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

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

Section 1:

Jamestown, p. 72
John Smith, p. 73
Pocahontas, p. 73
indentured servants, p. 74
Bacon’s Rebellion, p. 74
Toleration Act of 1649, p. 75
Olaudah Equiano, p. 77
slave codes, p. 77

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

The Thirteen Colonies
Southern Colonies

Products
- tobacco
- indigo
- rice
- farm products
- furs

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

The Big Idea
Despite a difficult beginning, the southern colonies soon flourished.
SETTLEMENT IN JAMESTOWN:

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

DAILY LIFE IN VIRGINIA:

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

Bacon's Rebellion:

6. What happened in Bacon's rebellion?

OTHER SOUTHERN COLONIES:

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

ECONOMIES OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES:

10. What was the economy of the southern colonies based in?
11. Who became the workers on the farms?
12. What are slave codes?
Section 2: The New England Colonies:

- Puritans, p. 78
- Pilgrims, p. 78
- immigrants, p. 78
- Mayflower Compact, p. 79
- Squanto, p. 79
- John Winthrop, p. 80
- Anne Hutchinson, p. 82

**Main Ideas**

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

**Building Background**

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

**The Big Idea**

English colonists traveled to New England to gain religious freedom.

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**The Thirteen Colonies**

**New England Colonies**

- Products
  - lumber
  - fish
  - furs
  - ships
  - livestock
PILGRIMS AND PURITANS:

1. Who were the pilgrims?

2. What was the mayflower compact?

THE PILGRIMS:

3. What was an important part of their lives?

4. What colony did they found?

5. Who was John Winthrop?

RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT IN NEW ENGLAND:

1. Who could vote?

2. Who was Roger Williams?

3. Who was Anne Hutchinson?

NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY:

1. What was the climate like in the New England colonies?

2. What did they do instead of farming?

EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES:

1. What did New England Parents want?

2. What did they make laws for?

3. What did they establish?
Section 3: The Middle Colonies

Peter Stuyvesant, p. 85
Quakers, p. 86
William Penn, p. 86
staple crops, p. 87

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

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

**The Big Idea**
People from many nations settled in the middle colonies.

**The Thirteen Colonies**

**Middle Atlantic Colonies**

**Products**
- grain
- livestock
- iron
- furs

[Map of the Thirteen Colonies showing Middle Atlantic Colonies]
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY:
1. Why was New Netherland formed?
2. What types of people came to the colonies?
3. What was its name changed to?

PENN'S COLONY:
1. What was the biggest religious group there?
2. What did they believe in?

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

ECONOMY OF THE MIDDLE COLONIES:
1. What are staple crops?
2. Who did most of the labor?
3. What was important in the middle colonies?
4. What did women do?
Section 4: Life in the Colonies

town meeting, p. 91
English Bill of Rights, p. 91
triangular trade, p. 93
Great Awakening, p. 94
Jonathan Edwards, p. 94
Enlightenment, p. 95
John Locke, p. 95
Pontiac, p. 97

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. What did the House of Burgesses do?

2. What was a town meeting?

3. What types of courts did they use?

ENGLISH TRADE LAWS:

4. Why did England control the colonies?

5. What did the Navigation acts do?

6. What was the Triangular trade?

GREAT AWAKENING AND ENLIGHTENMENT:

7. What was the Great awakening?

8. Who was John Locke?

King Phillips War:

9. Who was King Phillip?

10. What did each side do?