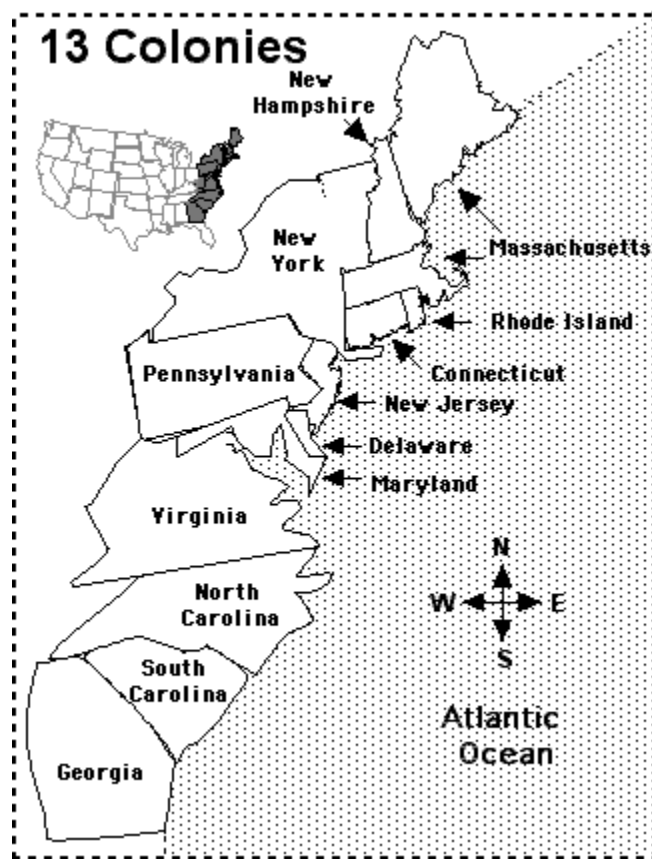


**Focus on Themes** In this chapter you will read about the people who settled the early colonies of North America. You will learn about the problems they faced as they felt the tug between their homeland and their new land. You will see how they settled political differences (sometimes peacefully, other times not) and learned how to trade goods and grow crops to establish a thriving economy. You will discover that the **economy** often influenced their **politics**.

Clue	How It Works	Example	Explanation
<b>Direct Definition</b>	Includes a definition in the same or a nearby sentence	In the late 1600s England, like most western European nations, mercantilism, <i>a system of creating and maintaining wealth through carefully controlled trade</i> .	The phrase "a system of creating and maintaining wealth through carefully controlled trade" defines <i>mercantilism</i> .
<b>Restatement</b>	Uses different words to say the same thing	The British continued to keep a standing, or <i>permanent</i> , army in North America to protect the colonists against Indian attacks.	The word <i>permanent</i> is another way to say <i>standing</i> .
<b>Comparisons or Contrasts</b>	Compares or contrasts the unfamiliar word with a familiar one	<i>Unlike legal traders</i> , smugglers did not have permission to bring goods into the country.	The word <i>unlike</i> indicates that smugglers are different from legal traders.



## The Southern Colonies:

### Section 1:

Jamestown, p. 72

John Smith, p. 73

Pocahontas, p. 73

indentured servants, p. 74

Bacon's Rebellion, p. 74

Toleration Act of 1649, p. 75

Olaudah Equiano, p. 77

slave codes, p. 77

### Main Ideas

1. Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in America.
2. Daily life in Virginia was challenging to the colonists.
3. Religious freedom and economic opportunities were motives for founding other southern colonies, including Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia.
4. Farming and slavery were important to the economies of the southern colonies.

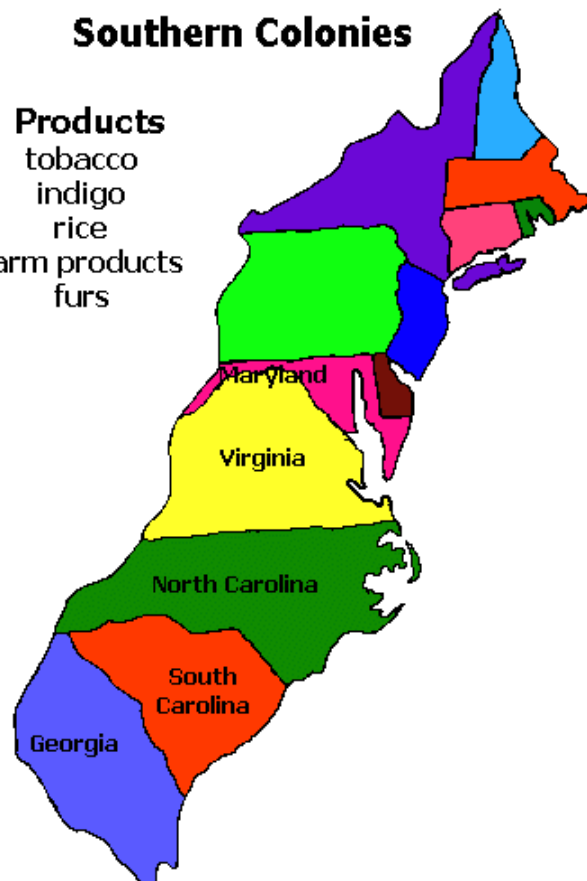
**BUILDING BACKGROUND** Several European nations took part in the race to claim lands in the Americas. Their next step was to establish colonies in the lands that they claimed. The first English colonies were started in the late 1500s but failed. Even in successful colonies, colonists faced hardships and challenges.

### The Big Idea

Despite a difficult beginning, the southern colonies soon flourished.

## The Thirteen Colonies Southern Colonies

**Products**  
tobacco  
indigo  
rice  
farm products  
furs



**SETTLEMENT IN JAMESTOWN:**

1. What was life like in Jamestown?
2. What did John Smith do?
3. What did Pocahontas do?

**DAILY LIFE IN VIRGINIA:**

4. What did colonists begin forming?
5. What are indentured servants?

**Bacons Rebellion:**

6. What happened in Bacons rebellion?

**OTHER SOUTHERN COLONIES:**

7. Why was Maryland founded?
8. What did the toleration act do?
9. What are some of the crops farmed in the southern colonies?

**ECONOMIES OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES:**

10. What was the economy of the southern colonies based in?
11. Who became the workers on the farms?
12. What are slave codes?

## Section 2: The New England Colonies:

Puritans, p. 78

Pilgrims, p. 78

immigrants, p. 78

Mayflower Compact, p. 79

Squanto, p. 79

John Winthrop, p. 80

Anne Hutchinson, p. 82

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** England's first successful colonial settlements were in Virginia. They were started mainly as business ventures. Other colonists in North America had different reasons for leaving their homes. Many, like the Pilgrims and Puritans, came to have freedom to practice their religious beliefs. Others, like the person above, simply wanted a new way of life.

### Main Ideas

1. The Pilgrims and Puritans came to America to avoid religious persecution.
2. Religion and government were closely linked in the New England colonies.
3. The New England economy was based on trade and farming.
4. Education was important in the New England colonies.

### The Big Idea

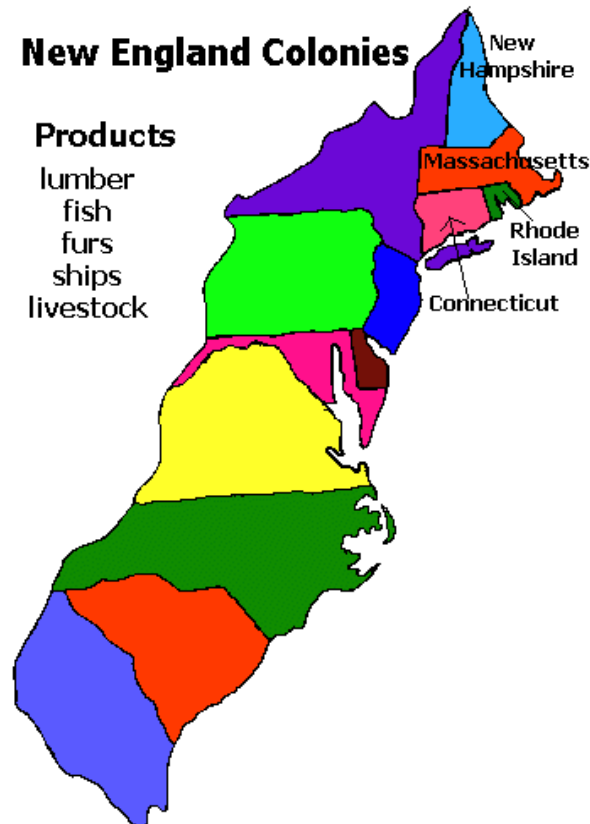
English colonists traveled to New England to gain religious freedom.

## The Thirteen Colonies

### New England Colonies

#### Products

lumber  
fish  
furs  
ships  
livestock



**PILGRIMS AND PURITANS:**

1. Who were the pilgrims?
2. What was the mayflower compact?

**THE PILGRIMS:**

3. What was an important part of their lives?
4. What colony did they found?
5. Who was John Winthrop?

**RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT IN NEW ENGLAND:**

1. Who could vote?
2. Who was Roger Williams?
3. Who was Anne Hutchinson?

**NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY:**

1. What was the climate like in the New England colonies?
2. What did they do instead of farming?

**EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES:**

1. What did New England Parents want?
2. What did they make laws for?
3. What did they establish?

## Section 3: The Middle Colonies

Peter Stuyvesant, *p. 85*

Quakers, *p. 86*

William Penn, *p. 86*

staple crops, *p. 87*

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** The middle section of the Atlantic coast offered good land and a moderate climate. Several prominent English people established colonies that promised religious freedom. To people like the settler above, these colonies promised a new life.

### Main Ideas

1. The English created New York and New Jersey from former Dutch territory.
2. William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania.
3. The economy of the middle colonies was supported by trade and staple crops.

### The Big Idea

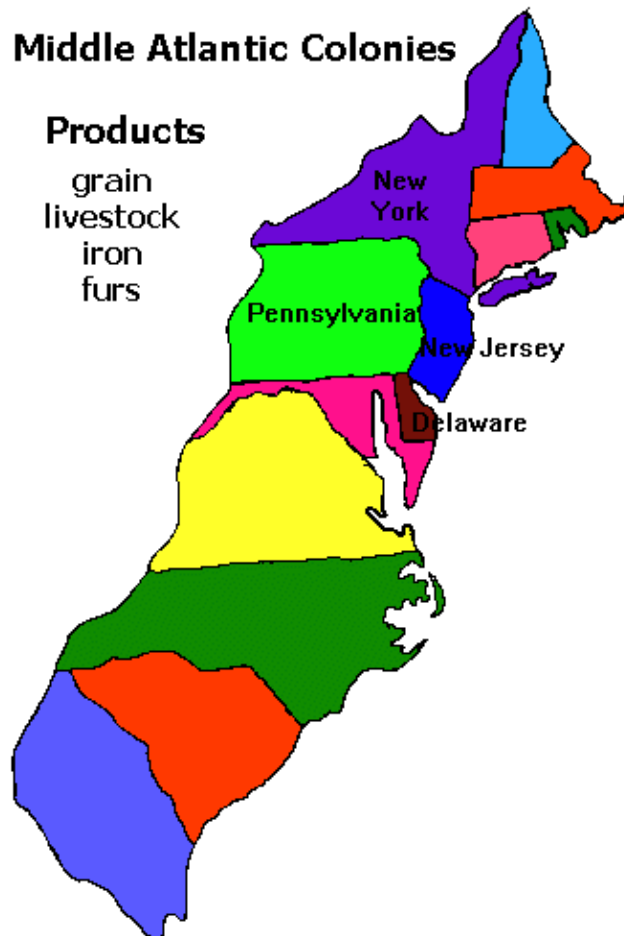
People from many nations settled in the middle colonies.

## The Thirteen Colonies

### Middle Atlantic Colonies

#### Products

grain  
livestock  
iron  
furs



**NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY:**

1. Why was New Netherland formed?
2. What types of people came to the colonies?
3. What was its name changed to?

**PENN'S COLONY:**

1. What was the biggest religious group there?
2. What did they believe in?

**WILLIAM PENN:**

1. What are some things William Penn did?
2. What did he name the capital?

**ECONOMY OF THE MIDDLE COLONIES:**

1. What are staple crops?
2. Who did most of the labor?
3. What was important in the middle colonies?
4. What did women do?

## Section 4: Life in the Colonies

town meeting, *p. 91*

English Bill of Rights, *p. 91*

triangular trade, *p. 93*

Great Awakening, *p. 94*

Jonathan Edwards, *p. 94*

Enlightenment, *p. 95*

John Locke, *p. 95*

Pontiac, *p. 97*

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** When they moved to America, the English colonists brought their ideas about government. They expected to have the same rights as citizens in England. However, many officials in England wanted tight control over the colonies. As a result, some colonists, like this family, were unhappy with the policies of colonial governments.

### Main Ideas

1. Colonial governments were influenced by political changes in England.
2. English trade laws limited free trade in the colonies.
3. The Great Awakening and the Enlightenment led to ideas of political equality among many colonists.
4. The French and Indian War gave England control of more land in North America.

### The Big Idea

The English colonies continued to grow despite many challenges.

### COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. What did the House of Burgesses do?
2. What was a town meeting?
3. What types of courts did they use?

### ENGLISH TRADE LAWS:

4. Why did England control the colonies?
5. What did the Navigation acts do?
6. What was the Triangular trade?

### GREAT AWAKENING AND ENLIGHTENMENT:

7. What was the Great awakening?
8. Who was John Locke?

### King Phillips War:

9. Who was King Phillip?
10. What did each side do?