



THE 13 COLONIES

Traditionally, when we tell the story of “Colonial America,” we are talking about the English colonies along the Eastern seaboard. That story is incomplete—by the time Englishmen had begun to establish colonies in earnest, there were plenty of French, Spanish, Dutch and even Russian colonial outposts on the American continent—but the story of those 13 colonies (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia) is an important one. It was those colonies that came together to form the United States.

ENGLISH COLONIAL EXPANSION

Sixteenth-century England was a tumultuous place. Because they could make more money from selling wool than from selling food, many of the nation’s landowners were converting farmers’ fields into pastures for sheep. This led to a food shortage; at the same time, many agricultural workers lost their jobs.

DID YOU KNOW?

Virginia Dare, the first American-born child of English parents, was born in Roanoke in 1587.

The 16th century was also the age of mercantilism, an extremely competitive economic philosophy that pushed European nations to acquire as many colonies as they could. As a result, for the most part, the English colonies in North America were business ventures. They provided an outlet for England’s surplus population and (in some cases) more religious freedom than England did, but their primary purpose was to make money for their sponsors.

THE TOBACCO COLONIES

In 1606, King James I divided the Atlantic seaboard in two, giving the southern half to the London Company (later the Virginia Company) and the northern half to the Plymouth Company. The first English settlement in North America had actually been established some 20 years before, in 1587, when a group of colonists (91 men, 17 women and nine children) led by Sir Walter Raleigh settled on the island of Roanoke. Mysteriously, by 1590 the Roanoke colony had vanished entirely. Historians still do not know what became of its inhabitants. In 1606, just a few months after James I issued its charter, the London Company sent 144 men to Virginia on three ships: the *Godspeed*, the *Discovery* and the *Susan Constant*. They reached the Chesapeake Bay in the spring of 1607 and headed about 60 miles up the James River, where they built a settlement they called Jamestown. The Jamestown colonists had a rough time of it: They were so busy looking for gold and other exportable resources that they could barely feed themselves. It was not until 1616, when Virginia's settlers learned how to grow tobacco, that it seemed the colony might survive. The first African slaves arrived in Virginia in 1619.

In 1632, the English crown granted about 12 million acres of land at the top of the Chesapeake Bay to Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. This colony, named Maryland after the queen, was similar to Virginia in many ways. Its landowners produced tobacco on large plantations that depended on the labor of indentured servants and (later) African slaves.

But unlike Virginia's founders, Lord Baltimore was a Catholic, and he hoped that his colony would be a refuge for his persecuted coreligionists. Maryland became known for its policy of religious toleration for all.

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

The first English emigrants to what would become the New England colonies were a small group of Puritan separatists, later called the Pilgrims, who arrived in Plymouth in 1620. Ten years later, a wealthy syndicate known as the Massachusetts Bay Company sent a much larger (and more liberal) group of Puritans to establish another Massachusetts settlement. With the help of local

natives, the colonists soon got the hang of farming, fishing and hunting, and Massachusetts prospered.

As the Massachusetts settlements expanded, they generated new colonies in New England. Puritans who thought that Massachusetts was not pious enough formed the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven (the two combined in 1665). Meanwhile, Puritans who thought that Massachusetts was too restrictive formed the colony of Rhode Island, where everyone—including Jews—enjoyed complete “liberty in religious concernments.” To the north of the Massachusetts colony, a handful of adventurous settlers formed the colony of New Hampshire.

THE MIDDLE COLONIES

In 1664, King Charles II gave the territory between New England and Virginia, much of which was already occupied by Dutch traders and landowners called patroons, to his brother James, the Duke of York. The English soon absorbed Dutch New Netherland and renamed it New York, but most of the Dutch people (as well as the Belgian Flemings and Walloons, French Huguenots, Scandinavians and Germans who were living there) stayed put. This made New York one of the most diverse and prosperous colonies in the New World.

In 1680, the king granted 45,000 square miles of land west of the Delaware River to William Penn, a Quaker who owned large swaths of land in Ireland. Penn’s North American holdings became the colony of “Penn’s Woods,” or Pennsylvania. Lured by the fertile soil and the religious toleration that Penn promised, people migrated there from all over Europe. Like their Puritan counterparts in New England, most of these emigrants paid their own way to the colonies—they were not indentured servants—and had enough money to establish themselves when they arrived. As a result, Pennsylvania soon became a prosperous and relatively egalitarian place.

THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

By contrast, the Carolina colony, a territory that stretched south from Virginia to Florida and west to the Pacific Ocean, was much less cosmopolitan. In its northern half, hardscrabble farmers eked out a living. In its southern half, planters presided over vast estates that produced corn, lumber, beef and pork, and—starting in the 1690s—rice. These Carolinians had close ties to the English planter colony on the Caribbean island of Barbados, which relied heavily on African slave labor, and many were involved in the slave trade themselves. As a result, slavery

played an important role in the development of the Carolina colony. (It split into North Carolina and South Carolina in 1729.)

In 1732, inspired by the need to build a buffer between South Carolina and the Spanish settlements in Florida, the Englishman James Oglethorpe established the Georgia colony. In many ways, Georgia's development mirrored South Carolina's.

In 1700, there were about 250,000 European and African settlers in North America's thirteen English colonies. By 1775, on the eve of revolution, there were nearly 2.5 million. These colonists did not have much in common, but they were able to band together and fight for their independence.

Found: The Lost Leaders of Jamestown

Scientists make a big discovery about the historic settlement.

In 1607, about 100 English settlers arrived on the coast of what is now Virginia. They established the first permanent English colony in North America and called it Jamestown. Now, more than 400 years later, archaeologists have identified the remains of four of the colony's first leaders.

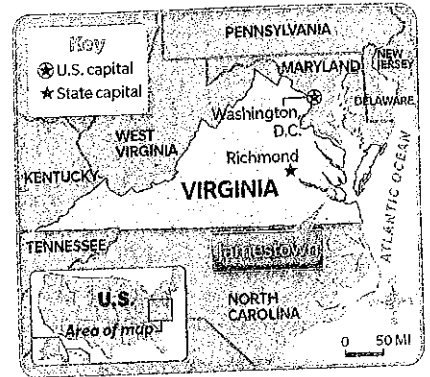
The skeletons were found in 2010 beneath the ruins of the colony's first church. Identifying

Words to Know

excavated (EK-skuh-vayt-ed) verb. uncovered objects by digging

each man took years of detective work. By closely studying the skeletons, scientists determined key details, such as each man's approximate age when he died. They compared that data with the few surviving historical documents from Jamestown.

The discovery gives historians a new window into Jamestown's early years, when the colony was struggling to survive. One of the men died during what is called "the starving time" of 1609-1610. During that harsh winter, disease and a lack of food wiped out more than three quarters of the colonists. Two of the other men arrived in Jamestown soon after. They were part of a crew that saved the colony from collapsing.



James Horn is the president of the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation, the group that excavated the site. He says identifying the skeletons is an important achievement.

"These men probably aren't familiar to most people," Horn says. "But they are the earliest leaders of English America ever discovered."

—by Joe Bubar



Reverend Robert Hunt was among the first settlers of Jamestown and its first minister. He died in 1608.

Captain Gabriel Archer died during the starving time. He was one of the colony's original settlers and may have been its main leader at the time of his death.

Sir Ferdinando Wainman arrived in Jamestown in June 1610. He was in charge of the colony's defenses.

Captain William West arrived in June 1610. He was killed while fighting Powhatan Indians later that year.

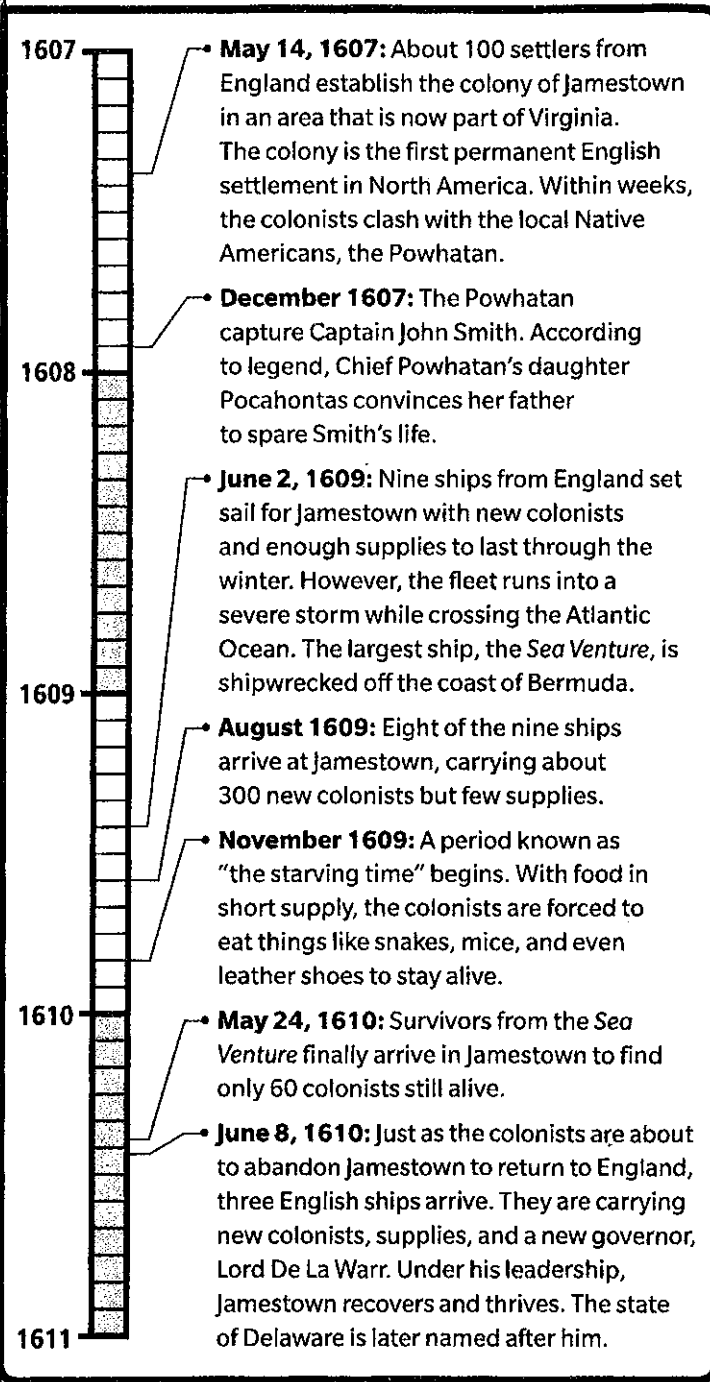
To be used with the September 21, 2015, issue

Reading a Timeline
Common Core R.7

Name: _____

Jamestown: The Early Years

On page 6 of this week's issue, you read about a recent discovery in the historic Jamestown settlement. The timeline below shows some of the important dates in Jamestown's early history. Use it to answer the questions.



1. Who was Pocahontas? What is her significance in the early history of Jamestown?

2. What happened during "the starving time"?

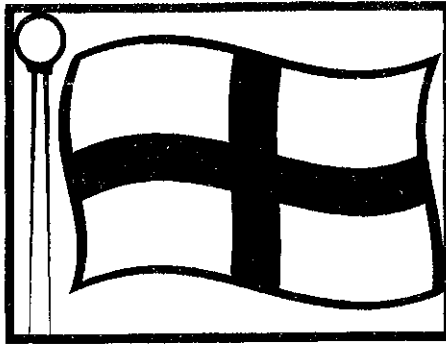
3. Based on the timeline, what was a cause of "the starving time"?

4. How long after leaving England did the people on the *Sea Venture* reach Jamestown?

5. The state of Delaware is named after ____.

- A a Powhatan chief
- B the captain of an English ship
- C a governor of Jamestown
- D one of the first English settlers who arrived in North America in 1607

England in the New World



People came to England to find land, wealth, and religious freedom. England sent **John Cabot**, an Italian explorer, to claim land in America. He claimed much of the land in the northern part of America. Although he thought he was in Asia, his expedition was successful when he discovered cod-fishing grounds. Other brave journeys were made by the **Pilgrims** and **Puritans** to obtain religious freedom. They were landing on the eastern coast of United States. England was a religious nation steadfast in the belief that all citizens were required to belong to the Church of England. The Pilgrims wanted freedom to practice their own religion. The Puritans wanted to "purify" or reform the Church of England. Both groups chanced their lives to sail to America to get away from the Church of England.

Resources were plentiful in the territories claimed for England. The land was fertile for growing crops such as tobacco and rice. The waters provided an abundance of fish. In addition to these crops and fish being traded, they were also exported. Their economic growth began to soar!

England's political and religious rights were different than the other countries settling in the Americas. They were allowed to set up their own governments and laws. They would hold meetings, elect representatives, and tax themselves. England allowed this self-government as long as they didn't take up arms against the Crown. They were also permitted to practice their own religion. They did not have to **abide** by the Church of England.

Originally, England was friendly with the Native Americans. This was helpful for trading. Later greed got the best of some Englishmen. They wanted more than what the Native Americans were giving them. They wanted to be more wealthy. This caused hostile conflicts with the Native Americans. How would it have been different if England remained friendly with them?

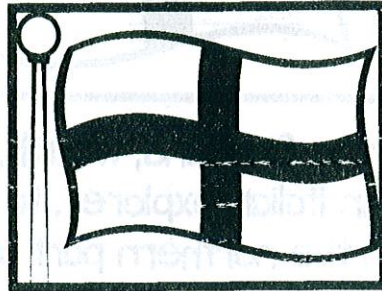
Name _____

Joel

England in the New World

Fill in the graphic organizer in detail.

Religion



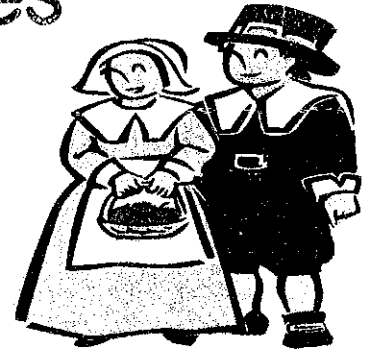
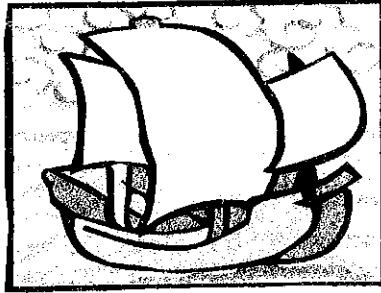
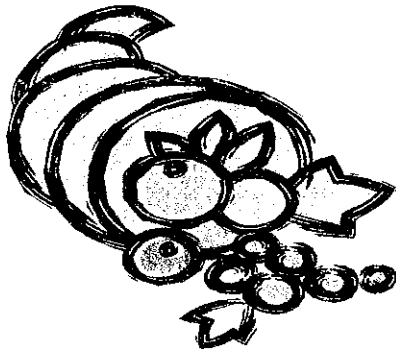
Resources

England
Settlements

Government

Native
Americans

New England Colonies



Duck for cover! The high winds just blew over the sail and the storms are making our ship rock back and forth. That is what happened to my family on the **Mayflower** back in 1620. My parents had to find ways to protect themselves during bad weather. They also had to live on salted beef, dried biscuits called "hard tack," and other dried vegetables until they were able to cook on the deck. It took over 2 months to sail from England to the New World. We were lucky though. There were over a hundred of us and only one death occurred. There was also one baby born on our journey. It was me! I was born on the **Mayflower**! My parents named me Oceanus Hopkins.

Some of us on board were Separatists, or **Pilgrims**. We were coming to the New World for **religious freedom**. In England, you had to belong to the Church of England. We wanted to separate ourselves from that rule and worship our own way. That is how our adventure began.

We planned to settle close to Jamestown, VA since they have an established settlement for 13 years. Then the storm hit and caused our ship to get off course. We landed in Cape Cod instead. This was much farther north! We traveled across Massachusetts Bay to a rocky harbor called Plymouth. There was a humungous rock that we named **Plymouth Rock** that still sits there today! We decided to stay and establish our own colony.

Since our colony was not in the same jurisdiction of Jamestown, we decided to create a self-government. We took a majority vote and later had town meetings and elected representatives. We had a **Meeting House** in the center of town for church and meetings. My parents signed the **Mayflower Compact**. This was a way to keep order and develop laws for the new colony. It showed our loyalty to the King and it was the very first written constitution and the beginning of **democracy** in the New World!

This New World was a very tough adjustment. Half of our friends died from the harsh weather, starvation, and disease. Then a miracle happened! A Native American named Samoset showed up and spoke English! He later brought Squanto and they became our first Native American friends, Squanto taught us how to hunt local animals, gather shellfish, extract sap from Maple trees, and grow crops like beans, corn, and squash. Even with our rocky soil, he showed us how to keep the crops alive by fertilizing with dead fish! We would have never thought to do that! He also taught us which plants were poisonous and helped us form an alliance with local Wampanoag tribe.

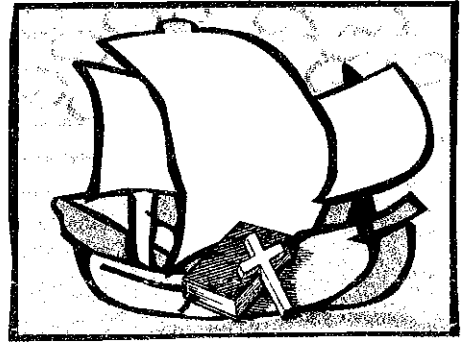
With the abundance of food and no longer starving, we celebrated our first Thanksgiving in our colony. Since we were a religious community, Thanksgiving was a term we used for prayer and fasting (not eating). We were grateful to be alive and for Squanto's generosity. After our first successful harvest in the fall of 1621, Governor William Bradford held a celebration feast. We wanted to share our harvest of food with the Wampanoags so we invited Squanto, Chief Massasoit, and 90 Wampanoags. Our celebration lasted three days! This began a tradition in America that you call Thanksgiving!

Other than our colony, Massachusetts Bay, more colonies were starting to be established in New England. They were Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Our economy mostly thrived on ship building, fur trading, fish, and whales. We were fortunate to have ocean waters, fertile soil, forests, and rivers that ran fast to make power for the mills.

It is so exciting to hear my parents tell the story of my birth on the Mayflower! They were so brave to come to this New World to make a better place for me. They had to start from scratch to build up such a productive settlement. Now, hundreds of years later, it is still thriving!

Name _____

Plymouth



Fill in the blanks with the word bank.

Mayflower Compact	disease	Samoset
Poor living conditions	Pilgrims	Oceanus
Cold weather	Cape Cod	Squanto
Mayflower	Plymouth	

In 1620, _____ came to the New World in search of religious freedom.

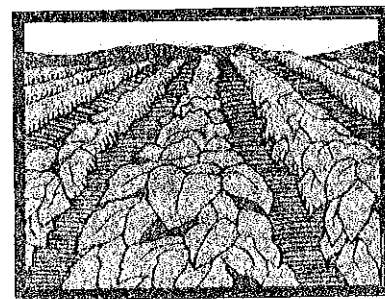
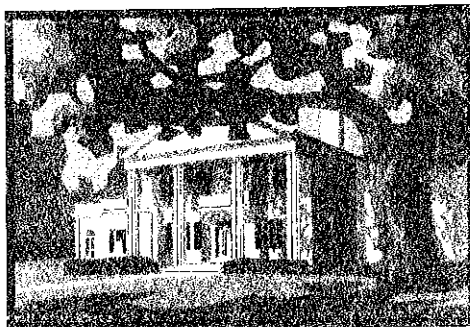
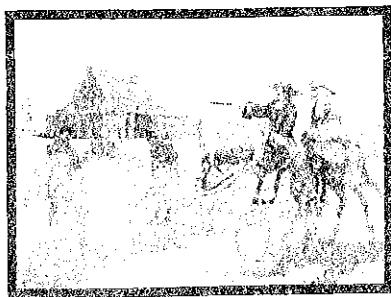
They crowded over 100 people into a small ship called the _____. A baby named _____ was born on the voyage. Storms took them off course and instead of landing in Jamestown, they landed farther north at _____. They chose to settle in a rocky harbor called _____. There were no laws so they made a plan of government called _____. In the first 3 months, half of them died because of _____, _____, and _____.

Then _____ came and welcomed them. This began a period of friendly relations with Native Americans. Another native named _____ showed them how to hunt, fish, and grow crops in the New World.

Inference: Why was the baby called Oceanus?

What do you think may have happened if Squanto didn't come to their settlement?

Southern Colonies



Learn how to do it right Mr. Raleigh! I just don't think that Walter Raleigh knew the benefits of teaching his men to communicate with my people. I am a Native American and believe that we should work peacefully together. In 1585, Queen Elizabeth allowed Raleigh to send over 100 men to Roanoke Island (off the coast of North Carolina) after two of his explorers found it be a perfect place for a settlement. However, they were not friendly with my people in that area and even killed the chief! Since they arrived too late to harvest crops and their supplies were dwindling, they went back home a year later. After they left, fifteen men with supplies showed up and stayed in the fort.

Raleigh was angry about the desertion and decided to hire Simon Fernandez to transport over 100 more people (including women and children) to start a more permanent settlement close by in Chesapeake Bay. He instructed them to first check on the men at the fort. John White was put in charge and brought his family along. Upon arrival in 1587, they found out the men were killed by some of my people. Fernandez demanded they settle here instead of Chesapeake Bay because he wanted to get back to a dispute starting to fester between Spain and England. They followed his orders despite the concern for their fate. Not long after getting settled, John White hesitantly left with Fernandez to get more supplies. They arrived in England to find a Spanish invasion. It took England two years to defeat the Spanish and when White returned to Roanoke, he had a grave discovery. Nobody was there! It was like they disappeared into thin air! The word "CROATOAN" was carved nearby. Croatoan was a local tribe. He desperately went to find their village when a hurricane arose which forced him to return to England. White never got to see his family again because the funds weren't there for more exploration. They called it "The Lost Colony." Do you think my people were to blame?

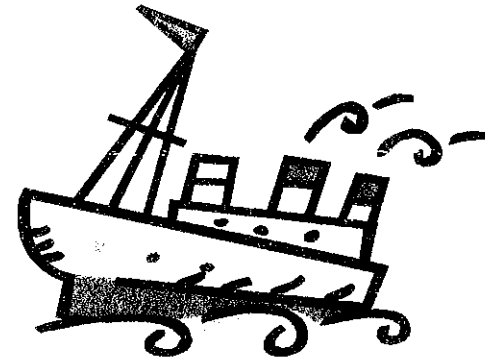
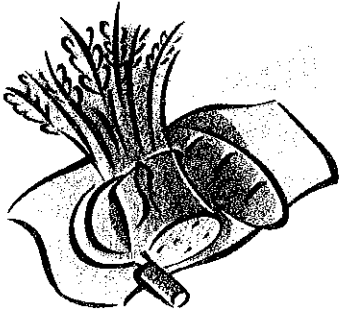
Twenty years later in 1607, a group of over 100 men landed on the banks of Virginia's James River which was not healthy to drink. They were immediately attacked by some of my people but were determined to stay. Their leader, **John Smith**, ordered them to build a fort for protection. However, a severe winter pounded their settlement. They were running out of food and getting sick. Only 60 men endured all these hardships and they trudged on to establish **Jamestown**, America's first permanent English colony!

Captain Smith and other men went in search of food when he was captured and taken to **Chief Powhatan's** home. He was the chief of the whole Powhatan nation. That is where I come in. I am **Pocahontas**, Chief Powhatan's daughter. My father treated me like I was his princess. When I couldn't bear to see them execute Captain Smith, I threw myself over him and demanded peace. My father spared his life. I befriended the Jamestown settlers and was known for being playful, bringing food, and warning them of ambushes. The settlers started to grow **tobacco** which turned into a profitable business. They traded with many of my father's tribes and exported it to England.

Captain Smith returned to England in 1609 when he became ill and I stopped coming around the settlement. Then the relations between the settlers and the Powhatan nation weakened. Four years later, I heard that John Smith had died and I came back to visit Jamestown. I was imprisoned because my father had sold some of their men and weapons! He only returned a portion of them so they moved me to another settlement and converted me to **Christianity**. That is where I met my husband **John Rolfe**. I again encouraged peace between the English and Native Americans.

In addition to Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina were being colonized. The south had a long growing season, mild weather, fertile land, and plenty of rain. Tobacco along with rice and indigo (used to make blue dye) were the most profitable crops which resulted in more plantations. 1619 was a big year in Jamestown. The first elected assembly was established, called the **House of Burgesses**. Then black workers, called **indentured servants**, arrived by boat to work a plot of land to later own it. Other indentured servants came to work for their voyage to the New World. Workers were needed in the Southern Colonies because they relied on cash crops to boost their economy. **Slavery** also became prevalent in the south. They first put my people into slavery but we started to die off from being overworked and diseases. That is when they went to Africa and captured people to work for them! My forever wish was peace between all the people in America.

Middle Colonies

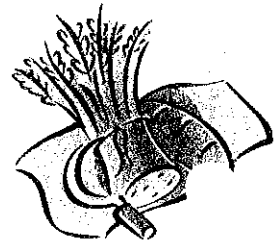


Let me go! I should not be arrested for practicing the Quaker religion! I realize that I live in England and should worship with the Church of England, but seriously! My name is **William Penn** and even my father has a hard time dealing with the fact that I am a Quaker. As a Quaker, we obey the "inner light," which we believe to come directly from God, we refuse to bow or take off our hats to other men, and we will not take up arms. Once I got out of prison, I knew I needed a new plan. Since even the Puritans in the New England colonies didn't accept us, King Charles II decided in 1681 to give me land in the New World that was southwest of New Jersey. He owed my deceased father for a loan. I thought I would call it Sylvania which means "woods," but later called it **Pennsylvania**. I guaranteed free and fair trial by jury, freedom from unjust imprisonments, as well as freedom of religion and elections. This brought a wide variety of nations and people to my land.

Other Middle Colonies were New Jersey, New York, and Delaware. This "middle zone" was truly in the middle of the 13 colonies. We had some of the New England's ship building and some large farms like the Southern plantations. We were fortunate to have rivers, forests, rich farm lands, and fertile soil. We were most known for producing iron and being the "**bread basket**" colony. We produced wheat and used wind mills to mill flour for bread. Since we were centrally located, we were a very important **distribution center**. We were able to ship imports out to the other colonies. That's why New York and Philadelphia grew at amazing rates!

My belief was to have a good relationship with the Native Americans which would prove to be a smart choice. I tried to learn their languages so we could communicate which helped them be willing to trade. I was once quoted, by saying, "We meet on the broad pathway of good faith and good-will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. We are the same as if one man's body was to be divided into two parts; we are of one flesh and one blood."

Name _____



MIDDLE COLONIES

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why was William Penn arrested in England? _____

2. Why did King Charles II give William land in the New World? _____

3. How did William come up with the name "Pennsylvania" for the new land? _____

4. What attracted people to Pennsylvania? _____

5. What features did the middle colonies have in common with the Southern colonies? _____

6. Why was the middle colonies called the "bread basket" colony? _____

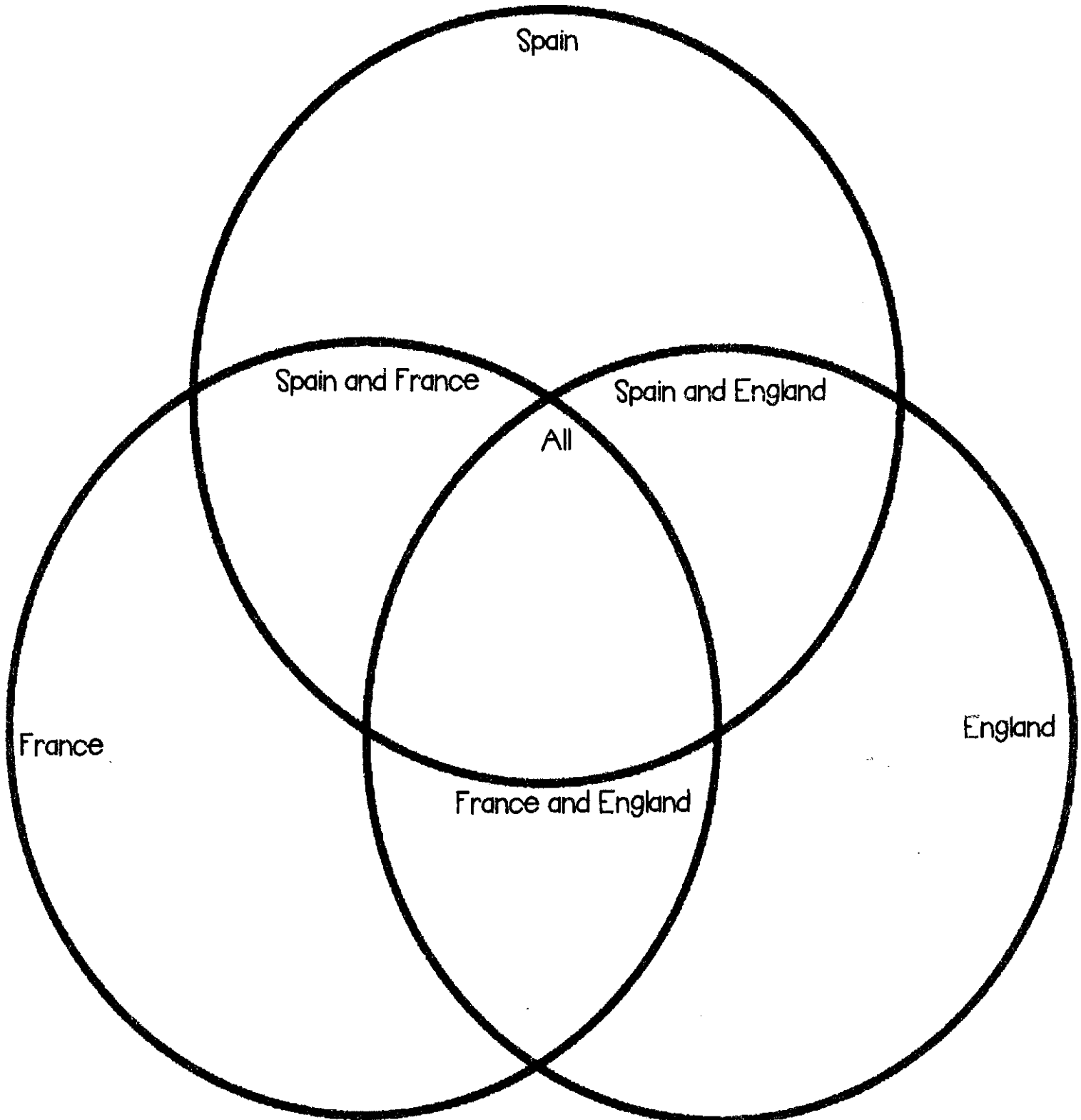
7. Why do you think New York became a leading city so quickly? _____

8. Explain William's quote. _____

Name _____

Comparing European Colonies

Using all of the resources provided, fill in the triple venn diagram below.



If you had a choice, what country's settlement would you have liked to live? Why?

European Settlements in North America Study Guide

Test date _____

England

They came for wealth and religious freedom. They were settling in eastern U.S. and Canada.

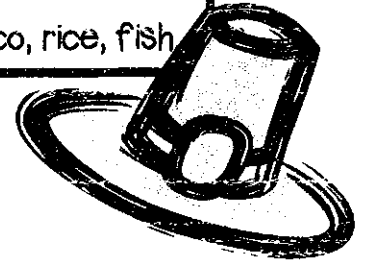
Religion- Pilgrims- people who wanted to get away from the church of England

Puritans- wanted to "purify" or reform the Church

Government- They were allowed to set up their own governments, hold meetings, and tax themselves as long as they didn't take up arms against the Crown.

Relationship with Native Americans- At first, English were friendly for trading but greed led to conflicts with them.

Economic Opportunity- Farming, fishing, trading, Exports of tobacco, rice, fish



European Settlement

France

They wanted to establish fur trade. They were settling in the middle of the U.S.- Louisiana Territory

Religion- Catholics controlled the French Colonial life

Government-It was a royal colony- ruled by the king. Later, Louisiana was a proprietary colony- ruled by one owner appointed by the king. Citizens had no political rights.

Relationship with Native Americans- The French tried to convert them to Catholics. They also became allies with them which helped with fur trading and wars with the British.

Economic Opportunity- Fur Trade

Spain

They had a desire for more riches especially gold! They were settling in southern U.S. and Mexico

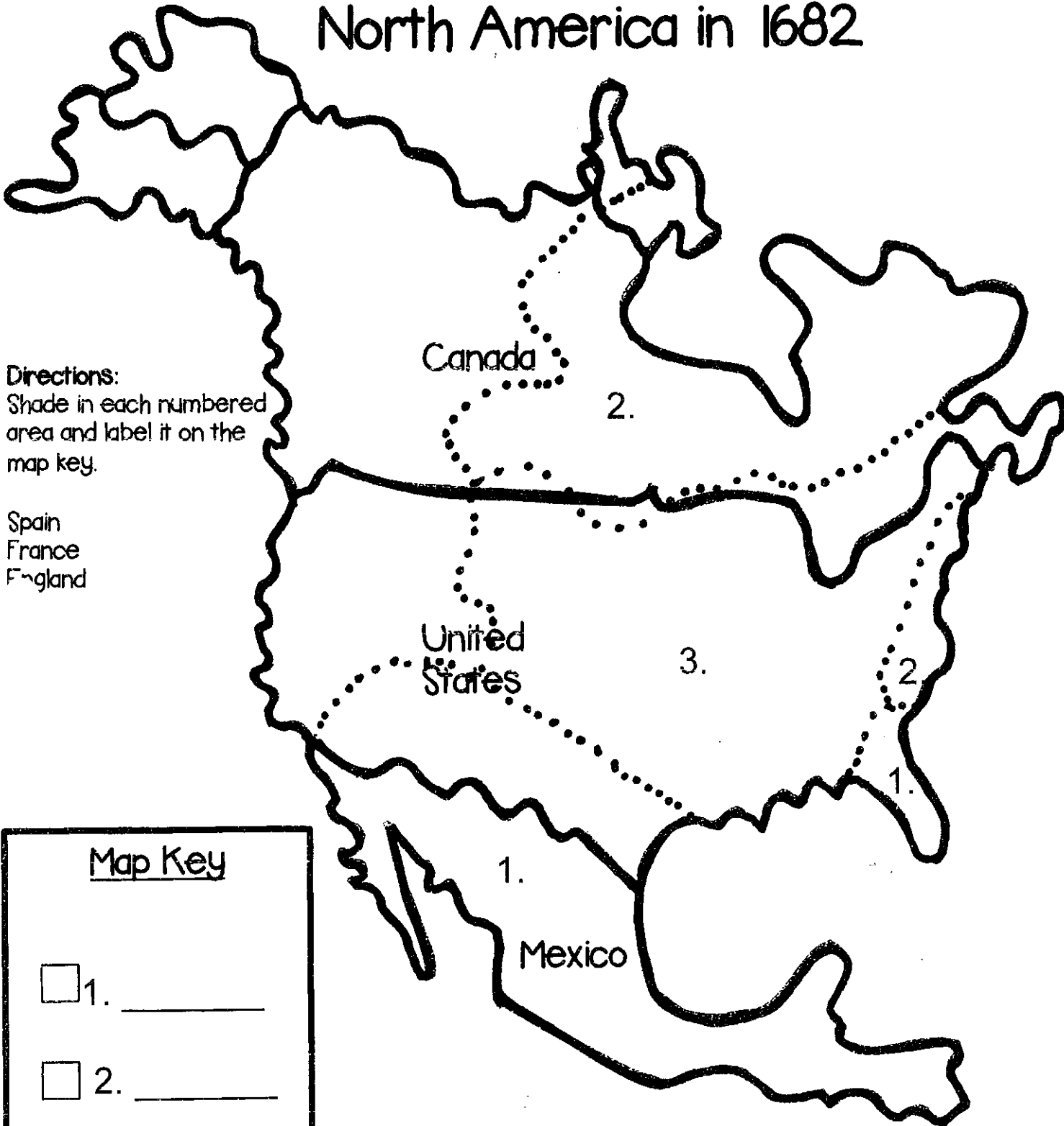
Religion- Catholics only. Protestants were persecuted and driven out.

Government- They were governed by viceroys (representative for the king). Settlers had to obey the laws and couldn't make their own.

Relationship with Native Americans- Missionaries were formed to convert them to Christianity. Soldiers wanted to kill them. Spain was the first to use them as slaves in mines and plantations.

Economic Opportunity- gold mining, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, cotton.

European Territories North America in 1682



Directions:
Shade in each numbered area and label it on the map key.

Spain
France
England

Map Key	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 3.	_____

Name _____

13 Original English Colonies

	New England	Middle	Southern
Colonies			
Religion			
Region (land, water, climate)			
Economy (how did they make money?)			
Important Facts			

