

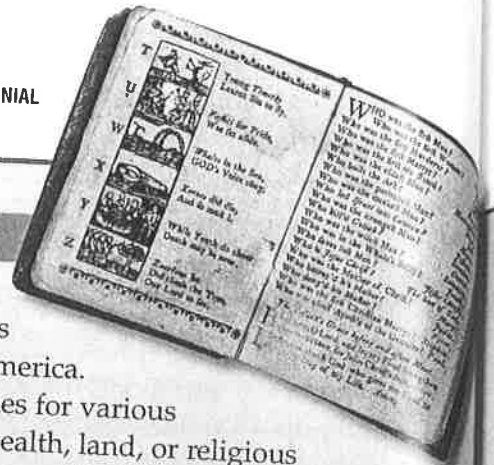
CHAPTER 5



The 13 English Colonies

1607–1733

▶ EARLY COLONIAL
TEXTBOOK



SETTING THE SCENE

Focus

In the 1600s and early 1700s, the English established thirteen colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America. People came to the American colonies for various reasons—including the pursuit of wealth, land, or religious freedom. Settlers brought their values and beliefs with them, including the idea of self-government. Some colonies welcomed people of different backgrounds, making America a land of diversity from its earliest beginnings.

Journal Notes

What were the reasons for establishing each of the American colonies? Why did different colonies attract different groups of settlers? Keep a record of these as you read the chapter.

Concepts to Understand

- ★ What beliefs, ideas, and institutions the colonists brought to America
- ★ How different ways of life created cultural diversity in the colonies

Read to Discover . . .

- ★ the reasons people migrated to the American colonies.
- ★ the ways that each of the thirteen colonies grew and developed.

Americas

1607 English found Jamestown
1620 Mayflower Compact signed

1600–1624

World

1608 Samuel de Champlain founds Quebec

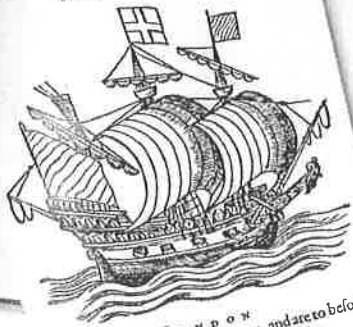
1647 Massachusetts establishes elementary schools

1625–1649

1650–1674

1660 England passes Navigation Acts

NOVA BRITANNIA.
OFFERING MOST
 Excellent fruites by Planting in
 VIRGINIA.
 Exciting all such as be well affected
 to further the fame.



LONDON
 Printed for SAMUEL MACHAN, and are to be sold at
 his Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the
 Signe of the Bul-head.
 1609.

1690 *New England Primer*,
 first elementary
 textbook, is published

1675-1699

1689 William and Mary
 sign English Bill of
 Rights

1701 French establish
 Fort Detroit

1700-1724

1700s Age of Enlighten-
 ment begins

1733 Georgia, last of the 13
 colonies, is founded

1725-1749

1725 English Quakers
 speak out against slavery



**History
 AND
 ART**

Signing of the Compact on the Mayflower

by Edward Percy Moran, c. 1900

The leaders of the Mayflower composed and signed the Mayflower Compact, establishing a government for the new colony. The Puritans elected John Carver to serve as their governor.

▶ **ENGLISH AD TO
 ENTICE PLANTERS**

English Settlers in Virginia

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Learn . . .

- ★ what happened to the first American settlement at Roanoke.
- ★ how investors raised money to start colonies in North America.
- ★ what problems the colonists at Jamestown faced.

Terms to Know

- ★ joint-stock company
- ★ charter
- ★ plantation
- ★ indentured servant
- ★ burgesses
- ★ royal colony



People to Meet

- ★ John Smith
- ★ Pocahontas
- ★ Powhatan
- ★ John Rolfe

Places to Locate

- ★ Roanoke Island
- ★ Virginia
- ★ Chesapeake Bay
- ★ James River
- ★ Jamestown

◀ ENGLISH TOBACCO AD

The English established their first permanent settlement in the Americas in 1607. However, English merchants and adventurers had been engaged in failed efforts since the late 1500s.

With the permission of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh raised money to establish a colony, and in 1585 a small group of men sailed for the Americas. They landed on **Roanoke Island** near the coast of present-day North Carolina. In less than a year, they had run short of food, and when an English ship unexpectedly arrived, all the colonists boarded and returned to England.

★ Lost Colony at Roanoke

Raleigh tried again in 1587, sending an expedition of 91 men, 17 women, and 2 children under the leadership of John White. Raleigh hoped this group would form the nucleus of a farming community. Shortly after arriving, one of the women gave birth to Virginia Dare, the first American-born child of English parents. Virginia was White's grandchild.

White left his daughter, granddaughter, and the rest of the colonists after several weeks to return to England for supplies and more settlers. He hoped to return in a

few months, but hostilities between England and Spain prevented his return.

When he did return in 1590, he found the island completely deserted with no trace of the settlers. The only clue was the word CROATOAN—the name of a Native American group on a nearby island—carved on a post.

No trace of the colonists has been found. The fate of the the “Lost Colony” remains a mystery.

★ Staking a Claim in the Americas

The possibility of riches in America commanded the attention of the English. By 1600 Spain had gained a fortune from the gold and silver in its American colonies in western North America, present-day Florida, South America, and the Caribbean. The English king, James I, could not afford to send ships and supplies to America, and English nobles were unwilling to risk their private wealth.

English merchants, however, were eager for a share in the rich new continent. In 1606 merchants in the cities of London and Plymouth came up with a new way to share the costs of starting a colony.

The Virginia Companies

The merchants formed two companies, the **Virginia Company of Plymouth** and the **Virginia Company of London**. Each was a _____ that sold shares to investors. Each investor contributed only a small part of the cost. If the company's project succeeded, investors shared the profits. If it failed, they lost only as much money as they had put in.

Upon receiving official permission from King James I, each company received a _____—a document that let them settle and trade in a certain area in the Americas. The London group's charter permitted it to settle land between present-day North

Carolina and the Potomac River. The land was named **Virginia**. The charter granted colonists of Virginia the same rights as English citizens.

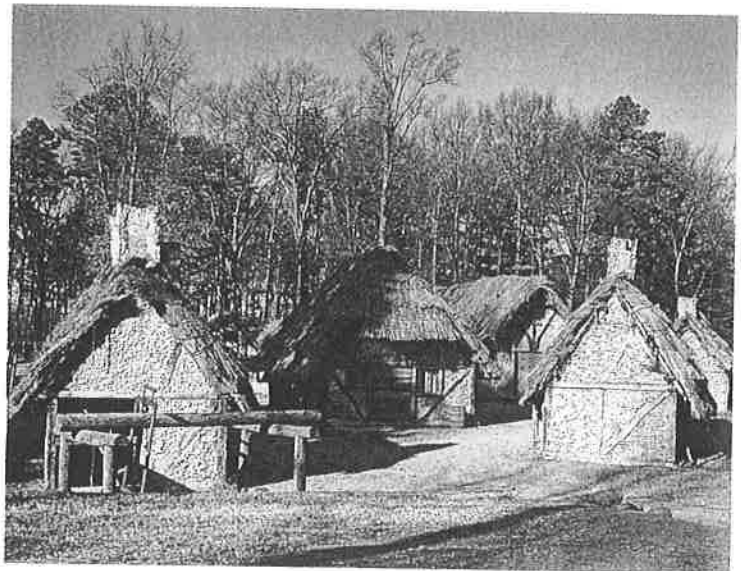
★ The Settlement of Jamestown

In December 1606 the London Company sent three ships—the *Discovery*, the *Susan Constant*, and the *Godspeed*—to start a colony in North America. The 144 men—no women were sent—faced a rough, stormy voyage. More than 40 died at sea. Finally, in April 1607 the ships reached Virginia.

They sailed into **Chesapeake Bay** and up a wide river that the colonists named the **James River** after their king. They landed on a peninsula 60 miles (96 km) up the river, and established their settlement, named **Jamestown**.

Jamestown Faces Problems

Jamestown's location was a good spot to keep a lookout for Spanish ships. It was also a good spot to trade with nearby Native Americans. It had serious drawbacks, however. The swampy land was



▲ RECONSTRUCTION OF JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT



**Picturing
History**

▲ **LANDING AT JAMESTOWN** In 1607 the Virginia Company of London established Jamestown, the second attempt at establishing an English colony in America. **What was the name of England's first colony in America?**

filled with mosquitoes and lacked good drinking water. As a result, many colonists died of malaria or typhoid fever.

Jamestown faced another serious problem. Its colonists knew nothing about living in a wilderness. Many of them were gentlemen from wealthy English families. They had never worked and had no practical skills. They had come to America for gold and adventure, not to cut wood, build homes, or plant crops. By September 1607 about half the colonists had died from the hard life, and by the next January only 38 were still alive.

John Smith Takes Charge

Governing Jamestown was perhaps the biggest problem colonists faced. The London Company had originally set up a board of 13 to rule the settlers. The board members quarreled and some quit. Many of the colonists refused to plant crops and only searched for gold. Without a strong leader, Jamestown's future was in danger.

Captain **John Smith**, a brave adventurer, stepped forward to take charge. Smith

had no patience with the colonists' complaints. He promptly ordered the people—including the idle gentlemen—to build houses and fortifications, dig wells, clear fields, and plant crops. He made it clear that "he that will not work shall not eat."

Smith also bargained for supplies with the local Native Americans, members of the Powhatan confederacy. Smith claimed to have been captured by the Powhatans but was later released. He said that **Pocahontas**—daughter of the chief called **Powhatan**—had begged for his life. Later Pocahontas married colonist **John Rolfe**.

The "Starving Time"

Corn and freshwater from the Native Americans helped the colony survive. Under John Smith's leadership, conditions in Jamestown improved. About 500 new settlers—this time including women—came from England to join the colony in 1609. Unfortunately, Smith was hurt in a gunpowder explosion and had to return to England for medical treatment.

Once again, the colony faced hardship. That winter the food supply ran low and people fought one another for roots, acorns, and even insects. Only 60 settlers survived the "starving time," the winter of 1609–1610.

★ The Growth of Jamestown

Even with its painful beginnings, Jamestown became more stable and new settlers continued to arrive. Investors and the English government, however, still demanded a profit.

A Plantation Economy

The colony's economy did not flourish until the settlers began growing a new crop—tobacco. John Rolfe began planting tobacco in 1612. He had seen the Native Americans smoking it in pipes. Because

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the native tobacco was bitter and harsh, Rolfe experimented with seeds from a milder plant from the West Indies.

Within a few years, colonists shipped thousands of pounds of Virginia tobacco to England and earned huge profits. The habit of smoking rapidly spread throughout Europe. King James I, however, condemned it as "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs."

Tobacco growing changed farming in Virginia. Planters set up large farms, or *plantations*, along the coastal rivers. Growing tobacco was hard, backbreaking work. Planters in Virginia hired *indentured servants*, people who agreed to work a certain number of years—usually from 3 to 7—in exchange for their passage to America. When the agreed upon time was up, indentured servants were free citizens. Between 100,000 and 150,000 men and women came to America as indentured servants in the 1600s.

Newcomers From Africa

In 1619 a Dutch ship from the West Indies brought the first Africans—20 of them—to Jamestown. The first child of African descent born in the English colonies was a boy named William, born in 1624.

These colonial African workers were probably treated as indentured servants by the tobacco planters. Some of these servants later became free citizens.

Encouraging Family Life

The hardships of the early years discouraged many people, especially women, from coming to Virginia. A few women came voluntarily or as indentured servants. London Company officials knew, however, that families were needed to make the colony stable.

In 1620 about 100 women sailed into Jamestown following promises they would

have a place to live and freedom to choose their own husbands. The company charged each man who married one of these women 150 pounds (68 kg) of tobacco. Jamestown eventually became a community with families and a growing population.

Native American Neighbors

At first, mainly through the efforts of John Smith, English settlers and Native Americans were on good terms. Pocahontas married planter John Rolfe in 1614 and went with him to England where she was introduced to London society. In 1617, on her way home to America, Pocahontas caught smallpox and died.

Pocahontas's father, Powhatan, died the next year and relations between settlers

▼ AD FOR SERVANTS AND WORKERS

ADVERTISEMENT
To all Trades-men, Husbandmen, Servants and others who are willing to Transport themselves unto the Province of New-East-Jersey in America, a great part of which belongs to two men, Proprietors thereof.

Whosoever several Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who (by undoubted Rights derived from His Majesty, and His Royal Highness) are Intitled and concerned in the Province of New-East-Jersey, lying in the midst of the excellent Plantations in America, do intend (God willing) to send Great Ships thither, in May, June, and July, and will much like labour and industrious workmen, and are able to Transport themselves and Families thither, without any Charge, and will afterwards pay only a small Rent yearly to the said Proprietors, for the first four or five years, and are also able to Transport themselves and their Families ever, for which they shall pay nothing; for the fifth year or six years, they shall be cutting down of Wood with Axes, and other such Hand-Work, there being plenty of Open and Uncultivated Land, and other like Hand-Work, and others who incline to go thither, and desire further Information hereof, may send to any of the said Proprietors, who will fully inform them therein, and will advise and assist them therein, according to their several abilities and capacities.



Picturing History

▲ **BRIDE SHIP ARRIVING IN JAMESTOWN** Several years after the founding of Jamestown, bride ships from England arrived to help balance the population of men and women. **What did it cost to marry one of these women?**



Picturing History

▲ **THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES** In July 1619, the House of Burgesses became the first elected lawmaking body in the colonies. **Who had the authority to refuse laws passed by the House of Burgesses?**

and Native Americans declined. The Native Americans resented the amount of land the colonists were taking, and the chief who succeeded Powhatan mistrusted the English.

Mistrust led to violence. In 1622 some Native Americans made surprise attacks on colonists. The attackers killed nearly 350 people, including John Rolfe. The colonists in turn attacked the local Native American villages and burned their crops. After many battles, the English gained control of the area.

★ The Beginning of Self-Government

Under Jamestown's charter, the London Company controlled the colony and named a council to run it. Settlers worked for the company, which owned the land. In 1619 the company sent a governor to rule Jamestown and began granting land to individuals. It also gave colonists a voice in running the colony's government. Thus, the first form of representative government began in the English colonies.

Adult freemen could elect representatives, or *burgesses*, to a lawmaking body, the **House of Burgesses**. This assembly could make laws to govern the colony, although the governor of the London Company could refuse to approve them. The House of Burgesses met for the first time in a Jamestown church in July 1619.

Although by 1624 Jamestown was beginning to prosper, King James I was unhappy with the way officials were running the Virginia colony. Problems with colonists and the lack of profits caused the king to take back the charter. He then made Virginia a *royal colony*, a colony under the control of the king. He appointed a royal governor but did not abolish the House of Burgesses.

★ SECTION 1 REVIEW ★

Checking for Understanding

1. Identify John Smith, Pocahontas, Powhatan, John Rolfe, Roanoke Island, Virginia, Chesapeake Bay, James River, Jamestown.
2. Define joint-stock company, charter, plantation, indentured servant, burgesses, royal colony.
3. What hardships did the first settlers in Jamestown face?
4. What was important about Virginia's House of Burgesses?

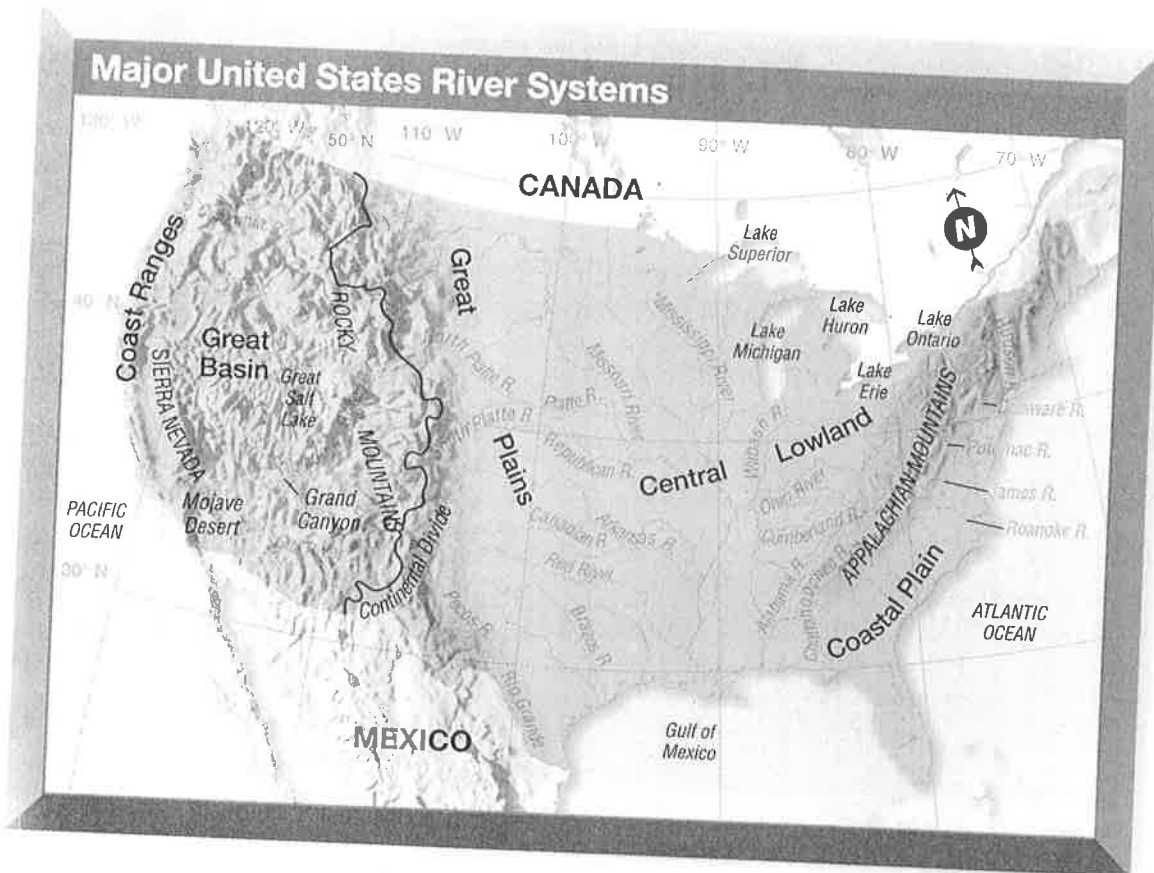
Critical Thinking

5. **Determining Relevance** Why did the English want a colony in North America? How successful was Jamestown in meeting England's needs?

ACTIVITY

6. Imagine that you are a shareholder in the London Company in 1619, trying to attract new settlers. Create a poster to persuade people in England to move to Jamestown.

Rippling Highways



When European explorers landed in eastern North America they did not find a system of roads into the interior of the continent. They faced an almost unbroken thick, dark wall of trees. The sparkling waters of the broad eastern rivers were the only roads to be found.

Explorers, settlers, fur traders, and missionaries all traveled America's great rivers. Nearly all the earliest colonial cities, from Boston and New York south to Savannah, were built on good harbors at the mouths of rivers. Farmers in the Middle and Southern Colonies built their farms along the banks of the Delaware, James, and the Ashley Rivers. They loaded barrels of wheat or tobacco at their own docks to be taken downriver to

seaport cities. These settlers also built their homes with the front doors facing the river, ready to welcome travelers.

Making the Geography Connection

1. How were America's rivers used by early explorers and settlers?
2. Why were early American towns built along rivers?

ACTIVITY

3. Create a poster that would convince America's early eastern settlers to travel west by flatboat. Use artwork and description to tell people the advantages of this type of travel.

SECTION 2

Pilgrims Found Plymouth Colony

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Learn . . .

- ★ why the Pilgrims wanted to leave England.
- ★ why the Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact.
- ★ how Native Americans helped the colonists at Plymouth.

Terms to Know

- ★ Puritans
- ★ Separatists
- ★ Pilgrims
- ★ Mayflower Compact
- ★ Thanksgiving

People to Meet

- ★ John Carver
- ★ Samoset
- ★ Massasoit
- ★ Squanto

Places to Locate

- ★ Netherlands
- ★ Cape Cod
- ★ Massachusetts
- ★ Plymouth



► WILLIAM BRADFORD'S SILVER CUP

The hope of a new start in life brought most people to England's American colonies. A new start, however, had different meanings for different people. The people who settled Jamestown hoped to find gold and make profits. Other groups looked for a place where they could freely follow their religious beliefs.

★ Religious Disagreement in England

England had been a Protestant country since 1534, when King Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and formed the Anglican Church. Not

everyone in England was happy with the new church, however. Many wanted to return to the Roman Catholic belief and rituals.

Puritans and Separatists

Other critics of the Anglican Church wanted to "purify" the church by getting rid of all Roman Catholic influences. Known as **Puritans**, most of these people stayed in the Anglican Church and tried to change it from within.

A small group of Puritans, however, disapproved so strongly of the Anglican Church that they would not worship there. They left the church and as **Separatists** worshiped by themselves. This

practice enraged the English government. These Separatists were attacked often for their beliefs and shut out of their communities.

Life in England became so difficult for Separatists that in 1608 one group moved to the city of Leyden in the **Netherlands**, a country known for its religious tolerance. They called themselves **Pilgrims**, a term for travelers with a religious goal.

After a few years, the Pilgrims still felt out of place in the Netherlands. It was more difficult to earn a living there. They also worried about their children being influenced too much by the Dutch. Despite the hazards of crossing the Atlantic, some of the Leyden Pilgrims decided to move to America. There they hoped to establish a community based on religious freedom.

★ Starting the Plymouth Colony

Organizing the voyage was difficult because most of the Pilgrims had little

money. Eventually they joined with other English Separatists who also wanted to leave England, and gained a charter from the London Company to set up a colony in Virginia. One prosperous businessman, **John Carver**, arranged financial backing and found the group a small but seaworthy ship, the *Mayflower*.

Journey to America

In September 1620, after several delays the *Mayflower* set sail from Plymouth, England. It carried about 100 men, women, and children including Separatists from Leyden and England.

The Atlantic crossing was stormy, and winds blew the ship off course. Finally, on November 9, 1620, the *Mayflower* came to rest at the tip of **Cape Cod**, off the coast of present-day **Massachusetts**.

The Mayflower Compact

The Pilgrims had not reached Virginia, but rather the New England region named and mapped by John Smith in

Linking Past and Present

Cream to Butter

Colonists could take nothing for granted. Almost everything they needed had to be made.

Then

A Job for Everyone

With no supermarkets, running water, or refrigeration, the people of Plymouth Colony had to grow or make everything

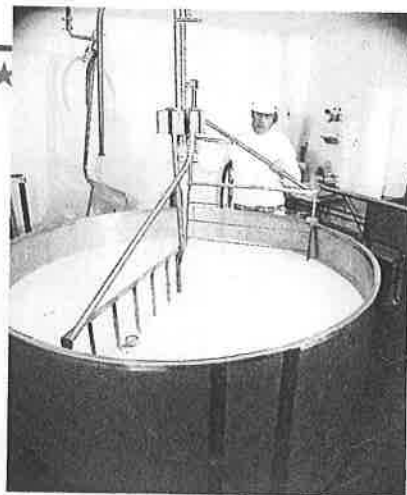
they needed. The men grew the crops and hunted for game. Food products were cooked or preserved mostly by women. Bringing in firewood and churning the butter were common chores for children. All tasks were time-consuming and done by hand.

Now

Machines Do the Work

Today milk products are processed in modern dairies that have clean, refrigerated

▼ MODERN-DAY BUTTER CHURN



equipment. Continuously churning, stainless steel machines can make cream into butter in three minutes or less.



▶ COLONIAL BUTTER CHURN

1614. They were outside the area of their charter and its laws. To establish some kind of law and discipline, Pilgrim leaders decided that they must make an agreement before they went ashore.

The 41 men aboard signed a document setting up a form of self-government and agreeing to obey laws passed by the majority. This pact became known as the *Mayflower Compact*. John Carver was chosen governor of the new colony.

Landing at Plymouth

The Pilgrims searched for nearly a month before they found Plymouth harbor. In late December they stepped ashore and settled on cleared land that had once been a Native American village.

In the bleak, cold winter, the Pilgrims, like the Virginia colonists, had their "starving time." By spring almost half of them had died. Those that survived man-

aged to keep the colony alive. **William Bradford**, the second governor of Plymouth, later wrote in his history:

“... [I]n two or three months' time half of their company died, especially in January and February, being the depth of winter, and wanting houses and other comforts; being infected with the scurvy and other diseases which this long voyage . . . had brought upon them.”

★ Native Americans and the Pilgrims

The colonists who survived the winter were surprised one March day when a



History
AND
ART

▲ *THE FIRST THANKSGIVING* by Jennie A. Brownscombe, c. 1914 This traditional depiction of the first Thanksgiving shows Pilgrims sharing their bountiful harvest with Native Americans. **What Native American group helped the Pilgrims survive at Plymouth?**

tall Native American named **Samoset** appeared and greeted them in English. Samoset introduced them to **Massasoit** (MAS•uh•soit), chief of the Wampanoags (wahm•puh•NOH•AGS), the group that controlled present-day southeastern Massachusetts.

One of the Wampanoags, **Squanto**, taught the Pilgrims how to survive in their new home. He taught them how to hunt in the forests, how to plant corn, and where to catch fish. Squanto also acted as their interpreter, helping to maintain peace between the colonists and Native Americans. The Pilgrims, grateful for Squanto's help, called him "a special instrument sent of God."

Plymouth Survives

Thanks to the help of the nearby Wampanoags, the Pilgrims had an abundant harvest in 1621. They shared their bounty with the Native Americans in a festival usually thought to be the first Thanksgiving in the English colonies. The meal probably included corn bread, wild game birds, greens, venison, and shellfish.

In 1621 the Council for New England officially granted the Pilgrims a charter for their settlement at Plymouth. A few

★★★ AMERICA'S FLAGS ★★★



Flag of England English settlers in Jamestown and the Pilgrims in Massachusetts carried the flag of the

British Union. It waved over the colonies until the Revolution.



new settlers arrived, but Plymouth Colony grew slowly. It had only 300 settlers by 1630 and 3,000 by 1660.

The Pilgrims were always a poor community. As late as the 1640s, they had only one plow among them. However, they clung to their belief that God had put them in America to live as a truly Christian community. On the whole, the Pilgrims were content to live their lives in what they considered godly ways.

At times the Pilgrims spoke of serving as a model for other Christians. Governor Bradford wrote:

“As one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone to many, yea in some sort to our whole nation.”

★ SECTION 2 REVIEW ★

Checking for Understanding

1. Identify John Carver, Samoset, Massasoit, Squanto, Netherlands, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, Plymouth.
2. Define Puritans, Separatists, Pilgrims, Mayflower Compact, Thanksgiving.
3. Why did the Pilgrims leave England?
4. How did Native Americans help the Pilgrims at Plymouth survive?

Critical Thinking

5. Making Comparisons How were the settlements of Jamestown and Plymouth similar? How were they different?

ACTIVITY

6. Working alone or with a partner, create a cartoon strip that tells the story of the Pilgrims' journey from England to the Plymouth Colony.

SECTION 3

Settling the New England Colonies

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Learn . . .

- ★ why the Puritans founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- ★ why settlers moved from Massachusetts Bay to Rhode Island and Connecticut.
- ★ why conflicts arose between the Native Americans and the colonists.

Terms to Know

- ★ Great Migration
- ★ Massachusetts Bay Company
- ★ commonwealth
- ★ toleration
- ★ Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- ★ constitution

People to Meet

- ★ John Winthrop
- ★ Roger Williams
- ★ Anne Hutchinson
- ★ Thomas Hooker
- ★ Metacomet

Places to Locate

- ★ New England Colonies
- ★ Boston
- ★ Providence
- ★ Rhode Island
- ★ Connecticut
- ★ New Hampshire
- ★ Maine

► PURITAN BIBLE BOX



Interest in the American colonies continued to grow in England. Political issues and church conflicts made many groups seriously consider crossing the Atlantic in search of new opportunities. The New England described by John Smith attracted many who wanted personal or economic freedom. They settled the New England Colonies.

★ Puritans in Massachusetts

The Separatists who founded Plymouth in America were a tiny group compared

with the number of Puritans in England. These Puritans were under continuous attack and punishment for criticizing the Anglican Church. This pressure forced many Puritans to seek religious freedom in the American colonies. There they hoped to freely follow their beliefs. News of possible wealth and success in the new lands also drew the Puritans.

The year 1630 marked the beginning of what is called the *Great Migration*. Ten

years after Plymouth Colony was founded, 1,000 people crossed the stormy Atlantic to New England. In the next 10 years, some 16,000 people would journey to this part of America.

The Massachusetts Bay Company

In 1625 Charles I succeeded his father, James I, as king of England. The new king despised the Puritans and put more pressure on them to follow the Anglican Church. Represented by **John Winthrop**, a well-to-do lawyer and landowner, the Puritans requested a colonial charter from the king. In 1629 the Puritans received their charter and formed the Massachusetts Bay Company.

Settling the Colony

In 1630, 17 ships with more than 1,000 Puritan settlers left England to establish the Massachusetts Bay Colony just north of Plymouth. It was the largest single migration of this type in the seventeenth century. The expedition was better organized than the Jamestown or Plymouth trips. Settlers brought large stores of food, clothing, tools, and livestock with them.

"A City Upon a Hill"

In Massachusetts Bay, the Puritans hoped to build a Christian society that would be a model for the rest of the world. As John Winthrop, who became the colony's first governor, wrote: "For we must consider that we shall be like a City upon a Hill; the eyes of all people are on us."

The new colony overcame harsh weather and disease, and prospered. By the early 1640s some 16,000 colonists were living in **Boston**, the capital, and in smaller neighboring towns such as Watertown and Charlestown. Good access to rivers and other waterways made Boston a successful trading center.

Using the Bible as their guide, the Puritans practiced the kind of religion they had wanted in England. Instead of being ruled by a bishop or other distant leader, each church was run by its congregation. This meant that church members chose their own minister. They also transformed the Massachusetts Bay Company from a trading company into a **commonwealth**, a self-governing political unit. It was the first of its kind in America.

The General Court

The **General Court**, which made the laws, at first included only the Puritans who were investors in the Massachusetts Bay Company. Later all adult freemen became members of the company, provided they were church members. They elected the governor and members of the General Court.

Many of the colony's laws enforced Puritan ways of thinking. Everyone, even nonmembers, had to attend long Sunday church services. The rest of the day was to be spent praying and reading the Bible. Dancing and sports or games were strictly forbidden.

★ A New Colony in Rhode Island

Although the Puritans came to Massachusetts to find freedom for their own beliefs, they did not believe in religious **toleration**—the acceptance of different beliefs. The Puritans treated those who disagreed with them harshly. Some were driven from the colony; others left to start their own new settlements.

Roger Williams Speaks Out

In Salem, a town north of Boston, the young minister **Roger Williams** preached ideas that angered Puritan leaders.

Williams believed the church had too much power in governing the colony. Civil officials, he said, should not punish people for following their consciences. Nor should people have to belong to the church to vote. Williams said the church and the government should be separate. This idea shocked the Puritans. This **separation of church and state** would later become a basic principle of American government.

Williams also questioned the Massachusetts Bay charter. He said that colonists could not legally settle on the land unless they bought it from the Native Americans.

Angered by Williams's ideas, in 1635 the General Court banished him from the colony. In the dead of winter, he and a few friends fled south to Narragansett Bay. There they spent the winter with the Native Americans, the Wampanoags, who trusted Williams as a friend.

A Place for Religious Tolerance

True to his principles, Williams bargained with the Narragansetts for a piece of land to start a community. He named it **Providence**. People who were unhappy with the strict laws of Massachusetts Bay Colony were welcome in Providence. Williams also accepted people who held beliefs other than his own even if he disagreed with the beliefs. Quakers and Jews eventually found a home in his new colony.

Providence prospered because it had better farmland than much of Massachusetts. Puritan laws drove many people to this neighboring island of religious tolerance, and three other towns were started. Eventually these towns joined together as the colony of **Rhode Island** under a charter that Williams obtained from the English Parliament in 1644. The smallest of the English colonies, Rhode Island held on to the ideas that set it apart from its neighbors.

Biography ★

Hutchinson Challenges Church Leaders

One Puritan who found refuge in Rhode Island was **Anne Hutchinson**, a gentle but brilliant and outspoken woman. Born Anne Marbury, in England in 1591, she married William Hutchinson, a merchant, in 1612. Even in England, Hutchinson had firm ideas about her religious faith and her church.



▲ ANNE HUTCHINSON

In 1634 the Hutchinsons, a strong Puritan family, moved to Boston. Hutchinson became the center of a group of women who met to discuss the Bible as well as other somewhat new ideas. At these gatherings, Hutchinson announced her belief that people should speak to God themselves, not through ministers or the church. She did not believe that church leaders should be so powerful. Her claims that she herself had communicated directly to God threatened the control ministers had over church members. Hutchinson spoke boldly that a more powerful place in society should be given to women. These ideas outraged Puritan leaders. They could not let her statements go unchallenged.

The arguments over Hutchinson split the colony. In 1637 she was put on trial for her beliefs. Hutchinson defended herself by quoting the Bible and law, but the General Court found her "a woman unfit for our society" and banished her.

Along with her family and friends, she founded the town of Portsmouth south of Providence. When her husband died in 1642, she moved to the Dutch colony of New Netherland. Hutchinson was killed the next year during a war between the Dutch and Native Americans.

★ West to Connecticut

Some faithful Puritans left Massachusetts by their own choice. By the middle of the 1630s, many colonists believed that Massachusetts was becoming too crowded. Looking for better farmland, several groups traveled west along trails cut through the wilderness by Native Americans. In the valley of the Connecticut River they started the towns of Windsor and Wethersfield.

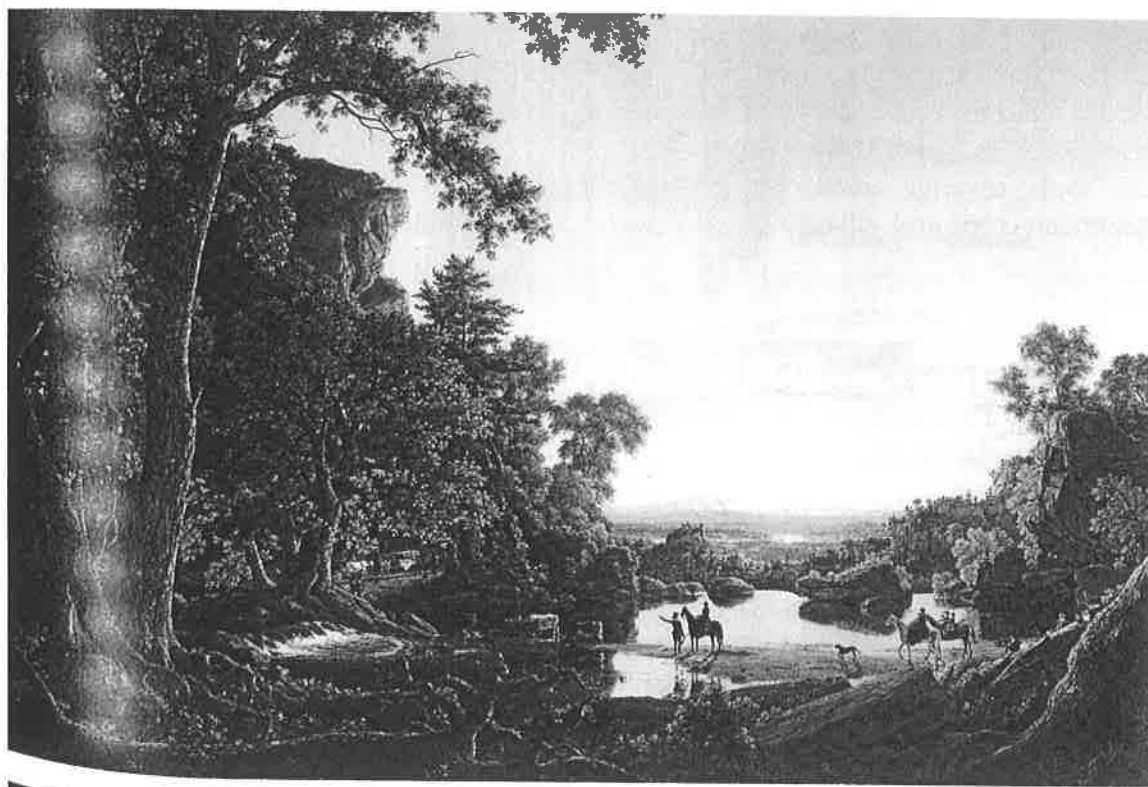
In 1636 the minister **Thomas Hooker** led his congregation from Massachusetts to **Connecticut**, where they built a town they called Hartford. Hooker had his own ideas about running a colony and limiting the powers of government. Massachusetts laws that allowed only church members to vote, for example, disturbed him.

With leaders from the other towns, Hooker worked out a plan of government known as the **Fundamental Orders of**

Connecticut. This document was the first American **constitution**, or plan of government, to be written. It provided for an assembly and an elected governor. Under these orders, all men who were property owners could vote. In 1662 Connecticut became a separate colony when it was granted a separate charter by the king.

★ New Hampshire and Maine

No one knows for sure who were the first European settlers in New Hampshire. But in 1622 John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges received a grant in the area that is today **New Hampshire** and **Maine**. Massachusetts claimed the settled areas in both Maine and New Hampshire. New Hampshire became a royal colony in 1680, while Maine remained part of Massachusetts until 1820.



History
AND
ART

▲ **HOOKER AND COMPANY JOURNEY THROUGH THE WILDERNESS FROM PLYMOUTH TO HARTFORD IN 1636** by Frederic Edwin Church, 1846 A Congregationalist minister, Thomas Hooker led his followers to Connecticut to form a less restrictive government. **What is the name of the first American constitution?**

★ Colonists and Native Americans Clash

As more settlers arrived in New England, they took over Native American lands. They cleared forests for farming, thus driving away much of the wild game the Native Americans depended on for food. The settlers often let their livestock run wild, and the animals frequently destroyed the Indians' crops. The Native American population in the area had been declining for years as a result of epidemic diseases. Now land and food shortages worsened their plight.

The Puritans also tried to convert the Native Americans to Christianity and change their way of life. Hoping to stop the English invasion and save their heritage, Native Americans fought back.

The Pequot Wars

As the Connecticut colonists moved westward and built more towns, they pushed the Pequot Indians from their lands. Clashes broke out and colonists were killed in Indian raids. Puritan leaders took revenge, destroying Native American crops and villages.

In 1637 English settlers and their Native American allies surprised the Pequots with an attack on their main fort. Some 500 Pequot men, women, and children were killed. This nearly wiped out the Pequot nation and allowed the English to take over their land.

King Philip's War

Distrust and tension between settlers and Native Americans again erupted into war in 1675. The Wampanoag chief **Metacomet**, whom the English called **King Philip**, brought together his allies throughout southern New England. Native Americans continued to protest the English moving onto their lands. They also resented the colonial government that tried to make them obey English laws. For three years the Native Americans burned towns and farms and killed or kidnapped settlers.

In turn, the English struck back, destroying villages and killing or wounding thousands of Native Americans. Some, including Metacomet's wife and son, were captured and sold into slavery in the West Indies. In 1676, Metacomet was killed, and King Philip's War came to an end.

★ SECTION 3 REVIEW ★

Checking for Understanding

1. Identify John Winthrop, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, Thomas Hooker, Metacomet, New England Colonies, Boston, Providence, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine.
2. Define Great Migration, Massachusetts Bay Colony, commonwealth, toleration, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, constitution.
3. What were the reasons for the founding of Rhode Island and Connecticut?
4. Why was King Philip's War fought?

Critical Thinking

5. Recognizing Ideas How important was religious freedom to the Puritans at Massachusetts Bay Colony? What was their attitude toward other religions?

ACTIVITY

6. Choose one event from this chapter, such as the founding of Rhode Island or Anne Hutchinson's journey. Use a small box to create a scene illustrating that event. Use small objects and paint to represent buildings, trees, and other scene details.

SECTION 4

Settling the Middle Colonies

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Learn . . .

- ★ who the first settlers were in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.
- ★ how the English gained control of the Middle Colonies.

Terms to Know

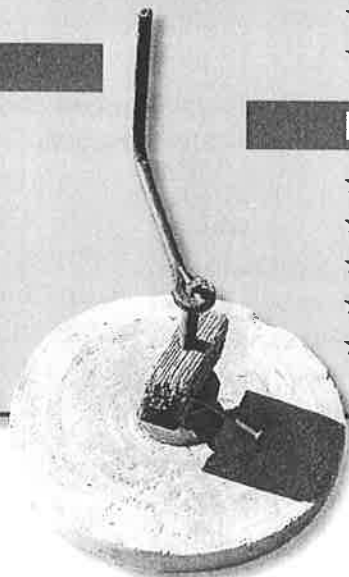
- ★ patroon
- ★ proprietor
- ★ proprietary colony
- ★ Quakers

People to Meet

- ★ Henry Hudson
- ★ Peter Minuit
- ★ Peter Stuyvesant
- ★ King Charles II
- ★ James, Duke of York
- ★ William Penn

Places to Locate

- ★ Hudson River
- ★ New York
- ★ New Jersey
- ★ Pennsylvania
- ★ Delaware



◀ COLONIAL GRINDSTONE

A land of wide river valleys, thick forests, and excellent harbors lay between New England and Virginia. By the early 1600s, the Dutch and the Swedes already had settlements here. Eventually the English would acquire all of this region, which became known as the Middle Colonies.

★ **New Netherland Becomes New York**

The Dutch showed an early interest in developing trade routes with Asia. In 1609 on a voyage for the Dutch government,

Henry Hudson sailed up a beautiful, wide river, which is now named for him. Like other explorers in North America, Hudson was looking for a Northwest Passage—a sea route to Asia. The Hudson River was not the hoped-for route, but Hudson's voyage gave the Dutch a claim to the lands along it.

The Beginning of New Netherland

Although the Netherlands was a small country, its large fleet of trading ships sailed all over the world. In 1621 the Dutch West India Company set up a trading colony—New Netherland—in the area

Hudson had explored. In 1624 the company sent 30 families to settle the area.

The center of the new colony was **New Amsterdam**, located on the tip of Manhattan Island where the Hudson River enters New York Harbor. In 1626 **Peter Minuit** (MIHN•yuh•wuht), the governor of the colony, paid the Native Americans 60 Dutch guilders—about \$24—in beads, knives, and other trading goods in exchange for the island.

Compared with the New England Colonies, New Netherland grew very slowly. Most Dutch people had no real reason to migrate to a frontier colony. Their country was prosperous and tolerant of different religions. To encourage more settlers, the Dutch West India Company let it be known that the colony welcomed all people, including those who had fled New England for religious reasons.

The company also gave huge tracts of Hudson riverfront land to anyone who would bring 50 new settlers to New Amsterdam. These landowners, or **patroons**, ran their large estates as they wished, enforcing their own laws. The people who worked on a patroon's estate had little voice in their government.

New Sweden Established

The fur trade brought settlers from Sweden. In 1638 the Swedes built Fort Christina in the Delaware River valley at present-day Wilmington, Delaware. The population of New Sweden—as it was called—remained small.

The Dutch, however, saw New Sweden as a rival for trade. In 1655 **Peter Stuyvesant** (STY•vuh•suhnt), the Dutch governor of

New Netherland, seized the colony and made it part of New Netherland.

The Swedish colonists who stayed on under Dutch rule brought the American colonies an important new skill. As they had done in Sweden's thick forests, the people cut trees and notched the logs to build log cabins. Quick and easy to build using only an ax, the log cabin became the most common kind of frontier home.

A New English King Takes Over

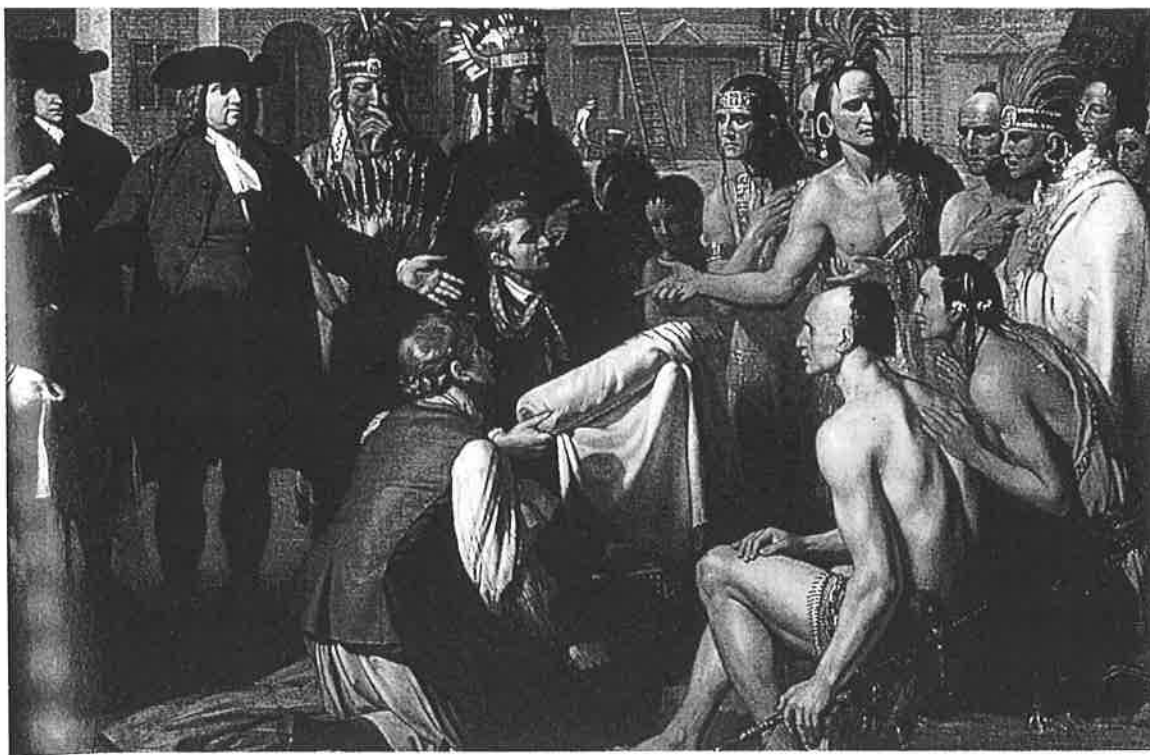
While English colonies in North America were growing, political events had exploded in England. In 1642 civil war broke out between Parliament, which was dominated by Puritans, and supporters of King Charles I. To the shock of many people, the king was beheaded for treason.

For 11 years, Puritan leaders ran England. Then in 1660, the monarchy returned to power under the popular **King Charles II**. The new king turned his attention to his American empire. Only New Netherland kept him from holding all the Atlantic coast. In 1664 Charles sent his younger brother, **James, Duke of York**, to seize the Dutch colony.

In August 1664 the people of New Amsterdam were surprised to see four English warships anchored in their harbor. Governor Stuyvesant tried to get the colonists to arm themselves and fight, but they were tired of the bad-tempered governor and his arbitrary rule. Without a fight, New Netherland surrendered to the English. New Amsterdam was renamed **New York** in honor of the king's brother, the Duke of York.

Footnotes to History

Delivering the Mail on Horseback The first mounted postal delivery route in America was established in 1673. Connecting Boston and New York City, a horse rider took three weeks to deliver the mail from one city to the other.



History AND ART

PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS by Benjamin West, 1771 William Penn's strong religious beliefs, such as all people are equal in the sight of God, led him to sign a fair treaty with Native Americans. **William Penn belonged to what religious group?**

Colonial Government

Charles II made James the **proprietor**, or owner, of the colony of New York. This type of colony, a **proprietary colony**, was awarded to one person or a group of people by the king. James let the Dutch settlers keep their lands, religion, and customs. As before, the colony allowed religious freedom to all. New York colonists had no say in their government, however. James appointed a governor and a council to rule the colony.

Many English people did not settle in New York because of its controlled government. On the other hand, the colony attracted settlers seeking religious freedom from Scotland, France, and other European countries.

★ New Jersey

The Duke of York hoped to make a profit from his land, but his property was so large he could not manage it all. He

gave some of his land, between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, to two friends, Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The area was named **New Jersey** after Carteret's birthplace.

Neither proprietor actively worked to develop a colony, but they kept up York's policy of religious freedom. East and West Jersey developed separately until 1702, when they became a royal colony.

★ William Penn's Colonies

Soon the Middle Colonies were home to another group that believed in religious tolerance. South of New Jersey, **William Penn** founded a colony as home to his religious community, the **Quakers**. Penn was a strong champion of tolerance for all people.

Quakers were persecuted because their beliefs angered authorities. For example, Quakers believed that all people—whether wealthy or poor—were equal in the sight of God. They refused to take

oaths, and women were allowed to speak in their meetinghouses. They opposed war and would not serve in the army. Quakers also refused to pay taxes. They were the first religious group in the colonies to take a stand against slavery. Like other Quakers, Penn went to jail several times for expressing his beliefs. It was unusual for someone of Penn's social class to be a Quaker. His wealth and influence, however, allowed him to create a haven for other Quakers in America.

The Founding of Pennsylvania

Penn's father had once loaned King Charles a large sum of money. To repay the loan, in 1681 the king made the younger Penn the proprietor of a large grant of land in America. Penn named it **Pennsylvania**—Penn's woods—to honor his father.

To attract settlers, he distributed pamphlets that described the colony's beauty and richness. One pamphlet described Pennsylvania as a land where "the Air is sweet and clear, the Heavens serene, like the South-parts of France, rarely Overcast."

Penn's plan of government was based on religious freedom and popular support of the government. He treated the Native Americans fairly, paying them for

their land. Pennsylvania's farms quickly became prosperous. In addition to English Quakers, the colony drew many other European settlers.

One large group of settlers were German farmers fleeing religious wars. They settled on the rich farmland along the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers in tight-knit communities that kept alive their customs. These people became known as the **Pennsylvania Dutch**, from the word *Deutsch*, meaning "German."

Delaware

One problem that landlocked Pennsylvania faced was the lack of seaports from which to ship its farm products. Farmers produced large quantities of wheat, barley, and rye for export. In 1682 Penn received a grant from James, Duke of York, for three counties along the Delaware River, once part of New Sweden. This gave the colony access to the Atlantic Ocean and shipping to England.

Trying to unite Pennsylvania with these lower counties, called **Delaware**, caused trouble among the settlers. As proprietor, Penn later allowed the area to elect their own assembly, although he remained its governor. The counties later broke away to form the separate colony of Delaware.

★ SECTION 4 REVIEW ★

Checking for Understanding

1. Identify Henry Hudson; Peter Minuit; Peter Stuyvesant; King Charles II; James, Duke of York; William Penn; Hudson River; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; Delaware.
2. Define patron, proprietor, proprietary colony, Quakers.
3. Why did the English want the Dutch settlement of New Netherland?
4. What were William Penn's goals for the colony of Pennsylvania?

Critical Thinking

5. Identifying Alternatives What different reasons did New York and Pennsylvania have for welcoming people of various religions and nationalities?

ACTIVITY

6. You have been asked to create a flag for one of the Middle Colonies. Choose one colony; then decide what symbols and colors you will use to represent it.

SECTION 5

Settling the Southern Colonies

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Learn . . .

- ★ why Maryland was founded.
- ★ why Carolina became two colonies.
- ★ what Georgia's proprietor hoped to achieve.

People to Meet

- ★ Lord Baltimore
- ★ James Oglethorpe
- ★ King George II

Terms to Know

- ★ Toleration Act
- ★ naval stores
- ★ indigo

Places to Locate

- ★ Maryland
- ★ Potomac River
- ★ Carolina
- ★ Charles Town
- ★ Georgia
- ★ Savannah River



◀ LORD BALTIMORE SHILLING

W ealthy English people continued to see colonial America as a good long-term investment. By 1630 they had given up the idea of quick riches such as gold or silver being found. Huge profits were being made by Virginia's tobacco planters and farmers. Between 1632 and 1732 proprietors established four new colonies south of the Delaware River. Together with Virginia, this region became the **Southern Colonies**.

★ **Maryland, a Religious Refuge**

After the Church of England was established, the English who remained Roman Catholic often faced persecution or dis-

crimination. Like other groups, they sought a safe place in America.

Lord Baltimore Starts a Colony

George Calvert, a Catholic whose title was **Lord Baltimore**, made several unsuccessful tries to start a colony where he and other people could safely practice Roman Catholicism. After being turned away from Jamestown, he returned to England, where he died in 1632 while waiting for a new land grant.

A month later Calvert's son Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, was granted a charter for the colony of **Maryland**. To attract settlers, he announced a generous land plan. Settlers would receive land for themselves plus extra acres for each child

Founding the Thirteen Colonies

Colony	Date Founded	Reasons Founded	Founders or Leaders
New England Colonies			
Massachusetts Plymouth Mass. Bay Colony	1620 1630	Religious freedom Religious freedom	John Carver, William Bradford, John Winthrop
New Hampshire	1622	Profit from trade and fishing	Ferdinando Gorges, John Mason
Rhode Island	1636	Religious freedom	Roger Williams
Connecticut	1636	Profit from fur trade, farming; religious and political freedom	Thomas Hooker
Middle Colonies			
New York	1624	Expand trade	Dutch settlers
Delaware	1638	Expand trade	Swedish settlers
New Jersey	1664	Profit from selling land	John Berkeley, George Carteret
Pennsylvania	1681	Profit from selling land; religious freedom	William Penn
Southern Colonies			
Virginia	1607	Expand trade	John Smith
Maryland	1632	Profit from selling land; religious freedom	Cecil Calvert
North Carolina	1663	Profit from trade and selling land	Group of eight aristocrats
South Carolina	1663	Profit from trade and selling land	Group of eight aristocrats
Georgia	1732	Religious freedom; protection against Spanish Florida; safe home for debtors	James Oglethorpe



The 13 colonies were founded over a span of 125 years. **What were the two most common reasons for founding these colonies?**



▲ GEORGE CALVERT

and each servant with them. A person with a large family could receive a huge estate and pay only a small tax to the proprietor.

In 1633, Lord Baltimore sent two ships, the *Ark* and the *Dove*, to Maryland. They carried more than 200 settlers, both Protestants and Roman Catholics. The settlers bought land from the Native Americans, paying with goods such as axes,

hoes, and clothing. They built a fort, a chapel, and small cabins in their first settlement at a site they called St. Mary's.

Prosperity and Conflict

With a warm climate and good soil for farming, Maryland prospered. Its excellent waterways, such as the **Potomac**

River, from 1 of fish ers gre tobacc At Protes few y the C Lord I in 164 tians t It did gious



The Virgin lish ar southe grante of lan Virgin namec Latin i The attrac colony



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River, made it easy to ship goods to and from England. Rivers were also a source of fish, oysters, and crabs. Maryland farmers grew a variety of crops. As in Virginia, tobacco was the most profitable.

At first the colony's Catholics and Protestants lived in peace, but within a few years the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics. To protect both groups, Lord Baltimore issued the *Toleration Act* in 1649. This law guaranteed all Christians the right to worship as they pleased. It did not include tolerance for other religious groups such as Jews, however.

★ The Two Carolinas

The profits made by tobacco planters in Virginia and Maryland encouraged English aristocrats to become proprietors of southern colonies. In 1663 King Charles II granted eight English nobles a large tract of land along the Atlantic coast south of Virginia. In thanks, the new proprietors named the colony *Carolina*, from the Latin form of Charles.

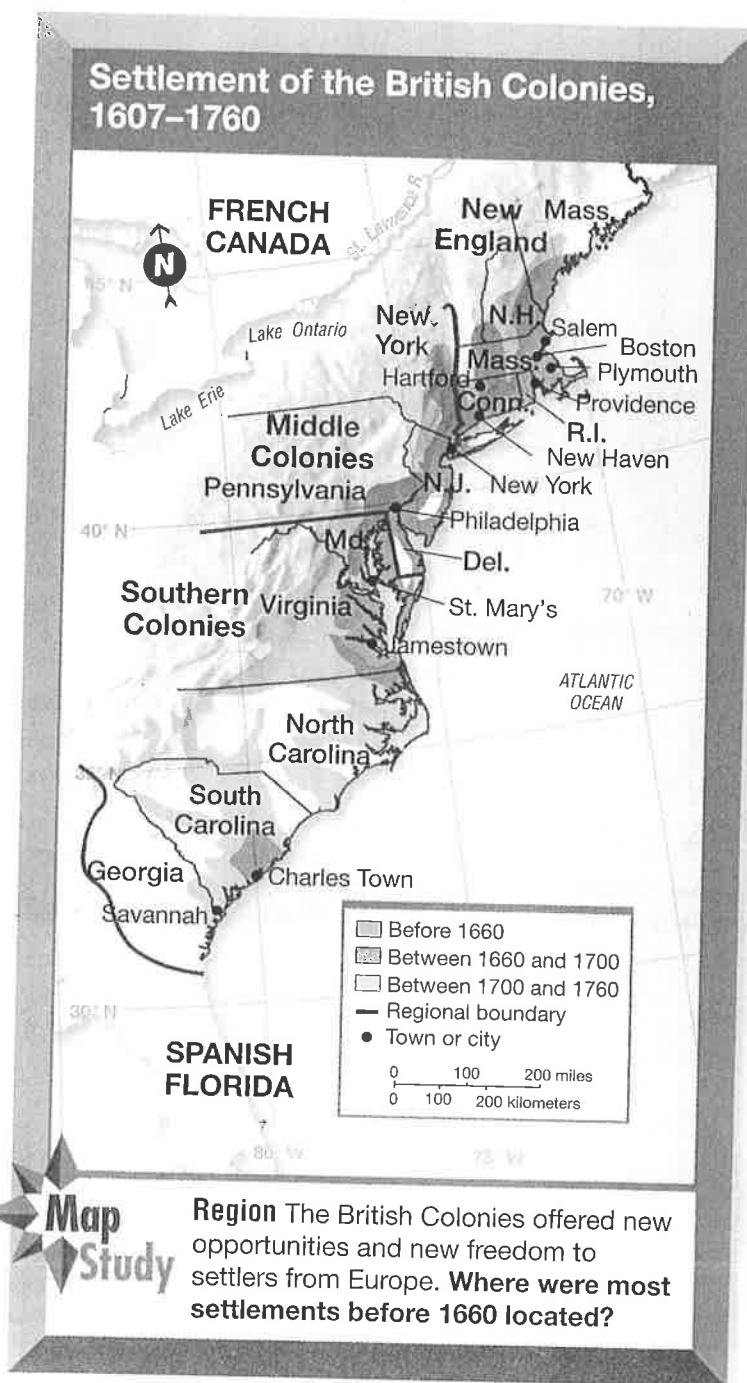
The Carolina proprietors were eager to attract settlers. They advertised their colony in pamphlets:

“Carolina is a fair and spacious province on the continent of America. . . . That which lies near the sea is sandy and barren. . . . The woods are stored with deer and wild turkeys, of a great magnitude. . . .”

Despite this advertising, Carolina grew slowly at first. The climate was humid and, as in Virginia, the swampy coastal land caused fever and malaria. The proprietors' plan of offering large amounts of land to a few titled nobles was another problem affecting Carolina's growth. They did not open the land to less wealthy settlers. This prevented the colony from attracting large groups of settlers.

Northern and Southern Regions

From the beginning, Carolina divided naturally into two regions. The northern part was settled mostly by people from Virginia. They moved southward looking for new farmland to grow tobacco and corn. From the thick pine forests, they could supply the English navy with lumber and *naval stores*. This term includes products such as tar, pitch, and turpentine that are used in shipbuilding.



South Carolina attracted other groups—settlers from the West Indies, England, and other parts of Europe. English colonists from the island of Barbados founded the major port city of **Charles Town**—present-day Charleston.

Some settlers from the West Indies introduced the growing of **indigo**, a plant that produces a blue dye. Others grew rich by planting rice on large plantations, which demanded many workers. Most plantation owners in South Carolina used enslaved Africans, who brought their knowledge of rice-growing from Africa. They also tended cattle, which were slaughtered for their meat that was exported.

★ Georgia, a Colony for the Poor

The last English colony founded in America—**Georgia**—was also very unique. It was established for completely different reasons than any other colony. Georgia's proprietor, General **James Oglethorpe**, became interested in helping London's poor while investigating the conditions in debtors' prisons. Thousands of English men, women, and children were in prison,

most for owing small amounts of money. They could not be released until they had paid their debt, yet had no way to earn any money. Oglethorpe decided to start a colony to give such people a second chance.

In 1732 Oglethorpe and some friends received a charter from **King George II** for land between the **Savannah River** and the border of Spanish Florida. While Oglethorpe was worried about the poor, the king wanted a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish troops in Florida.

A Slow Start

The colony, Georgia, was named in honor of the king. After setting up a fortified town at the mouth of the Savannah River in 1733, Georgia grew slowly. To Oglethorpe's disappointment, many debtors did not want to come to the colony when they heard they might have to risk their lives fighting the well-trained Spanish. Oglethorpe's own rules also discouraged settlers. He set strict limits on how much land they could own, forbade the use of African slave labor, and outlawed the sale or use of liquor. Later, a more liberal landholding policy and removal of the slaveholding prohibition contributed to Georgia's growth and prosperity.

★ SECTION 5 REVIEW ★

Checking for Understanding

1. Identify Lord Baltimore, James Oglethorpe, King George II, Maryland, Potomac River, Carolina, Charles Town, Georgia, Savannah River.
2. Define Toleration Act, naval stores, indigo.
3. Why did George Calvert want to start the colony of Maryland?
4. Who was the colony of Georgia intended to help?

Critical Thinking

5. Analyzing Primary Sources Read the quotation from the advertisement for Carolina on page 143. What was the writer's purpose?

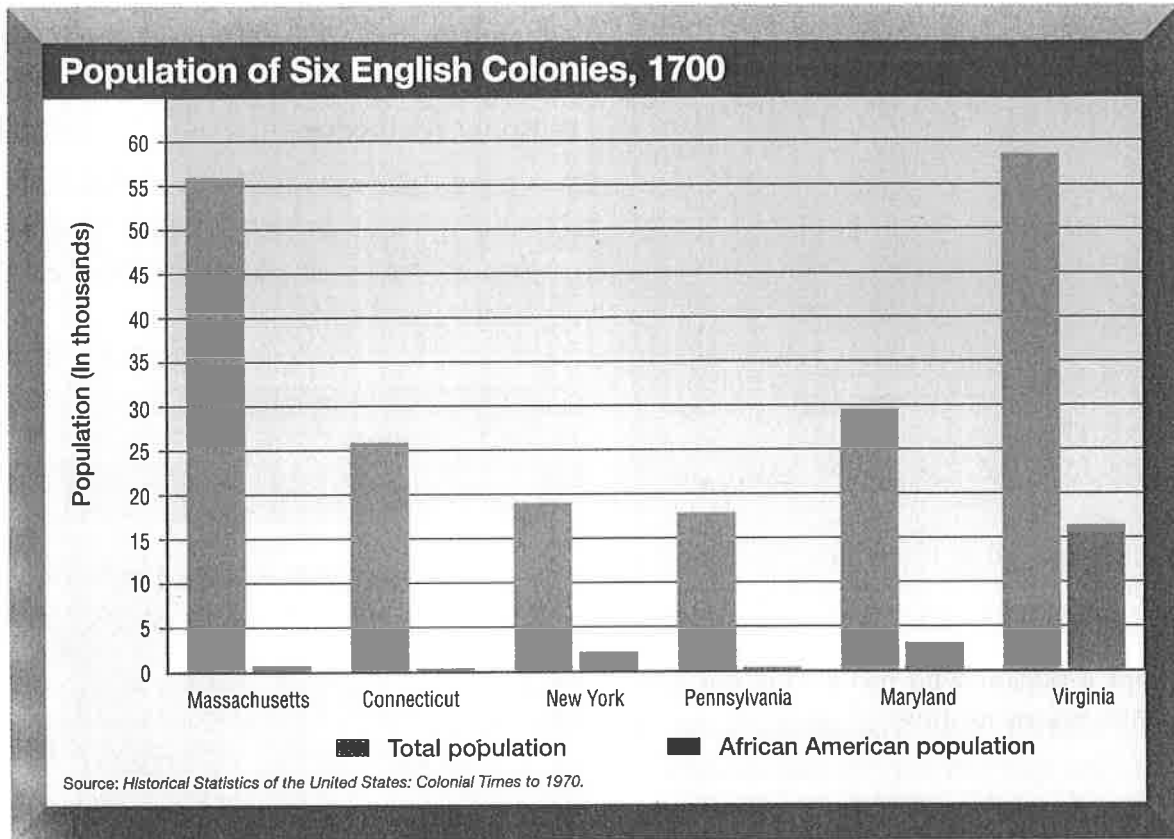
ACTIVITY

6. Work with a small group to create a bulletin-board display titled "The Southern Colonies." Include slogans and pictures to show the colonies' origins, climate, land, and products.

BUILDING SKILLS

Social Studies Skills

Reading a Bar Graph



Graphs are a way of showing numbers or statistics in a clear, easy-to-read way. One type of graph often used to compare statistics is a bar graph.

Learning the Skill

A bar graph provides information along two sides or axes. The **horizontal axis** is the line across the bottom of the graph. The **vertical axis** is the line along the side. Both have labels to tell you what kind of information they are showing. Bars on the graph run horizontally or vertically along these axes. A double bar graph, such as the one on this page, shows a comparison of information. A key tells you what each bar represents.

Practicing the Skill

1. What two kinds of populations are shown on this graph?
2. Which colonies are included on the graph?
3. Which two colonies had the largest total population in 1700?
4. Which New England colony had the highest African American population in 1700?

APPLYING THE SKILL

5. Gather information about the number of students in each class in your school and create a bar graph to represent what you find.

CHAPTER 5 ★ REVIEW

Using Key Vocabulary

Use the following vocabulary words to complete the sentences below.

toleration Mayflower Compact
proprietor indigo
charter

1. To settle in a certain area, people had to be granted a _____ by the ruler of England.
2. A grant of land from King Charles made William Penn the _____ of the colony of Pennsylvania.
3. A source for blue dye is the plant called _____.
4. Before they landed at Plymouth, the Pilgrims signed the _____ to establish a form of self-government.
5. To accept a person who has a different religious faith means to show _____.

Reviewing Facts

1. Explain how the Virginia Company of London raised money to finance the costs of a new colony.
2. Identify Squanto and explain what he did for the colonists at Plymouth.
3. Describe the events that led to the founding of Rhode Island.
4. Explain why William Penn wanted to start the colony of Pennsylvania.
5. List the Southern Colonies that were founded after Virginia was successful.

Understanding Concepts

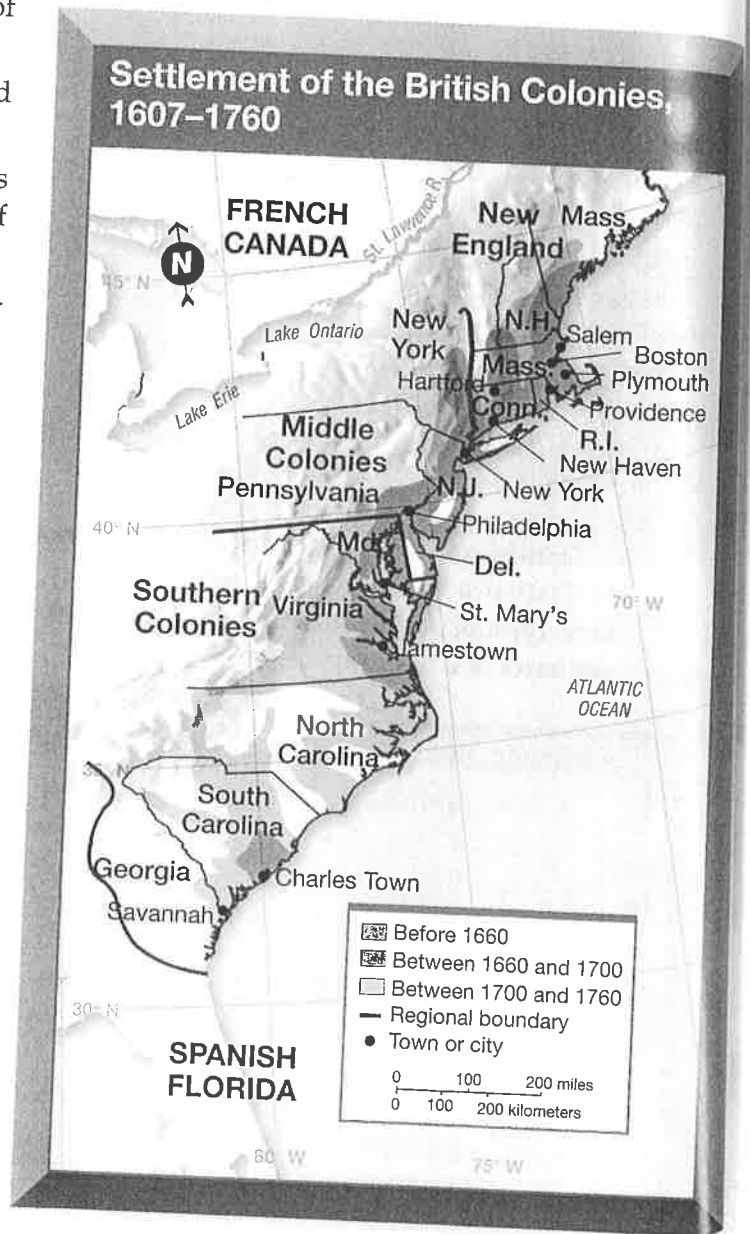
Beliefs, Ideas, and Institutions

1. Why did Puritans, Quakers, and Roman Catholics all want to leave England?

2. Why is the House of Burgesses important to the history of the United States?
3. Besides England, what countries established colonies around the Hudson and Delaware Rivers?

Cultural Diversity

4. Why did Roger Williams found Rhode Island?
5. Why did the colony of New York have a greater variety of people than the colony of Massachusetts Bay?



CHAPTER 5 ★ REVIEW

History and Geography

Settlement of the British Colonies

Study the map on page 146. Then answer the questions below.

- Location** Which colonies had the largest areas of settlement before 1660?
- Region** In which group of colonies did most of the settlement occur after 1700?

Critical Thinking

- Determining Cause and Effect** Explain how a family's religion would most likely affect its decision on where to settle in the American colonies.
- Understanding Points of View** If you had lived in Puritan Massachusetts, which group of settlers who left to start their own colonies might you have joined? Why?

Cooperative Learning

Interdisciplinary Activity: The Arts

Work with a group to write a two-act play about the establishment of one of the colonies described in this chapter. One act should take place in England or Europe, and the other act in America. Some members of the group can design costumes and sets while others work on writing the play.

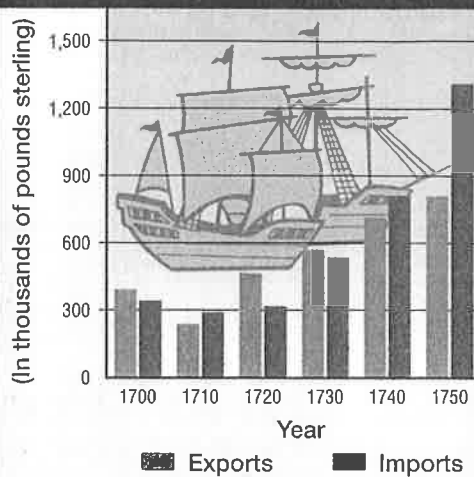
Practicing Skills

Reading a Bar Graph

Study the bar graph. Then answer the questions below.

- What do the numbers on the vertical axis represent?
- What was the approximate value of exports to England in 1700?

Value of American Exports and Imports with England, 1700–1750



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970.*

- What was the first year in which the value of exports and of imports were both more than 500,000 pounds sterling?
- In which years were there more exports than imports?

Writing ABOUT History

Using Your Journal

Look back at your notes about each group of settlers and choose one group. From a settler's viewpoint, list the best things and the worst things about living in America. Write a summary statement describing your feelings about your new home.