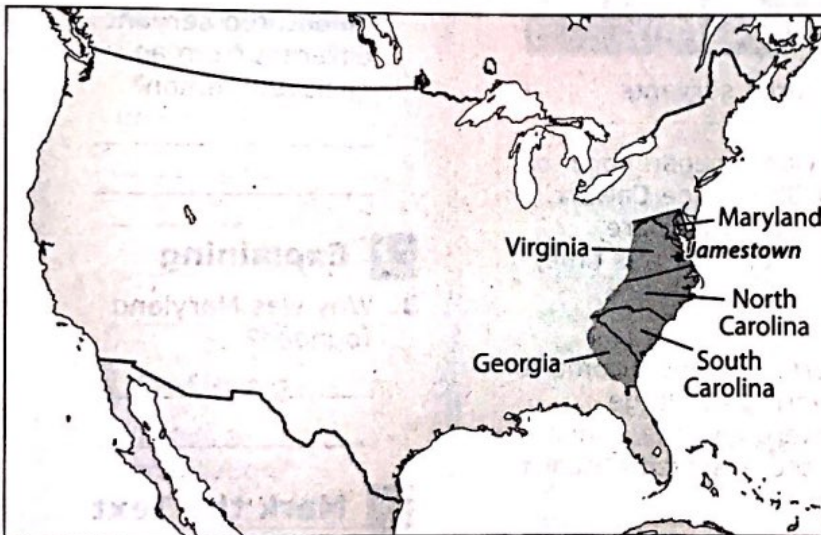
Terms to Know

indentured servant person who agrees to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America

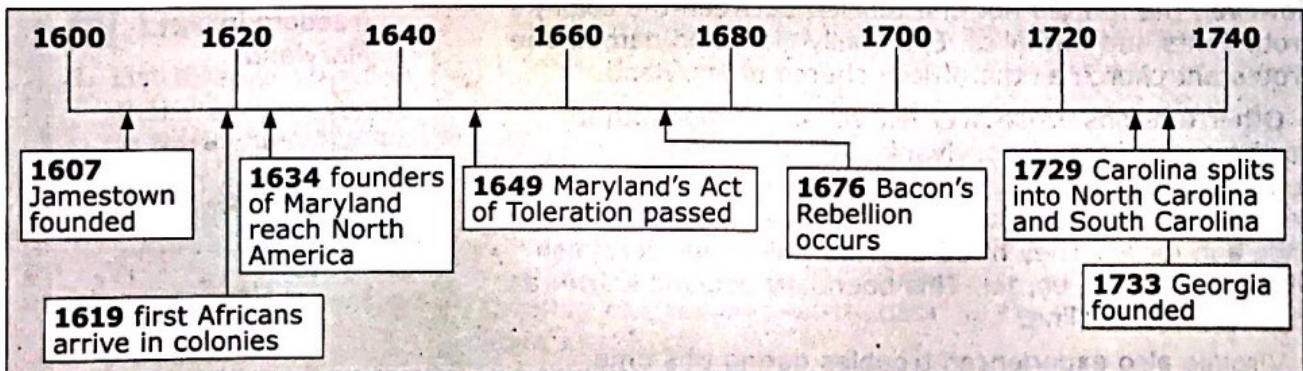
constitution written plan of government; a set of fundamental laws to support a government

debtor person who owes money to another

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Colonial America

Lesson 4 The Southern Colonies, *Continued*

Virginia and Maryland

Jamestown was settled in 1607. Over the years, it grew into a larger colony: the Virginia Colony. The Virginia colonists made their living by growing tobacco. It took a lot of workers to plant, take care of, and harvest this crop. Landowners forced enslaved Africans to do much of this work. The first Africans arrived in Virginia in 1619.

Not all workers were slaves. Many were **indentured servants**. These were people who agreed to work for a certain number of years for no pay. In exchange, their employers paid for their voyage to the colony.

Workers in the Virginia Colony

enslaved Africans	indentured servants
-------------------	---------------------

In 1634, a new colony, called Maryland, began north of Virginia. Maryland was the dream of Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. He wanted to found a colony where Catholics could practice their religion freely. At this time, Catholics in England were persecuted. Calvert's son, Cecilius, worked to start the colony.

Cecilius offered free land to settlers who would come to Maryland. Upper class Englishmen were given large amounts of land. Average colonists were given less land. As in Virginia, wealthy landowners used enslaved Africans and indentured servants to do the work.

Before long, there were more Protestants than Catholics living in Maryland. To protect the Catholics' religious freedom, the colony passed the Act of Toleration in 1649. However, the law did not end tension between the colony's Protestants and Catholics. Eventually Maryland named one Protestant church as the official church of Maryland.

Other tensions arose over Maryland's border with its northern neighbor, Pennsylvania. For many years, the two colonies argued over the exact location of the boundary between them. They finally agreed to settle the dispute once and for all. They hired Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to map the border. This boundary became known as the Mason-Dixon line.

Virginia also experienced troubles during this time. James Berkeley, the governor of Virginia, promised Native Americans that settlers would not go farther west into their lands. Nathaniel Bacon was a farmer in western Virginia. He did not like the promise Governor Berkeley had made.

? Analyzing

1. Why might a person agree to become an indentured servant and work for no pay?

? Contrasting

2. How was an indentured servant different from an enslaved person?

Explaining

3. Why was Maryland founded?

Abc Mark the Text

4. Underline the name of the law that granted religious freedom in Maryland.

Colonial America

Lesson 4 The Southern Colonies, *Continued*

Explaining

5. Why was Bacon's Rebellion Important?

Reading Check

6. Why did Nathaniel Bacon oppose the colonial government?

Defining

7. What is a constitution?

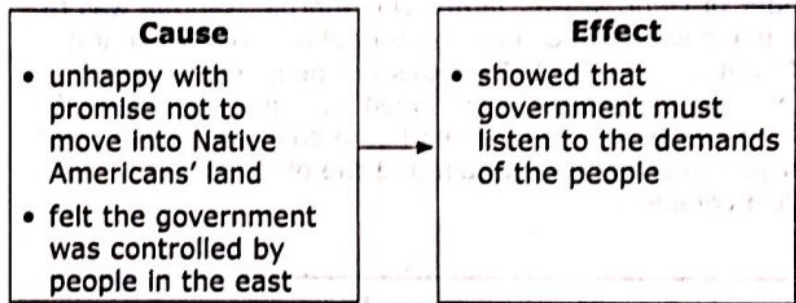
Listing

8. List three products that were important in North Carolina.

In fact, many people in western Virginia did not like it. They wanted to be able to move farther west. They felt that the government of the colony was controlled by people from eastern Virginia who did not care about the problems of western Virginia.

In 1676, Bacon led attacks on Native American villages. His army even marched to Jamestown and drove out Berkeley. They burned Jamestown down. Bacon was about to take over the colony when he died. Today, we remember this event as Bacon's Rebellion. Bacon's Rebellion was important in history because it showed that people wanted a government that would listen to their demands.

Bacon's Rebellion



The Carolinas and Georgia

In 1663, King Charles II created a new colony. It was called Carolina, which is Latin for "Charles's Land." The new colony needed a constitution. A **constitution** is a written plan of government. An English political thinker named John Locke wrote the constitution for Carolina.

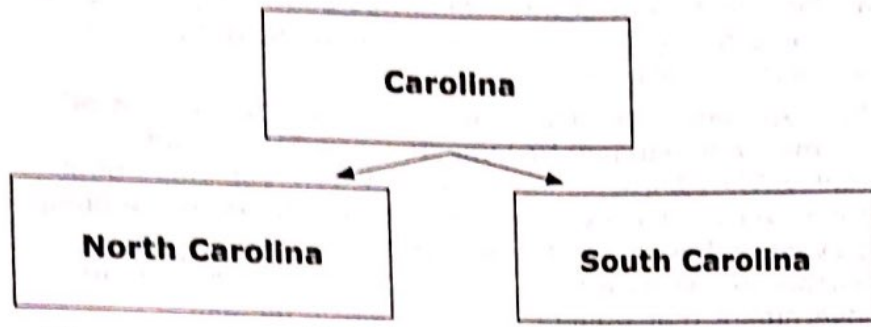
Farmers from Virginia settled in the northern part of Carolina. They grew tobacco and sold timber and tar. There was no good harbor in northern Carolina, so the farmers used Virginia's ports. However, southern Carolina did have a good port at Charles Town (later Charleston).

Other crops were more important in southern Carolina. One of these was indigo. Indigo is a blue flowering plant. It was used to dye cloth. The other important crop was rice. Growing rice requires much labor, so the demand for slave labor increased.

Colonial America

Lesson 4 The Southern Colonies, Continued

In 1729, Carolina split into two separate colonies: North Carolina and South Carolina.



The colony of Georgia was founded in 1733. It was the last colony set up by the English in North America. The founder of Georgia was James Oglethorpe. Georgia was to be a place where poor people and debtors (DEH • tuhrr) could get a fresh start. **Debtors** are people who owe other people money. England also hoped Georgia would protect the colonies from Spain. Spain had a colony in Florida, and Georgia stood between Spain and the other English colonies.

////////// Glue Foldable Here //////////

Check for Understanding

What two things caused Bacon's Rebellion?

List two problems that Maryland faced.

Abc Mark the Text

9. Underline the definition of *debtors*.

✓ Reading Check

10. Why was Georgia founded?

FOLDABLES

11. Use a one-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover *Check for Understanding*. Write the title *Southern Colonies* on the anchor tab. Label the top of the Foldable tab *Problems in Maryland and Virginia*. Recall and record the problems that Southern colonies had to face.

Life in the American Colonies

Lesson 1 Colonial Economy

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How does geography influence the way people live?

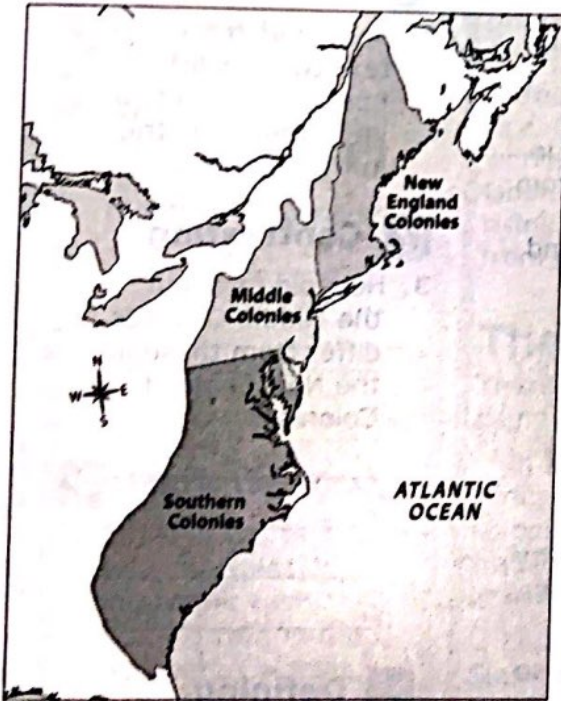
GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. How did the economic activity of the three regions reflect their geography?
2. Why were enslaved Africans brought to the colonies?

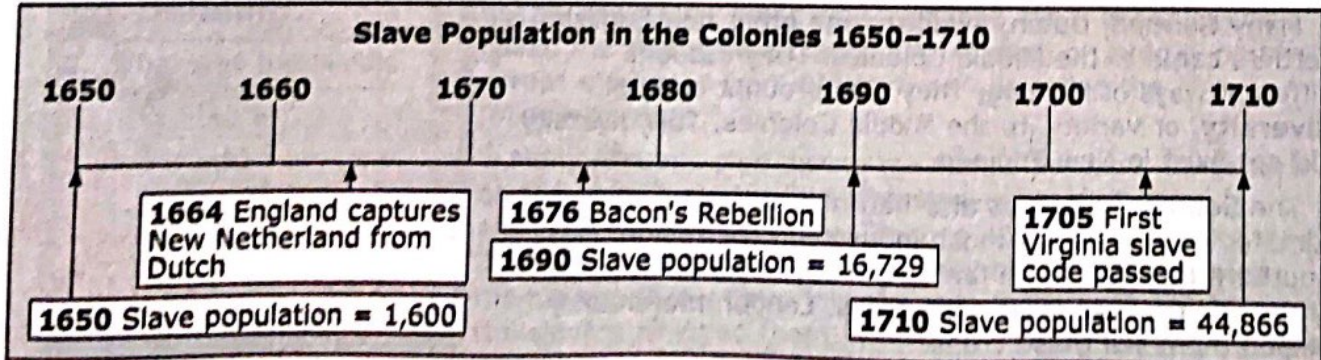
Terms to Know

- subsistence farming** producing just enough to meet immediate needs
- cash crop** a crop that can be sold easily in markets
- diversity** variety, such as of ethnic or national groups
- triangular trade** trade route between three destinations, such as Britain, Africa, and America
- slave code** rules focusing on the behavior and punishment of enslaved people

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Life in the American Colonies

Lesson 1 Colonial Economy, Continued

When the slave ships reached American ports, plantation owners bought the survivors. Slave owners often split up families by selling a husband, wife, or child to another slave owner. Many colonies had **slave codes**. These were rules about the behavior and punishment of enslaved people.

On the plantations, some enslaved Africans worked in the houses, but most worked in the fields. A few learned trades, like weaving. Sometimes they set up shops and shared the money they made with the slaveholders. In this way, some earned enough money to buy their freedom.

In the colonies, there were also people who did not like slavery. They believed no human had the right to own another. Puritans, Quakers, and Mennonites were among those with this point of view.

////////// Glue Foldable here //////////

Check for Understanding

Why were New England farmers unable to grow cash crops?

Why were enslaved Africans brought to the colonies?

Vocabulary

9. What is a set of rules that says how enslaved people should behave and be punished?

Reading Check

10. What role did enslaved Africans play in the economy of the Southern Colonies?

FOLDABLES

11. Use a two-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Farming in the Colonies* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *Geography* and *Labor Force*. Recall and describe how the land and the work force affected farming in the colonies. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.