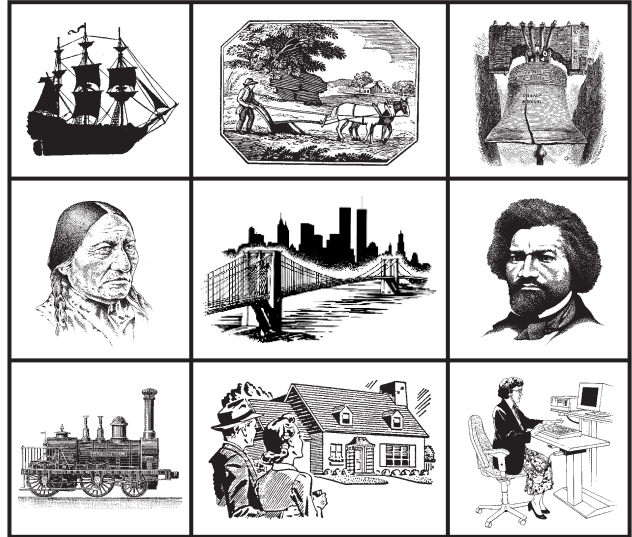

Fasttrack to America's Past

Age of Discovery to Present 7th Edition



An interactive learning guide for students of U.S. History

by David Burns

Section 2: Colonial America 1600 - 1775

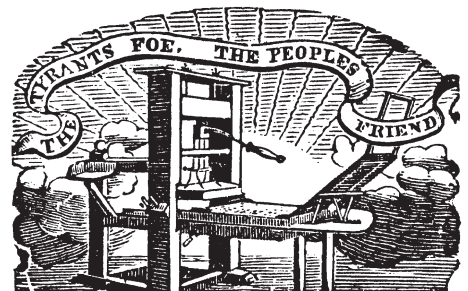


The Teacher Key and additional resources to use with these pages are at:

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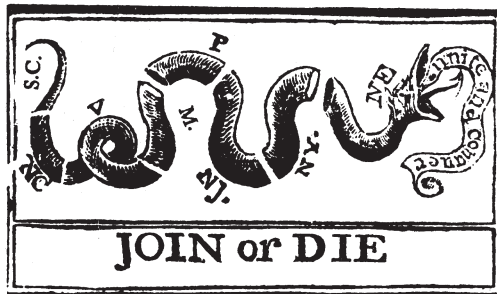
2

Colonial America: 1600 - 1775



“He that will not work shall not eat.”

“For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us.”



“Taxation without representation is tyranny.”

“The distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders, are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American.”



Study Checklist

When you have completed this section, you should be able to:



Identify and explain the context of the **Famous Quotes** shown on the Section Title Page.



Identify and explain the importance of the **Famous Names and Terms** listed on the topic summary pages in this section.



Identify on a map and explain the importance of the **Famous Places** shown on the maps in this section.



Explain the general sequence of events in this period and tell from memory the **Famous Years**:

- The Jamestown colony was started (**1607**).
- The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth (**1620**).
- The Boston Tea Party occurred (**1773**).
- The First Continental Congress met (**1774**).

Take a Practice Test!



A multiple-choice practice test for this section can be found on the Internet support site.

Textbook Page References:



Discuss or write briefly on such questions and topics as these:

1. Compare and contrast the goals of the settlers who came in the early years to Virginia and Massachusetts. How do the differences help explain the pattern of settlement that developed in each region?
2. Explain why slavery became much more common in Virginia and the other Southern colonies than in New England. What role did climate and geography play?
3. How was the “holy experiment” of the Quakers in Pennsylvania similar to the Puritan idea of “The City Upon a Hill”? How did the two groups differ in their willingness to accept people with different beliefs?
4. Describe the role that each of these had in the government of the colonies: Colonial assemblies (such as the House of Burgesses); Royal Governors; town meetings.
5. How was the French and Indian War a result of the growth of the English colonies? How did the war end up causing the colonies to increasingly resent British rule?
6. Describe how the colonists’ heritage of “the rights of Englishmen” led them, in the 1760s and 1770s, to begin challenging British authority over the colonies.

Timeline 1600 - 1775

As you study the timeline, fill in the blanks using the word bank at the bottom of the page.

Jamestown settled - It became the first successful _____ speaking colony in what is now the United States.

Pilgrims land at Plymouth - Many were part of a religious group in England called the _____ because they wanted to run their own churches separate from the official Church of England.

Puritans settle Boston - This group, which also had disagreements with the Church of England, was much _____ than the Pilgrims' colony.

Maryland settled - It was established as a colony for _____ from England.

England seizes New Amsterdam - The Dutch colony surrendered without a _____, and the English renamed it New York.

Carolina settled - Later, it split into _____ separate colonies.

Quakers settle Pennsylvania - Their big settlement was at _____.

English Bill of Rights - Drawn up by Parliament, it sharply _____ the power of English monarchs and listed the rights of Englishmen.

Salem witch trials - These were the _____ witchcraft trials in the colonies.

Georgia settled - It was a _____ against Spanish expansion in Florida.

French and Indian War - The British _____ this war, and gained vast territory.

George III becomes king - He wanted to get _____ control of the colonies.

Stamp Act - Colonists began shouting, "No _____ without representation."

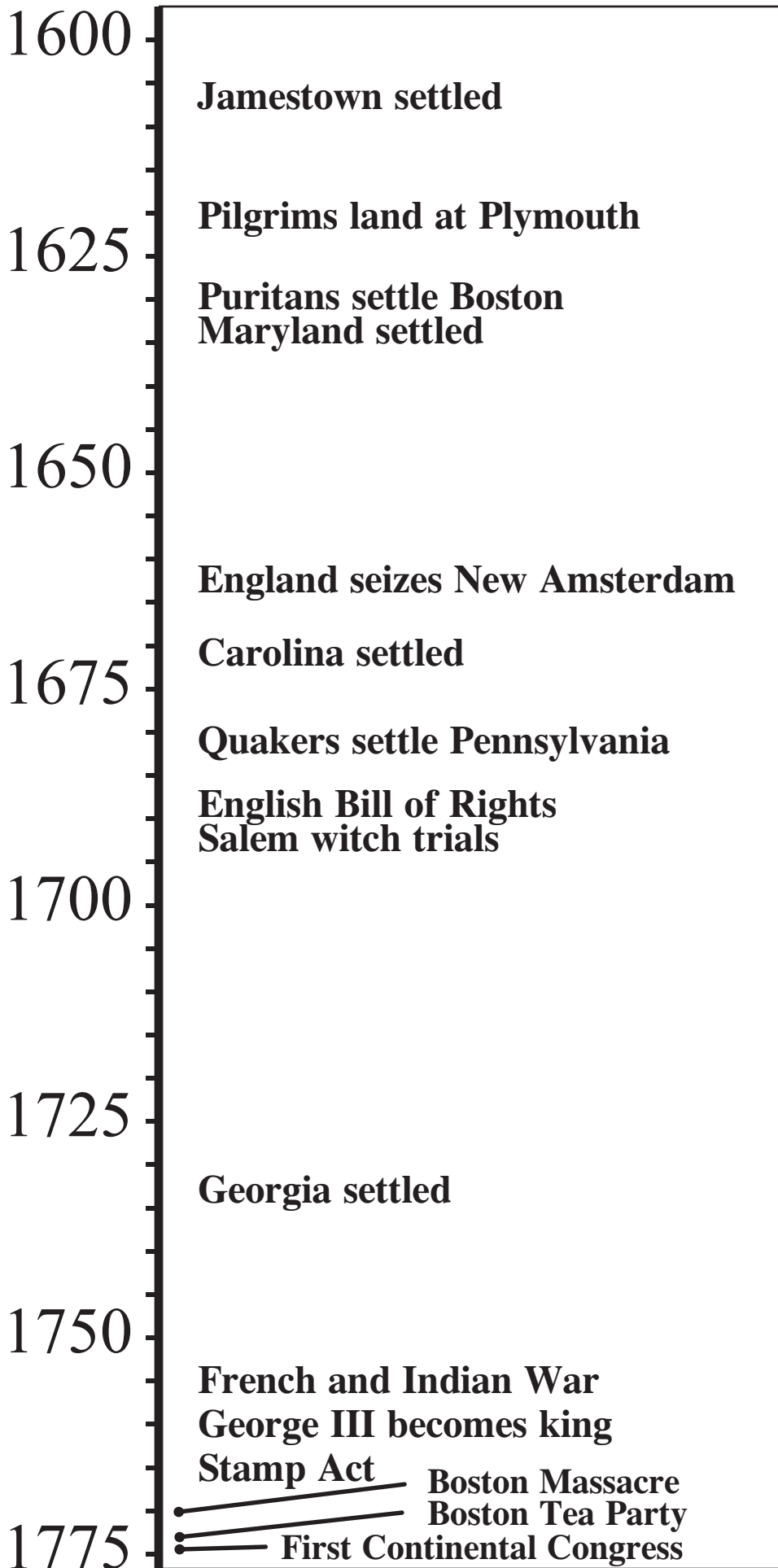
Boston Massacre - No one really knows which side _____ the riot.

Boston Tea Party - In response, England ordered Boston harbor _____.

First Continental Congress - The colonies were now beginning to _____.

Word bank to fill in the blanks: *barrier, Catholics, closed, English, larger, last, limited, Philadelphia, Separatists, shot, started, taxation, tighter, two, unite, won*

TIMELINE: COLONIAL AMERICA



JAMESTOWN AND VIRGINIA

John Smith, Pocahontas, House of Burgesses, royal governor, indentured servant, social mobility, gentry, Williamsburg

Jamestown, Virginia, was settled in 1607. The expedition was organized and financed not by the English government, but by the Virginia Company of London. It was called a joint-stock company, and was similar to what we would call a corporation today. The company's investors put up the money to finance the colony in hope of making a profit. This kind of enterprise is an example of the commercial spirit growing in Europe (and especially in England) at that time.



Things went very badly at Jamestown at first. The swampy location on the James River was very unhealthy. Most of the settlers had no idea how hard they would need to work to survive. In less than a year, about half of the original 104 settlers were dead. More supplies and settlers arrived, but many of the new settlers were also soon dead. Still, the colony survived. Captain John Smith took charge of the situation and issued a simple rule: "He that will not work shall not eat." Smith also obtained some help from the Powhatan Indians in the area.

The colony was supposed to earn the investors in England a profit, and attempts were made to produce glass and other products. But it was a plant native to the New World, tobacco, that saved the colony financially. It had become enormously popular in Europe, and grew well in the Chesapeake Bay area. New settlements were soon spreading all along the James River. As they did, a council of elected representatives from each settlement was set up in Jamestown. This colonial assembly, called the House of Burgesses, marks the beginning of representative government in the English colonies.

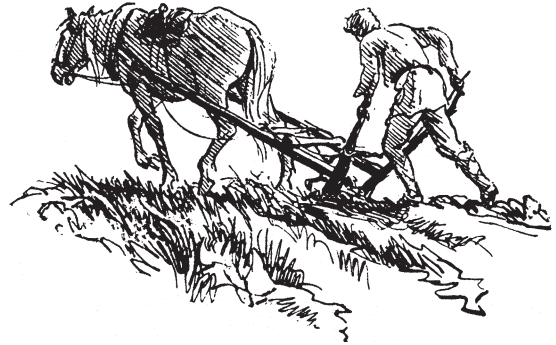


King James took over control of the colony when the Virginia Company fell into problems, and he appointed a royal governor. The Virginia House of Burgesses remained, however, and it had power over tax laws. This division of power would play a key role in later events.

Decade by decade, farmers spread up Virginia's rivers, which served as highways for boats and ships. The colonists' houses were typically very small, with few furnishings. Men outnumbered women, and the resulting lifestyle often had a rough and tumble frontier quality. There was a very high death rate, from disease and hard work. Deadly conflicts sometimes erupted with Indians. In spite of all this, however, people came for the promise of free or inexpensive land and a chance at wealth in the rich soil of Virginia.

Even poor Englishmen could come, if they were willing to promise five to seven years of labor to a colonist for the price of passage across the Atlantic. These were known as indentured servants, and were a big share of the immigrants arriving in all the English colonies.

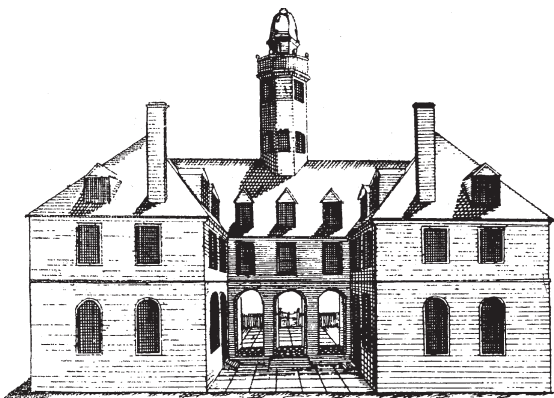
Slavery developed more slowly. The first Africans, sold by other Africans to European traders, arrived at Jamestown in 1619. They were apparently treated like other indentured servants at first. Over time, however, laws were written that created a permanent slave status for most Africans. After about 1670, the slave trade grew rapidly to meet the labor needs of the tobacco planters in the Chesapeake region.



For most early arrivals, English or African, Virginia gave only an early grave. By 1700, however, a small gentry or upper class of prosperous planters had developed. By 1750 this class could be found on large but scattered plantations like Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington's family. The gentry class would later play a big role in shaping the ideas and events of the American Revolution.

Other colonies around the Chesapeake Bay and down the southern coast also developed plantations and a gentry class. Because this kind of large-scale farming was so profitable, there was little incentive to promote the growth of commerce and trade that was typical in the colonies that were growing further north.

In the mid-1700s the colonists were still happy to be Englishmen, under the king and his appointed officials. Thanks to the wide Atlantic, however, they were getting used to the idea of largely governing themselves through elected assemblies like Virginia's House of Burgesses. (In 1699 this assembly moved to the colony's new capital, Williamsburg, after a fire destroyed the old capital at Jamestown.)



While the upper class was dominant, its position at the top was based mainly on wealth and personal accomplishment. This was an important difference from Europe, where a class called the nobility (the dukes, barons, etc.) sat at the top by right of birth. Another difference was that a large middle class of farmers grew in America. By our standards, their life was rough. But compared to England or any other country at the time, the average person had it pretty good.

Social mobility – movement by individuals up the ladder of social class – was much higher in the colonies than anywhere in Europe. Living as they did, independent and self-reliant, many of the colonists developed views that naturally led them to support the idea of independence when the break with England came after 1775.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH'S TALE

Captain John Smith left a remarkable history of the early years of the English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. These are condensed excerpts from his account.

The temperature of this country agrees well with the English, being once seasoned to the country. The summer is as hot as in Spain, the winter as cold as in France or England. The winds here are variable, but with thunder and lightning I have seldom either seen or heard in Europe.

There is but one entrance by sea into this country, and that is at the mouth of a very goodly bay, 18 or 20 miles broad. Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation, were it fully inhabited by industrious people. Here are mountains, hills, plains, valleys, rivers, and brooks, all running most pleasantly into a fair bay.

Virginia does offer many excellent plants and living creatures, yet grass there is little or none, for all the country is overgrown with trees. The wood that is most common is oak and walnut, and many of the oaks are so tall and straight that they will bear good timber 20 yards long.

Of beasts, the chief are deer, nothing differing from ours. Their squirrels are near as great as our smallest sort of wild rabbits. Their bears are very little in comparison with those in parts of Europe.

Concerning the entrails of the earth [minerals and precious metals like gold], little can be said for certainty.

The land is not populous, for the men be few; their far greater number is of women and children. Within 60 miles of Jamestown, there are about 5,000 people, but of able men fit for their wars scarce 1,500.

The people differ very much in stature, but are generally tall and straight, of a comely

[attractive] proportion, and of a color brown. Their hair is generally black, but few have any beards.

They are very strong, of an able body and full of agility, able to endure to lie in the woods under a tree by the fire in the worst of winter. They are crafty and very ingenious. Some are of disposition fearful, some bold, most cautious.

For their apparel, they are sometimes covered with the skins of wild beasts, which in winter are dressed with the hair, but in the summer without.



The better sort use large mantles [cloaks] of deer skins, some embroidered with white beads, some with copper, others painted after their manner. But the common sort have scarce to cover their nakedness but with grass, the leaves of trees, or such like.

Their houses are built of small young trees bowed and tied, and so close covered with mats, or the bark of trees very handsomely, that they are as warm as stoves, but very smokey, yet at the top of the house is a hole made for the smoke to go into right over the fire.

While Virginia appeared ideal to Smith for settlement, the attempt to start an English colony at Jamestown claimed hundreds of lives in the first few years. In just the first six months, nearly half the first group of 104 colonists died. The account below starts after the colonists' largest ship left Jamestown to sail back to England.

Being thus left to our fortunes, it fortun'd that within ten days scarce ten amongst us

could either go, or well stand, such extreme weakness and sickness oppressed us. And none should marvel at this, if they consider the cause and reason, which was this:

While our ships stayed, our ration was somewhat bettered by a daily proportion of biscuit which the sailors would pilfer [swipe] to sell, give, or exchange with us for money or furs. But when they departed, there remained neither tavern, beer-house, nor place of relief but the common kettle [the shared supply of food].

That was half a pint of wheat and as much barley boiled with water for a man a day, and this, having been some twenty-six weeks in the ship's hold, contained as many worms as grain. Our drink was water, our lodgings castles in the air [nothing but plans].

With this lodging and diet, our extreme toil in bearing and planting palisades [log fences] so strained and bruised us, and our continual labor in the extremity of the heat had so weakened us, as to have made us miserable.

From May to September [1607], those that survived lived upon sturgeon [a fish] and sea crabs. Fifty in this time we buried.

The disease faded away, and the colonists were saved when Indians brought food to Jamestown at harvest time. But relations with the Indians were never certain, and at times became hostile.

Smith himself was captured in December 1607 during an exploring trip. The Indians took their captive to Chief Powhatan. Historians still debate whether Smith's account of being saved by Pocahontas is fact, fiction, or a mixture of both.

At last they brought him to Werowocomoco, where Powhatan, their Emperor was. Before a fire upon a seat like a bedstead, he sat covered with a great robe made of raccoon skins and all the tails hanging by.

At his entrance before the King, all the

people gave a great shout. The Queen of Appomattoc was appointed to bring him water to wash his hands, and another brought him a bunch of feathers, instead of a towel, to dry them.

Having feasted him after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan. Then as many as could laid hands on him [Smith], dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head.



They being ready with their clubs, to beat out his brains, Pocahontas, the King's dearest daughter, when no entreaty [pleas] could prevail, got his head in her arms, and laid her own upon his to save him from death.

Chief Powhatan released Smith, and he returned to Jamestown. He was elected leader of the colony in 1608 after a period of chaos and bickering among the settlers. His strict rule for "idle loiterers" was: "He that will not work shall not eat."

A gunpowder explosion injured Smith in 1609, and he returned to England. That winter, hundreds of settlers died in what was soon called "the starving time."

Pocahontas, who often helped the colonists, later married one of the settlers. She died on a visit to England in 1617.

Group Discussion: *What did Smith think of Virginia as a location for the English to settle? Why? What impressions did Smith have of the Native Americans? What were the biggest problems the settlers faced as they tried to start their colony?*

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Church of England, Puritans, Pilgrims, Mayflower Compact, Squanto, town meetings, Salem witch trials, Great Awakening



The early settlers of Massachusetts came from England, motivated mainly by religion. Most were Puritans. They were people who followed the official Church of England, but wanted it “purified” of all practices that resembled those of the Catholic Church. The most extreme Puritans were called Separatists. They had formed their own separate churches, and were considered disloyal troublemakers by English officials. At times they were harassed or even jailed.

One congregation of Separatists decided to go to Holland, because it had greater freedom of religion at that time than England. They weren’t happy there, however, so they began planning a voyage to America. The group that set sail on the *Mayflower*, called the Pilgrims, landed at Plymouth in 1620. Since no government controlled the area, they wrote and signed the Mayflower Compact. This document is famous as an early declaration of self-government by colonists in America. But winter set in, and within a few months over half the Pilgrims were dead. Help from Indians, including one named Squanto, saved the colony from being wiped out completely. After their first successful harvest they held a now famous feast of Thanksgiving in 1621.

In 1630 a much larger group of more moderate Puritans from England arrived nearby at Boston. They had been trying to change the Church of England from within, but were increasingly viewed with hostility by English leaders. Now they, too, decided to start a community of their own in America. These Puritans hoped that their settlement would become a shining example to England and the rest of the world of a good and godly society.



Over the next dozen years about 18,000 more Puritans arrived. Each new community was centered on a town, its church, and its minister. The town meeting became the basic form of local government, although only male church members were allowed to vote.

Puritan society had no tolerance for anyone with different religious views. They watched each other closely for sinful behavior, which they punished swiftly. Still, in a harsh new world, the Puritans held together their families and grew in brotherhood. Since the ability to read the Bible was so important to them, Puritans began the first public schools and the first



college (Harvard) in the colonies. Puritans also believed that work was a kind of worship, and that prosperity won by work was a kind of blessing.

The other New England colonies trace back to the spread of Puritan settlements in the 1600s. The region was generally a much healthier place to be than Virginia. Women and families were much more numerous than in early Virginia settlements. That helped the population grow rapidly. The farms were usually small, and large Virginia-style plantations rare. The generally poor soil forced the Puritans to branch out into lumbering, shipbuilding, trade, and especially fishing for cod.

Growth and time, however, brought changing values. For new generations, the emphasis on the strict religious code of the Puritans gradually weakened. The hysterical accusations made in the Salem witch trials in 1692 may have been caused in part by fear of this changing of values.

But times were changing. A new royal charter issued in England for Massachusetts at about the same time eliminated church membership as a voting requirement. In the 1740s, an important religious movement called the Great Awakening led to the spread of many new denominations and independent churches. By doing so, it promoted the idea that diversity of views was not necessarily a bad thing.

By the late colonial period the upper class in the New England colonies included a good number of wealthy merchants in cities like Boston. Their trade routes crossed the Atlantic to England, Africa, and the sugar plantations of the West Indies. The middle class was large in size, and included most of the small merchants, townspeople, and craftsmen. The lower class included indentured servants and slaves, as in the other colonies, although slavery was much less common than in southern colonies.



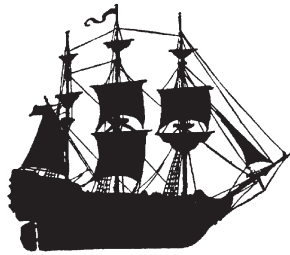
The growth of trade, and New England's tradition of citizen involvement in public affairs, put Boston at the center of events leading to the American Revolution. After about 1760 England decided it should tighten its control over the colonies. The descendants of the original Pilgrims and Puritans considered themselves Englishmen. As events unfolded, however, they refused to accept certain trade restrictions and new tax laws passed in England. They felt these laws took away their traditional rights as Englishmen.

PLANTING A SENSE OF COMMUNITY

*Historians know very little about the **Mayflower**, the ship that carried the Pilgrims to their new home at Plymouth in 1620. But there are good records of that settlement and others that followed. The accounts below are condensed, and in some cases the text has been slightly modernized.*

The Pilgrims’ “Starving Time”

*Delays in leaving England and poor navigation put the **Mayflower** in the Cape Cod area in the late fall. The result was described in an account by William Bradford, who served as governor for many years.*



But that which was most sad and lamentable was that in two or three months time half of their company died, especially in January and February, being depth of winter, and wanting [lacking] houses and other comforts. Also, they were infected with the scurvy and other diseases which this long voyage and their poor conditions had brought upon them.

There died sometimes two or three a day in those months, so that of one hundred and odd persons, scarce fifty remained.

And of these in the time of most distress, there were but six or seven healthy persons. These spared no pains night or day, but with abundance of toil [work] and hazard of their own health fetched them wood, made them fires, dressed [prepared] them meat, made their beds, washed their loathsome clothes, clothed and unclothed them.

In a word, they did all the homely and necessary things for them which dainty and queasy stomachs cannot endure to hear named; and all this willingly and cheerfully,

without any grudging in the least, showing their true love for their friends and brethren.

Help From The Indians

With the arrival of spring, the surviving Pilgrims were helped by the Wampanoag Indians, including one named Squanto. Bradford’s account continues:

Afterward they (as many as were able) began to plant their corn, in which service Squanto stood them in great stead, showing them both the manner how to set it and after how to dress and tend it; also he told them, unless they got fish and set it with it in these old grounds, it would come to nothing.

All of which they found true by trial and experience. Some English seed they sowed, as wheat and peas, but it came not to good, either by badness of the seed or lateness of the season or both, or some other defect.

The Land And Property Question

At first the Pilgrims shared the work and chores together as a community, and the harvest of crops was shared equally. But there were soon many complaints:

This was found to breed much confusion and discontent. For the young men that were most able and fit for labor and service did complain that they should spend their time and strength to work for other men’s wives and children, without any extra payment.

The strong had no more in division of victuals [food] and clothes than he that was weak and not able to do a quarter the other could; this was thought injustice. And for men’s wives to be commanded to do service for other men, as dressing their meat, wash-

ing their clothes, etc., they deemed it a kind of slavery. Neither could many husbands well brook it [accept it].

Within a few years, the colonists gave up the idea of sharing the work and harvest equally. Instead, a new plan gave each of the families a specific piece of land near the settlement and the ownership of whatever they could grow on it.

This had very good success, for it made all hands very industrious, so as much more corn was planted than otherwise would have been. The women now went willingly into the field and took their little ones with them to set corn, which before would allege [claim] weakness and inability.

The Puritan Ideal Of Community

The failure of the Pilgrim experiment of shared work and shared property showed that there was a practical limit to the power of community spirit. But the Pilgrims and Puritans never gave up the high value they placed on the shared sense of community in their towns and villages.

The lines below are condensed from a famous sermon by the Puritan religious leader John Winthrop. He spoke to his followers on a ship headed to Boston in 1630.

It is by a mutual consent, for the work we have in hand, to seek out a place to live under a form of government both civil and religious. In such cases as this, the care of the public must be counted above all private interests.

Whatsoever we did or ought to have done when we lived in England, the same must we do, and more also, where we go.

We must love one another fervently. We

must bear one another's burdens. We must not look only on our own things, but also on the things of our brethren [neighbors].



Thus stands the cause between God and us. We have entered into a covenant [a sacred agreement] with Him for this work.

We must delight in each other, make other's conditions our own, rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together, always having before our eyes our community as members of the same body.

For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us, so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause Him to withdraw His present help from us, we shall be made a story and by-word through the world.

Group Discussion:

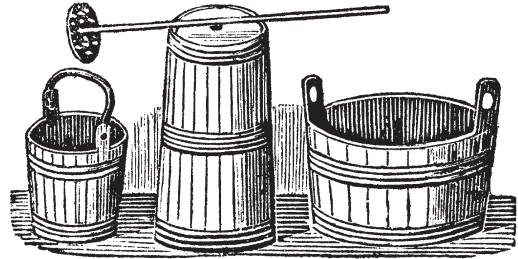
- 1. As they began their settlement in 1620, how did the Pilgrims live up to their belief in sharing and placing the needs of the community first?*
- 2. Within a few years, there was grumbling about the plan of sharing the work and harvest equally in the Pilgrim settlement. Explain what happened. Why did the new plan produce larger crops?*
- 3. What values did John Winthrop tell his followers they should practice as they started their settlement in Boston? What do you think he is saying in the last paragraph?*

MAP - EARLY ENGLISH COLONIES

Finish labeling and coloring the maps to show these:

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Chesapeake Bay | James River |
| Potomac River | Connecticut River |
| Hudson River | Cape Cod |
| Long Island | Delaware River (Appears on both maps.) |



EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS

This list shows, in chronological order, some of the most famous of the early English settlements. Find the settlements on the maps, and finish labeling them to show the dates.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Roanoke Island, the location of The Lost Colony (1587) | Williamsburg (1633) |
| Jamestown (1607) | St. Mary's City (1634) |
| Plymouth (1620) | Hartford (1635) |
| Salem (1626) | Providence (1636) |
| Boston (1630) | New Haven (1638) |
| | Richmond (1644) |



Map Skills: Finding Distances

The scale of miles is shown on both maps. To use it easily, line the edge of a small piece of paper just under the scale, and duplicate the scale marks. Slide and turn your new scale to line up with these locations on the maps, then estimate the straight-line distances.

From Jamestown to Richmond: _____ miles.

From Plymouth to Boston: _____ miles.

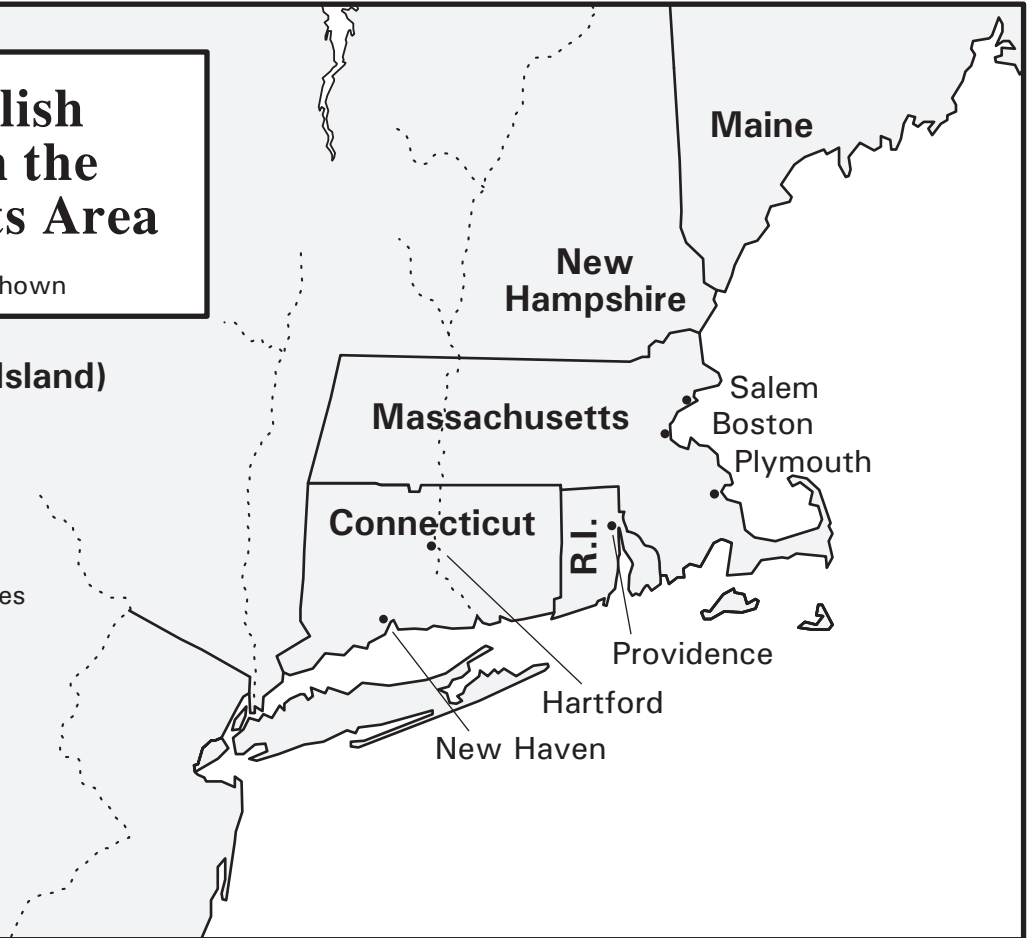
From Providence to New Haven: _____ miles.

Early English Colonies in the Massachusetts Area

Later boundaries shown

(R.I. = Rhode Island)

0 100 miles

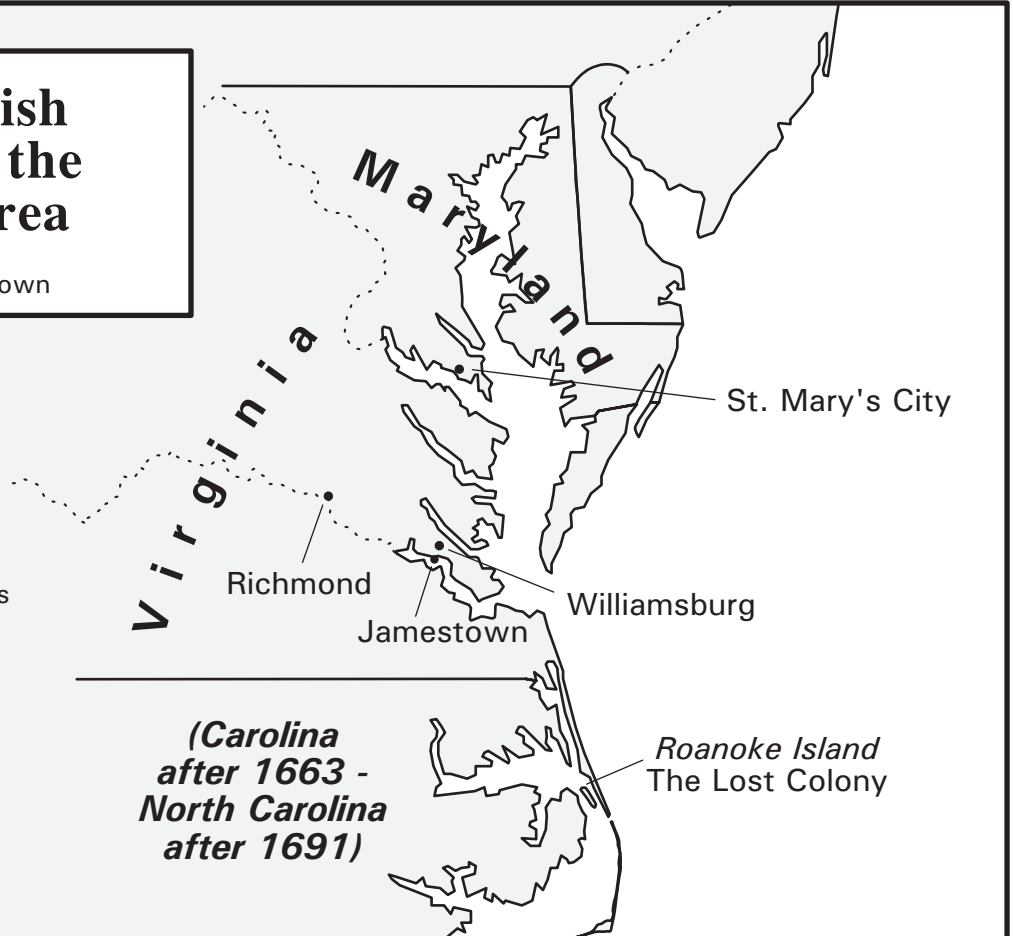


© D. Burns

Early English Colonies in the Virginia Area

Later boundaries shown

0 100 miles



© D. Burns

MAP - THE SPREAD OF THE SLAVE TRADE

Finish labeling and coloring the map to show the places and items listed in bold. Use color shading to match the European countries to their colonies. Fill in the blanks using the word bank below.

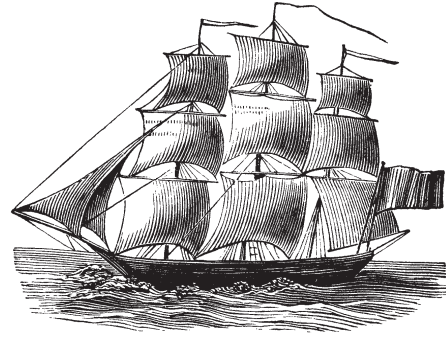
Africa, where slavery and a slave trade involving Arab merchants existed for _____ centuries before Europeans began exploring the continent. The area called the **Slave Coast** was a leading source of slaves sold by African tribal chiefs to European traders, although slaves came from many other areas as well.

Portugal, which began exploring the African coast around 1400. Slaves purchased from African tribes were brought back as workers and servants. By 1500 the Portuguese were using slaves to work on their _____ plantations on **Madeira** and the **Canary Islands**.

Brazil, a large colony of Portugal in South America. The practice of using African slaves to work on sugar plantations spread there in the 1500s as the desire for sugar _____ in Europe.

Hispaniola, also called Santo Domingo after the capital city. It was an early colony of **Spain** in the islands of the **West Indies**. As the native Indian population _____, Spanish settlers also began using African slaves. Sugar plantations were growing, and the slave trade spread through the West Indies. Some of these islands were later controlled by other European countries.

Jamestown, the English colony where the first Africans were taken on a Dutch ship in 1619. Since the English did not have a slave system at that time, the early arrivals were treated as indentured servants at first.



By 1670, however, new laws modeled after those in the West Indies had established a _____ slave status. The labor of slaves was especially valuable on the tobacco plantations spreading in the **Chesapeake Bay** area.

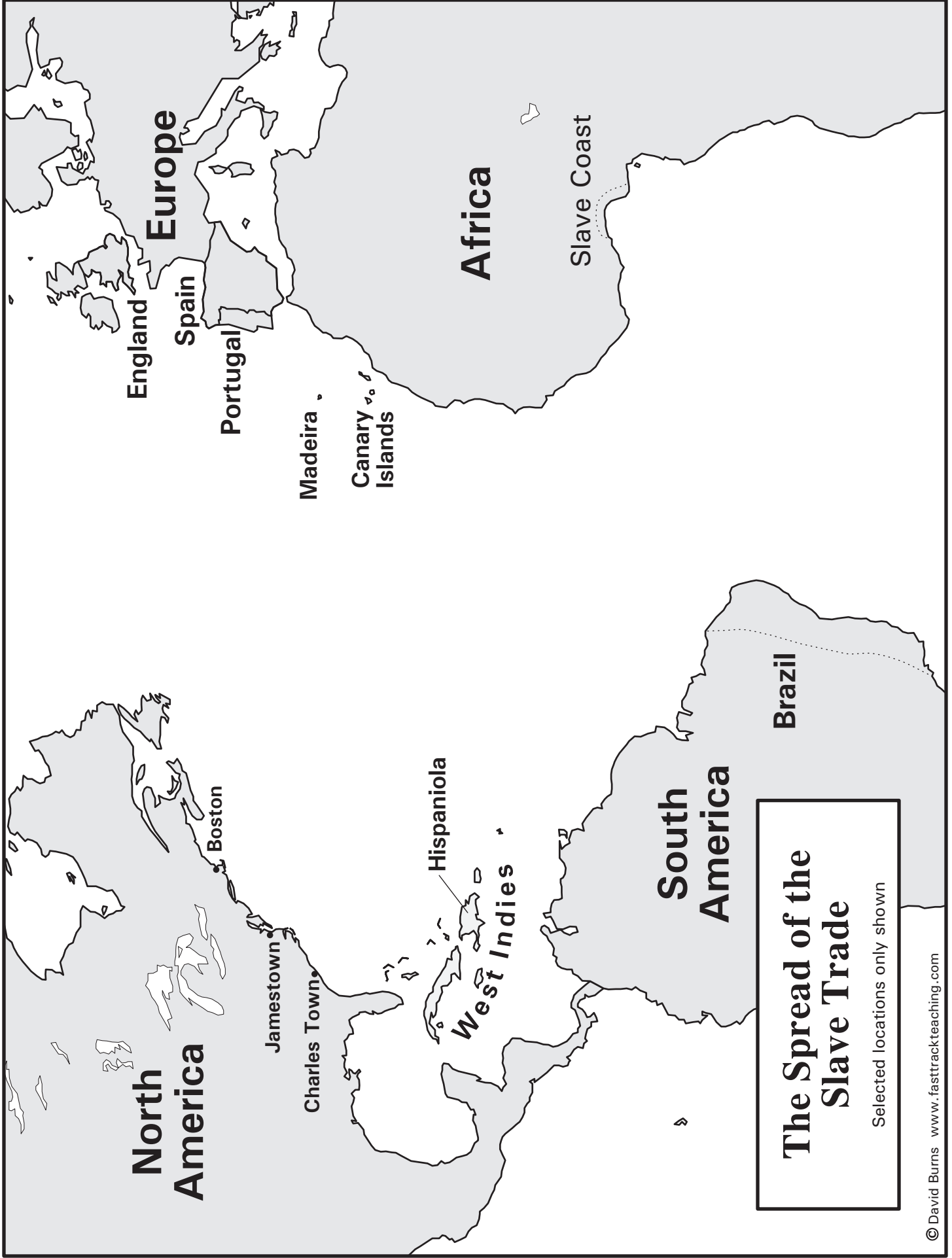
Charles Town, in the colony of South Carolina. It became a center of trade, including the slave trade, for many of the Southern colonies. Tobacco, rice, and indigo plantations in the area were all _____ users of slave labor.

Boston, a center of ship building and trade in the New England colonies. Its ship captains often sailed a profitable “trading triangle” that carried rum and iron to trade for slaves in Africa, then returned home with a stop in the West Indies to trade the slaves for sugar and _____.

England, home to merchants and ship owners who grew rich in the slave trade in the 1700s. The Anti-Slavery Society formed there in 1823, and England freed the slaves in its colonies ten years later. Slavery in the _____ ended in 1865.

Draw a **triangular trade route** across the Atlantic Ocean, connecting **Boston**, **Africa**, and the **West Indies**.

Word bank to fill in the blanks: *declined, heavy, many, molasses, permanent, soared, sugar, U.S.*



Europe

England

Spain

Portugal

Madeira

Canary Islands

Africa

Slave Coast

North America

Boston

Jamestown

Charles Town

Hispaniola

West Indies

South America

Brazil

The Spread of the Slave Trade

Selected locations only shown

MAP - COLONIAL AMERICA IN 1754

Finish labeling and coloring the map to show the places and items listed in bold. Fill in the blanks using the word bank below.

The 13 English Colonies (Use abbreviations to label each of the 13 colonies and Maine, which was part of the colony of Massachusetts at that time.)

Chesapeake Bay - Around this bay and nearby rivers were many of the oldest settlements of England's American colonies, including _____ in Virginia.

Appalachian Mountains - This range marked the western edge of settlement of the American colonies around 1750. But a few colonists were beginning to explore and claim land _____ of the mountains.

The Great Lakes - These were explored by the French, and were important routes for trade with _____ tribes in the region. Animal fur was a big part of the trade conducted by the French settlers.

New France - This was the main area of French settlements around the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, including _____ and Montreal.

Louisiana - This area along the Mississippi River was claimed and settled by the _____. The total French population in North America, however, was much smaller than the population of the English colonies.

Mississippi River - Near the mouth of this great river stood the important French colonial city of _____.

Ohio River - Beside this river the French built Fort _____ in 1754 as a warning to the English colonists to stay out of French claimed territory. (The name



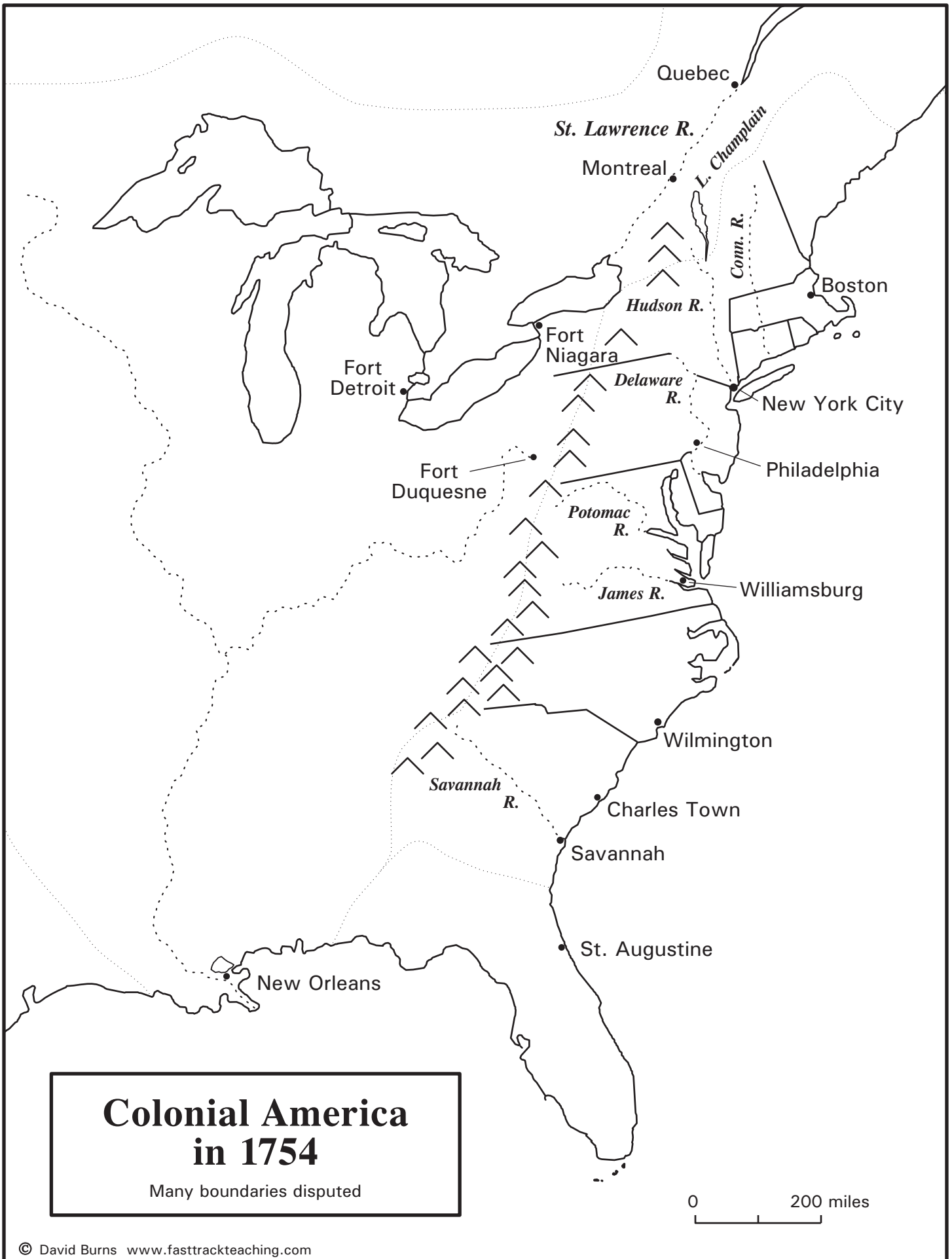
is pronounced “Dew-kane.”) Fighting between the French and the English near this fort helped start the conflict called the French and Indian War that same year.

Hudson's Bay Company - This area well north of the French settlements in Canada was claimed by the _____, based on their early exploration of the region.

Spanish Florida - This area included the city of _____, the oldest continuous settlement in what is now the United States.

Finally, use light yellow shading to show the area on the map claimed by the French. Use light green shading to show the area claimed by the Spanish. The thin dotted lines on the map will help guide you.

Word bank to fill in the blanks: *Duquesne, English, French, Indian, New Orleans, Quebec, St. Augustine, west, Williamsburg*



**Colonial America
in 1754**
Many boundaries disputed

THE COLONIAL HERITAGE

Quakers, William Penn, pluralistic society, open/closed society, Benjamin Franklin

Have you ever noticed how much a child is like its parents, even long after he or she has grown up? Consider the colony of Virginia, and the other colonies that soon followed in the South. The people who went there went for personal opportunity, in the face of real hardship and danger. Over time, plantation owners and back-woods farmers created a lifestyle with a great emphasis on self-reliance and individual liberty. Even hundreds of years later, most people consider those ideas to be key parts of American life and culture.



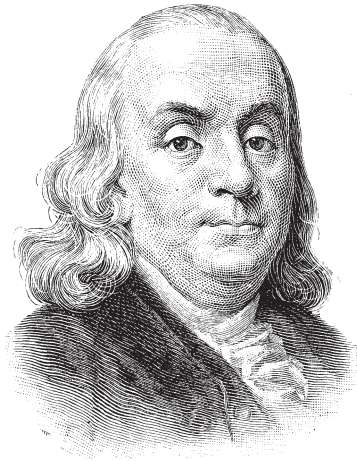
In the New England colonies, small towns dotted the countryside. Settlers there placed a high value on the communities in which they lived. Morality – trying to do the right thing – was a constant part of the Puritans’ religious consciousness. The Puritans believed they had a mission to show the rest of the world the way to build a good and godly society. Even today, these attitudes can be seen in American political life and in the belief that America has a special obligation to live up to its values and ideals.

Pennsylvania was settled in 1682 by a religious group from England called the Society of Friends, or Quakers. This group, like the Puritans, saw their colony as a kind of “holy experiment” to build a good society. But the Quakers had a very different religion than the Puritans. Each person, they felt, was guided by an “inner light.” There was no need for the church to rigidly control its members. They believed in the freedom to worship God in one’s own way. They believed all men are equal in the sight of God, and they rejected distinctions of social class. They refused to fight in wars.



Their leader, William Penn, invited to the new colony people of all religious beliefs and national origins. Indians, he insisted, were to be treated fairly. Philadelphia was the main city. (The name means “City of brotherly love.”) The colony was very successful, and the Scotch-Irish and Germans flocked there in large numbers. As so many different groups arrived, Quaker beliefs were not always followed. Even so, Pennsylvania set a pattern for a pluralistic or open society that accepted people of different views and national origins.

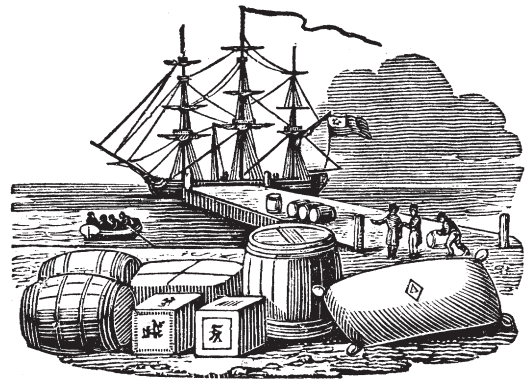
By the late colonial era Philadelphia had become the largest and most prosperous of all the



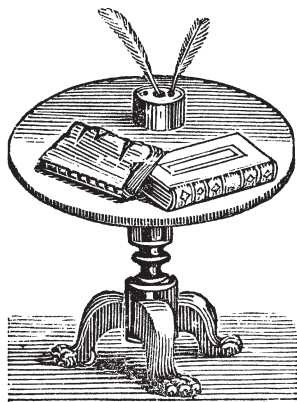
colonial cities, with a population of about 30,000. Over time, many of the ideas that once led some people to call the Quakers crazy became basic American principles. Benjamin Franklin, a printer, writer, and patriot who helped push America toward independence, made it his home.

Ever since King Henry VIII left the Roman Catholic Church and formed the Church of England, a Protestant church, Catholics in England were frequently harassed. Lord Baltimore organized an expedition to create Maryland as a safe haven for Catholics. Protestants were welcome too, and an early law called the Tolerance Act provided for freedom of worship, which all Americans enjoy today.

Another colony, New York, was originally named New Amsterdam, because the Dutch settled there first. A well-known story says that Manhattan itself was bought from an Indian tribe for 24 dollars worth of trade goods. Some Dutch families later began moving up the Hudson River, and some of their homes and barns can still be seen. But in 1664 the English took over the colony, and renamed it. It was from the earliest days a trading city, and it accepted people from many nations and religious backgrounds. It is still world famous as a business center, and is still a city of many ethnic groups that usually try to get along so everyone can try to get ahead.



The last of the original thirteen colonies was Georgia, settled in 1733. The colony's organizers set it up in part to help poverty-stricken Englishmen who faced debtors' prison at home. Most Americans today take pride in the fact that for hundreds of years, our nation has given millions of down-and-out immigrants a chance to climb back on their feet.



It's important not to oversimplify the reality or heritage of the English colonies. Remember that while our national character began forming in those times, few people then could have imagined our current form of democracy. Only men could vote. Ordinary citizens didn't expect to hold positions of real political power. That was for their "betters" in higher social positions. Most colonists felt a king was needed to ensure a strong and stable government. Many accepted slavery as "natural," even as they began shouting about their own rights and liberties. Yet almost any social pattern or political idea in modern America can be traced back into colonial times. The changes along the way make up some of the most compelling stories in American history.

A VISIT TO THE MIDDLE COLONIES

This account of life in the middle colonies is by a Swedish visitor named Peter Kalm. He traveled through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York in 1748. These are condensed excerpts.

The country through which we passed was for the greatest part level, though sometimes there were long hills. Some parts were covered with trees, but by far the greater part of the country was without woods.

On the other hand, I never saw any place in America, the towns excepted, so well populated. An old man who lived in this neighborhood assured me that he could well remember the time when, between Trenton and New Brunswick, there were not above three farms. He reckoned that was about 50-some odd years ago.



During the greater part of the day we had very extensive cornfields on both sides of the road. Near almost every farm was a large orchard full of peaches and apple trees. In some of them the fruit was

fallen from the trees in such quantities as to cover nearly the whole surface.

Part of it they left to rot, since they could not take it all in and consume it. Whenever we passed by, we were always welcome to go into the fine orchards and gather our hats and pockets full of the choicest fruit.

The country, especially all along the coasts in the English colonies, is inhabited by Europeans. In some places they are already so numerous that few parts of Europe are more populous. The Indians have sold the country

to the Europeans, and have retired further up. In most parts you may travel 120 English miles from the seashore before you reach the first houses of the Indians.

It is very possible for a person to have been at Philadelphia and other towns on the seashore for half a year without so much as seeing an Indian.

Besides the different sects of Christians, there are many Jews settled in New York, who possess great privileges. They have a synagogue and houses, and their own property in the countryside, and are allowed to keep shops in town. They have likewise several ships, which they send out with their own goods.

In truth, they enjoy all the privileges common to the other inhabitants of this town and colony.

New York, the capital of the colony of the same name, is about 97 English miles from Philadelphia. The situation is extremely advantageous for trade. The town stands upon a point which is formed by two bays, into which the Hudson River discharges itself. The place is generally reckoned very wholesome.

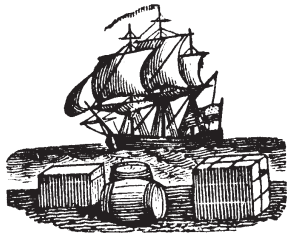
The port is a good one. Ships of the greatest burden [size] can lie in it. Its water is very salty, as the sea continually comes in upon it, and therefore is never frozen, except in extraordinarily cold weather.

New York probably carries on a more extensive commerce than any town in the English North American colonies; at least it may be said to equal them. Boston and Philadelphia, however, come very near to it.

Every year they build several ships here, which are sent to London, and there sold. Lately they have also shipped a quantity of iron to England. In return for these, they import from London every article of English

growth or manufacture, together with all sorts of foreign goods.

England, and especially London, profits immensely by its trade with the American colonies. Not only New York, but likewise all the other English towns on the continent, import so many articles from England that all their money must go to Old England in payment.



The goods with which the colony of New York trades are not very numerous. They chiefly export the skins of animals, which are bought from the Indians, great quantities of boards, timber, and lumber from the area around the Hudson River, and lastly, wheat, flour, barley, oats, and other kinds of corn.

New York likewise exports some flesh [meat] and other provisions. Iron, however, may be had more plentifully, as it is found in several parts of this colony, and is of a considerable goodness.

No manufactures [factories] of note have as yet been established here. At present they get all manufactured goods, such as woolen and linen cloth, etc., from England, and especially from London.

The Hudson River is very convenient for the commerce of this city, as it is navigable for near 150 English miles up the country, and falls into the bay not far from the town, on its western side. During eight months of the year this river is full of boats of all sizes, either going to New York or returning from there, laden either with inland or foreign goods.

The country people come to market in New York twice a week, much in the same manner they do at Philadelphia.

The governor of the colony of New York resides here, and has a palace in the fort. An assembly of delegates from all the districts of the colony is held in the city of New York once or twice every year. Everything relating to the good of the colony is here debated. The governor calls the assembly, and dissolves it [ends its meeting] at his pleasure.

The King appoints the governor according to his royal pleasure, but the inhabitants of the colony make up [provide] the governor's salary. Therefore, a man entrusted with this office has greater or lesser revenues according as he knows how to gain the confidence of the inhabitants.

There are examples of governors in this and other colonies of North America who, by their disagreements with the inhabitants, have lost their whole salary, the King having no power to make them pay it.

If a governor had no other resource in these circumstances, he would be obliged either to resign his office, or to be content with an income too small for his dignity, or else to agree in everything with the wishes of the inhabitants.

Group Discussion:

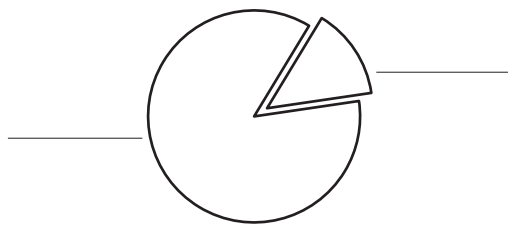
- 1. What did Peter Kalm see that shows that farmers settled in the middle colonies were doing very well in 1748?*
- 2. What indication is there that religious tolerance was already fairly common in New York at the time Kalm made his visit?*
- 3. What are the main points Kalm makes about trade and commerce between the colonies and England?*
- 4. What are the main points Kalm makes about the system of colonial government in New York?*

CHARTING COLONIAL STATISTICS

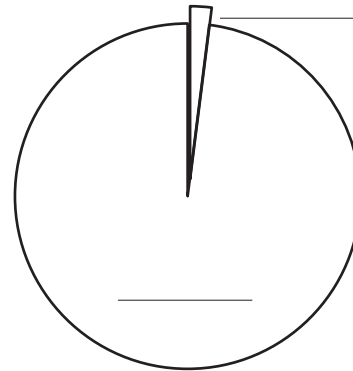
Complete the pie charts below to show the total population and the relative size of the white and black population living in the colonies listed. The size of each pie is proportional to that colony's total population. What do you think best explains the patterns shown by the charts?

Population of Selected Colonies in 1750

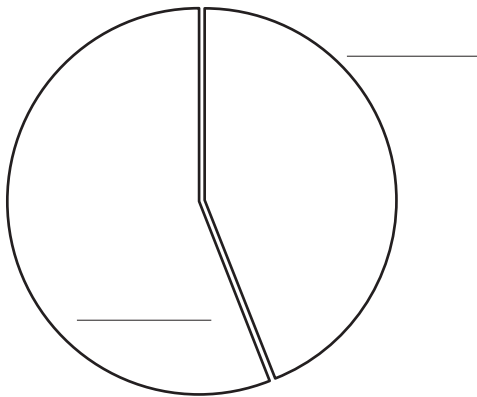
Color Key: White [] Black []



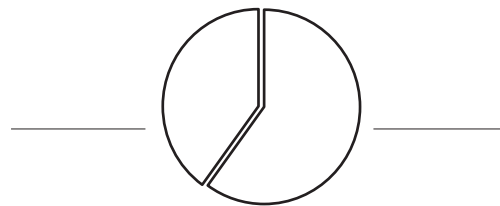
New York: _____



Massachusetts: _____



Virginia: _____



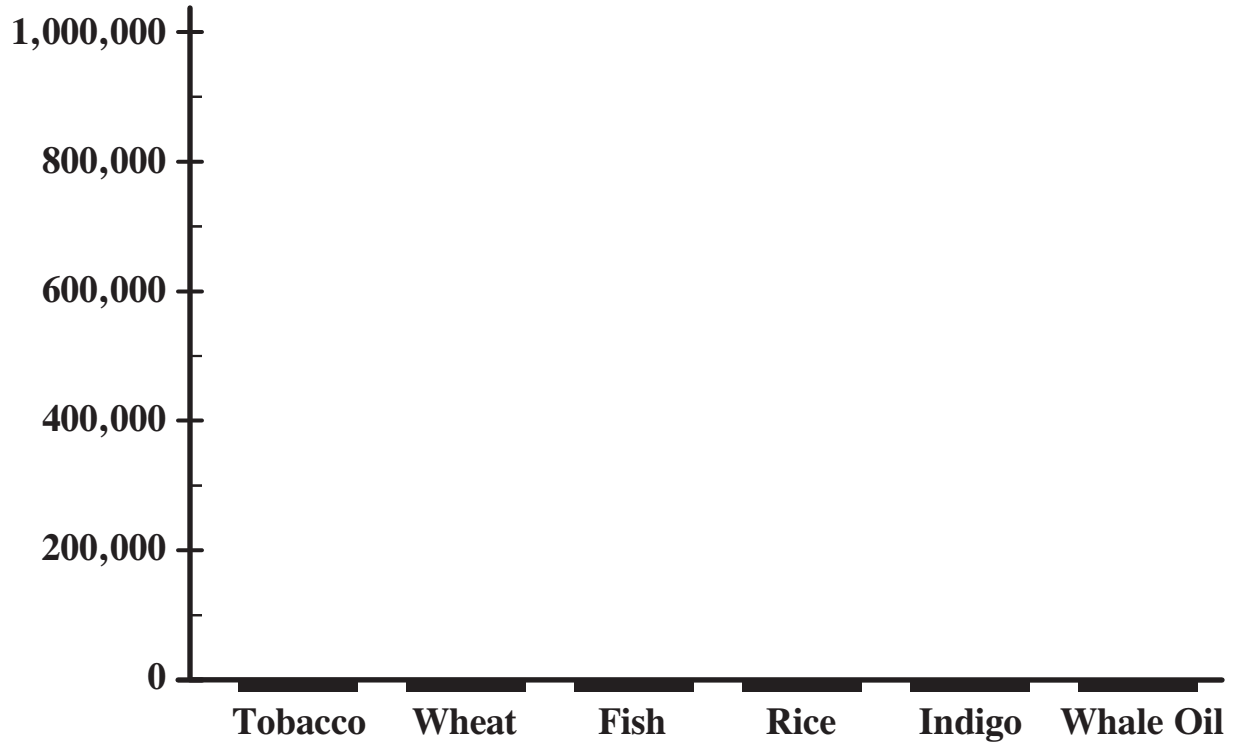
South Carolina: _____

Use the table below to find the information to complete the charts above. Label each pie to show the total population and the percent of white and black residents for that colony. Finally, pick a color for each category in the key, and shade the appropriate segments.

Colony	Total Population in 1750	White Residents		Black Residents	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Massachusetts	188,000	184,000	98	4,000	2
New York	77,000	66,000	86	11,000	14
Virginia	231,000	130,000	56	101,000	44
South Carolina	64,000	25,000	40	39,000	60

source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*

During this period, the colonists produced most of what they needed, and also produced a steadily growing surplus for export. Create a bar graph below to show the value of leading exports in 1770. Why do you think tobacco became such a valuable export?



**Leading Colonial Exports - 1770
(Value in British Pounds Sterling)**

Use the table below to find the information to complete the bar graph. Draw a vertical bar for each product, with the length corresponding to the value of exports of that product.

Product	Exports - 1770 Value in British Pounds Sterling	Product	Exports - 1770 Value in British Pounds Sterling
Tobacco	906,638	Rice	340,693
Wheat (including flour and bread)	636,020	Indigo (a blue dye)	131,552
Fish	397,945	Whale Oil	85,013

source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*

HEADING FOR INDEPENDENCE

Parliament, mercantilism, French and Indian War, King George III, Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Sons/Daughters of Liberty, boycott, Samuel Adams, Boston Massacre, Tea Act, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, militia



By 1750 the population of the 13 Colonies was over one million and was rapidly growing. They considered themselves British subjects under the king and Parliament, and had all the traditional rights of Englishmen. These included the right to trial by a jury, the right to elected representation in the government, and the right of those elected to approve all taxes.

The colonists actually had more say in their own government than the English back home. It's true that the king appointed royal governors to manage most of the colonies, and the governors had wide powers over laws passed by the elected colonial assemblies. It's also true that Parliament, following a policy known as mercantilism, passed laws that controlled or limited colonial trade. But England was far away. The colonists got used to having many things their own way.

Things changed after 1750, however, especially after a conflict with the French and their Indian allies. The colonists were starting to spread across the Appalachian Mountains into the rich land of the Ohio River valley. The French also claimed that area, however, and many Indian tribes in the region were equally unhappy about the spread of the colonists.

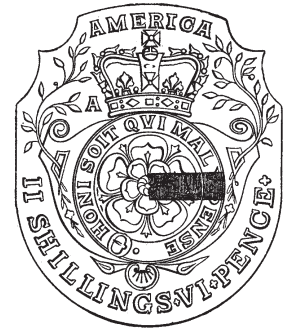
In 1754 the British sent a young Virginia man named George Washington to check out the situation. He and his troops were captured, but later released. The British sent over more troops, and the French and Indian War began. After years of fighting, England won almost all the French territory in North America.

Defending the colonies cost money, and the British wanted the colonists to pay a fair share. They also wanted no more trouble from the Indians. In the Proclamation of 1763, King George III declared that the area west of the Appalachians was reserved for the Indians only. That was very unpopular with the colonists. Next, Parliament passed new taxes on the colonists to help pay the cost of maintaining British soldiers in the colonies. These taxes included the Sugar Act (1764) and the Stamp Act (1765). A kind of "hidden tax" was the Quartering Act, which forced colonists to provide food and housing for British troops stationed in the colonies.



All these measures angered the colonists. The cry of “No taxation without representation” went up from leaders like Virginia's Patrick Henry. Colonists, after all, were not allowed to elect representatives to sit in the British Parliament.

Many colonists believed the new laws proved that the king and the Parliament considered them second class Englishmen. Delegates from nine colonies met, and demanded that England repeal both the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act. Groups like the Sons of Liberty organized boycotts of British goods in the colonies to protest the laws.



The Stamp Act was quickly repealed, but Parliament declared it had a right to tax the colonists. The colonists insisted that right was theirs alone. Trouble erupted again when Parliament passed new taxes on certain goods like glass and paint imported into the colonies. These were the Townshend Acts. Another boycott of British goods was organized by the colonists. In Boston, Samuel Adams was a well-known face in the movement. He and many others also objected to the presence of so many British troops stationed there in peacetime. In 1770 a confrontation between some British soldiers and a group of Boston townspeople turned deadly. It was dubbed “The Boston Massacre” by many of the colonists, although the British said the colonists themselves started the fight.

By that time England was trying to calm things down. Parliament repealed all the taxes except the one on tea. That seemed to satisfy most colonists. But in 1773 another problem erupted. Parliament passed the Tea Act to boost profits for the (British) East India Company. The new law gave the company an exclusive right to import and sell tea in the colonies. Tea, of course, was a very popular drink at the time.



Colonists were outraged by the law, which would have hurt colonial merchants in the tea business. The tea also carried the British tax. In many colonies, protests forced the shipments of tea to be sent back to England or left unsold on the docks to rot. In Boston, however, a group of colonists raided the tea ships and dumped the cargo in the water.

Parliament responded with laws the colonists called the Intolerable Acts, which among other measures ordered Boston harbor closed. The other colonies began to make shipments of supplies to help the city's residents. This effort for a common cause united the colonies as nothing ever had before.

The crisis in Boston led colonists to organize and meet at the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia (1774). The delegates voted to declare that Parliament had no right to pass tax laws for the colonies. They also urged the colonies to form armed militia units of citizens for defense. Most delegates still hoped England would try to reach a compromise, but already some voices were calling for independence.

TWO VIEWS FROM THE PRINTING PRESSES

Printing presses became powerful tools on both sides of the Atlantic for influencing public opinion as the dispute grew between the colonies and Great Britain. These pages show examples of how each side attempted to influence the public's perception of events. The picture below of the Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770) was drawn by Paul Revere and circulated widely in the colonies.



Group Discussion: *Eyewitness accounts of the Boston Massacre show that the crowd was harassing and threatening the British soldiers. It included waterfront “toughs” carrying clubs and throwing rocks. Does the picture depict those facts? What impression of the event would this picture probably give to most people who saw it?*

The political cartoon below was printed in London. It shows the view many people in England had of the American colonists who resisted British tax laws. The person in the center is a British tax collector who has been “tarred and feathered” by a group of colonists. Write short notes in the margins to identify each part of the picture that would probably leave a bad impression of the colonists and their cause.



Group Discussion: What is the picture saying about the loyalty of the American colonists to British law? How does it portray the colonists? What does it seem to be predicting will be the likely result of the colonists' push for greater self-government?