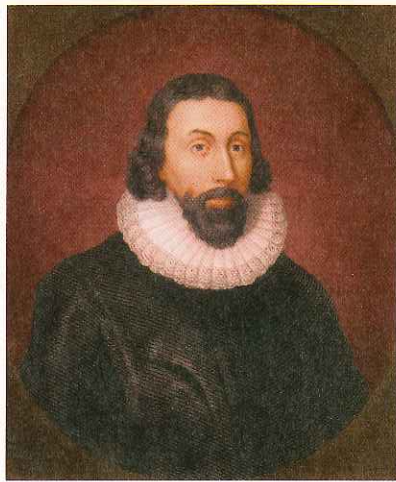


# Place and Time: Colonial America 1587 to 1770

Although several European nations had claims in North America, it was the British who eventually dominated the continent. England's early attempts at colonizing ended in failure, but by 1750, British colonies stretched for hundreds of miles along the Atlantic Coast.



Led by John Winthrop, the Puritans journeyed to Massachusetts to seek religious freedom for themselves.

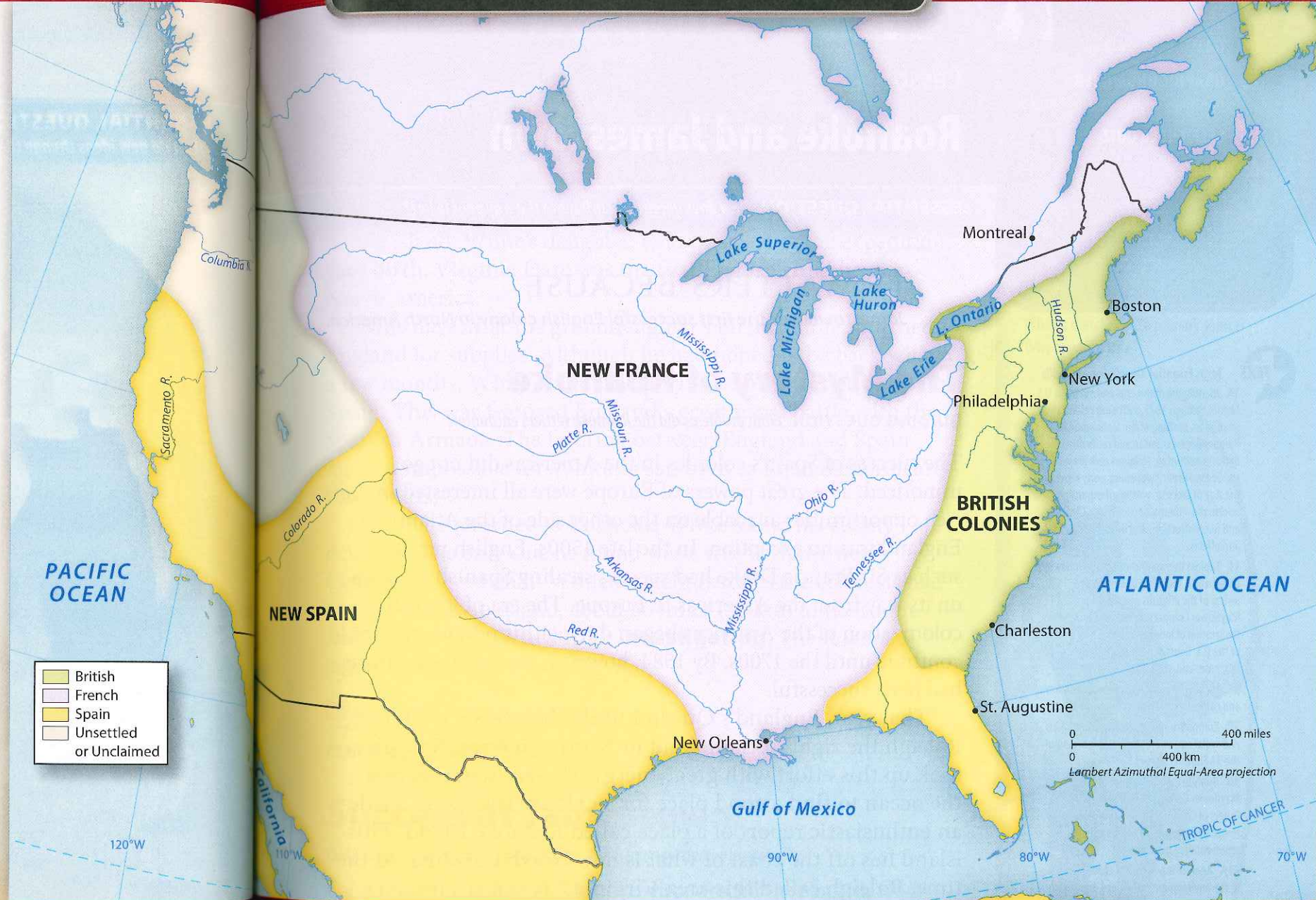
## Step Into the Place

**MAP FOCUS** Several European powers claimed parts of North America in the mid-1700s.

- 1 PLACE** Which European power claimed the largest territory in North America?
- 2 HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION** Where were the earliest cities in the British colonies located?
- 3 CRITICAL THINKING**  
*Predicting* What effect do you think these nations' land claims in North America might have on relations between them? **29B**



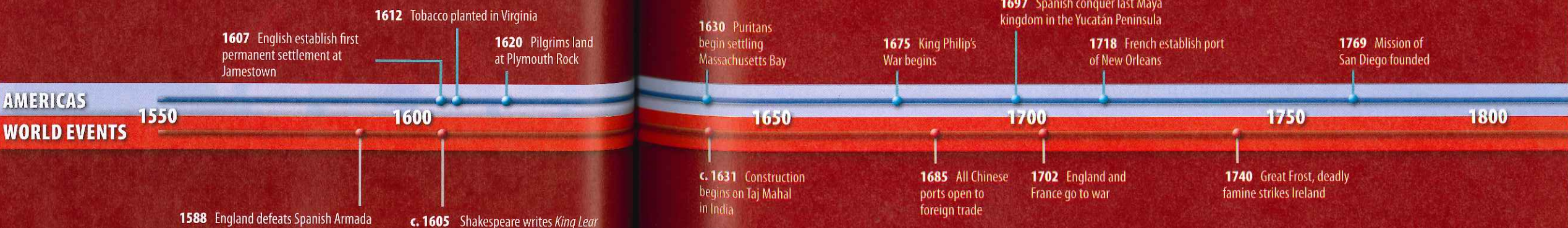
Nathaniel Bacon wanted to drive out Native Americans living on treaty-protected land. Bacon's Rebellion challenged the colonial government of Virginia.



**networks**  **MAP** Explore the interactive version of this map on NETWORKS. **There's More Online!**  **TIME LINE** Explore the interactive version of this time line on NETWORKS.

## Step Into the Time

**TIME LINE** Look at the time line. The Spanish Armada was a fleet of warships Spain sent to attack England. How might this event be related to what happened in North America at about that time? **29C**





## networks

There's More Online!

### ✓ BIOGRAPHIES

- Pocahontas
- John White

### ✓ GAME Fill in the Blank

### ✓ GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Hardships for Jamestown's Settlers

### ✓ SELF-CHECK QUIZ

### ✓ VIDEO



## Lesson 1

# Roanoke and Jamestown

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How does geography influence the way people live?

## IT MATTERS BECAUSE

Jamestown was the first successful English colony in North America.

## The Mystery of Roanoke

**GUIDING QUESTION** What problems did the Roanoke settlers encounter?

The success of Spain's colonies in the Americas did not go unnoticed. The great powers of Europe were all interested in the rich opportunities available on the other side of the Atlantic. England was no exception. In the late 1500s, English pirates such as Sir Francis Drake had success stealing Spanish treasure on its way from the Americas to Europe. The era of English colonization of the Americas began during this period and would continue until the 1700s. By 1584, however, none of these efforts had been successful.

That year, England's Queen Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh the right to claim land in North America. Raleigh took up this effort with great energy. He sent scouts across the ocean to find a good place for a colony. The scouts made an enthusiastic report of a place called Roanoke Island. This island lies off the coast of what is now North Carolina. At the time, Raleigh called this area Virginia.

Raleigh sent settlers to Roanoke Island twice. The first group arrived in 1585. While they were there, artist John White explored the area and drew pictures of what he saw. In a book illustrated by White, another colonist described the Native American towns:

### PRIMARY SOURCE

“ Their townes are but small, & neere the sea coast but few, some containing but 10 or 12 houses: some 20, the greatest that we [have] seene [have] bene but of 30 houses: if they be walled it is only done with barks of trees made fast to stakes. ”

—from *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, 1588

The 1585 expedition produced some valuable information about the people and places of Virginia. Their colony, however, did not survive. After suffering through a difficult winter, the colonists gave up and returned to England.

Then, in 1587 Raleigh sent 91 men, 17 women, and 9 children to Roanoke. John White led this group. Shortly after arriving on the island, White's daughter, who was part of the expedition, gave birth. Virginia Dare was the first English child born in North America.

Nine days after his granddaughter's birth, White returned to England for supplies. Although he had hoped to be back within a few months, White was delayed. His country was at war with Spain. This war featured England's great naval battle with the Spanish Armada. The fighting between England and Spain made it impossible for White to sail back to Roanoke for nearly three years.

When he returned to Roanoke, White found his colony deserted. The only clue he found was a tree with the word Croatoan carved on it. White thought perhaps the colonists had gone to Croatoan Island, about 50 miles (80 km) to the south. Bad weather kept White from **investigating**. The Roanoke colonists were never seen again.

### ✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

**Explaining** Why did the English decide to settle in Roanoke?

## Success at Jamestown

**GUIDING QUESTION** Why did the Jamestown settlement succeed?

For a time, the failure at Roanoke discouraged the English from settling in North America. The idea emerged again in 1606. By then, England had a new king, James I. He wanted to renew England's quest for a colony in North America. Several merchants pressed him for a **charter**—a document that granted the right to form a colony.

**charter** a document granting the recipient the right to settle a colony

### Academic Vocabulary

**investigate** to try to discover facts and other information about something

## Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

### Analyzing Primary Sources

John White drew pictures of the plants, animals, and people of the region in order to help educate Europeans about North America.

### ▶ CRITICAL THINKING

**Analyzing Visuals** Do you think John White's sketches are a primary source? Why or why not?



### TEKS Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

**1A** Identify the major eras and events in U.S. history through 1877, including colonization, revolution, drafting of the Declaration of Independence, creation and ratification of the Constitution, religious revivals such as the Second Great Awakening, early republic, the Age of Jackson, westward expansion, reform movements, sectionalism, Civil War, and Reconstruction, and describe their causes and effects.

**1C** Explain the significance of the following dates: 1607, founding of Jamestown; 1620, arrival of the Pilgrims and signing of the Mayflower Compact; 1776, adoption of the Declaration of Independence; 1787, writing of the U.S. Constitution; 1803, Louisiana Purchase; and 1861–1865, Civil War.

**2A** Identify reasons for European exploration and colonization of North America.

**2B** Compare political, economic, religious, and social reasons for the establishment of the 13 English colonies.

**3B** Analyze the importance of the Mayflower Compact, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, and the Virginia House of Burgesses to the growth of representative government.

**11A** Analyze how physical characteristics of the environment influenced population distribution, settlement patterns, and economic activities in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

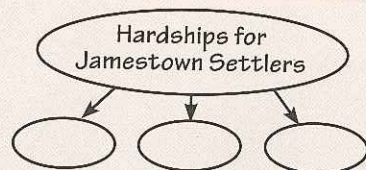
**11C** Describe how different immigrant groups interacted with the environment in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

## Reading HELPDESK

### Taking Notes: Listing

As you read, use a diagram like this one to list hardships the people of Jamestown faced.

110 Colonial America



### Content Vocabulary

- **charter**
- **joint-stock company**
- **headright**
- **burgess**



## SKILLS PRACTICE

When you hear a new academic vocabulary word, be sure to use it. Include the word in sentences you write and in discussions with your classmates.

## The Virginia Company

The Virginia Company was a **joint-stock company** in which investors bought shares, or part ownership. Investors bought shares hoping the company would make money and that they would share in the profits. The plan was for the company's settlers to find gold and establish trade in fish and furs.

James I granted a charter to the Virginia Company of London. In December 1606, the company sent 144 settlers in three ships to build a new colony in North America. In April 1607, the ships entered Chesapeake Bay. They sailed up a river flowing into the bay. The colonists named the river the James and their new settlement Jamestown to honor their king.

## Jamestown Survives

The colonists did not find gold or riches in Virginia. Instead they faced severe hardships, including disease and hunger. The colony survived its first two years in part because of 27-year-old Captain John Smith. Smith forced the settlers to work. He also built ties with—and got food from—the local Powhatan people and their chief, who was also named Powhatan.

In late 1609, Smith was injured and had to return to England. The colony struggled. The Powhatan stopped providing food. The winter of 1609–1610 was called “the starving time.”



Soon after landing, the Jamestown colonists began building a fort for protection. The surrounding forest provided the materials they needed for this project.

**joint-stock company** a company in which investors buy stock in return for a share of its future profits

**headright** a 50-acre grant of land given to colonial settlers who paid their own way  
**burgess** an elected representative to an assembly

### Academic Vocabulary

**expand** to increase in size or number

National Park Service

Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division, (LC-DIG-dtd-432649)

Somehow Jamestown survived this terrible time. More colonists arrived to replace those who had died. The colonists also found a way to make money for the investors. Using seeds from the West Indies, they began growing a type of tobacco. Soon planters all along the James River were raising this valuable crop.

## More Settlers Come to Virginia

The colony of Virginia began to **expand**. Relations with the Powhatan improved after a colonist, John Rolfe, married the chief's daughter, Pocahontas. The Virginia Company sent women to Jamestown. As a result, marriage and children became a part of life in the colony. The Virginia Company also began giving a **headright** (HEHD•RYT), or land grant, of 50 acres to settlers who paid their own way to the colony. The headright system helped the colony succeed. The chance to own land lured many settlers to Virginia and gave them a reason to work hard.

The Virginia Company also gave the colonists the right to take part in their own government. In 1619, land-owning male colonists cast ballots for **burgesses** (BUHR•juhs•uhz), or representatives. The burgesses helped make laws for the colony. The House of Burgesses was the first legislature in North America elected by the people.

The Virginia Colony was growing in size, but it was not making any money for the shareholders of the Virginia Company. In fact, the company faced financial troubles. In 1624 King James took away the company's charter. Virginia became a royal colony, meaning it was directly under the control of the government in England.

## READING PROGRESS CHECK

**Analyzing** Why was the House of Burgesses important?



Pocahontas, shown here in English-style clothes for a visit to England, served as a link between the colonists and the Native Americans of Virginia.

## FOLDABLES Study Organizer

Include this lesson's information in your Foldable®.

1585	New England Colonies
1589	Middle Colonies
1607	Southern Colonies

## LESSON 1 REVIEW



### Review Vocabulary

1. Examine the meaning of *charter* and *joint-stock company* by using each term in a sentence. **30A; 30B**
2. Write a sentence about the early years of the Virginia colony, using the following terms: **30A; 30B**
  - a. headright
  - b. burgess

### Answer the Guiding Questions

3. **Drawing Inferences** Why did Sir Walter Raleigh send settlers to establish a colony on Roanoke Island? **2A**
4. **Describing** What did the Virginia Company hope to accomplish by establishing a colony in North America? **1A**
5. **PERSUASIVE WRITING** Using primary and secondary source images and descriptions in this lesson, write an advertisement for a newspaper in England that encourages people to come to America in the 1600s. **29A; 30D**



## networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**  
Cooperation and Conflict between Colonists and Native Americans
- ✓ **MAP** The New England Colonies
- ✓ **SELF-CHECK QUIZ**
- ✓ **SLIDE SHOW** Plymouth Colony
- ✓ **PRIMARY SOURCE**  
Anne Hutchinson
- ✓ **VIDEO**



## Lesson 2

# The New England Colonies

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How do new ideas change the way people live?

## IT MATTERS BECAUSE

Seeking freedom to pursue their own religion, English settlers started colonies in New England. Many people still come to the Americas in search of religious freedom.

## Seeking Religious Freedom

**GUIDING QUESTION** Why did the Puritans settle in North America?

The Jamestown settlers had come to America in search of wealth. The next wave of English colonists arrived in search of religious freedom.

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. Many people **dissented** (dih•SEHNT•uhd), disagreeing with Anglican beliefs or practices. Some English people remained Catholic. Others were Protestants who wanted to reform the Anglican Church. The Protestants who wished to reform the Anglican Church were called Puritans. Some Puritans sought to set up their own churches and were known as Separatists.

The Separatists were **persecuted** (PUHR•sih•kyoot•uhd)—mistreated because of their beliefs—in England. Some fled to the Netherlands. There they found freedom to practice their religion but had difficulty finding work. They also worried that their children were losing their religious values and English way of life. To preserve their religious faith and English culture, some Separatists decided to move to America.

## The Pilgrims Settle Plymouth

In 1620 a group of Separatists were able to get land grants from the Virginia Company. They received permission to settle in Virginia and to practice their religion freely. These Separatists became known as the Pilgrims. (A pilgrim is someone who undertakes a religious journey.) The Pilgrims boarded a ship called the *Mayflower* and set out for America to begin their new lives.

The *Mayflower* drifted off course on its journey across the Atlantic. The first land the Pilgrims sighted was Cape Cod, well north of their target. It was November, and winter was fast approaching. The colonists decided to drop anchor in Cape Cod Bay. They went ashore on a cold, bleak day in December at a place they called Plymouth. View the location of Plymouth on the map of the New England Colonies. New England was one of the first regions settled by those who set sail from England.

**10B** Compare places and regions of the United States in terms of physical and human characteristics.

**11A** Analyze how physical characteristics of the environment influenced population distribution, settlement patterns, and economic activities in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

**23A** Identify selected racial, ethnic, and religious groups that settled in the United States and explain their reasons for immigration.

**23C** Identify ways conflicts between people from various racial, ethnic, and religious groups were resolved.

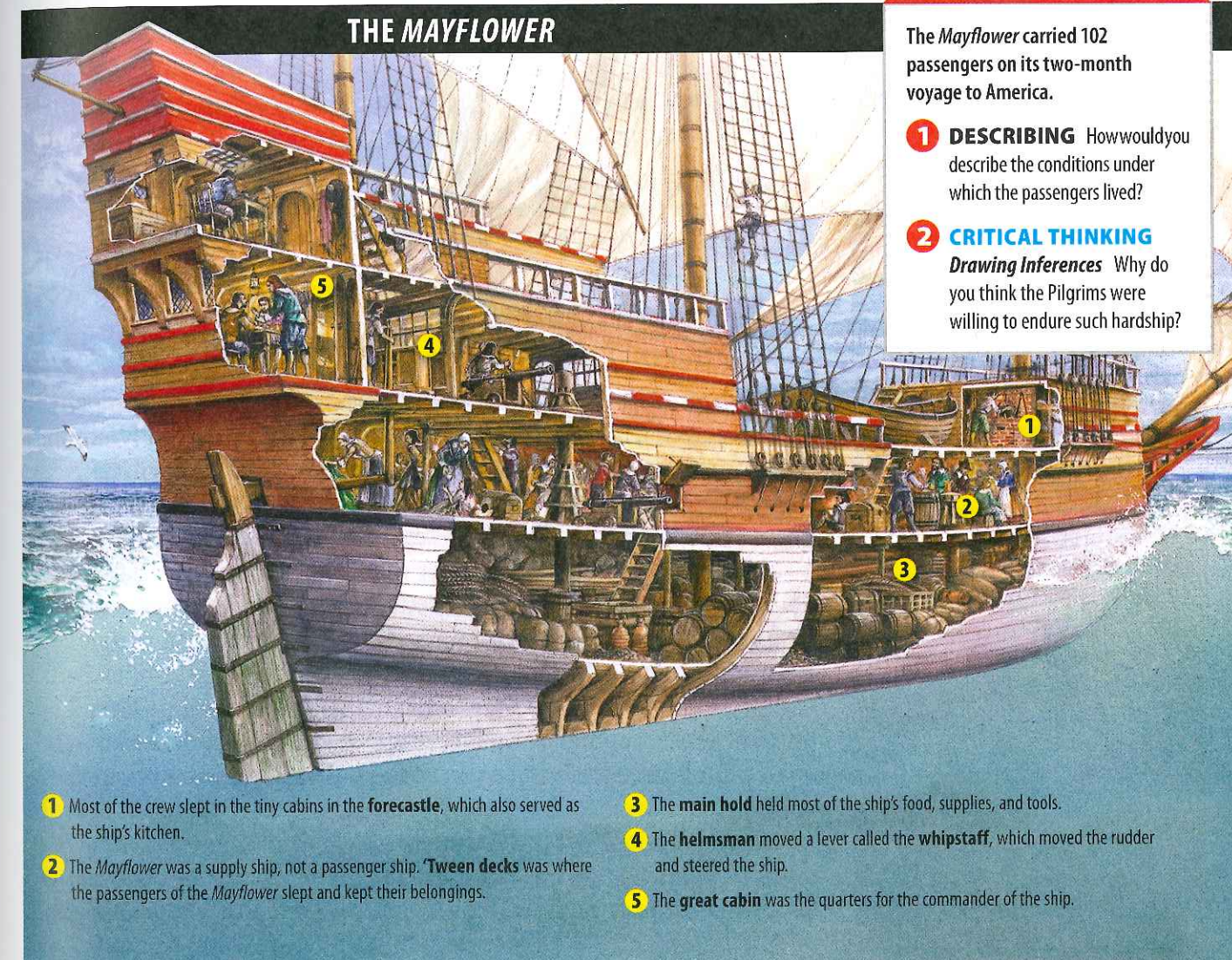
**25A** Trace the development of religious freedom in the United States.

**25B** Describe religious motivation for immigration and influence on social movements, including the impact of the first and second Great Awakenings.

## DIAGRAM SKILL

The *Mayflower* carried 102 passengers on its two-month voyage to America.

- 1 DESCRIBING** How would you describe the conditions under which the passengers lived?
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING**  
*Drawing Inferences* Why do you think the Pilgrims were willing to endure such hardship?



- 1** Most of the crew slept in the tiny cabins in the **forecastle**, which also served as the ship's kitchen.
- 2** The *Mayflower* was a supply ship, not a passenger ship. **Tween decks** was where the passengers of the *Mayflower* slept and kept their belongings.
- 3** The **main hold** held most of the ship's food, supplies, and tools.
- 4** The **helmsman** moved a lever called the **whipstaff**, which moved the rudder and steered the ship.
- 5** The **great cabin** was the quarters for the commander of the ship.

## TEKS Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

**1A** Identify the major eras and events in U.S. history through 1877, including colonization, revolution, drafting of the Declaration of Independence, creation and ratification of the Constitution, religious revivals such as the Second Great Awakening, early republic, the Age of Jackson, westward expansion, reform movements, sectionalism, Civil War, and Reconstruction, and describe their causes and effects.

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**2A** Identify reasons for European exploration and colonization of North America.

**2B** Compare political, economic, religious, and social reasons for the establishment of the 13 English colonies.

**3A** Explain the reasons for the growth of representative government and institutions during the colonial period.

**3B** Analyze the importance of the Mayflower Compact, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, and the Virginia House of Burgesses to the growth of representative government.

**3C** Describe how religion and virtue contributed to the growth of representative government in the American colonies.

**10A** Locate places and regions of importance in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

## Reading HELPDESK

### Taking Notes: Describing

Use a diagram like this one to describe examples of cooperation and conflict between Native Americans and English colonists.



### Content Vocabulary

- **dissent**
- **persecute**
- **tolerance**

**dissent** to disagree with or oppose an opinion  
**persecute** to mistreat a person or group on the basis of their beliefs

### Build Vocabulary: Word Origins

The term *pilgrim* refers to someone who travels to a shrine or sacred place. It can also mean simply "a traveler."



## Connections to TODAY

### Plimoth Plantation

Plimoth Plantation, shown here, is an outdoor museum and a popular tourist site. Located in present-day Plymouth, Massachusetts, it uses actors to portray life as it was in 1627.



### Reading HELPDESK

#### Reading Strategy: Sequencing

Sequencing means arranging events in the order in which they occur. Create a time line for the years 1620 to 1700, then place the events discussed in this lesson in their proper place along this line.

## The Mayflower Compact

Plymouth was outside the territory of the Virginia Company and its laws. While they were still on board ship, the Pilgrims signed a document later called the Mayflower Compact. This document set up an organized, orderly government. Each signer promised to obey the laws passed “for the general good of the colony.” The Mayflower Compact was a key step in the development of representative, democratic government in America.

## Native American Help

During their first winter in America, almost half the Pilgrims died. Illness, hunger, and cold took a terrible toll. In the spring, however, two Native Americans—Squanto and Samoset—befriended the colonists. They taught the Pilgrims to grow corn, beans, and pumpkins and showed the colonists where to hunt and fish. Without their help, the Pilgrims might not have survived.

Squanto and Samoset also helped the Pilgrims make peace with the Wampanoag people who lived in the area. For a time, the two groups lived together in harmony. In the fall of 1621, the Pilgrims included their new Wampanoag friends in a feast of thanksgiving.

### READING PROGRESS CHECK

**Analyzing** What was the significance of the Mayflower Compact?

## New Colonies

**GUIDING QUESTION** *What role did religion play in the founding of the various colonies?*

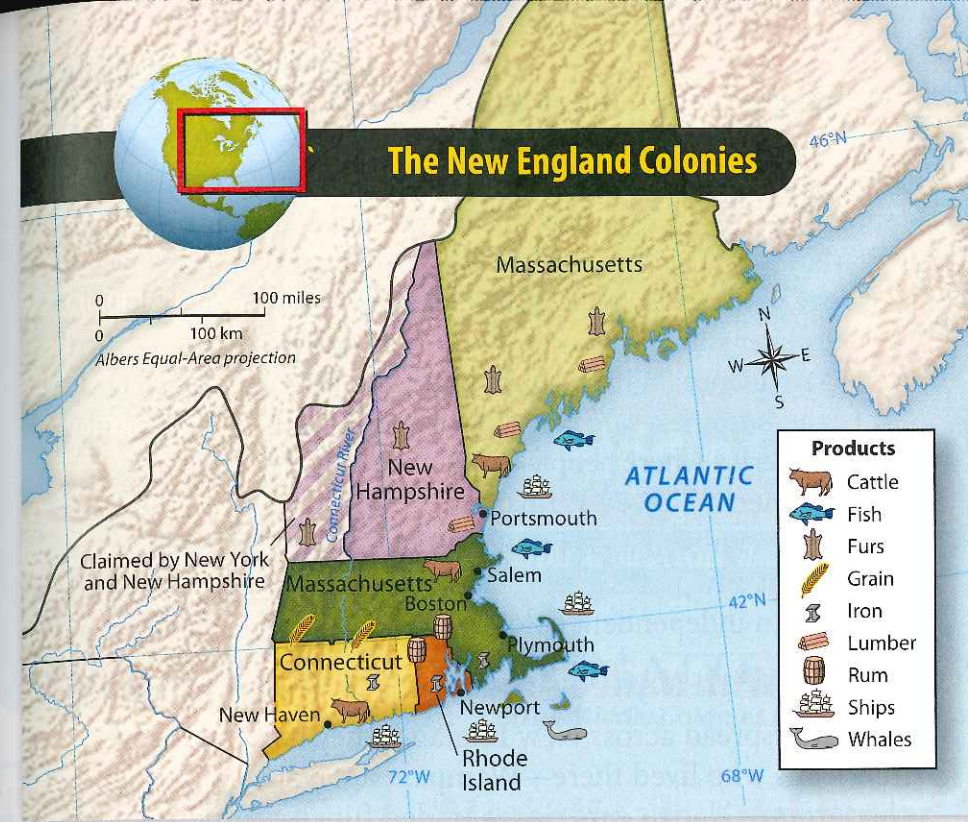
In 1629 a group of Puritans formed the Massachusetts Bay Company. They received a royal charter to establish a colony north of Plymouth. The company chose John Winthrop to be the colony’s governor. In 1630 Winthrop led about 900 men, women, and children to Massachusetts Bay. Most of them settled in a place they called Boston.

More settlers followed. During the 1630s, more than 15,000 Puritans journeyed to Massachusetts to escape religious persecution and economic hard times in England. This movement of people became known as the Great Migration.

At first Winthrop and his assistants made the colony’s laws. In 1634 settlers demanded a larger role in the government. Adult male church members were allowed to vote for the governor and for representatives to the government. Later, property ownership became a requirement for voting.

The Puritans came to America to put their religious beliefs into practice. At the same time, they themselves had little **tolerance** for

**tolerance** the ability to accept or put up with different views or behaviors



different beliefs. They criticized or persecuted people who did not agree with their views. They strictly **enforced** their own religious rules. This lack of tolerance led people to form new colonies.

## Connecticut and Rhode Island

To the west of Boston is land we now call the Connecticut River Valley. This rich land is better for farming than the stony soil around Boston. In the 1630s colonists began to settle this area.

A leader of this movement was Massachusetts minister Thomas Hooker. He did not like how Winthrop and other Puritan leaders ran the colony. In 1636 Hooker led his congregation to the Connecticut River Valley. There he founded the town of Hartford. Other nearby towns were soon established. Three years later these towns formed the colony of Connecticut. In 1639 they adopted a plan of government called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This was the first written constitution in America. The document described the organization of representative government in detail. Like the Mayflower Compact, it reflected a belief in democratic principles. The Connecticut colonists, like the Pilgrims, believed that the people had the right to make decisions in matters of government as well as matters of religion.

### Academic Vocabulary

**enforce** to apply a rule or law

**policy** a statement of ideals or plan of action

### GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

English settlers formed the New England colonies.

- 1 MOVEMENT** What colonies were founded after the settling of Massachusetts?
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING Identifying** In what part of New England was farming a significant industry?

### SKILLS PRACTICE

Before you read challenging text, examine the illustrations, visuals, captions, headings, and key terms. What can you learn from them about the topic?





Anne Hutchinson held meetings in her home to discuss and give her views on religious teachings. Puritan leaders charged her with “dishonoring” the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They banished Hutchinson in 1637.

**FOLDABLES**  
Study Organizer

Include this lesson's information in your Foldable®.

1585	New England Colonies
1589	Middle Colonies
1607	Southern Colonies

A minister named Roger Williams founded the colony of Rhode Island. Williams felt that government should not force people to worship in a certain way. He also believed it was wrong for settlers to take land away from the Native Americans. Forced by Massachusetts leaders to leave the colony, Williams found refuge with the Narragansett, a Native American people. They later sold him land, where Williams founded the town of Providence. With its **policy** of religious toleration, Rhode Island became a safe place for dissenters. It was the first place in America where people of all faiths could worship freely.

Others followed Williams's example. In 1638 John Wheelwright led a group of dissenters from Massachusetts to found the town of Exeter in New Hampshire. New Hampshire became an independent colony in 1679.

**Conflict With Native Americans**

As settlers spread across New England, they met the Native Americans who lived there—Wampanoag, Narragansett, and other groups. Native Americans traded furs for settlers' goods, but conflicts arose. Usually settlers moved onto Native American lands without permission or payment. Throughout the colonial period, settlers and Native Americans competed fiercely for land.

In 1675 Wampanoag leader Metacomet waged war against the New England colonies. Known to settlers as King Philip, Metacomet enlisted the help of other Native American groups. King Philip's War raged for 14 months. In the end, the colonists defeated Metacomet. The war destroyed the power of the Native Americans in New England. Colonial settlement expanded.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

**Identifying** Which colony was the first to let people of all faiths worship freely?

**LESSON 2 REVIEW**



**Review Vocabulary**

- Examine the words below. Then write a paragraph explaining what the words have in common. **30A**
  - dissent
  - persecute
  - tolerance

**Answer the Guiding Questions**

- Describing** Why did the Separatists and Puritans leave England and settle in North America? **1A, 2A, 2B, 23A, 25A, 25B**

- Comparing** How did religion play a role in the founding of the colonies of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire? **2B**

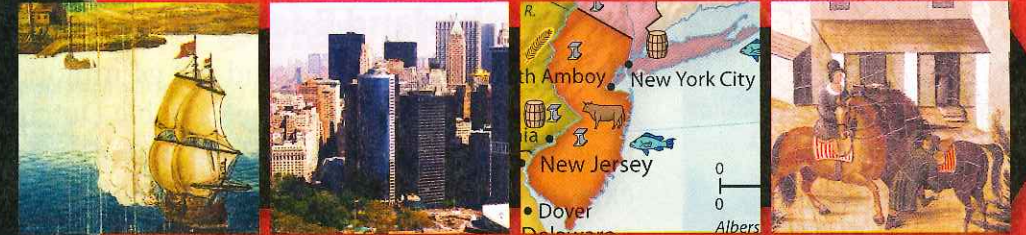
- Analyzing Maps** View the map of the New England Colonies. In what present-day state is Plymouth located? What body of water borders New England to its east? **10A; 25A**

- DESCRIPTIVE WRITING** Write a paragraph describing the importance of the search for religious freedom in the settling of America. Describe the founding of at least two colonies. **1A**

**networks**

**There's More Online!**

- GAME** Vocabulary eFlashcards
- GRAPHIC ORGANIZER** Dividing Colonies
- MAP** The Middle Colonies
- PRIMARY SOURCE** New Amsterdam
- SELF-CHECK QUIZ**
- VIDEO**



**Lesson 3**

**The Middle Colonies**

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How does geography influence the way people live?

**IT MATTERS BECAUSE**

The Middle Colonies drew a diverse population to North America.

**New York and New Jersey**

**GUIDING QUESTION** Why did the Middle Colonies grow?

By 1660, England had two groups of colonies in North America. In the north were the New England colonies. In the south were Virginia and also the colony of Maryland, which was settled in 1634. Between these two groups of colonies were lands under Dutch control. This area was called New Netherland.

The main settlement of New Netherland was New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. This location combined a good seaport with access to the Hudson River. The river served as a major transportation link to a rich land of farms, forests, and furs. As a result, New Amsterdam became a center of shipping to and from the Americas.

The Dutch West India Company controlled New Netherland. It wanted to increase the colony's population. To do this, the company offered large grants of land to anyone who could bring at least 50 settlers to work the land. The landowners who received these grants were called patroons (puh•TROONS). The **patroons** ruled like kings. They had their own courts and laws. Settlers owed the patroons labor and a share of their crops.



**TEKS Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills**

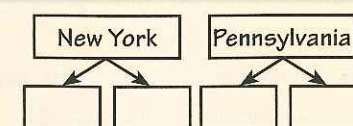
- Identify the major eras and events in U.S. history through 1877, including colonization, revolution, drafting of the Declaration of Independence, creation and ratification of the Constitution, religious revivals such as the Second Great Awakening, early republic, the Age of Jackson, westward expansion, reform movements, sectionalism, Civil War, and Reconstruction, and describe their causes and effects.
- Identify reasons for European exploration and colonization of North America.
- Compare political, economic, religious, and social reasons for the establishment of the 13 English colonies.
- Explain the reasons for the growth of representative government and institutions during the colonial period.
- 10A Locate places and regions of importance in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.
- 11A Analyze how physical characteristics of the environment influenced population distribution, settlement patterns, and economic activities in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.
- 11C Describe how different immigrant groups interacted with the environment in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.
- 23A Identify selected racial, ethnic, and religious groups that settled in the United States and explain their reasons for immigration.
- 25B Describe religious motivation for immigration and influence on social movements, including the impact of the first and second Great Awakenings.

(l) Bloomberg/Getty Images; (d) Allan Baxter/The Image Bank/Getty Images; (f) Art Resource, NY

**Reading HELPDESK**

**Taking Notes: Identifying**

As you read, use a diagram like this one to illustrate how the New York and Pennsylvania colonies split to form the four middle colonies under British rule.



**Content Vocabulary**

- **patroon**
- **pacifist**