AMERICAN COLONIAL EXPERIENCE UNIT

NAME_______________________________

PERIOD________________________
Native Americans – The First Americans

Do Now [Adapted from the American Vision]:
“...The culture of most Native Americans developed in response to their environments. By the time the first Europeans arrived, Native Americans were fragmented into many small groups that had adapted to the different regions of North America..."  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Southwest:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Zuni, Hopi, and other Pueblo peoples</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Depended on corn to survive but also grew squash and beans</td>
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<td>- When a man married, he joined the household of his bride’s mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>- When boys turned six, they joined the kachina cult</td>
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<tr>
<td>- A kachina was a good spirit</td>
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<td>- Believed kachinas visited their towns each year with messages from the gods</td>
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<td>- Members of the cult wore masks and danced to bring spirits to towns</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Around 1500s, Apache and Navajo came to the region from far northwest</td>
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<td>- Many Apache remained nomadic hunters but Navajo learned farming</td>
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<th>The Pacific Coast:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Included the Tlingit, Haida, Kwakiutls, Nootkas, Chinook, and Salish peoples</td>
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<td>- Lived from what is now Alaska to Washington state</td>
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<td>- Did not practice agriculture but lived in permanent settlements</td>
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<td>- Fishing and canoes from wood in forests</td>
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<tr>
<td>- But between Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, groups like Shoshone lived a nomadic life</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Great Plains:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- When Europeans arrived, many people of Great Plains were nomads</td>
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<tr>
<td>- But had been farmers but war or drought possibly changed this</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Followed migrating buffalo herds and lived in tepees</td>
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<td>- As horses from the Spaniards either escaped or were stolen, the animals spread</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Horses changed lives of Sioux in particular</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Sioux men became great hunters and warriors</td>
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<th>The Far North:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Inuit and Aleut</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- From Alaska to Greenland</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Hunting, harpoon, kayak, dogsled, boots with ivory spikes for walking on ice, and goggles to prevent snow blindness</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>The Eastern Woodlands:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- East of Mississippi and south of Great Lakes</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Hunting, fishing, and farming</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Algonquian languages and Iroquoian languages</td>
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<tr>
<td>- From Hudson River to southern Ontario were the Iroquois</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Slash-and-burn-agriculture, longhouses or wigwams, and wampum belts</td>
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<th>The Southeast:</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Lived in towns; women farmed; men hunted</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Cherokee were the largest group in the Southeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Cherokee lived in what is today North Carolina and eastern Tennessee</td>
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</table>
1. The Sioux of the Great Plains were profoundly affected by the
   (1) Cultivation of tobacco
   (2) Introduction of settled agriculture
   (3) Introduction of wheat and rye into North America
   (4) Introduction of the horse into North America

2. The first human inhabitants of the western hemisphere came from
   (1) Western Europe
   (2) Northeastern Asia
   (3) Africa
   (4) the Middle East

3. The primary source of food for the hunters of the Great Plains was
   (1) Maize.
   (2) Buffalo.
   (3) Fish.
   (4) Wheat

4. The people of the Pacific Northwest traveled in canoes to
   (1) Net salmon.
   (2) Harpoon whales.
   (3) Gather clams.
   (4) All of these are correct.

5. Why were American societies more susceptible to communicable diseases that their European counterparts after contact?
   (1) American societies had too many domesticated animals that transmitted communicable diseases.
   (2) American societies did not have enough domesticated animals transmitting diseases.
   (3) American societies had fewer cities than did European societies.
   (4) Tuberculosis was more contagious than smallpox.

6. The _________ tribes lived along the Pacific coast.
   (1) Northwest
   (2) Great Plains
   (3) Eastern Woodlands
   (4) The Far North

7. The Native American Indians of the Far North developed googgles and boots with ivory spikes
   (1) to improve their ability to hunt buffalo
   (2) to improve their ability to farm
   (3) to improve their ability to live in a cold climate with ice and snow
   (4) to improve their ability to use the trees of the forest

8. How do scientists think people first migrated to the Americas?
   (1) They walked from Asia across the Bering Strait land bridge.
   (2) They sailed from Polynesia in large canoes.
   (3) They paddled across the Bering Strait from Siberia in kayaks.
   (4) They rowed from Iceland in sturdy boats.

9. To survive in different areas, native peoples had to learn to
   (1) Develop their own religions
   (2) Build houses out of wood
   (3) Adapt to their environment
   (4) Speak the same language

10. Native Americans living on the Northwest Coast got most of their food from
    (1) buffalo herds
     (2) desert plants
     (3) their own farms
     (4) the pacific ocean
11. The buffalo provide food, clothing, tools, and shelter for Native Americans of the
   (1) Northwest Coast
   (2) Eastern Woodlands
   (3) Plateau Region
   (4) Great Plains

12. “My tribe is nomadic. We follow the buffalo across the plains in order to get food, shelter, and clothing. The buffalo is essential to our way of life.”
   The quote above would most likely be associated with which tribe of Native Americans?
   (1) Sioux
   (2) Iroquois
   (3) Hopi
   (4) Algonquin

13. The theory that Native American Indians migrated across a land bridge from Asia to settle in North America is based on?
   (1) political studies
   (2) archaeological discoveries
   (3) diaries written during the migration
   (4) modern short stories written by Native Americans

14. Which of the four major Native American groups was located closest to the Atlantic Ocean?
   (1) The Southwest Native Americans
   (2) The Eastern Woodland Native Americans
   (3) The Pacific Northwest Native Americans
   (4) The Plains Native Americans

15. What geographic region did the group of Native Americans known as the Iroquois belong to?
   (1) Plains
   (2) Eastern Woodlands
   (3) Southwest
   (4) Pacific Northwest

16. The Iroquois of the northeast lived in bark-covered longhouses. The Cheyenne of the western plains lived in buffalo-hide tepees. What is the best explanation for the difference in housing style?
   (1) The Iroquois developed housing to fit their lifestyles but the Cheyenne did not.
   (2) The Cheyenne were better hunters than the Iroquois and were able to get the necessary hides.
   (3) Neither group had enough technology to build homes suited to their environments.
   (4) Both groups used the materials around them in the development of their housing.

17. What is the main method archaeologist’s use to study history?
   (1) reading diaries of a given group
   (2) examining artifacts of a specific people
   (3) observing people in their natural environment
   (4) practicing local customs of people

18. From west to east the major geographic features of the United States are the
   (1) Rocky Mountains - Great Plains - Mississippi River - Appalachian Mountains
   (2) Great Plains - Mississippi River - Rocky Mountains - Appalachian Mountains
   (3) Rocky Mountains - Great Plains - Appalachian Mountains - Mississippi River
   (4) Mississippi River - Appalachian Mountains - Great Plains - Rocky Mountains

19. A society’s traditions, customs, technology, and language make up its?
   (1) Culture
   (2) Economy
   (3) Political System
   (4) Environment
“Stretching west from the Hudson River across what is today New York and southern Ontario and north to Georgian Bay were the Iroquoian-speaking peoples. They included the Huron, Neutral, Erie, Wenro, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk. All of the Iroquoian peoples had similar cultures. They lived in longhouses in large towns, which they protected by building stockades. The people lived in large kinship groups, or extended families, headed by the elder women of each clan. Iroquois women occupied positions of power and importance in their communities. They were responsible for the planting and harvesting of crops. Up to 10 related families lived together in each longhouse.

Despite their similar cultures, war often erupted among the Iroquoian groups. In the late 1500s, five of the nations in western New York – the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk – formed an alliance to maintain peace. This alliance was later called the Iroquois League or Iroquois Confederacy. Europeans called these five nations the Iroquois, even though other nations spoke Iroquoian as well.

According to Iroquois tradition, Dekanawidah, a shaman or tribal elder, and Hiawatha, a chief of the Mohawk, founded the League. They worried that war was tearing the five nations apart at a time when the more powerful Huron people threatened them all. The five nations agreed to the Great Binding Law, a constitution that defined how the confederacy worked.

Although the 50 chiefs who made up the ruling council of the Iroquois League were all men, the women who headed the kinship groups selected them. Council members were appointed for life, but the women could also get rid of an appointee if they disagreed with his actions. In this way, Iroquois women enjoyed considerable political influence.”

~ American Vision

Identify five significant facts about the Iroquois League of Iroquois Confederacy:

1-  
2-  
3-  
4-  
5-  

Benjamin Franklin on the Iroquois League, in a letter to James Parker, 1751

In this letter, Benjamin Franklin, whose famous statement “Join or Die” later galvanized colonial union and the fight for independence from the British, states that his inspiration for this came from the six tribes of the Iroquois Nation, for whom union was also advantageous.

It would be a strange thing if Six Nations of ignorant savages should be capable of forming a scheme for such an union, and be able to execute it in such a manner as that it has subsisted ages and appears indissoluble; and yet that a like union should be impracticable for ten or a dozen English colonies, to whom it is more necessary and must be more advantageous, and who cannot be supposed to want an equal understanding of their interests.

Identify Benjamin Franklin’s main idea as well as his bias.
Before Colonization – Native Americans

**Do Now:**

"The United States has been called ‘a nation of immigrants’ because all of its citizens have ancestors who once emigrated from another land. The Native American Indians are descendants of an Asiatic people who probably migrated from Siberia to North America between 20,000 to 40,000 years ago.

The first contacts between Native Americans and Europeans occurred mainly in the Spanish colonies of Latin America during and after the voyages of Columbus in the 1490s. As a result of these voyages, Spain gained control over much of the land that had been controlled by Native American empires. In these colonies, the Native Americans were forced to do heavy manual labor for landowners and missionaries as well as work in Spanish mines. The population declined rapidly as a result of deaths from European diseases such as smallpox and harsh treatment by the conquerors.”

~ U.S. History and Government

**Questions:**

1- Why has the United States been called “a nation of immigrants”?

2- Who are the Native American Indians descendants of?

3- When did the Native Americans arrive in North America?

4- Where did the first contacts between Native Americans and Europeans mainly occur?

5- When did these contacts occur?

6- What did Spain gain as a result of Columbus’ voyages?

7- What were Native Americans forced to do as a result of Spanish colonization?

8- Why did the Native American population rapidly decline in the Americas?

“In the British colonies of North America, the first contacts between the colonists and the Native Americans occurred in Jamestown, Virginia, in the early 1600s. Although relations were tense from the start, the colonists did receive needed corn from the Native Americans, which barely enabled them to survive. In the winter of 1609-1610, however, most of the colonists died of starvation. Conditions for the colonists began to improve after one of their leaders, John Rolfe, discovered that tobacco could be grown in the colony. This crop became a major export of Virginia in the years to come. John Rolfe also married the Native American princess Pocahontas. However, as the colonists expanded their settlements and intruded upon Native Americans’ lands, warfare resulted.
Conflicts between colonists and Native Americans were also common in other parts of British North America. In New England, the Pilgrims were assisted by Squanto, a Native American who had some knowledge of English. Despite such assistance, the English colonists looked upon his people as uncivilized. Due in large measure to the deaths of many Native Americans from smallpox, the colonists were able to expand without much opposition. Those who did attempt to resist English expansion were defeated.”

Questions:

1. Where did the first contacts between the colonists and the Native Americans occur in the British colonies?

2. When did these contacts occur?

3. What did the British colonists receive from the Native Americans?

4. What happened to the settlers of Jamestown the winter of 1609-1610?

5. What did John Rolfe discover that benefitted the people of Jamestown?

6. Who did John Rolfe marry?

7. Who was Squanto?

8. How did the English colonists view the Native Americans?

9. Why were the colonists able to expand without much opposition from the Native Americans?

“A notable exception in the relationship between the Native Americans and colonists occurred in Pennsylvania, which was settled mainly by Quakers. The Quakers were a religious group who believed in peaceful relations with all peoples. William Penn, who founded the Pennsylvania colony, pursued a policy of living peaceably with the Native Americans of the region. The relationship worked so well that many Native Americans who were forced from other colonies migrated to Pennsylvania.

Between 1756 and 1763, Great Britain and France fought for control of North America in the French and Indian War. In this war, both countries created alliances with Native Americans. The British were allied with the Iroquois nation while the French were allied with the Huron. As a result of this war, the British emerged victorious and gained control of much of North America, including Canada.”

~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

1. Who were the Quakers?

2. Who was William Penn?
3- Why did many Native Americans who were forced from other colonies migrate to Pennsylvania?

4- What nations fought in the French and Indian War?

5- Why did these nations fight in the French and Indian War?

6- Who did the Iroquois Nation ally with during this war?

7- Who did the Huron ally with during this war?

8- Which nation won the war and what did this nation gain?

Native American Governmental Systems:
- Most Native American governmental systems consisted of loose confederations of villages or tribal clans
- Native Americans were loyal to their village or clan
- However, villages often joined together and formed tribal councils to better defend themselves
- In the colony of New York, long before the American Revolution, six nations of the Iroquois had formed a confederate system for cooperating for their mutual benefit
- Their form of government was known as the Haudenosaunee political system
- Colonial leaders knew about the system, and it may have influenced the confederate plan of government adopted in 1781 by those who wrote the Articles of Confederation

The Tree of Peace
The Iroquois Confederacy united five, and eventually six, separate nations in peace. The Peacemaker used the Tree of Peace, a white pine, to symbolize the peace established by the Confederacy. ~ nelson.com

Question:
The tree of peace is a symbol of the Iroquois Confederacy. Symbols represent ideas.

What important ideas about the Iroquois Confederacy does the Tree of Peace communicate?

The Symbols:
The eagle has a place at the top of the tree. The eagle can see far and warn the people of the Confederacy of any danger.

The branches represent the protection of the nations under the Great Law of Peace.

The weapon buried beneath the tree shows that the Iroquois will not fight against each other. They have thrown the weapons of war into the depths of the earth.
1. The Englishman who first cultivated tobacco in Virginia was
   (A) John Smith.
   (B) Lord De La Warr.
   (C) John Rolfe.
   (D) Walter Raleigh.
   (E) Nathaniel Bacon.

2. The survival of the Jamestown settlement is largely due to
   (A) Good planning on the part of the Virginia Company
   (B) Aid received from the Native American Indians
   (C) The agricultural skills of the early settlers
   (D) The early development of village democracy

3. The first permanent English settlement was:
   (A) Massachusetts Bay.
   (B) Jamestown, Virginia.
   (C) Plymouth, Massachusetts.
   (D) St. Augustine, Florida

4. The Native American Indians are descendants of an Asiatic people who probably migrated
   (A) From Siberia to North America
   (B) From India to North America
   (C) From Mongolia to North America
   (D) From Japan to North America

5. Many Native American Indians died from
   (A) Bubonic Plague
   (B) Smallpox
   (C) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
   (D) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

6. The Quakers were a religious group who believed in peaceful relations with all peoples. Who was the founder of this Pennsylvania colony? He pursued a policy of living peaceably with the Native Americans of the region.
   (A) Anne Hutchinson
   (B) Roger Williams
   (C) William Penn
   (D) William Bradford

7. What war did Great Britain and France fight for control of North America between 1756 and 1763?
   (A) The Thirty Years War
   (B) The French and Indian War
   (C) The Napoleonic Wars
   (D) The Pequot War

8. What did the six nations of the Iroquois form for their mutual benefit?
   (A) A Confederation
   (B) A Nation
   (C) A Colony
   (D) A Territory

9. The Tree of Peace was a _______ to symbolize the peace established by the Confederacy.
   (A) White Pine
   (B) Red Pine
   (C) Green Pine
   (D) Yellow Pine

10. Beneath the Tree of Peace, a weapon is buried to symbolize
    (A) That the Iroquois are united in their common defense.
    (B) That the Iroquois will never use violence as a means to an end.
    (C) That the Iroquois will not fight against each other.
    (D) That the Iroquois are committed to
Analyze the political cartoon:

SHOW ME YOUR PAPERS...

Questions:

1- Identify the individuals in the political cartoon.

2- What is the setting of the political cartoon?

3- Who says, "Show me your papers..."?

4- What "papers" is he referring to?

5- What is the meaning of the political cartoon?
Chief Joseph:

Historical Context:
“The Nez Percé tribe was one of the most powerful in the Pacific Northwest and in the first half of the 19th century one of the friendliest to whites. Many Nez Percé, including Chief Joseph’s father, were converted to Christianity and Chief Joseph was educated in a mission school. The advance of white settlers into the Pacific Northwest after 1850 caused the United States to press the Native Americans of the region to surrender their lands and accept resettlement on small and often unattractive reservations. Some Nez Percé chiefs, including Chief Joseph’s father, questioned the validity of treaties pertaining to their lands negotiated in 1855 and 1863 on the ground that the chiefs who participated in the negotiations did not represent their tribe.

When the United States attempted in 1877 to force the dissenting Nez Percé to move to a reservation in Idaho, Chief Joseph, who had succeeded his father in 1871, reluctantly agreed. While he was preparing for the removal, however, he learned that a trio of young men had massacred a band of white settlers and prospectors; fearing retaliation by the U.S. army, he decided instead to lead his small body of followers (some 200 to 300 warriors and their families) on a long trek to Canada.

For more than three months, Chief Joseph led his followers on a retreat of about 1,600 – 1,700 miles across Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, outmaneuvering the pursuing troops, which outnumbered Joseph’s warriors by a ratio of at least ten to one, and several times defeating them in actual combat. During the long retreat, he won the admiration of many whites by his humane treatment of prisoners, his concern for women, children, and the aged, and also because he purchased supplies from ranchers and storekeepers rather than stealing them.

The Nez Percé were finally surrounded in the Bear Paw Mountains of Montana, within 40 miles of the Canadian border. On October 5 Chief Joseph surrendered to General Nelson A. Miles, delivering an eloquent speech that was long remembered.
The Speech:
Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before, I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed; Looking Glass is dead, Too-hul-hul-sote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets; the little children are freezing to death.

My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are – perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children, and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead.

Hear me, my chiefs! I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.

Reflection: Using the reading and speech, explain the factors leading to this tragedy.
Do Now: British Colonization in North America [Adapted from The American Vision]

**Reasons:**
1. Profits
2. Religious freedom

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**Roanoke:**
1. Led by Walter Raleigh
2. Landed on an island the Native Americans called Roanoke
3. Queen Elizabeth knighted Raleigh and he named the land – Virginia- in honor of “the Virgin Queen”
4. In 1585, Raleigh sent 100 men to settle on Roanoke but men returned
5. In 1587, Raleigh sent 91 men, 17 women, and 9 children to Roanoke
6. A month later, Roanoke’s governor headed back to England for supplies but due to war between England and Spain, the governor was not able to return until 1590
7. When he returned, the colony was gone
8. No bodies, only empty houses and the letters “CRO” carved on a post, possibly referring to the Croatoan – a Native American group who lived nearby

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**Jamestown:**
1. In 1604, a group of English investors petitioned the new king of England, James I, for a charter to plant colonies in Virginia
2. In 1606, James granted it and the company was named the Virginia Company
3. The colonists founded a settlement on the banks of a river and in honor of their king, they named the river the James River and their settlement Jamestown
4. But the land they selected was swampy with malaria-carrying mosquitoes
5. The colonists had been townspeople and none of the colonists knew how to raise livestock or cultivate crops
6. Although 200 new settlers arrived in 1608, only 53 survived the year
7. But Captain John Smith and Chief Powhatan saved the settlement
8. Smith began trading with the local Native Americans
9. When colonists began growing tobacco, profits from tobacco saved the settlement
10. The colony was also given the right to elect its own assembly to propose laws
11. Representatives were called burgesses in the House of Burgesses

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**Plymouth:**
1. A group of Puritans, called Separatists, broke away from the Anglican Church
2. King James I viewed this action as a challenge to his authority
3. To escape persecution, the Pilgrims left and eventually decided to sail to America
4. In September 1620, 102 passengers set off on the journey across the Atlantic
5. When blown off course, they settled in Massachusetts establishing Plymouth Colony
6. A native American, Squanto, taught the settlers how to grow corn

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What factors negatively affected all of the early British settlements in North America and why did several settlements survive while one settlement perished?
1- What crops were grown on the plantations where African slaves were brought to?

2- From what part of Africa did most slaves come from?

3- What ocean was crossed in this slave trade?

4- What was the African slave’s journey across the Atlantic Ocean called (Previous Knowledge)?

5- Why were slaves brought to southern lands in the Americas (Thinking Question)?

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1- Define mercantilism (Previous Knowledge).

2- How do the diagrams demonstrate mercantilism?
3- What are colonies forbidden to produce?

4- Why is this system of trade referred to as triangular trade?  

Reading:
“A majority of those who immigrated to the British colonies from 1607 to 1776 came from the British Isles: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Some immigrated for religious reasons. The Puritans, for example, were persecuted because they demanded reforms in the Church of England. Many Puritans settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Quakers who settled in Pennsylvania under the leadership of William Penn sought religious freedom. Other immigrants were unemployed city dwellers and debtors who hoped to find economic opportunities in the American colonies. For example, under the leadership of James Oglethorpe, Georgia was settled by criminals, debtors, and the poor. Some immigrants came as indentured servants. These were people who agreed to work for a number of years (usually seven) in return for the payment of their passage to America.”
~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:
1- Where did the majority of immigrants to the British colonies from 1607 to 1776 come from?

2- Why did some individuals immigrate to the British colonies?

3- Why were the Puritans persecuted?

4- Where did the Puritans settle?

5- Where did the Quakers settle?

6- Who was the leader of the Quakers?

7- What did the leader of the Quakers seek?

8- Who came to the British colonies to find economic opportunities?

9- Who settled in Georgia due to the leadership of James Oglethorpe?

10- What was an indentured servant?

The Mayflower Compact: [From The American Vision]
“On November 21, 1620, 41 colonists drafted the Mayflower Compact while still aboard the Mayflower. It was the first self-government plan ever put into effect in the English colonies. The compact was drawn up under these circumstances, as described by Governor William Bradford:
‘This day, before we came to harbor, observing some not well affected to unity and concord, but gave some appearance of faction, it was thought good there should be an association and agreement that we should combine together in one body, and to submit to
such government and governors as we should by common consent agree to make and
choose, and set our hands to this that follows word for word.”

Why is the Mayflower Compact a self-government plan?

Multiple-Choice Questions:
1. The creation of the Virginia House of Burgesses and the signing of the Mayflower
Compact showed that American colonists
(1) supported the abolition of slavery
(2) practiced elements of self-government
(3) promoted public education
(4) demanded immediate independence

2. Which statement about the British colonial policy of mercantilism is most
accurate?
(1) Raw materials from the colonies were shipped to England.
(2) England encouraged the colonies to seek independence.
(3) The colonies were required to send manufactured goods to Europe.
(4) The British opposed the use of slave labor in the colonies.

3. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
I. ________________________________________
   A. Mayflower Compact
   B. House of Burgesses
   C. New England town meetings

   (1) Attempts to Overthrow British Rule
   (2) Development of Self-Government in the American Colonies
   (3) Establishment of British Parliamentary Control Over the Colonies
   (4) Social Reform Movements in the American Colonies

4. In the 1700s, the triangular trade led directly to the
(1) middle colonies’ role as the chief importers of agricultural products
(2) rapid industrialization of the southern colonies
(3) decline of the New England economy

5. Which economic policy was based on the idea that the American colonies existed
primarily to provide economic benefits for Great Britain?
(1) mercantilism
(2) socialism
(3) free trade
(4) laissez-faire capitalism

6. The Mayflower Compact is considered an important step in the development of
American democracy because it
(1) established the principle of separation of church and state
(2) provided a basis for self-government in the Plymouth Colony
(3) defined relations with local Native American Indians
(4) outlawed slavery in the Massachusetts Bay Colony

7. One of the biggest problems during the first years of the Jamestown settlements was
(1) The unwillingness of colonists to grow food.
(2) Attacks by Indian neighbors.
(3) Battles between slave-owners and non-slave-owners.
(4) Lack of support from the Virginia Company.

8. The Plymouth colony’s relationship with its Indian neighbors was
(1) Antagonistic from the beginning.
(2) Made worse by the diseases the colonists brought with them from Europe.
(3) An integral part of its survival during the formative years of the colony.
(4) Similar to that of settlers in Jamestown.
Reading:
“... 1607 to 1776 came from the British Isles: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Some immigrated for religious reasons. The Puritans, for example, were persecuted because they demanded reforms in the Church of England. Many Puritans settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Quakers who settled in Pennsylvania under the leadership of William Penn sought religious freedom. Other immigrants were unemployed city dwellers and debtors who hoped to find economic opportunities in the American colonies. For example, under the leadership of James Oglethorpe, Georgia was settled by criminals, debtors, and the poor. Some immigrants came as indentured servants. These were people who agreed to work for a number of years (usually seven) in return for the payment of their passage to America.”
~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:
1- Where did the majority of immigrants to the British colonies from 1607 to 1776 come from?

2- Why did some individuals immigrate to the British colonies?

3- Why were the Puritans persecuted?

4- Where did the Puritans settle?

5- Where did the Quakers settle?

6- Who was the leader of the Quakers?

7- What did the leader of the Quakers seek?

8- Who came to the British colonies to find economic opportunities?

9- Who settled in Georgia due to the leadership of James Oglethorpe?

10- What was an indentured servant?

“... endured many difficulties. In Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay Colony, early settlers learned how to survive from the Native Americans. The immigrants were separated from family, friends, and familiar surroundings. Those who were city dwellers had to learn how to farm the land. Disease was always a threat in the colonial communities, as were attacks from Native Americans. Supplies often had to be obtained from England and sent on the long journey to the colonies.”
~ U.S. History and Government

Identify the difficulties immigrants endure:
Analyze the Chart:

Ethnic and National Backgrounds of Americans - 1790
Total Population: 3.9 Million

- African 20%
- English 48.7%
- Irish 7.8%
- German 7%
- Scottish 6.6%
- Dutch 2.7%
- Other 5.8%
- French 1.4%

1- Identify the percentage of immigrants from England.

2- Identify the percentage of Africans in the American colonies.

3- Thinking Question: Why were Africans forcibly brought to the Americas?

4- Did all of the European immigrants speak English?

5- What language did the majority of immigrants speak?

6- What religion was practiced by the majority of European immigrants? (Outside Information – Previous Knowledge)?

7- What religion did the Irish practice (Outside Information – Previous Knowledge)?

Reading:

“A large number of African people were shipped to the British colonies against their will. They were captured in wars between West African kingdoms, sold to European slave traders, and forced to endure a frightening voyage across unknown waters to an unknown destination. African slaves labored in Spanish America as early as the 1500s, where they replaced the Native Americans who had died from disease and overwork. The slave trade to the British colonies in North America represented 6 percent of the total number of slaves shipped to South America, Central America, the Caribbean, and North America.

For the Africans, the middle passage, the time spent aboard ships between West Africa and the Americas, was a horrendous journey. Most slaves on board the ships were given small food rations. Those who were sick or weak were often left to die. Ships were packed with as many slaves as possible, leaving little room to move about. Slaves (particularly
men) were bound in chains. Disease spread rapidly. As a result, some Africans threw themselves overboard rather than face these inhumane conditions. An estimated 10 million to 11 million Africans were sold into slavery throughout all of the Americas.”

~ U.S. History and Government

1- How were slaves captured?

2- Why were African slaves sent to the Americas?

3- What was the Middle Passage?

4- Describe the Middle Passage.

5- What spread rapidly on slave ships?

6- What did some enslaved Africans do rather than face the inhumane conditions on the ships?

7- How many Africans were sold into slavery throughout all of the Americas?

---

1- What crops were grown on the plantations where African slaves were brought to?

2- From what part of Africa did most slaves come from?

3- What ocean was crossed in this slave trade?

4- Why were slaves brought to southern lands in the Americas (Thinking Question)?
"Slavery in the British North American colonies began with the first transfer of Africans in 1619 to the Jamestown colony in Virginia. Through the 1600s and 1700s, the slave trade continued to grow. By the time of the American Revolution, slaves in the original 13 colonies numbered between 750,000 and 850,000 and formed about 20 percent of the population. Thus, in George Washington’s time, one American in five was of African ancestry.

Slavery in the United States first developed in what was known as the Chesapeake, an area that included both Virginia and Maryland. The region’s major crop was tobacco, which had become very popular in England and Europe. As a result, slavery grew as the demand for tobacco grew. The production of tobacco – based on a slave system – enabled Maryland and Virginia to become the leading states of the South. It was no accident that, when the British colonies became an independent nation, four of the first six presidents of the United States came from Virginia.

South Carolina and Georgia built a slave society based on producing and exporting rice. As rice exports to Europe grew from approximately 15,000 pounds in 1700 to 80 million pounds in the 1770s, both South Carolina and Georgia significantly increased their reliance on slave labor. Georgia, which had originally banned slavery, reversed itself in the mid-1700s. As rice production soared, the city of Charleston, South Carolina, became one of the most populous cities in the British colonies." ~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:
1- When did the first African slaves arrive in the British North American colonies?

2- Where did the first African slaves arrive in the British North American colonies?

3- How many slaves were in the thirteen colonies by the time of the American Revolution?

4- What was the Chesapeake region?

5- What was the major crop of the Chesapeake region?

6- Why did slavery grown in this region?

7- How did the institution of slavery benefit Maryland and Virginia?

8- What crop was grown in South Carolina and Georgia?

9- What happened as rice exports to Europe grew?

10- What did Georgia reverse in the mid-1700s?

11- Why was slavery more common in the southern states than the northern states?
Questions:

1- What happened to the African American population in the American colonies between 1700 and 1780?

2- What colony had the largest population of African Americans?

3- What colony had the smallest population of African Americans?

4- How did the African American population in the South differ from the African American population in North?

5- What accounts for the difference in the African American population in the South and the African American population in the North?

6- Why was the South dependent on African American labor?

7- What were plantations?

8- Why did plantations develop in the South?
All servants imported and brought into the Country...who were not Christians in their native Country...shall be accounted and be slaves. All Negro, mulatto and Indian slaves within this dominion...shall be held to be real estate. If any slave resists his master...correcting such slave, and shall happen to be killed in such correction...the master shall be free of all punishment...as if such accident never happened.
- Virginia General Assembly declaration, 1705

“We sometimes imagine that such oppressive laws were put quickly into full force by greedy landowners. But that’s not the way slavery was established in colonial America. It happened gradually -- one person at a time, one law at a time, even one colony at a time.

One of the places we have the clearest views of that ‘terrible transformation’ is the colony of Virginia. In the early years of the colony, many Africans and poor whites -- most of the laborers came from the English working class -- stood on the same ground. Black and white women worked side-by-side in the fields. Black and white men who broke their servant contract were equally punished.

All were indentured servants. During their time as servants, they were fed and housed. Afterwards, they would be given what were known as ‘freedom dues,’ which usually included a piece of land and supplies, including a gun. Black-skinned or white-skinned, they became free.

Historically, the English only enslaved non-Christians, and not, in particular, Africans. And the status of slave (Europeans had African slaves prior to the colonization of the Americas) was not one that was life-long. A slave could become free by converting to Christianity. The first Virginia colonists did not even think of themselves as ‘white’ or use that word to describe themselves. They saw themselves as Christians or Englishmen, or in terms of their social class. They were nobility, gentry, artisans, or servants...

[But] the indentured servants, especially once freed, began to pose a threat to the property-owning elite. The colonial establishment had placed restrictions on available lands, creating unrest among newly freed indentured servants. In 1676, working class men burned down Jamestown, making indentured servitude look even less attractive to Virginia leaders. Also, servants moved on, forcing a need for costly replacements; slaves, especially ones you could identify by skin color, could not move on and become free competitors.

In 1641, Massachusetts became the first colony to legally recognize slavery. Other states, such as Virginia, followed. In 1662, Virginia decided all children born in the colony to a slave mother would be enslaved. Slavery was not only a life-long condition; now it could be passed, like skin color, from generation to generation.”

Reflection: How did the institution of slavery develop in the colonies and why did it develop?
The Colonial Experience – Part II

Do Now:
“The settlers in England’s American colonies brought with them their country’s tradition of representative government. In 1619, the settlers of Jamestown in Virginia founded the House of Burgesses, America’s first representative assembly for making laws. In the following years, English Pilgrims aboard the Mayflower agreed that the laws for their colony at Plymouth in Massachusetts would be subject to the colonists’ approval and consent. The document presenting their agreement is known as the Mayflower Compact. As a result of this Compact, citizens in many New England towns met regularly to discuss problems and vote directly on laws. These town meetings were an important element in the development of our democratic heritage.” ~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

1. What tradition did settlers in England’s American colonies bring with them?

2. Define representative government (Thinking Question).

3. What did the settlers of Jamestown in Virginia found in 1619?

4. What was the House of Burgesses?

5. What did English Pilgrims aboard the Mayflower agree to?

6. What is the Mayflower Compact?

7. What did many citizens in New England do as a result of the Mayflower Compact?

8. What happened at town meetings?

“During the next 150 years, English colonies were founded from New Hampshire in the north to Georgia in the south. The laws of each colony were made, in part, by a popularly elected assembly. The colonial governors, who were appointed by the king, were often successfully opposed by the assemblies. By 1760 it was generally conceded that the colonial assemblies controlled the vital power of the purse – the power either to approve or reject a proposal for a new tax.” ~ U.S. History and Government

9. What was the “power of the purse” and who controlled it by 1760?

“Despite the power of the elected assemblies, none of the English colonies was fully democratic. After all, only a minority of the people owned property or were permitted to vote for representatives. Prohibited from voting were all women, all slaves, and the many white males who owned no property. Even so, considering that all white male property owners could vote, the basis for a future democracy was well established during colonial times.” ~ U.S. History and Government
10- Why were none of the English colonies fully democratic?

“In 1754, representatives from England, seven of the British colonies in America, and the Iroquois nation met in Albany to discuss a common plan of defense against France. At that meeting, Benjamin Franklin, the representative from Pennsylvania, proposed a plan to bring representatives from the colonies together in a council led by a British representative of the Crown (the king). This plan, based on the governing model of the Iroquois, failed to win support from either the colonial assemblies or the Crown. This Albany Plan of the Union represented an early attempt to unite the British colonies in America.”

~ U.S. History and Government

11- Who met in 1754 to discuss a common plan of defense against France?

12- What did Benjamin Franklin propose at that meeting?

13- What was Benjamin Franklin’s plan based on?

14- What was Benjamin Franklin’s plan called?

15- What did this plan fail to win?

“The colonies were expected to produce only what England needed and to buy everything that they needed from England. This trade policy is known as mercantilism. However, England did not enforce the policy until the 1760s.”

A European View

1- Define mercantilism.

2- What were the colonies expected to produce?

3- What were the colonies expected to buy from England?

4- Another definition of mercantilism is that colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country. How do colonies benefit the mother country?

5- Why does the mother country have a favorable balance of trade?
According to the political cartoon, what do colonies provide to the mother country?

“Yes, the thirteen colonies [New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia] were British colonies but the British had many problems during the 17th century. Some of Britain’s problems included the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and wars with Holland, France, and Spain. Due to these problems, the British allowed the colonies a great amount of self-government and economic freedom. Indeed, it is often stated that the British used a policy of “Salutary Neglect” during this period. In fact, this led to Britain being largely absent during this period in colonial America. As such, the colonies in North America were left for the most part to govern themselves. Thus, when after the French and Indian War in 1763, the British needed more revenue (income) and started to treat the colonies like colonies – the colonists were furious.”
~ U.S. History and Government

1- Why did the British ignore their colonies in the 17th century?

2- What did the British allow the colonies during the 17th century?

3- What is “salutary neglect”??
4- When did the British begin to treat the colonies like colonies? Why?

1. The creation of the Virginia House of Burgesses and the signing of the Mayflower Compact showed that American colonists
   (1) supported the abolition of slavery
   (2) practiced elements of self-government
   (3) promoted public education
   (4) demanded immediate independence

2. Which statement about the British colonial policy of mercantilism is most accurate?
   (1) Raw materials from the colonies were shipped to England.
   (2) England encouraged the colonies to seek independence.
   (3) The colonies were required to send manufactured goods to Europe.
   (4) The British opposed the use of slave labor in the colonies.

3. In colonial America, the House of Burgesses, the Mayflower Compact, and town hall meetings were all developments that led to the
   (1) regulation of trade with Native American Indians
   (2) protection of the rights of women
   (3) elimination of the power of the upper classes
   (4) creation of representative government

4. The Mayflower Compact, New England town meetings, and the Virginia House of Burgesses are examples of
   (1) early colonial efforts in self-government
   (2) colonial protests against British taxation
   (3) governments imposed by

5. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
   I. ________________________
   A. Mayflower Compact
   B. House of Burgesses
   C. New England town meetings

   (1) Attempts to Overthrow British Rule
   (2) Development of Self-Government in the American Colonies
   (3) Establishment of British Parliamentary Control Over the Colonies
   (4) Social Reform Movements in the American Colonies

6. The British benefited from their mercantilist relationship with the American colonies primarily by
   (1) supporting the growth of colonial industries
   (2) prohibiting colonists from fishing and fur trading
   (3) taking large amounts of gold and silver from the southern colonies
   (4) buying raw materials from the colonies and selling them finished products

7. According to the theory of mercantilism, the principal purpose of the thirteen original colonies was to provide Great Britain with
   (1) naval bases
   (2) raw materials and markets
   (3) workers and manufactured goods
   (4) military recruits

8. During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect toward the American colonies contributed to
   (1) a decline in colonial manufacturing
   (2) the decline of slavery in the northern colonies
   (3) a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
Parliament
(4) attempts to limit democracy
9. Before 1763, the British policy of salutary neglect toward its American colonies was based on the desire of Great Britain to
(1) treat all English people, including colonists, on an equal basis
(2) benefit from the economic prosperity of the American colonies
(3) encourage manufacturing in the American colonies
(4) ensure that all mercantile regulations were strictly followed

10. During the colonial period, the British Parliament used the policy of mercantilism to
(1) limit manufacturing in America
(2) prevent criticism of royal policies
(3) deny representation to the colonists
(4) force colonists to worship in the Anglican Church

(4) the development of independent colonial trade practices
11. The Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses are examples of
(1) equal opportunities for women during the colonial period
(2) steps toward representative government
(3) economic agreements between the colonists and Native American Indians
(4) limitations placed on colonial Americans by the British government

Now, consider these historical facts: The 18th century (1700s) was the Age of Reason or the European Enlightenment. Look at the chart below.
Do you remember these Enlightenment thinkers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Locke</th>
<th>Baron de Montesquieu</th>
<th>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</th>
<th>Voltaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Believed governments obtain their authority from the consent of the people they govern</td>
<td>1- Separation of powers</td>
<td>1- Popular sovereignty</td>
<td>1- Religious Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Opposed to Divine Right of Kings</td>
<td>2- Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branch of Government</td>
<td>2- A doctrine in political theory that government is created by and subject to the will of the people</td>
<td>2- Freedom of Speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- Natural Rights: Life, Liberty, Property</td>
<td>3- To prevent tyranny</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How did these Enlightenment ideas influence the colonists?

1- The first successful English settlement in North America was established on an island in the James River in Virginia in 1607. ____________, named for the English king, James I, was founded by the London Company. The settlers at this settlement suffered greatly at first until they learned to grow tobacco and ship it to England.

2- The second successful English colony was founded by an English company at Plymouth Bay in Massachusetts. However, the settlers, the Pilgrims, had religious reasons for coming. The Pilgrims were strict Protestants who wished to separate from the Church of England. Before landing in Plymouth, 41 adults on the Mayflower signed the ____________. This concept of government by compact or written agreement became a cornerstone of American democracy.

3- Of course, the colonists enjoyed several democratic institutions, based in part on the English political tradition. In signing the ____________, of 1215, the English king had promised not to take away property or to imprison his nobles or townspeople except according to the laws of the land. This document limited the power of the king. The English also had a representative legislature, known as the Parliament.

4- In 1620, Pilgrims crossing the Atlantic signed the Mayflower Compact, which established a colonial government deriving power from the ____________.

5- Virginia established its own ____________, in which elected representatives helped govern the colony.

6- The American colonies grew in importance to Great Britain as their population and the value of their trade increased. Under ____________, trade with the colonies was regulated to benefit the “Mother Country” (Great Britain). The British sold expensive manufactured goods to the colonists, while the colonists sold cheaper raw materials, such as tobacco and cotton, to the British.

7- Because of England’s own problems – such as the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and wars with Holland, France, and Spain during the 17th century – the local governing bodies of the colonies were allowed to expand their powers and activities. During this period of so-called “___________,” the British allowed the colonies a great amount of self-government and economic freedom.

8- In the mid-eighteenth century, Britain and France became involved in the ____________. The British eventually defeated the French and gained control of Canada, but incurred a large debt in the course of the struggle. To help pay off their war debt, the British Parliament imposed new taxes on the colonies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts:</td>
<td>1- Founded by Puritans (wanted to reform the Church of England)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- Colony would be an example to the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3- “We shall be like a City upon a Hill; the eyes of the people are on us.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4- Heretics – religious ideas that differed from majority – could be banished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5- Bought Maine which remained part of Massachusetts until 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island:</td>
<td>1- Banished dissenters from Massachusetts founded the colony of Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- Religious freedom, with a total separation of church and state, was its plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut:</td>
<td>1- Adopted a constitution known as the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- Government was similar to Massachusetts but all adult men, not just church members, elected the governor and General Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire:</td>
<td>1- Became a royal colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York:</td>
<td>1- Originally, a Dutch settlement named New Netherland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- In 1664, King Charles seized New Netherland and granted all the land from Delaware Bay to the Connecticut River to his brother, James, the Duke of York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey:</td>
<td>1- James, the Duke of York, granted a portion of his land to two of the king’s closest advisers and named the colony in honor of one of the men from the island of Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania:</td>
<td>1- The king had to pay off a debt even though William Penn was a Quaker – a religion King Charles had banned and persecuted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- Quakers believe that everyone has an “inner light” from God and there is no need for a church of ministers; they also advocate pacifism or nonviolence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3- New colony’s plan was complete political and religious freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware:</td>
<td>1- In 1682, as Penn began to build his colony, he bought three counties south of Pennsylvania and these “lower counties” later became the colony of Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland:</td>
<td>1- Lord Baltimore saw his land grant as an opportunity to grant religious freedom to Catholics who remained in Anglican England and faced persecution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia:</td>
<td>1- Jamestown, tobacco, and the House of Burgesses [Previous Lesson]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina:</td>
<td>1- Farmers began drifting into the region from Virginia in the 1650s; grew tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina:</td>
<td>1- Thought it would be suitable for sugarcane but it was not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia:</td>
<td>1- A wealthy member of Parliament asked for a colony for where poor could start over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- In England, many people were in prison because they could not pay their debts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Conditions for agriculture were better in the middle colonies than in most of New England because of
   (1) Cold weather and rocky soil.
   (2) The ease in getting crops to market.
   (3) The lack of a substantial commercial economy in the middle colonies.
   (4) The oversupply of single male workers.
   (5) More temperate weather.

2. William Penn was part of this religion
   (1) Puritan
   (2) Catholic
   (3) Quaker
   (4) Pilgrim

3. Part of Pennsylvania was used to form this colony.
   (1) Maryland
   (2) Georgia
   (3) Delaware
   (4) New Jersey

4. The colony of Maryland was established for which religion?
   (1) Protestants
   (2) Catholics
   (3) Church of England
   (4) Puritans

5. In Britain, these people would be sent to jail if they owed more money than they could afford.
   (1) debtors
   (2) loan servants
   (3) indentured servants
   (4) slaves

6. Native American Indians taught the first English settlers to
   (1) organize their communities into clans
   (2) grow crops like corn and tobacco
   (3) practice polytheistic religions
   (4) hunt and gather

7. The Quakers lived in
   (1) New York
   (2) Massachusetts
   (3) Connecticut
   (4) Pennsylvania

8. The Puritans settled in Massachusetts for
   (1) economic reasons
   (2) religious reasons
   (3) artistic reasons
   (4) political reasons

9. Which crop helped the colonists in Virginia?
   (1) sugarcane
   (2) rice
   (3) tobacco
   (4) potatoes

10. The maze of highly diverse trade routes that involved the buying and selling of rum, slaves, and sugar was known as the
    (1) Staple system.
    (2) Triangular trade.
    (3) Middle passage.
    (4) Atlantic highway.
    (5) Mercantile routes.

11. The Duke of Baltimore established the colony of Maryland
    (1) as an opportunity to invest in that colony’s maritime industry
    (2) in order to prevent France from seizing that territory
    (3) as a haven for persecuted English Catholics
    (4) for Quakers who had been evicted from Pennsylvania
    (5) after failing to colonize the Carolinas
“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. 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.” ~ History

New England Colonies:
- The first English emigrants to the New England colonies were a small group of Puritan separatists, later called the Pilgrims, who arrived in Plymouth in 1620
- Ten years later 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
- 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 concerns”
- 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 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 Belgians, French Huguenots, Scandinavians and Germans who were living there) stayed put
- This made New York 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
- Penn’s became the colony of “Penn’s Woods,” or Pennsylvania
- Lured by the fertile soil and the religious toleration, people migrated there

The Southern Colonies:
- By contrast, the Carolina colony 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
- As a result, slavery played an important role in the development of the 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.

**Essay Prompt:**
How were the thirteen colonies significantly different yet somehow similar?

**Pre-Writing Preparation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonial Differences</th>
<th>Colonial Similarities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Introduction:**

| Line 1 | Line 2 | Line 3 | Line 4 | Line 5 | Line 6 |

**Body Paragraph:**

| Line 1 | Line 2 | Line 3 | Line 4 | Line 5 | Line 6 |

**Body Paragraph:**

| Line 1 | Line 2 | Line 3 | Line 4 | Line 5 | Line 6 |

**Conclusion:**

| Line 1 | Line 2 | Line 3 | Line 4 | Line 5 | Line 6 |
### Early English Settlements in North America

**US History**  
**Name:**

#### Analyze the chart: [Adapted from nps.org]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early English Settlements in North America</th>
<th>Jamestown</th>
<th>Plymouth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1- Traveling aboard the Susan Constant, Godspeed and Discovery, 104 men landed in Virginia in 1607 at a place they named Jamestown.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1- Thirteen years later, 102 settlers aboard the Mayflower landed in Massachusetts at a place they named Plymouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Jamestown offered anchorage, a good defensive position, warm climate and fertile soil.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2- Plymouth provided good anchorage and an excellent harbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reasons for Settlements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1- Economic motives prompted colonization in Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1- Freedom from religious persecution motivated the Pilgrims to leave England and settle in Holland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- The Virginia Company of London, organized in 1606, sponsored the Colony.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2- However, the Pilgrims felt that their children were being corrupted by the liberal Dutch lifestyle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- Organizers of the company wanted to expand English trade and obtain a wider market for English manufactured goods.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3- News of the English Colony in Virginia motivated them to leave Holland and settle in the New World.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4- They naturally hoped for financial profit from their investment in shares of company stock.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4- Rough seas and storms prevented the Mayflower from reaching its intended destination in the area of the Hudson River, and the ship was steered instead toward Cape Cod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of settlers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year of establishment</strong></td>
<td>1607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Setbacks</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>The Fate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1- Inexperience, unwillingness to work, and the lack of wilderness survival skills led to disagreements and inaction at Jamestown. 2- Poor Indian relations and disease compounded the problems.</td>
<td>1- In 1619, the first representative legislative assembly in the New World met at the Jamestown church.</td>
<td>1- The Powhatan Indians stopped bartering for food. 2- Hunting became highly dangerous, as Powhatan Indians also killed Englishmen. 3- Long reliant on the Indians, the colony found itself with far too little food for the winter. 4- As the food stocks ran out, the settlers ate the colony’s animals – horses, dogs, and cats – and then turned to eating rats, mice, and shoe leather. 5- In their desperation, some practiced cannibalism. 6- Winter of 1609-10: the Starving Time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identify ten differences between the settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth:

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8- 9-
The Article: Starving Settlers in Jamestown Colony Resorted to Cannibalism; Smithsonian Magazine, Joseph Stromberg, May 1, 2013

The harsh winter of 1609 in Virginia’s Jamestown Colony forced residents to do the unthinkable. A recent excavation at the historic site discovered the carcasses of dogs, cats and horses consumed during the season commonly called the “Starving Time.” But a few other newly discovered bones in particular, though, tell a far more gruesome story: the dismemberment and cannibalization of a 14-year-old English girl.

“The chops to the forehead are very tentative, very incomplete,” says Douglas Owsley, the Smithsonian forensic anthropologist who analyzed the bones after they were found by archaeologists from Preservation Virginia. “Then, the body was turned over, and there were four strikes to the back of the head, one of which was the strongest and split the skull in half. A penetrating wound was then made to the left temple, probably by a single-sided knife, which was used to pry open the head and remove the brain.”

...It’s long been speculated that the harsh conditions faced by the colonists of Jamestown might have made them desperate enough to eat other humans – and perhaps even commit murder to do so. The colony was founded in 1607 by 104 settlers aboard three ships, the Susan Constant, Discovery and Godspeed, but only 38 survived the first nine months of life in Jamestown, with most succumbing to starvation and disease (some researchers speculate that drinking water poisoned by arsenic and human waste also played a role). Because of difficulties in growing crops – they arrived in the midst of one of the worst regional droughts in centuries and many settlers were unused to hard agricultural labor – the survivors remained dependent on supplies brought by subsequent missions, as well as trade with Native Americans.

By the winter of 1609, extreme drought, hostile relations with members of the local Powhatan Confederacy and the fact that a supply ship was lost at sea put the colonists in a truly desperate position. Sixteen years later, in 1625, George Percy, who had been president of Jamestown during the Starving Time, wrote a letter describing the colonists’ diet during that terrible winter. “Haveinge fedd upon our horses and other beastes as longe as they Lasted, we weare gladd to make shifte with vermin as doggs Catts, Ratts and myce...as to eate Bootes shoes or any other leather,” he wrote. “And now famin beginneinge to Looke gastely and pale in every face, thatt notheinge was Spared to mainteyne Lyfe and to doe those things which seeme incredible, as to digge upp deade corpes outt of graves and to eate them. And some have Licked upp the Bloode which hathe fallen from their weake fellowes.”

Despite this and other textual references to cannibalism, though, there had never been hard physical evidence that it had occurred—until now.

...Owsley speculates that this particular Jamestown body belonged to a child who likely arrived in the colony during 1609 on one of the resupply ships. She was either a maidservant or the child of a gentleman, and due to the high-protein diet indicated by his team’s isotope analysis of her bones, he suspects the latter. The identity of whoever
consumed her is entirely unknown, and Owsley guesses there might have been multiple
 cannibals involved, because the cut marks on her shin indicate a more skilled butcher than
 whoever dismembered her head.

It appears that her brain, tongue, cheeks and leg muscles were eaten, with the brain likely
 eaten first, because it decomposes so quickly after death. There’s no evidence of murder,
 and Owsley suspects that this was a case in which hungry colonists simply ate the one
 remaining food available to them, despite cultural taboos. “I don’t think that they killed
 her, by any stretch,” he says. “It’s just that they were so desperate, and so hard-pressed,
 that out of necessity this is what they resorted to.”

Questions:

1- What does the article reveal about life in Jamestown?

2- Why are forensic anthropologists essential for studying certain aspects of the path?
   And for what aspects of the past are forensic anthropologists particularly
   important?

3- Could any actions on the part of settlers have prevented this tragedy (think
   particularly about decisions made by settlers before the tragedy)?

4- What conditions or factors in particular led to this tragedy?
Primary Source: The Mayflower Compact: 1620

Agreement Between the Settlers at New Plymouth: 1620

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience. IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini; 1620.

Questions:

1- In your own words, state what the settlers at New Plymouth were establishing?

2- Why were the settlers at New Plymouth establishing this?

3- Why is the Mayflower Compact a significant advancement in the evolution of representative government?

4- How does representative government differ from other forms of government?
1. The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights were significant influences on United States constitutional development because
   (1) they provided suffrage for all men and women
   (2) they placed limits on the powers of the government
   (3) called for the abolition of slavery
   (4) supported the development of federalism

2. In colonial America, the House of Burgesses, the Mayflower Compact, and town hall meetings were all developments that led to the
   (1) regulation of trade with Native American Indians
   (2) protection of the rights of women
   (3) elimination of the power of the upper classes
   (4) creation of representative government

3. The Mayflower Compact is considered an important step in the development of American democracy because it
   (1) established the principle of separation of church and state
   (2) provided a basis for self-government in the Plymouth Colony
   (3) defined relations with local Native American Indians
   (4) outlawed slavery in the Massachusetts Bay Colony

4. The Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses are most closely associated with
   (1) abuses by absolute monarchs
   (2) religious toleration
   (3) steps toward colonial self-government
   (4) universal suffrage

5. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
   I.  
   A. Mayflower Compact
   B. House of Burgesses
   C. New England town meetings
   (1) Attempts to Overthrow British Rule
   (2) Development of Self-Government in the American Colonies
   (3) Establishment of British Parliamentary Control Over the Colonies
   (4) Social Reform Movements in the American Colonies

6. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
   I.  
   A. Magna Carta
   B. House of Burgesses
   C. Town meetings
   D. John Locke
   (1) Ideas of Social Darwinism
   (2) Basis of British Mercantilism
   (3) Contributions to American Literature
   (4) Influences on United States Constitutional Government

7. The Mayflower Compact, New England town meetings, and the Virginia House of Burgesses are examples of
   (1) early colonial efforts in self-government
   (2) colonial protests against British taxation
   (3) governments imposed by Parliament
   (4) attempts to limit democracy