



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**
a. dissent b. persecute c. tolerance

Answer the Guiding Questions

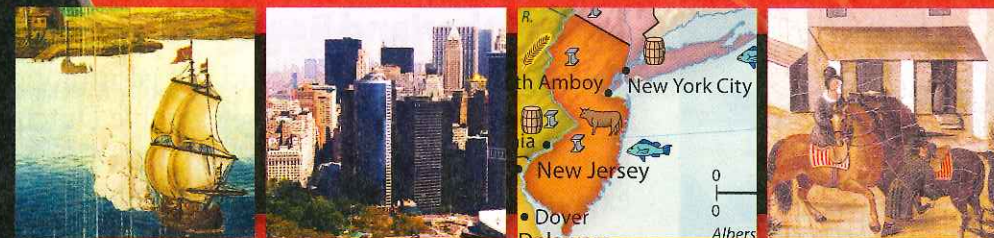
- Describing** Why did the Separatists and Puritans leave England and settle in North America?
1A, 2A, 2B, 23A, 25A, 25B

- 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.

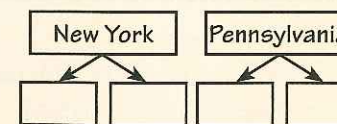
TEKS Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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**



THEN

New Amsterdam, which later became New York City, was a prosperous and diverse city. Its population was around 8 thousand in 1664. Today, the city is home to 8 million people. The population is still diverse. Some 3 million New York City residents were born in another country.



NOW

CRITICAL THINKING
Speculating Why do you think New York City draws such a diverse population?

New Netherland Becomes New York

New Netherland's success did not go unnoticed. The English wanted to gain control of the valuable Dutch colony. England insisted it had a right to the land, based on John Cabot's explorations in the late 1400s. In 1664 the English sent a fleet to attack New Amsterdam. Peter Stuyvesant, governor of the colony, surrendered it to the English forces without a fight.

England's King Charles II gave the colony to his brother, the Duke of York, who renamed it New York. New York was a proprietary colony. This was a colony in which an owner, or proprietor, owned all the land and controlled the government. Not until 1691 did the English government allow citizens of New York to elect their legislature.

New York continued to prosper under English control. It had a diverse population made up of Dutch, German, Swedish, and Native American people. Also among the population were people of the Jewish religion. They were the first Jews to settle in North America.

In 1664 New York had about 8,000 residents, including at least 300 enslaved Africans. By 1683 the population had swelled to about 12,000 people. New Amsterdam, which had been renamed New York City, was one of the fastest-growing places in the colonies. Because of its large natural harbor, the city had become a major seaport. View the location of New York City on the map of the Middle Colonies.

Founding New Jersey

The Duke of York decided to divide his colony. He gave the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The two proprietors named their colony New Jersey, after the English Channel island of Jersey where Carteret was born. To attract settlers, the proprietors offered large tracts of land and also promised freedom of religion, trial by jury, and a representative assembly.

Like New York, New Jersey had a diverse population. There were people of many different racial, religious, and national backgrounds—that is, many different **ethnic** groups. New Jersey had no natural harbors, so it did not develop a major port or city like New York. New Jersey's proprietors made little profit. Both eventually sold their shares in the colony. By 1702, New Jersey had become a royal colony. However, the colonists continued to make local laws.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Why did no major city develop in New Jersey?

Academic Vocabulary

ethnic of or relating to national, tribal, racial, religious, language, or cultural background

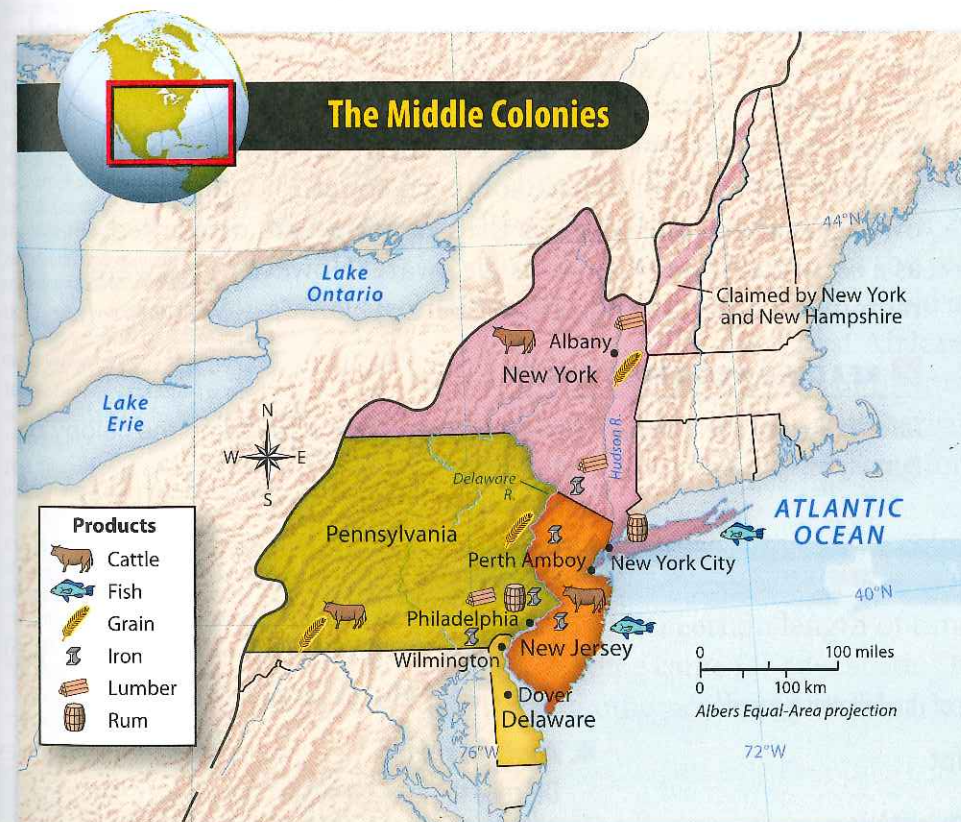
Pennsylvania and Delaware

GUIDING QUESTION How did Pennsylvania differ from the other English colonies?

The Quakers, a Protestant group that had been persecuted in England, founded the colony of Pennsylvania. In 1680 William Penn, a wealthy English Quaker, received the land in payment for a debt King Charles II owed Penn's father. Pennsylvania, or "Penn's Woods," stretched inland from the Delaware River. The new colony was nearly as large as England.

William Penn saw Pennsylvania as a "holy experiment," a chance to put his Quaker ideals into practice. The Quakers, or Society of Friends, believed that everyone was equal. People could follow their own "inner light" rather than the teachings of a religious leader. Quakers were also **pacifists** (PA•suh•fihsts), or people who refuse to use force or fight in wars.

Penn was an active proprietor. In 1682 he sailed to America to supervise the building of Philadelphia, a name that means "city of brotherly love." Penn designed the city himself. He also wrote Pennsylvania's first constitution. Penn believed that the land belonged to the Native Americans and that settlers should pay for it. He negotiated several treaties with local Native Americans.



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware made up the Middle Colonies.

- PLACE** What geographic features helped make Philadelphia and New York centers of trade?
- CRITICAL THINKING**
Drawing Conclusions How did the Middle Colonies get that name?

Reading HELPDESK

patroon a landowner in the Dutch colonies who ruled over large areas of land

pacifist a person who is opposed to the use of violence

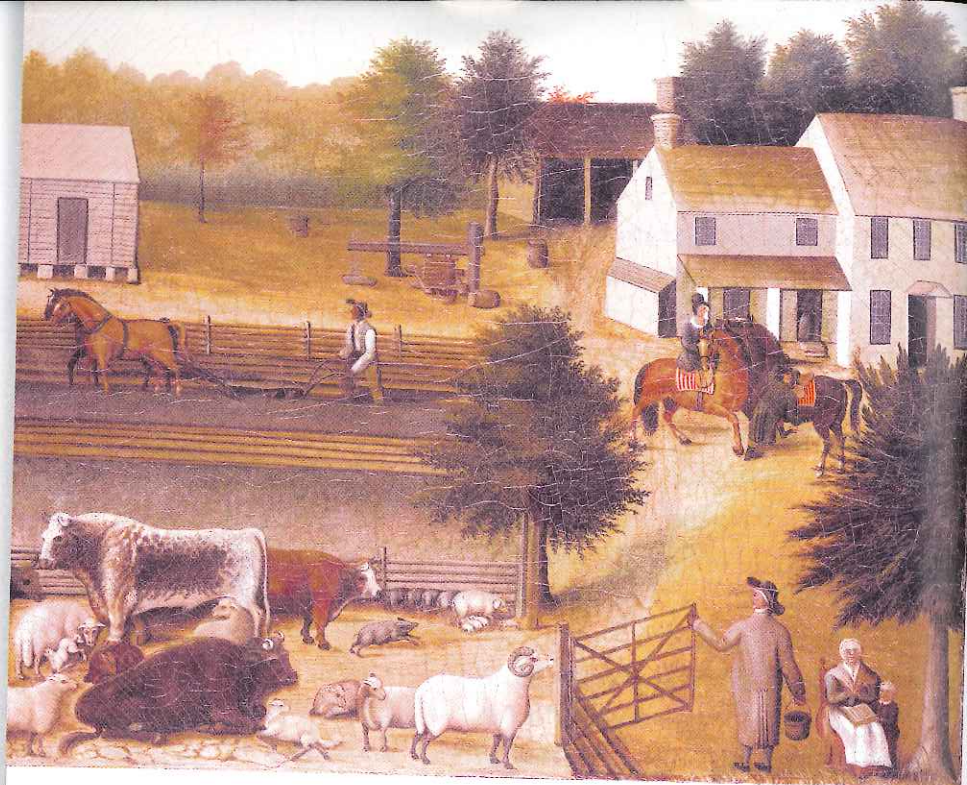
Academic Vocabulary
function to be in action; to operate

SKILLS PRACTICE
Raise your hand for help when somebody says a word you do not know. Then use the word often when you speak.

Rich farmland lured immigrants from throughout Europe to the Middle Colonies. These colonists produced important agricultural exports.

CRITICAL THINKING

Identifying What farm products were important in Pennsylvania?



Penn advertised his colony throughout Europe. By 1683, more than 3,000 English, Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and German settlers had arrived. In 1701, in the Charter of Privileges, Penn granted colonists the right to elect representatives to the legislature. Philadelphia quickly became America's most prosperous city and its most popular port.

People from Sweden had settled land in southern Pennsylvania before the Dutch and then the English took over the area. Penn allowed these southern counties to form their own legislature. The counties then **functioned**, or worked, as a separate colony known as Delaware. However, Delaware remained under the authority of Pennsylvania's governor.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Inferring What was William Penn's main purpose in founding the colony of Pennsylvania?

FOLDABLES
Study Organizer

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1589	Middle Colonies
1607	Southern Colonies

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LESSON 3 REVIEW

Review Vocabulary

1. Explain the significance of the following words. 30A
 - a. patroon
 - b. pacifist

Answer the Guiding Questions

2. **Analyzing** Why did New Amsterdam become the main settlement of New Netherland? 11A

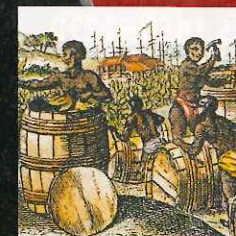
3. **Describing** William Penn viewed his colony as a "holy experiment." What did he mean? 25B
4. **Analyzing Maps** View the map of the Middle Colonies. Describe the location of New York City in relation to Philadelphia. What were the four Middle Colonies? 10A

5. **EXPOSITORY WRITING** Think about what you read about New Amsterdam. Why did the English want to gain control of New Amsterdam? 1A; 30A

networks

There's More Online!

- ✔ **CHARTS**
 - Founding of the Thirteen Colonies
 - Indentured Servants and Enslaved Africans
- ✔ **GAME** Identification Game
- ✔ **MAP** The Southern Colonies
- ✔ **PRIMARY SOURCE** Bacon's Declaration in the Name of the People
- ✔ **SELF-CHECK QUIZ**
- ✔ **VIDEO**



Lesson 4

The Southern Colonies

ESSENTIAL QUESTION How does geography influence the way people live?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

A warm climate, a long growing season, and rich soil spurred the growth of large-scale agriculture in the Southern Colonies.

Virginia and Maryland

GUIDING QUESTION What problems did Maryland and Virginia face?

The settlement of Jamestown in 1607 marked the beginning of English colonization in North America—and of the Virginia Colony. After its difficult beginnings, Virginia began to grow. The demand for workers was high. It took a great deal of labor to plant, tend, and harvest the tobacco crop on which the colony depended.

White landowners helped meet this need through the use of enslaved Africans. The first group of 20 Africans arrived in 1619 aboard a Dutch trading ship. In the years to follow, many more shiploads of this human cargo would arrive in North America.

The story of Virginia's first Africans shows that not all people came to work in the colonies of their own free will. England also shipped criminals and prisoners of war to the colonies. They could earn their release by working for a period of time—usually seven years.

Many people also came to the colonies as **indentured servants** (ihn•DEHN•shuhrd SIR•vuhnts), agreeing to work without pay for a certain length of time to pay for their passage to America. Some came for adventure. Others came for a new start in life. Still others followed family members or friends.

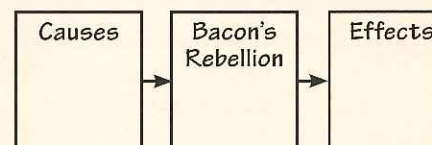
TEKS Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

- 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.
- 10A Locate places and regions of importance in the United States during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.
- 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.
- 12B Explain reasons for the development of the plantation system, the transatlantic slave trade, and the spread of slavery.

Reading HELPDESK

Taking Notes: Determining Cause and Effect

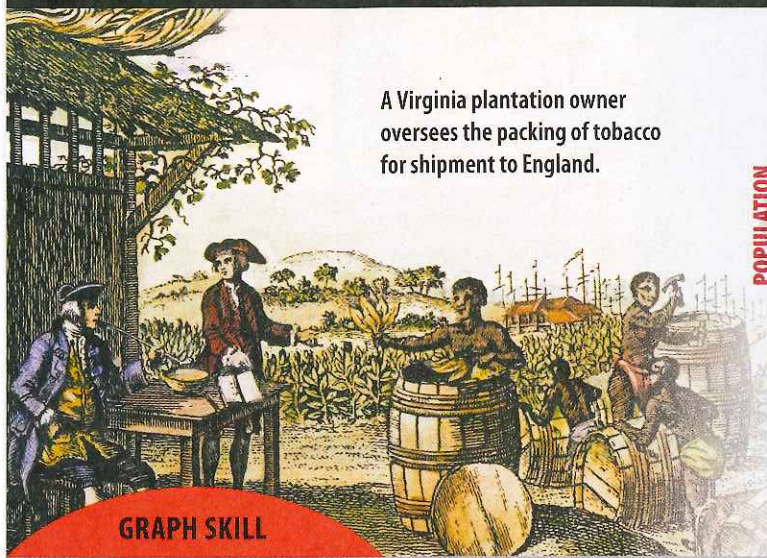
Use a diagram like this one to list the causes and effects of Bacon's Rebellion.



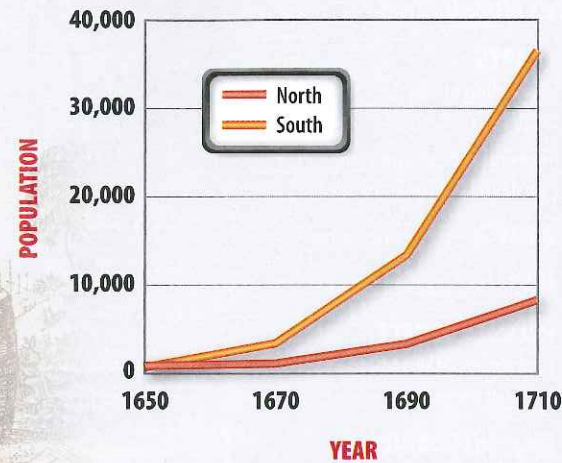
Content Vocabulary

- **indentured servant**
- **constitution**
- **debtor**

ENSLAVED PEOPLE IN THE COLONIES 1650–1710



A Virginia plantation owner oversees the packing of tobacco for shipment to England.



Source: The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

GRAPH SKILL

Most enslaved Africans lived in the Southern Colonies, where they were forced to work on plantations. Northern Colonies had fewer enslaved people but also profited from the international slave trade.

1 IDENTIFYING In about what year did the South begin relying on slavery in a much larger way than the North?

2 CRITICAL THINKING
Comparing and Contrasting
Describe how the number of enslaved people in the South compared to those in the North during the time period shown in this graph.

20A Explain the role of significant individuals such as Thomas Hooker, Charles de Montesquieu, John Locke, William Blackstone, and William Penn in the development of self-government in colonial America.

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.

Maryland arose from the dream of Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Calvert wanted a safe place for his fellow Catholics who faced persecution in England. England's king, Charles I, gave Calvert a proprietary colony north of Virginia. Soon after receiving this grant, Calvert died. His son, Cecilius, inherited the colony and named it Maryland. Cecilius sent two of his brothers to start the colony. They reached America in 1634.

Cecilius gave large **estates** to English aristocrats. He also granted smaller pieces of land to other settlers. As the number of plantations grew, so did the need for workers. The colony imported indentured servants and enslaved Africans.

For years the Calvert and Penn families argued over the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the 1760s, they hired two men named Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to map the boundary between the colonies. This boundary line became known as the Mason-Dixon Line. View the map of Maryland and the other colonies that make up the Southern Colonies.

Conflict arose from differences in religion. The Calverts welcomed Protestants as well as Catholics. Protestant settlers outnumbered Catholics. To protect Catholics, the colony established the Act of Toleration in 1649. The act ensured both Protestants and Catholics the right to worship freely.

Tensions, however, continued. In 1692 Maryland was made a royal colony, and the Anglican Church became the official church. As a result, Catholics faced the same restrictions they had encountered in England.

Virginia also experienced conflict. As the colony grew, settlers moved west—and onto Native American lands. In the 1640s, Virginia governor William Berkeley made a pledge to Native Americans. In exchange for a large piece of land, he agreed to keep settlers from pushing farther into their territory. Berkeley's goal was to prevent the outbreak of a war with the Native Americans.

Nathaniel Bacon was a young planter in western Virginia. He opposed the colonial government because it was **dominated** by easterners. Many westerners also resented Berkeley's pledge to stay out of Native American territory. Some settled in the forbidden areas. They then blamed the government for not clearing the colony of Native Americans.

In 1676 Bacon led attacks on Native American villages. His army also marched to Jamestown to drive out Berkeley, and they burned the town to the ground. Bacon seemed on the verge of taking over the colony when he suddenly became ill and died. With his death, the rebellion faded. England recalled Berkeley and sent troops to restore order. Bacon's Rebellion showed that government could not ignore the demands of its people.

PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing Why did Nathaniel Bacon oppose the colonial government?

CHART SKILLS

The Thirteen Colonies were founded over a span of 125 years.

1 PLACE How did Georgia serve as protection for the English colonies?

2 Sequencing What colony was the first to be settled? Which was the last?

FOUNDING OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

COLONY (YEAR FIRST SETTLED)	REASONS FOUNDED	SETTLED BY	MAJOR RELIGIONS
Virginia (1607)	Expand trade	English	Anglican
Maryland (1634)	Religious freedom; to sell land	English, French	Roman Catholic, Others
North Carolina (1653)	Profit from trade and selling land; religious freedom	English	Anglican
South Carolina (1670)	Profit from trade and selling land; religious freedom	English, French	Anglican, French Protestant
Georgia (1733)	Home for England's poor; protection against Spanish Florida	English, German	Anglican, Moravian
Massachusetts (1620)	Religious freedom	Pilgrims, Puritans	Separatist, Congregationalist
New Hampshire (1623)	Religious and economic freedom	Puritans	Congregationalist
Connecticut (1633)	Religious and political freedom	Puritans	Congregationalist
Rhode Island (1636)	Religious freedom	English	Congregationalist
New Jersey (1638)	Profit from selling land; religious freedom	Swedish, Dutch	Lutheran, Dutch Reformed
Delaware (1638)	Expand trade	Swedish, Dutch	Lutheran, Dutch Reformed
New York (1664)	Expand trade	Dutch, English	Dutch Reformed
Pennsylvania (1682)	Religious freedom; escape conflict in Europe	English, German	Quaker, Lutheran

Reading HELPDESK

indentured servant a laborer who agrees to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America

Academic Vocabulary

estate a large area of land that has one owner
dominate to control



The Southern Colonies



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

The Southern Colonies were Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

- 1 LOCATION** Which was the southernmost colony?
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING**
Analyzing Visuals How does the map show the importance of tobacco in the Southern Colonies?

The Carolinas and Georgia

GUIDING QUESTION What factors contributed to the growth of the Carolinas?

In 1663 King Charles II created a proprietary colony south of Virginia called Carolina—Latin for “Charles’s land.” The king gave the colony to eight nobles. The proprietors set up estates and sold or rented land to settlers brought from England.

John Locke, an English philosopher, wrote a **constitution** (kahn•stuh•TOO•shuhn), a plan that outlined the jobs and powers of the colony’s government. The constitution covered topics such as land divisions and social rank. Locke stated, “Every man has a property in his own person. . . . The labour of his body, and the work of his hands . . . are properly his.”

Two Carolinas

Carolina split into northern and southern Carolina. Farmers from inland Virginia settled northern Carolina. They grew tobacco and sold timber and tar. Northern Carolina lacked a good harbor, so farmers used Virginia’s ports.

Settlers in southern Carolina took advantage of fertile land and the harbor at Charles Town (later Charleston). Settlements there spread, and trade in deerskin, lumber, and beef thrived.

SKILLS PRACTICE

Write a sentence for each vocabulary word in a text selection. Leave a blank space where the word should be. Switch papers with a partner and complete one another’s sentences with a vocabulary word.

constitution a list of fundamental laws to support a government
debtor a person or country that owes money

Visual Vocabulary

indigo The *indigofera* plant, often called just indigo, was used to make indigo dye.



Two crops came to dominate Carolina agriculture. In the 1680s, planters discovered that rice grew well in the wet coastal lowlands. Growing rice required much labor, so the demand for enslaved labor rose. Another important crop was **indigo**. A young Englishwoman named Eliza Lucas developed this crop in the 1740s. Indigo, a blue flowering plant, was used to dye cloth.

By the early 1700s, Carolina’s settlers were growing tired of proprietor rule. In 1719 settlers in southern Carolina took control from the proprietors. In 1729 Carolina became two royal colonies—North Carolina and South Carolina.

Georgia

Georgia, founded in 1733, was the last British colony set up in America. James Oglethorpe received a charter from George II for a colony where debtors and poor people could make a fresh start. In Britain, **debtors** (DEH•tuhrs)—those who had debts—could be imprisoned if they were unable to pay what they owed.

The British also hoped Georgia would block any Spanish attack on the colonies from Florida. Oglethorpe and his settlers built forts and the town of Savannah to discourage such attacks.

Georgia did not develop as Oglethorpe planned. Hundreds of poor people came from Britain, but few debtors settled there. Religious refugees from Central Europe and a small group of Jews also arrived. Many settlers complained about Oglethorpe’s rules, especially the limits on landholding and the bans on slave labor and rum. A frustrated Oglethorpe finally agreed to their demands. Disappointed with the colony’s slow growth, he gave up and turned Georgia over to the king in 1751.

By that time, the British had been in eastern North America for almost 150 years. They had lined the Atlantic coast with colonies.

PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Why was Georgia founded?

FOLDABLES

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LESSON 4 REVIEW



Review Vocabulary

- Examine the terms below. Write a sentence explaining what the terms have in common. **30A;**
a. indentured servant b. debtor
- Use the word *constitution* in a sentence. **30A;**

Answer the Guiding Questions

- Identifying** What act resolved conflict between Protestants and Catholics in Maryland? What did the act ensure? **23C**

- Analyzing** Why did demand for enslaved workers increase in the Carolinas? **12B**

- Analyzing Maps** View the map of the Southern Colonies. Which five colonies made up the region? Between which two colonies did the Savannah River serve as the border? **10A**

- EXPOSITORY WRITING** View the graph on the number of enslaved people in the colonies. Write a paragraph to describe how the number of enslaved people in the South compared to those in the North during the time period shown in the graph. **29C; 30D**